

**Outcome of Consultation on the
Department of Education Consultation on
Period Products (Free Provision) Regulations**

**Specifying Public Service Bodies for the
Provision of Free Period Products**

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Introduction

1. Under the [Period Products \(Free Provision\) Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2022](#), (The Act) all Departments in Northern Ireland must, by 11 May 2023, specify by Regulations ‘Public Service Bodies,’ which must establish and maintain arrangements to ensure that period products are obtainable, free of charge, on their premises. In other words, Departments must specify which of their bodies will be legally required to make sure free period products are available for use on their premises.
2. The Section 2 (3) duty of the Act requires a specified Public Service Body to ‘*ensure that period products are obtainable free of charge (in accordance with arrangements established and maintained by that body) by persons in its premises who need to use them*’.
3. As well as specifying Public Service Bodies, the Regulations may provide for descriptions of people and premises, for the purposes of the Act.
4. Given the policy intention (of the Act) to make products widely available, the Department of Education (DE) aims to minimise any limitation of this provision, in making the Regulations.

Executive Summary

5. The following is a summary of key points and conclusions made in this document:
 - i. The purpose of this consultation was to consult the ‘Public Service Bodies’ that DE was proposing to specify in Regulations, and which would therefore be subject to the duties under the Act. DE also welcomed contributions from its wider stakeholder base on the proposals.
 - ii. It is important to emphasise that DE was not consulting on the duties that are in the Act. This consultation sought views from consultees on DE’s proposed list of Public Service Bodies to be specified in Regulations and subject to duties under the Act.
 - iii. 47 responses were received from a range of stakeholders including: school leaders; school staff; voluntary and community sector organisations; charities; unions; and DE’s Arm’s Length Bodies.
 - iv. DE is content that its proposals capture all types of school in Northern Ireland and that placing the legal duty with school “managers”, which is the same approach as that taken to the Freedom of Information Act 2000, is appropriate and lawful.
 - v. We acknowledge stakeholder comments around ensuring consistency of provision across different school management types and will ensure this is addressed in the draft guidance to specified Public Service Bodies. We will also make it clear in the explanatory memorandum which will accompany the

- Regulations, and in the guidance document, that all schools in Northern Ireland are captured by the Regulations, including independent schools.
- vi. Several respondents were concerned about school workload and DE seeks to reassure stakeholders as follows:
 - a. Departments are required to provide guidance to their Public Service Bodies, on their duties under the Act, as soon as practicable after specifying them in Regulations. A key aim of this guidance will be to make implementation as smooth and straightforward as possible.
 - b. The legislation is closely aligned to what DE is already piloting in schools, so by the time the legislation comes into force, the vast majority of schools should have well established arrangements.
 - c. A key policy intention of the primary legislation (the Act) is to 'normalise' the availability of period products alongside toilet roll and soap in public toilets. In time, provision of period products should not add to school workload, once arrangements are in place.
 - vii. Some respondents referred to funding for this provision. Funding is already in place for the "Pilot Scheme to Address Period Dignity in Schools", however DE will bid for funding for this wider, permanent provision at the appropriate time.
 - viii. As a result of the consultation process, DE's proposals have changed to specify the Education Authority (EA) in Regulations in relation to: statutory youth settings; EA Education Other Than At School (EOTAS) settings; and EA administrative accommodation. In addition, DE notes the EA's lead-times for awarding a new contract for the supply of period products, which would be required due to the scope of the Act and the proposed Regulations.
 - ix. DE is content that the Act provides a clear definition of period products and would emphasise that it is not compulsory under the Act to make menstrual cups available in any setting. The Act goes no further than requiring Public Service Bodies to ensure reasonable choice and *to have regard to items which are reusable*.
 - x. Other DE Arms-Length Bodies (ALBs) that meet the definition of Public Service Body under the Act, specifically, the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS); the NI Council for Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA); and General Teaching Council for Northern Ireland (GTCNI) were also included in the proposals in relation to their office accommodation. For consistency with the EA in the Regulations, this will change to 'administrative accommodation'.
 - xi. DE acknowledges comments from some stakeholders in relation to expanding the proposed list of specified Public Service Bodies and suggesting that provision be made 'off premises', to ensure provision is as wide as possible. DE is limited in which bodies it can specify, based on the definition of Public Service Body in the primary legislation (The Act). Further, the Act provides that provision is to be sufficient for use on the premises of the Public Service

Bodies. DE does not plan to add or remove any Public Service Bodies to or from its proposed list and further rationale and explanation for this position is set out in the main body of this document.

- xii. Departments will need to consider the way forward with provision on the premises of bodies that cannot be specified, perhaps unintentionally, due to the drafting of the overarching Act. For DE, this potentially includes premises of several ALBs, community EOTAS settings and DE's administrative accommodation, such as Rathgael House and Waterside House.
- xiii. DE will proceed with its proposal to limit provision of period products in the premises of its specified Public Service Bodies, to ensure the general public are not entitled to enter these settings to obtain free period products. This is particularly important given the importance of safeguarding of children and young people.
- xiv. DE will ensure that the definition of 'visitor' in the Regulations is suitably robust and can capture people providing a professional service on the premises of a specified Public Service Body, for example Allied Health Professionals supporting children in schools.
- xv. DE will proceed with its proposed approach to descriptions of school premises, which will ensure that period products are available in all buildings comprising school premises, for example school canteens and off-site sports facilities.
- xvi. DE has established that it is not necessary to proceed with its proposal to define when a building is "in use" in the Regulations, to ensure products are always available. The provision already in place under the Act is sufficient for these purposes.
- xvii. DE will include all topics listed in the consultation document in its draft guidance to Public Service Bodies, as well as the following additional topics, suggested by consultees:
 - a. Appropriate use of products to minimise waste;
 - b. Disposal of products;
 - c. Making the provision available to all to avoid stigma;
 - d. Publicising of provision by schools;
 - e. Attitudes among pupils to reusable products which may require specific washing facilities;
 - f. Specific guidance on menstrual cups and other reusable products;
 - g. Funding/provision - how the products will be accessed and how the quantities will be decided;
 - h. Accountability - who is accountable for the assessment of need, the procurement, distribution, etc, and associated workload;
 - i. Procurement processes, nature, duration and frequency of procurement and replenishment and responsibility/policing of access;
 - j. Stock management;
 - k. (Safe) storing and dispensing;

- l. Signposting to CCEA educational resources and support for young people such as advice forums and helplines;
 - m. Ensuring consistency of provision across different school management types; and
 - n. The addressing and respecting needs of individuals section of the guidance will include specific reference to religious belief, gender identity, disability, age and health conditions.
- xviii. Some additional issues were raised by consultees, including the need for a degree of take-home provision, which, while outside the scope of the proposed Regulations, are nevertheless referenced in this consultation response.
- xix. DE will update its draft Regulations, where necessary, to reflect the outcome of its consultation. The Regulations will be laid in the Assembly for approval, once it is fully functioning. Under the Act, all Departments are to have Regulations in place by 11 May 2023. Departments are, following consultation, to issue guidance to Public Service Bodies as soon as practicable, after specifying them in Regulations. Specified Public Service Bodies are to have arrangement in place by 11 May 2024.

Consultation Process

6. The purpose of this consultation was to consult the ‘Public Service Bodies’ that DE was proposing to specify in Regulations, and which would therefore be subject to the duties under the Act. DE also welcomed contributions from its wider stakeholder base on the proposals.
7. **It is important to emphasise that DE was not consulting on the duties that are in the Act. This consultation sought views from consultees on DE’s proposed list of Public Service Bodies to be specified in Regulations and subject to duties under the Act.**
8. Departments are also required to provide guidance to the specified Public Service Bodies on their duties under the Act, which will be subject to a separate statutory consultation. DE however used this consultation to gather early information on topics to include in the guidance.
9. After pre-engagement activity with selected Arms-Length Bodies (ALBs), DE published its consultation on 22 August 2022 for 8 weeks. The [consultation was published on DE’s website](#) and on Citizen Space.
10. Schools, DE’s ALBs, and its wider stakeholder base were notified of the consultation by email and through a notice on the Education Authority’s (EA) C2K Noticeboard.

11. Consultees could download the main consultation document and were asked to provide their responses online via Citizen Space. A number of DE's ALBs also raised queries by email during the pre-engagement period and during the consultation period.
12. 47 responses were received from:
 - a. 26 school leaders;
 - b. 6 school staff;
 - c. 1 representing boards of governors
 - d. 3 Arms-Length Bodies;
 - e. 2 voluntary and community sector;
 - f. 3 charities; and
 - g. 2 representing unions
 - h. 4 other/not answered.

Key Findings

Section A – Provision of free period products in school premises

13. DE is required to specify '*bodies with functions that would enable them to discharge this (The Section 2(3)) duty in relation to persons in school premises*'.
14. DE's proposals sought to ensure that all types of schools in Northern Ireland were captured in the Regulations. To achieve this, DE proposed to place the legal duty with "managers" of each type of school. This meant:
 - a. For controlled schools – the EA;
 - b. For grant-maintained integrated and voluntary schools - boards of governors; and
 - c. For independent schools, the proprietors of those schools.
15. During the pre-engagement period, the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS) commented that DE's proposed approach could mean that there may be differential treatment between controlled schools and other schools. It also queried whether CCMS would be indirectly responsible for delivery in catholic maintained schools and raised the issue of funding. DE sought advice in relation to the legal status of CCMS and confirmed that it would not be captured under the definition of "school managers" and therefore would not be indirectly responsible for delivery of duties under the Act.
16. Another stakeholder said that it was not clear where CCMS schools sat. By way of clarification, these schools are captured under the legal definition of voluntary schools. Another respondent stated that it would be helpful to make clear that

Catholic schools, Irish Medium schools, and Special Schools are captured in the proposals.

17. **DE will make it clear in both the explanatory memorandum, which will accompany the Regulations, and in its the guidance to specified Public Service Bodies, that all schools in Northern Ireland are captured by the Regulations, including independent schools.**
18. A school leader of a voluntary grammar school suggested that it may be easier if EA provided this management provision for schools. DE is **required** to *specify “bodies with functions that would enable them to discharge this (The section 2(3)) duty in relation to persons in school premises”*. Placing the legal duty with boards of governors of voluntary schools, to ensure arrangements are in place and maintained, does not preclude voluntary schools from drawing on operational support from the EA, such as benefiting from EA contracts.
19. The EA, who are managers of controlled schools did not raise any issues with the proposal to place the duty on ‘managers’ of schools and noted that this follows the same approach as that taken in the Freedom of Information Act.
20. Unison suggested that the Department ensure that guidance (to Public Service Bodies) *“will safeguard against disparity of provision particularly, but not limited to, decisions about provisions being made on the basis of religious grounds or due to budgetary confinement”*.
21. **DE is content that its proposals capture all types of school in Northern Ireland and that placing the legal duty with school “managers”, which is the same approach as that taken to the Freedom of Information Act 2000, is appropriate and lawful. We note comments that have been made around ensuring consistency of provision across different school management types and will ensure this is addressed in the draft guidance to specified Public Service Bodies. We will also make it clear in the explanatory memorandum and guidance document, that all schools in Northern Ireland are captured by the Regulations, including independent schools.**
22. The EA said that a new period products contract will be required as the contract awarded for the pilot scheme to address period dignity in schools cannot cover the scope of this wider, permanent provision. To note, these regulations are to be in place by 11 May 2023 and Public Service Bodies have a further 12 months to have arrangements in place.
23. The EA made reference to reusable products and that guidance would be required on menstrual cups being provided in school settings, particularly since these items are not regulated in the UK. DE would emphasise that the primary legislation only requires that specified Public Service Bodies have regard to items that are reusable.

There is no legal requirement to make menstrual cups available on the premises of any Public Service Body, and it will ultimately be for Public Service Bodies, in consultation with product users, to decide which period products will be made available on their premises. Nevertheless, DE will ensure guidance on these items is included in its guidance to Public Service Bodies.

24. The Education Authority stated that ‘period products’ is not defined and could potentially include a wide range of products. To clarify, period products is defined in the Act as *“manufactured articles the purpose of which is to absorb or collect menstrual flow”* and types of products *“include tampons, sanitary towels and articles which are reusable”*. **DE is content that the primary legislation provides a clear definition of period products.**
25. Several respondents raised school workload and funding for the provision as issues. While these issues are outside of the scope of the Regulations, DE notes these concerns and makes the following points which will hopefully reassure stakeholders:
- a. **Departments are required to provide guidance to their public service bodies, on their duties under the Act, as soon as practicable after specifying them in Regulations. A key aim of this guidance will be to make implementation as smooth and straightforward as possible.**
 - b. **The legislation is closely aligned to what DE is already piloting in schools so by the time the legislation comes into force, most schools should have well established arrangements.**
 - c. **A key policy intention of the primary legislation (the Act) is to ‘normalise’ the availability of period products alongside toilet roll and soap in public toilets. In time, provision of period products should not add to school workload, once arrangements are in place; and**
 - d. **Funding is already in place for the “Pilot Scheme to Address Period Dignity in Schools”, however DE will bid for funding for this wider, permanent provision at the appropriate time.**

Section B - Provision of free period products – DE Public Service Bodies other than schools

26. DE may also specify ‘Public Service Bodies’ (within its functions) **other** than schools, provided the specified bodies are constituted by or under a statutory provision and have functions that consist of or include providing public services or otherwise serving the public interest. In short, statutory bodies, serving the public, or public interest, may be specified.
27. DE proposed to specify the EA in relation to statutory youth settings, EOTAS settings, pupil referral units and office accommodation.

28. We have established that pupil referral units will be captured under EOTAS provision. Further, only EA premises used for delivery of EOTAS provision can be captured by the Regulations. If permanent provision were to be made in Community EOTAS settings, this would need to be captured on a non-statutory basis. DE also proposed to specify the EA in relation to its 'office accommodation', however this term will be changed to "administrative accommodation" to capture EA's full range of premises.
29. **As a result of the consultation process, DE's proposals have changed to specify the EA in Regulations in relation to: statutory youth settings; EA EOTAS settings; and EA administrative accommodation.**
30. **Other DE ALBs that meet the definition of Public Service Body under the Act, specifically, the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS); the NI Council for Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA); and General Teaching Council for Northern Ireland (GTCNI) were also included in the proposals in relation to their office accommodation. For consistency with the EA in the Regulations, this will change to 'administrative accommodation'.**
31. Some schools did not understand why the bodies referred to in paragraph 30 would be specified however it should be noted that the scope of the Act goes well beyond schools and captures the Public Service Bodies of all Departments in Northern Ireland. As was the case in Section A, some consultees raised the issue of funding. As stated under Section A, DE can bid for funding at the appropriate time.
32. There were a small number of Public Service Bodies which could be specified in the Regulations, but for practical/common sense reasons, DE was not proposing to do so. Supporting rationale was provided in the consultation document for bodies which could be specified but were not included in the proposals.
33. Unison requested that DE reconsider the various bodies that could be specified, but were not included in DE's proposed list of Public Service Bodies, in order to have as few limitations as possible on where period products will be made available. There are three bodies that DE could specify but had not proposed to do so:
- a. DE could specify the Youth Council however it is not operational and has no office accommodation. It could be specified in the future. DE is required to review these regulations at intervals of no more than three years and there is therefore scope to add the Youth Council to the list, should it be operational and have its own office accommodation.

- b. DE could specify the Diocesan Education Committees (DECs) of CCMS however this body will be captured under the specification of CCMS itself, in relation to its administrative accommodation; and
 - c. The Exceptional Circumstances Body (ECB) is a body constituted under a statutory provision and could therefore be specified, however see comments on civil service buildings under paragraph 35, since ECB comprises of DE staff situated in Rathgael House.
34. There were several bodies that could not be specified as they are not statutory ALBS or bodies who could discharge duties under the Act in relation to schools.
 35. One respondent raised concerns that DE itself was not being specified in the Regulations. DE has considered this issue closely in consultation with other departments and considers that the Act is unclear in this regard. Consequently, all Departments will need to consider the way forward with provision that cannot be made through the Regulations, for example, whether provision could be made on a non-statutory basis.
 36. The Education Authority referenced Allied Health Professionals who may be providing services in schools and DE will ensure that the definition of ‘visitor’ in the Regulations can capture these professionals.
 37. The Education Authority Exceptional Teaching Arrangements (ETA) asked that the Regulations ensure the breadth of educational and youth settings are clearly captured in the Regulations, to avoid a narrow interpretation of duties and to ensure funding is available for all settings. In the case of ETA this would include both EOTAS centres and 1-to-1 working with children. ETA also requested clarity *‘on operationalising the regulations with dignity, for example giving consideration to the availability of period products for ETA non-attenders, and newcomer and refugee children to ensure equality of access’*.
 38. While the policy intention of the Act was to make period products widely available, its drafting means that certain premises cannot be captured, such a community EOTAS. Further, under section 2 of the Act, provision can only be captured where it is made on the premises of a specified Public Service Body.
 39. **DE acknowledges comments from some stakeholders in relation to expanding the proposed list of specified Public Service Bodies, to ensure provision is as wide as possible. DE is limited in which bodies it can specify, based on the definition of Public Service Body in the primary legislation (The Act). DE does not plan to add or remove any Public Service Bodies to or from the list for the reasons outlined. All Departments will however need to consider the way forward with provision on the premises of bodies that cannot be specified,**

perhaps unintentionally, due to the drafting of the Act. For DE, this potentially includes premises of a number of ALBs, community EOTAS settings and DE's administrative accommodation, such as Rathgael House and Waterside House.

Section C – Descriptions and provisions in relation to premises and persons

40. DE's proposals limited provision to pupils, young people, staff, and visitors who have good reason for being in the premises of specified Public Service Bodies, such as attending organised school events and meetings.
41. No significant issues were raised by consultees in this regard and several respondents, including EA Youth Service, emphasised the importance of safeguarding of children and young people.
42. One respondent suggested that placing limitations on provision has the potential to add more work for schools. To clarify, DE's proposal was designed to prevent the general public being legally entitled to come into premises to ask for free period products. This limitation should not create any further work for schools who are already managing access to their premises.
43. The EA stated that it would be necessary to establish robustly who is and is not entitled to free period products by reason of being a visitor to office accommodation. The interpretation section of DE's draft Regulations now provides the following definition: "visitors" means a person with legitimate reason for being in the premises of a specified public service body, such as attending meetings or events. These examples may be expanded to include people providing a professional service.
44. **DE will proceed with its proposal to limit provision of period products in the premises of its specified Public Service Bodies, to ensure the general public are not entitled to enter these settings to obtain free period products. This is particularly important given the importance of safeguarding of children and young people.**
45. DE's proposals in relation to school premises ensured that all buildings comprising the premises of schools would be captured in the Regulations. This would include for example, off site sports facilities and canteen facilities, so long as these premises formed part of the premises of a school. No significant issues were raised in relation to this proposal and one respondent was very supportive of making provision in as many places as possible. **DE will proceed with its proposed approach to descriptions of school premises, which will ensure that period products are available in all buildings comprising school premises, for example off-site sports facilities.**

46. The Education Authority Youth Service said it would welcome consideration to include off site premises, for example, projects that are delivered by Education Authority Youth Service staff in community and voluntary sector settings, and also sought clarity on responsibility of EA staff to provide products in non-EA residential centres.
47. As stated previously, only EA premises (owned or leased) can be captured by these proposed Regulations. DE has aimed to ensure its proposals will not limit provision unless necessary to meet the needs of the sector. However, the drafting of the Act means that certain premises cannot be captured such a community EOTAS and community and voluntary youth sector settings. Under the Act, provision can only be captured where it is made on the premises of a specified Public Service Body and, under the Act, DE's specified Public Service Bodies, must be statutory bodies, unless they are bodies with functions that would enable them to discharge duties in relation to persons on school premises.
48. As previously referred to, DE has established through the consultation process that its ALBs, in particular the EA, have a wide range of accommodation that is not captured under the proposed term "office" accommodation. To repeat a point made under Section B, DE will change the term "office accommodation" to "administrative accommodation" to capture all 'other' accommodation (i.e., accommodation that is not school premises, statutory youth settings or EOTAS settings).
49. It has also been established through the consultation process that some EOTAS provision is provided in the community and not on EA premises. These settings cannot be captured under the Regulations as they do not meet the definition of Public Service Body under the Act. **If permanent provision were to be made in community EOTAS settings, this would need to be on a non-statutory basis. These settings are not significant in number and are already included in provision under the Pilot Scheme to Address Period Dignity in Schools.**
50. **DE has established that it is not necessary to proceed with its proposal to define when a building is "in use" in the Regulations, to ensure products are always available. The provision already in place under the Act is sufficient for these purposes.**

Section D – Future Guidance

51. Departments must consult on and provide guidance to Public Service Bodies as soon as practicable after specifying them in Regulations. While this guidance is subject to a separate statutory consultation, DE used this consultation as an

opportunity to identify possible topics to be included in the guidance. Most respondents indicated that all proposed topics (listed in the consultation document) would be 'helpful', 'very helpful' or 'essential'. A few respondents suggested additional topics to those set out in the consultation document. **DE will include all topics listed in the consultation document in its draft guidance, as well as the following additional topics, suggested by consultees:**

- a. **Appropriate use of products to minimise waste;**
- b. **Disposal of products;**
- c. **Making the provision available to all to avoid stigma;**
- d. **Publicising of provision by schools;**
- e. **Attitudes among pupils to reusable products which may require specific washing facilities;**
- f. **Guidance on menstrual cups and other reusable products;**
- g. **Funding/provision - how the products will be accessed and how the quantities will be decided;**
- h. **Accountability - who is accountable for the assessment of need, the procurement, distribution, etc, and associated workload;**
- i. **Procurement processes, nature duration and frequency of procurement and replenishment and responsibility / policing of access;**
- j. **Stock management;**
- k. **(Safe) Storing and dispensing;**
- l. **Signposting to CCEA educational resources and support for young people such as advice forums and helplines;**
- m. **Ensuring consistency of provision across different school management types; and**
- n. **Addressing and respecting needs of individuals section will include specific reference to religious belief, gender identity, disability, age and health conditions.**

Other Issues Raised by Consultees

52. Some additional issues were raised by consultees which, while not in the scope of the proposed Regulations, should nevertheless be referenced in this consultation response.
53. One respondent was critical of the primary legislation, both in terms of it not being perceived as necessary, and in terms of its gender-neutral drafting. The same respondent also emphasised the importance of safe single sex space.
54. Another respondent considered that public service bodies were not representative of diversity in Northern Ireland.
55. One respondent wished to emphasise the importance of maintaining dignity and confidentiality of people obtaining free period products and suggested

alternative ways of making this provision, such as vouchers. DE's view is that this needs to be balanced with reducing stigma through the 'normalisation' of periods, which is a policy aim of the primary legislation. Nevertheless, this feedback will be taken into consideration in the drafting of guidance that DE will issue to its Public Service Bodies. In addition, the respondent's suggestions on alternative approaches to providing free period products will be shared with colleagues in The Executive Office, which is responsible for developing the universal scheme under section 1 of the Act.

56. Another respondent emphasised the importance of environmentally friendly and reusable products. The Act itself places importance on reusable products and DE will ensure these issues are sufficiently addressed in its guidance to specified Public Service Bodies.
57. The same respondent emphasised the importance of education, to sit alongside free period products. DE agrees with this point and education is a key element of its Pilot Scheme to Address Period Dignity in Schools.
58. Some respondents raised concerns that, due to the drafting of the Act, the take-home provision, currently provided for pupils who need it under the Pilot Scheme to Address Period Dignity in Schools, may not continue. DE noted this difference in provision at an early stage and will be engaging with colleagues in The Executive Office, which has responsibility for the universal scheme under section 1 of the Act, to establish the best way forward with "take home" provision for pupils and other product users.
59. One respondent raised the point that schools use other public service buildings, like leisure centres, swimming pools, council premises and asked if provision would be available in these buildings. These premises do not fall within DE's functions so cannot be specified in its Regulations.

Next Steps

60. Next steps in implementing this new law are as follows:
 - a. Minor updates will be made to DE's draft Regulations, to reflect the conclusions reached during the consultation;
 - b. DE will engage with the Education Committee and lay The Regulations in the Assembly, when it is appropriate to do so. By way of explanation, the Regulations are subject to approval by the Draft Affirmative Procedure in the Assembly. This means they are to be debated and approved on the floor of the Assembly. The Draft Regulations cannot therefore be approved and subsequently 'made' until the Assembly is fully functioning;

- c. Assuming the Regulations are approved and made on time, they will come into operation on 11th May 2023;
- d. DE is required to consult on and issue guidance as soon as is practicable, after specifying Public Service Bodies in Regulations;
- e. Public Service Bodies must have consulted on and have their arrangements in place to make period products available, free of charge, on their premises, by 11 May 2024.