



EXPLANATORY NOTES

Identity and Language (Northern Ireland) Act 2022

Chapter 45

£8.14

IDENTITY AND LANGUAGE (NORTHERN IRELAND) ACT 2022

EXPLANATORY NOTES

What these notes do

These Explanatory Notes relate to the Identity and Language (Northern Ireland) Act 2022 which received Royal Assent on 6 December 2022 (c. 45).

- These Explanatory Notes have been prepared by the Northern Ireland Office in order to assist the reader in understanding the Act. They do not form part of the Act and have not been endorsed by Parliament.
- These Explanatory Notes explain what each part of the Act will mean in practice; provide background information on the development of policy; and provide additional information on how the Act will affect existing legislation in this area.
- These Explanatory Notes might best be read alongside the Act. They are not, and are not intended to be, a comprehensive description of the Act.

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These Explanatory Notes relate to the Identity and Language (Northern Ireland) Act 2022 which received Royal Assent on 6 December 2022 (c. 45).

Overview of the Act

- 1 This Act delivers on the legislative commitments on identity and language set out in New Decade, New Approach (NDNA), the document which was the basis on which the five main parties in Northern Ireland agreed to form an Executive in January 2020.
- 2 In line with NDNA, the Act provides for a balanced package of identity and language measures that were carefully negotiated by the parties. It:
 - Requires specified public authorities to have due regard to certain principles (referred to in the Act as the “national and cultural identity principles”) when carrying out functions relating to Northern Ireland defined in the context of the characteristics of religious belief, political opinion and racial group;
 - Creates an Office of Identity and Cultural Expression which, amongst other things, promotes awareness of the national and cultural identity principles and monitors and encourages compliance by public authorities with the duty to have due regard to them;
 - Provides for the official recognition of the status of the Irish language in Northern Ireland;
 - Makes provision for the appointment of an Irish Language Commissioner;
 - Makes provision for the appointment of a Commissioner for the Ulster Scots and the Ulster British Tradition;
 - Requires the Northern Ireland Department of Education to encourage and facilitate the use and understanding of Ulster Scots in the education system;
 - Repeals the Administration of Justice (Language) Act (Ireland) 1737 (which requires all Court proceedings to be in English);
 - Confers powers on the Secretary of State to exercise, or direct the exercise of, the powers conferred on NI Ministers or departments and to direct the three newly created authorities in the Act; and
 - Makes provision for the establishment of the Castlereagh Foundation, either by the Office of Identity and Cultural Expression or the Secretary of State.

Policy background

- 3 The Northern Ireland Executive was restored on 12 January 2020 after a period of three years without NI Ministers and during which the Assembly did not sit.
- 4 Political talks took place in 2017, 2018 and 2019 with the aim of restoring the Northern Ireland Executive. The talks involved the Northern Ireland parties and the UK and Irish governments in accordance with the three stranded approach set out in the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement.

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- 5 Political talks concluded in January 2020 with the publication of NDNA by the UK and Irish governments on 9 January. On that basis, NI Ministers were appointed and the Executive was restored.
- 6 The Act aims to make provision for a balanced package of language and identity measures that were committed to as part of NDNA. These aspects of the Act are within the devolved competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly and reflect the package set out in NDNA, which was the subject of talks between the Northern Ireland parties and formed part of the basis on which the Executive was restored in 2020.
- 7 The Act makes provision for public authorities in Northern Ireland to have due regard to the national and cultural identity principles defined in the context of a person's religious belief, political opinion or racial group. These principles, as defined in the legislation, assert that everybody in Northern Ireland is free to choose, affirm, maintain and develop their national and cultural identity, and express and celebrate that identity in a manner that takes account of the sensitivities of those with different national and cultural identities and respects the rule of law. The principles place a duty on public authorities to encourage and promote reconciliation, tolerance and meaningful dialogue between those with different national and cultural identities with a view to promoting parity of esteem, mutual respect and understanding, and cooperation.
- 8 The Act establishes a body corporate to be known as the Office of Identity and Cultural Expression. The principal aims of the Office are: to promote cultural pluralism and respect for diversity in Northern Ireland; to promote social cohesion and reconciliation between those of different national and cultural identities; to increase the capacity and resilience of people in Northern Ireland to address issues related to differences in national and cultural identity; and to support and promote the celebration of the cultural and linguistic heritage of all people living in Northern Ireland.
- 9 The Act gives official recognition of the status of the Irish language in Northern Ireland. It does so by providing for the appointment of an Irish Language Commissioner; the development of standards of best practice relating to the use of the Irish language by public authorities; and a requirement on public authorities to have due regard for such standards.
- 10 The Irish Language Commissioner provided for in the Act will be appointed to protect and enhance the development of the use of the Irish language by public authorities, including by providing advice and guidance, and introducing, supporting and monitoring the use of best practice language standards. The Commissioner will be appointed by the First Minister and deputy First Minister as a key element of providing, under statute, official recognition of the status of the Irish language in Northern Ireland. The main function of the Commissioner will be to protect and enhance the development of the Irish language.
- 11 The Act also provides for the appointment of a Commissioner for the Ulster Scots and the Ulster British Tradition. The Commissioner will be appointed by the First Minister and deputy First Minister to enhance and develop the language, arts and literature associated with the Ulster Scots and the Ulster British Tradition in Northern Ireland ("the relevant language, arts and literature"). The Commissioner's remit includes the areas of education, research, media, cultural activities and facilities and tourism initiatives.
- 12 Since the Act's initial drafting, the Government recognised the Ulster Scots as a national minority under the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. The Act was amended to reflect the distinction between the Ulster Scots as a recognised National Minority and the Ulster British Tradition in the title and functions of the relevant

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Commissioner. The references made in the Act to Ulster Scots alone are in strictly linguistic terms, and as such remain unchanged as this provision is not intended to refer to the broader national minority.

- 13 The functions of the Commissioner are to promote awareness of Ulster Scots services provided by public authorities and provide or publish such advice, support and guidance as the Commissioner considers appropriate to public authorities in relation to developing and encouraging the language, arts and literature associated with the Ulster Scots and the Ulster British Tradition. It will promote the visibility of relevant services which are provided by public authorities in Northern Ireland. It will provide advice and guidance to public authorities, including where relevant on the effect and implementation of commitments under the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages, the European Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child on the relevant language, arts and literature, and investigate complaints where a public authority fails to have due regard to guidance published by the Commissioner in respect of facilitating the use of Ulster Scots in the provision of services to the public.
- 14 The Act includes a duty on the Northern Ireland Department of Education to encourage and facilitate the use and understanding of Ulster Scots in the education system.
- 15 The Act includes exceptional powers should the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland deem it necessary to intervene. The legislation gives the Secretary of State the ability to do anything that a Northern Ireland Minister or Northern Ireland department could do in exercise of an identity or language function. The Secretary of State, should they deem it necessary, could intervene, for example, to appoint either of the Commissioners or the Director and members of the Office of Identity and Cultural Expression, approve best practice standards and direct Northern Ireland Ministers and departments to support appointees and institutions to function effectively, should the First and deputy First Minister be unlikely to complete an appointment process.
- 16 The Act was amended in the House of Lords to make provision for the establishment of the Castlereagh Foundation. To provide funding to establish the Castlereagh Foundation was a UK Government commitment in NDNA that formed part of the package of measures on matters of identity and language which were a matter of negotiation between the Northern Ireland parties in the talks process leading up to January 2020. The Act accordingly gives the Office of Identity and Culture Expression and the Secretary of State the power to establish a body corporate or other organisation by that name, or provide grants for the establishment of such a body. The Castlereagh Foundation must fund and support academic research into identity, including national and cultural identity and shifting patterns of identity, in Northern Ireland.

Legal background

- 17 Part 1 of the Act amends the Northern Ireland Act 1998 by inserting new Parts 7A, 7B and 7C and Schedules 9A, 9B and 9C to make provision in respect of the three new authorities and the duties conferred on public authorities. It repeals the Administration of Justice Act (Ireland) 1737 so as to remove the prohibition on languages other than English being used in Court proceedings in Northern Ireland. It also amends the Education (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 to insert a legal duty on the Northern Ireland Department of Education to encourage and facilitate the use and understanding of Ulster Scots in the education system.

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- 18 Part 2 of the Act confers concurrent powers and powers of direction on the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is able to exercise the functions of NI Ministers or departments, or direct the exercise of functions by NI Ministers or departments or the three authorities created. Consistent with these provisions, Part 2 of the Act also confers on the Secretary of State the power to establish a body corporate or other organisation to be known as the Castlereagh Foundation, or to provide grants for this purpose to another person.

Territorial extent and application

- 19 Section 11 sets out the territorial extent of the Act, that is the jurisdiction of which the Act forms part of the law. The extent of an Act can be different from its application. Application is about where an Act produces a practical effect. The Act extends and applies to Northern Ireland only.
- 20 See the table in Annex A of this document for a summary of the position regarding territorial extent and application in the United Kingdom.

Commentary on provisions of Act

Section 1: National and Cultural Identity

- 21 Section 1 inserts a new Part 7A (sections 78F to 78I) and Schedule 9A in the Northern Ireland Act 1998.
- 22 Section 78F makes provision for “national and cultural identity principles” and requires specified public authorities (see below) to have due regard to them when exercising their functions, with reference to a person’s religious belief, political opinion or racial group.
- 23 A “public authority” is defined by reference to Schedule 3 to the Public Services Ombudsman Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 although the new Office of Identity and Cultural Expression itself (which is added to Schedule 3 by section 8) is not included in that definition.
- 24 The First Minister and deputy First Minister may by regulations (subject to the draft affirmative procedure in the Northern Ireland Assembly) add public authorities to, or remove public authorities from, that definition. They may also do this for a particular purpose or in relation to a particular function. For example, if a public authority was to be required to have regard to the national and cultural identity principles only in respect of certain functions, then provision for this can be made. The power to add authorities only applies to public authorities within the devolved competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly and is not applicable to institutions in reserved or excepted areas.
- 25 Section 78G establishes a new Office of Identity and Cultural Expression (“the Office”) and section 78H sets out the aims of the Office and confers functions on it. In particular, the Office is required to promote awareness of the national and cultural identity principles and monitor and encourage compliance with them. It will, for example, be able to publish guidance on best practice for complying with the new duty and commission research into matters relating to national and cultural identity in Northern Ireland, including at the request of either of the new Commissioners that are established by the Act. The First Minister and deputy First Minister are able to direct the Office in relation to the Commissioner’s functions.

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- 26 New section 78I, as amended in the Lords, makes provision for further functions of the Office of Identity and Cultural Expression to establish the Castlereagh Foundation. The Office may establish a body corporate or other organisation to be known as the Castlereagh Foundation, or provide grants for the establishment of such a body or organisation by another person. This body will be financially and operationally independent of the Office once established.
- 27 The principal objective of the Castlereagh Foundation will be the funding and support of academic research into identity, including national and cultural identity and shifting patterns of identity in Northern Ireland. This provision reflects the relevant NDNA commitments. Consistent with the powers provided to the Secretary of State in the Act, section 7 also makes provisions for the Secretary of State to establish the Castlereagh Foundation as set out in paragraph 58 below.
- 28 Schedule 9A makes provision in respect of the Office itself. It deals with matters such as membership (the Office is a body corporate), appointment of its Director by the First Minister and deputy First Minister, appointment of its staff and how it is to be funded.

Section 2: Irish language

- 29 Section 2 inserts a new Part 7B (sections 78J to 78Q) and Schedule 9B in the Northern Ireland Act 1998 to make provision for the Irish language, including the creation of an Irish language Commissioner and the official recognition of the status of the Irish language in Northern Ireland (see section 78J).
- 30 Section 78K establishes an Irish Language Commissioner. The Commissioner will be appointed by the First Minister and deputy first Minister and further provision in respect of their appointment is made in Schedule 9B.
- 31 Section 78L provides for the principal aim and functions of the Irish Language Commissioner. The principal aim of the Commissioner is to enhance and protect the use of the Irish language by public authorities when they are providing services to the public in Northern Ireland.
- 32 The Commissioner will be required to publish best practice standards on the use of the Irish language in the provision of services, and public authorities are required to have due regard to those best practice standards (see section 78O). The First Minister and deputy First Minister are able to direct the Commissioner in relation to the Commissioner's functions. For example, the First Minister and deputy First Minister may want to require the Commissioner to consider developing a particular category of best practice standards.
- 33 Sections 78M and 78N make provision for best practice standards. These are written standards about the use of the Irish language by public authorities as mentioned above. They must be prepared by the Commissioner and then submitted to the First Minister and deputy First Minister for their approval. Once approved, they must be published. Different standards may be published in respect of different public authorities and when preparing them the Commissioner must have due regard to any guidance given by the First Minister and deputy First Minister, and consult such public authorities or other persons as the Commissioner considers appropriate.
- 34 Under section 78N, the Commissioner must review any standards every five years from when they were published. They may be revised or withdrawn following such a review, or otherwise if the Commissioner considers it necessary or desirable to do so (this may be, for example, because they have been found to be unlawful in some respects).

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- 35 Section 78O requires public authorities to have due regard to the published best practice standards in providing services to the public in Northern Ireland. They must also prepare and publish a plan, setting out how they propose to comply with that duty and consult the Irish Language Commissioner about it. If the best practice standards that apply to an authority are revised, it must revise and re-publish its plan.
- 36 Section 78P makes provision for a complaints procedure. The Commissioner must investigate a complaint if they receive one from a person claiming to have been directly affected by the act or omission giving rise to the complaint, the complaint is made within three months of when the complainant became aware of it, and the public authority concerned is aware of it and has been given a reasonable opportunity to consider it and respond. If the Commissioner decides not to investigate a complaint, which meets those criteria, they must provide the complainant with written reasons for why they are not doing so (see subsections (1) and (2)). The Commissioner may carry out such an investigation in private if they consider it appropriate.
- 37 If the Commissioner does investigate the complaint, then they must notify both the complainant and the public authority of that and give the public authority a reasonable opportunity to comment on the matters raised. The Commissioner must set out their findings in a report (subsection (3)).
- 38 If the Commissioner finds that a public authority did fail to comply with its obligations under 78O (viz to have due regard to best practice standards, prepare or revise a plan), their report may include recommendations as to how the public authority can remedy its failure and avoid future failures. The report must be laid before the Northern Ireland Assembly.
- 39 Section 78Q, defines “public authority” for the purposes of Part 7B. It is defined as an authority listed in Schedule 3 to the Public Services Ombudsman Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 but excludes the three new authorities themselves and the North/South Language Body.
- 40 As under Part 7A, the First Minister and deputy First Minister acting jointly may by regulations add or remove authorities to or from the definition of public authority (including for particular purposes or in relation to a particular function). The power to add authorities only applies to public authorities within the devolved competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly and is not applicable to institutions in reserved or excepted area.
- 41 Section 2(2) and Schedule 2 amends the Northern Ireland Act 1998 to insert Schedule 9B “The Irish Language Commissioner”. Schedule 9B makes further provision regarding the status and tenure of the Commissioner and other matters such as the appointment of staff, the exercise of the Commissioner’s functions by staff, funding of the Commissioner by the Executive Office and keeping of its accounts. Provision is also made to enable the Executive Office to provide staff, services and facilities to the Commissioner, and for the Office of Identity and Cultural Expression to provide services for the purpose of assisting the Commissioner in the exercise of its functions.

Section 3: The Ulster Scots and the Ulster British Tradition

- 42 Section 3 inserts a new Part 7C (sections 78R to 78U) and Schedule 9C in the Northern Ireland Act to make provision for the creation of a Commissioner for the Ulster Scots and the Ulster British Tradition.
- 43 Section 78R provides for the Commissioner to be appointed by the First Minister and deputy First Minister acting jointly.

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- 44 Section 78S sets out the principal aim of the Commissioner and the duties conferred on them. The Commissioner’s principal aim is to enhance and develop the language, arts and literature associated with the Ulster Scots and the Ulster British tradition in Northern Ireland (referred to in the Act as the “relevant language, arts and literature”). They must promote awareness of Ulster Scots services provided by public authorities and provide or publish such advice, support and guidance as the Commissioner considers appropriate to public authorities. They must also investigate complaints made under section 78T. The guidance they publish may include guidance on the effect and implementation of the three Treaties specified in subsection (3) in relation to the relevant language, arts and literature (see s. 78S(2)(b)(ii)). In preparing guidance for publication, the Commissioner must consult such public authorities or other persons as they consider appropriate. The First Minister and deputy First Minister can direct the Commissioner in relation to the Commissioner’s functions. For example, the First Minister and deputy First Minister may want to require the Commissioner to consult public authorities in a particular way on the production of guidance.
- 45 “Ulster Scots services” are defined to mean services provided in Ulster Scots or likely to be of particular interest to those with an interest in the relevant language, arts and literature.
- 46 Section 78T makes provision for a complaints procedure. A complaint may be made by a person who claims that a public authority failed to have due regard to “published facilitation guidance”. Facilitation guidance is defined as being guidance published under s. 78R(2)(b)(i) so far as it relates to developing and encouraging the use of Ulster Scots in the provision of public services.
- 47 The Commissioner must investigate a complaint if they receive one from a person claiming to have been directly affected by the failure giving rise to the complaint, the complaint is made within three months of when the complainant became aware of it, and the public authority concerned is aware of it and has been given a reasonable opportunity to consider it and respond. If the Commissioner decides not to investigate a complaint, which meets those criteria, they must provide the complainant with written reasons for why they are not doing so (see subsections (1) and (2)). The Commissioner may carry out such an investigation in private if they consider it appropriate.
- 48 If the Commissioner finds that a public authority did fail to have due regard to published facilitation guidance, their report may include recommendations as to how the public authority might have better regard to it. They may also lay their report before the Northern Ireland Assembly.
- 49 In section 78U, “public authority” is defined as an authority listed in Schedule 3 to the Public Services Ombudsman Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 but as in Part 7B excludes the new authorities themselves and the North/South Language Body.
- 50 As under Parts 7A and 7B, the First Minister and deputy First Minister acting jointly may by regulations add or remove authorities to or from the definition of public authority (including for particular purposes or in relation to a particular function). The power to add authorities only applies to public authorities within the devolved competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly and is not applicable to institutions in reserved or excepted areas.
- 51 Section 3(2) and Schedule 3 amends the Northern Ireland Act 1998 to insert Schedule 9C “The Commissioner for the Ulster Scots and Ulster British Tradition”. Schedule 9C makes further provision regarding the status and tenure of the Commissioner and other matters such as the exercise of the Commissioner’s functions by staff and funding of the Commissioner by the Executive Office and keeping of its accounts. Provision is also made to enable the Executive

Office to provide staff, services and facilities to the Commissioner and for the Office of Identity and Cultural Expression to provide services for the purpose of assisting the Commissioner in the exercise of its functions.

Section 4: Use of languages other than English in proceedings

- 52 Section 4 repeals the Administration of Justice (Language) Act (Ireland) 1737. Facilitation of languages other than English in court proceedings is a matter for the NI Courts and Tribunals Service, which in common with courts across the UK makes provision for those who cannot speak English to be provided with interpreter and translation services at their own or the Court's cost depending on the proceedings in hand.

Section 5: Use of Ulster Scots in Education

- 53 Section 5 amends the Education (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 and places a duty on the Northern Ireland Department of Education to encourage and facilitate the use and understanding of Ulster Scots in the education system.

Section 6: Concurrent powers and powers of direction

- 54 Section 6 confers concurrent powers and powers of direction on the Secretary of State. The concurrent powers mean that the Secretary of State may take the same actions as a Northern Ireland Minister or Northern Ireland department under Part 7A, 7B or 7C, including any action that is ancillary to that. The Secretary of State may also direct a Northern Ireland Minister, a Northern Ireland department, the Office or either of the two Commissioners to take or not to take action that could be taken under Part 7A, 7B or 7C, including any action ancillary to that. The Secretary of State may also direct any of those authorities to take action (or not to take action) that they can otherwise take but only in the circumstances specified in subsection (3). For example, the Secretary of State could direct that the new authorities be provided with certain assistance by the Executive Office. If the Secretary of State gives a direction, they are required to lay a copy of the direction before Parliament and publish it.

Section 7: Concurrent powers and powers of direction: supplementary provision

- 55 Subsections (1) and (2) make provision in respect of the Executive Committee of the Assembly. When the Secretary of State is exercising concurrent powers or powers of direction, the fact that a matter has not been referred to, or discussed and agreed by, that Committee will not be relevant to determining what Northern Ireland Ministers, departments or the three new authorities can or cannot do.
- 56 Subsection (4) makes provision in respect of section 44 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. That section confers powers on the Assembly to require persons to give evidence to the Assembly in relation to devolved matters. This provision will exempt UK Government Ministers and civil servants from that requirement (other than civil servants who have worked in one of the new authorities – in relation to that work only) when they have taken action in connection with either the exercise of the Secretary of State's concurrent powers or a direction given by the Secretary of State.

Section 8: Castlereagh Foundation

- 57 This new section, as amended in the Lords, makes provision for the Secretary of State to establish the Castlereagh Foundation separate to the functions conferred on the Office of Identity and Cultural Expression in section 78I, but on the same terms as referenced at paragraph 27. This provision is made so as to ensure consistency with the Secretary of State's powers in sections 7 and 8 of the Act.

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Section 9: Consequential amendments

- 58 Section 9 makes consequential amendments to section 96 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, the Superannuation (Northern Ireland) Order 1972; the Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975; the Public Services Ombudsman Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. These amendments are necessary to reflect the establishment of the new bodies.

Commencement

- 59 Section 10 provides for commencement.
- 60 Parts 1 and 2 (sections 1-8) come into force on such day or days as the Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument appoint.
- 61 Part 3 (sections 9-12) comes into force on the day of Royal Assent.

Related documents

- 62 The following documents are relevant to the Identity and Language (Northern Ireland) Act and can be read at the stated locations:
- New Decade, New Approach:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/856998/2020-01-08_a_new_decade_a_new_approach.pdf
 - Office of the Legislative Counsel draft legislation:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/857001/Final_Combined_Legislation_for_publication.pdf

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Annex A - Territorial extent and application in the United Kingdom

Provision	Extends to E & W and applies to England?	Extends to E & W and applies to Wales?	Extends and applies to Scotland?	Extends and applies to Northern Ireland?
Section 1	No	No	No	Yes
Section 2	No	No	No	Yes
Section 3	No	No	No	Yes
Section 4	No	No	No	Yes
Section 5	No	No	No	Yes
Section 6	No	No	No	Yes
Section 7	No	No	No	Yes
Section 8	No	No	No	Yes
Section 9	No	No	No	Yes
Section 10	No	No	No	Yes
Section 11	No	No	No	Yes
Section 12	No	No	No	Yes

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Annex B - Hansard References

63 The following table sets out the dates and Hansard references for each stage of the Act's passage through Parliament.

Stage	Date	Hansard Reference
<i>House of Lords</i>		
Introduction	25 May 2022	Vol. 823
Second Reading	7 June 2022	Vol. 822 Col. 1096
Grand Committee	22 June 2022	Vol. 822 Col. 60GC
Report	6 July 2022	Vol. 823 Col. 1017
Third Reading	13 July 2022	Vol. 823 Col. 1494
<i>House of Commons</i>		
Introduction	14 July 2022	
Second Reading	12 October 2022	Vol. 720 Col. 157
Committee	26 October 2022	Vol. 721 Col. 319
Report	26 October 2022	Vol. 721 Col. 319
Third Reading	26 October 2022	Vol. 721 Col. 370
Royal Assent	6 December 2022	House of Commons Vol 724. Col. 270
		House of Lords Vol. 826 Col. 158

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Annex C - Progress of Bill Table

64 This Annex shows how each section and Schedule of the Act was numbered during the passage of the Bill through Parliament.

Section of the Act	Bill as Introduced in the Commons	Bill as amended in Committee in the Commons	Bill as introduced in the Lords	Bill as amended in Committee in the Lords	Bill as amended on Report in the Lords
Section 1	Clause 1	Clause 1	Clause 1	Clause 1	Clause 1
Section 2	Clause 2	Clause 2	Clause 2	Clause 2	Clause 2
Section 3	Clause 3	Clause 3	Clause 3	Clause 3	Clause 3
Section 4	Clause 4	Clause 4	Clause 4	Clause 4	Clause 4
Section 5	Clause 5	Clause 5	Clause 5	Clause 5	Clause 5
Section 6	Clause 6	Clause 6	Clause 6	Clause 6	Clause 6
Section 7	Clause 7	Clause 7	Clause 7	Clause 7	Clause 7
Section 8			Clause 8	Clause 8	Clause 8
Section 9	Clause 8	Clause 8	Clause 7	Clause 7	Clause 9
Section 10	Clause 9	Clause 9	Clause 10	Clause 10	Clause 10
Section 11	Clause 10	Clause 10	Clause 11	Clause 11	Clause 11
Section 12	Clause 11	Clause 11	Clause 12	Clause 12	Clause 12
Schedule 1	Schedule 1	Schedule 1	Schedule 1	Schedule 1	Schedule 1
Schedule 2	Schedule 2	Schedule 2	Schedule 2	Schedule 2	Schedule 2
Schedule 3	Schedule 3	Schedule 3	Schedule 3	Schedule 3	Schedule 3

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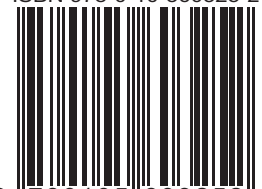
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