**Sale of Good Act 1979**

Link to legislation: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/54/part/II/crossheading/conditions-and-warranties>

Questions:

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| No. | Question | Cape response (uncompressed) | Cape response context  (uncompressed) |
|  | What does "month" mean in a contract? | prima facie | contract depends on the terms of the contract.  (3) In a contract of sale “month” prima facie means calendar month.  11 When condition to be treated as warranty.  (1) This section does not |
|  | When is a term of a contract a condition? | Whether a stipulation in a contract of sale is a condition, the breach of which may give rise to a right to treat the contract as repudiated, or a warranty, the breach of which may give rise to a claim for damages but not to a right to reject the goods and treat the contract as repudiated, depends in each case on the construction of the contract; and a stipulation may be a condition, though called a warranty in the contract | as a breach of warranty and not as a ground for treating the contract as repudiated.  (3) Whether a stipulation in a contract of sale is a condition, the breach of which may give rise to a right to treat the contract as repudiated, or a warranty, the breach of which may give rise to a claim for damages but not to a right to reject the goods and treat the contract as repudiated, depends in each case on the construction of the contract; and a stipulation may be a condition, though called a warranty in the contract.  (4) Subject to section 35A below Where a contract of sale is not severable and the buyer |
|  | Does a contract imply a seller has a right to sell the goods? | In a contract of sale, other than one to which subsection (3) below applies, there is an implied term on the part of the seller that in the case of a sale he has a right to sell the goods, and in the case of an agreement to sell he will have such a right at the time when the property is to pass | Act to Northern Ireland) 28 July 1967.  12 Implied terms about title, etc.  (1) In a contract of sale, other than one to which subsection (3) below applies, there is an implied term on the part of the seller that in the case of a sale he has a right to sell the goods, and in the case of an agreement to sell he will have such a right at the time when the property is to pass.  (2) In a contract of sale, other than one to which subsection (3) below |
|  | If a buyer picks the goods can it still be a sale by descriptions? | A sale of goods is not prevented from being a sale by description by reason only that, being exposed for sale or hire, they are selected by the buyer | the goods corresponds with the sample if the goods do not also correspond with the description.  (3) A sale of goods is not prevented from being a sale by description by reason only that, being exposed for sale or hire, they are selected by the buyer.  (4) Paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 below applies in relation to a contract made before 18 May |
|  | What does satisfactory quality mean? | For the purposes of this Act, goods are of satisfactory quality if they meet the standard that a reasonable person would regard as satisfactory, taking account of any description of the goods, the price (if relevant) and all the other relevant circumstances. | there is an implied term that the goods supplied under the contract are of satisfactory quality.  (2A) For the purposes of this Act, goods are of satisfactory quality if they meet the standard that a reasonable person would regard as satisfactory, taking account of any description of the goods, the price (if relevant) and all the other relevant circumstances.  (2B) For the purposes of this Act, the quality of goods includes their state and condition |

**Mental Capacity Act 2005**

Link to legislation: [https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/part/1/crossheading/lasting-powers-of-attorney#](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/part/1/crossheading/lasting-powers-of-attorney)

Questions:

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| No. | Question | Cape response (uncompressed) | Cape response context  (uncompressed) |
|  | Does a lasting power of attorney cover welfare decisions? | Where two or more donees are appointed under a lasting power of attorney | (6) Where two or more donees are appointed under a lasting power of attorney, this section applies as if references to the donee were to all or any of them. |
|  | Do attorneys have the power to appoint substitutes? | cannot give the donee (or, if more than one, any of them) power to appoint a substitute or successor | (a) cannot give the donee (or, if more than one, any of them) power to appoint a substitute or successor, but  (b) may itself appoint a person to replace the donee (or, if more than |
|  | What does restrain mean? | the occasion or anniversary of a birth, a marriage or the formation of a civil partnership, or  (b) any other occasion on which presents are customarily given within families or among friends or associates | (a) the occasion or anniversary of a birth, a marriage or the formation of a civil partnership, or  (b) any other occasion on which presents are customarily given within families or among friends or associates.  (4) Subsection (2) is subject to any conditions or restrictions in the instrument.  13 |
|  | Can a donee give birthday presents on behalf of a donor? | The donee may make gifts—  (a) on customary occasions to persons (including himself) who are related to or connected with the donor, or  (b) to any charity to whom the donor made or might have been expected to make gifts,  if the value of each such gift is not unreasonable having regard to all the circumstances and, in particular, the size of the donor's estate | 's property by making gifts except to the extent permitted by subsection (2).  (2) The donee may make gifts—  (a) on customary occasions to persons (including himself) who are related to or connected with the donor, or  (b) to any charity to whom the donor made or might have been expected to make gifts,  if the value of each such gift is not unreasonable having regard to all the circumstances and, in particular, the size of the donor's estate.  (3) “Customary occasion” means— |
|  | What happens to a power of attorney if the donor become bankrupt? | An individual who is bankrupt or is a person in relation to whom a debt relief order is made may not be appointed as donee of a lasting power of attorney in relation to P's property and affairs | to P's property and affairs, either such an individual or a trust corporation.  (2) An individual who is bankrupt[F1or is a person in relation to whom a debt relief order is made] may not be appointed as donee of a lasting power of attorney in relation to P's property and affairs.  (3) Subsections (4) to (7) apply in relation to an instrument under which |

**Equality Act 2010**

Link to legislation: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/part/2/chapter/2>

Questions:

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| No. | Question | Cape response (uncompressed) | Cape response context  (uncompressed) |
|  | Is discrimination because of breast-feeding illegal? | If the protected characteristic is sex—  (a) less favourable treatment of a woman includes less favourable treatment of her because she is breast-feeding | ) If the protected characteristic is race, less favourable treatment includes segregating B from others.  (6) If the protected characteristic is sex—  (a) less favourable treatment of a woman includes less favourable treatment of her because she is breast-feeding;  (b) in a case where B is a man, no account is to be taken of |
|  | How long after giving birth do protections apply outside of work? | more than 24 weeks | she gives birth to a living child, or  (b) she gives birth to a dead child (more than 24 weeks of the pregnancy having passed).  (6) Section 13, so far as relating to sex discrimination |
|  | What is indirect discrimination? | A person (A) discriminates against another (B) if, because of a protected characteristic, A treats B less favourably than A treats or would treat others | 13 Direct discrimination  (1) A person (A) discriminates against another (B) if, because of a protected characteristic, A treats B less favourably than A treats or would treat others.  (2) If the protected characteristic is age, A does not discriminate against B if A can |
|  | Can a disabled person be made to pay for building adjustment works that have been made for them? | A person (A) who is subject to a duty to make reasonable adjustments is not (subject to express provision to the contrary) entitled to require a disabled person, in relation to whom A is required to comply with the duty, to pay to any extent A's costs of complying with the duty | steps for ensuring that in the circumstances concerned the information is provided in an accessible format.  (7) A person (A) who is subject to a duty to make reasonable adjustments is not (subject to express provision to the contrary) entitled to require a disabled person, in relation to whom A is required to comply with the duty, to pay to any extent A's costs of complying with the duty.  (8) A reference in section 21 or 22 or an applicable Schedule to the first, second |
|  | What does harassment mean? | A person (A) harasses another (B) if—  (a) A engages in unwanted conduct related to a relevant protected characteristic, and  (b) the conduct has the purpose or effect of—  (i) violating B's dignity, or  (ii) creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for B | the first column of the Table, the Schedule specified in the second column.  26 Harassment  (1) A person (A) harasses another (B) if—  (a) A engages in unwanted conduct related to a relevant protected characteristic, and  (b) the conduct has the purpose or effect of—  (i) violating B's dignity, or  (ii) creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for B.  (2) A also harasses B if—  (a) A engages in unwanted conduct of a |

**Data Protection Act 2018**

Link to legislation: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/12/part/2/chapter/2>

Questions:

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| No. | Question | Cape response (uncompressed) | Cape response context  (uncompressed) |
|  | Do parish councils count as public bodies for the purposes of the GDPR? | An authority or body that falls within subsection (1) is only a “public authority” or “public body” for the purposes of the GDPR when performing a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in it | regulations,subject to subsections (2), (3) and (4).  (2) An authority or body that falls within subsection (1) is only a “public authority” or “public body” for the purposes of the GDPR when performing a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in it.  (3) The references in subsection (1)(a) and (b) to public |
|  | How old must children be before they can consent to data processing? | the data subject may, before the end of the period of 1 month | data subject in writing that a decision has been taken based solely on automated processing, and  (b) the data subject may, before the end of the period of 1 month beginning with receipt of the notification, request the controller to—  (i) reconsider the decision, or |
|  | Is information about alleged convictions treated in the same way as information about actual convictions? | In Article 10 of the GDPR and section 10, references to personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences or related security measures include personal data relating to—  (a) the alleged commission of offences by the data subject, or  (b) proceedings for an offence committed or alleged to have been committed by the data subject or the disposal of such proceedings, including sentencing | (2) In Article 10 of the GDPR and section 10, references to personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences or related security measures include personal data relating to—  (a) the alleged commission of offences by the data subject, or  (b) proceedings for an offence committed or alleged to have been committed by the data subject or the disposal of such proceedings, including sentencing.  12 Limits on fees that may be charged by controllers  (1) The Secretary of State may by |
|  | What is a qualifying significant decision? | (a) it is a significant decision in relation to a data subject,  (b) it is required or authorised by law, and  (c) it does not fall within Article 22(2)(a) or (c) of the GDPR (decisions necessary to a contract or made with the data subject's consent) | (3) A decision is a “qualifying significant decision” for the purposes of this section if—  (a) it is a significant decision in relation to a data subject,  (b) it is required or authorised by law, and  (c) it does not fall within Article 22(2)(a) or (c) of the GDPR (decisions necessary to a contract or made with the data subject's consent).  (4) Where a controller takes a qualifying significant decision in relation to a data subject based solely |
|  | What does approved medial research mean? | medical research carried out by a person who has approval to carry out that research from | the purposes of approved medical research.  (4) In this section—  “approved medical research” means medical research carried out by a person who has approval to carry out that research from—  (a) a research ethics committee recognised or established by the Health Research Authority under Chapter 2 of |

**Compressed version**

**Equality Act 2010**

Link to legislation: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/part/2/chapter/2>

Questions:

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| No. | Question | Cape response (compressed) | Cape response context  (compressed) |
|  | Is discrimination because of breast-feeding illegal? | The reference in subsection (3) to treating a woman unfavourably because she has given birth includes, in particular, a reference to treating her unfavourably because she is breast-feeding | (4) The reference in subsection (3) to treating a woman unfavourably because she has given birth includes, in particular, a reference to treating her unfavourably because she is breast-feeding  (5) the day on which a woman gives birth is the day on—  (a) she |
|  | How long after giving birth do protections apply outside of work? | 26 weeks beginning with the day on which she gives birth | pregnancy of hers  (3) a person (a) discriminates against a woman if in the period of 26 weeks beginning with the day on which she gives birth, a treats her unfavourably because she has given birth |
|  | What is indirect discrimination? | discriminates against another (b) if, because of a protected characteristic, a treats b less favourably than a treats or would treat others. | 13 Direct discrimination  (1) a person (a) discriminates against another (b) if, because of a protected characteristic, a treats b less favourably than a treats or would treat others.  (2) if the protected characteristic is age, a does not discriminate against b if a can |
|  | Can a disabled person be made to pay for building adjustment works that have been made for them? | If the protected characteristic is disability, and b is not a disabled person, a does not discriminate against b only because a treats or would treat disabled persons more favourably than a treats | a's treatment of b to be a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.  (3) If the protected characteristic is disability, and b is not a disabled person, a does not discriminate against b only because a treats or would treat disabled persons more favourably than a treats b.  (4) if the protected characteristic is marriage and civil partnership, this section applies to a |
|  | What does harassment mean? | 1) a person (a) harasses another (B) if | Act specified in the first column of the Table, the Schedule specified in the second column  26 Harassment  (1) a person (a) harasses another (B) if—  (a) an engages in unwanted conduct related to a relevant protected characteristic, and  (b) |

**Data Protection Act 2018**

Link to legislation: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/12/part/2/chapter/2>

Questions:

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| No. | Question | Cape response (compressed) | Cape response context  (compressed) |
|  | Do parish councils count as public bodies for the purposes of the GDPR? | Meaning of “public authority” and “public body”  (1) the following are “public authorities” and “public bodies” under the law of the United Kingdom | , and  (b) by means by which it is required by an enactment to be processed.  7 Meaning of “public authority” and “public body”  (1) the following are “public authorities” and “public bodies” under the law of the United Kingdom—  (a) a public authority as defined by the Freedom of Information Act 2000,  (b) |
|  | How old must children be before they can consent to data processing? | references to “16 years” are to be read as references to “13 years” | GDPR (conditions applicable to child's consent in relation to information society services)—  (a) references to “16 years” are to be read as references to “13 years”, and |
|  | Is information about alleged convictions treated in the same way as information about actual convictions? | references relating to criminal convictions or related security measures include personal data relating to—  (a) the alleged commission of offences by the data subject, or  (b) proceedings for an offence committed or alleged to have been committed by or the disposal of such proceedings, including sentencing | an enactment or rule of law.  (2) in Article 10 of the GDPR and section 10, references relating to criminal convictions or related security measures include personal data relating to—  (a) the alleged commission of offences by the data subject, or  (b) proceedings for an offence committed or alleged to have been committed by or the disposal of such proceedings, including sentencing.  12 Limits on fees that may be charged by controllers  (1) the Secretary of State may by |
|  | What is a qualifying significant decision? | it is a significant decision in relation to a data subject,  (b) it is required or authorised by law, and  (c) it does not fall within Article 22 (2) (a c) of the GDPR (decisions necessary to a contract or made with the data subject's consent | data subject.  (3) a decision is a “qualifying significant decision” if—  (a) it is a significant decision in relation to a data subject,  (b) it is required or authorised by law, and  (c) it does not fall within Article 22 (2) (a c) of the GDPR (decisions necessary to a contract or made with the data subject's consent.  (4) Where a controller takes a qualifying significant decision in relation to a subject based solely on |
|  | What does approved medial research mean? | medical research carried out by a person who has approval to carry out that research from | the purposes of approved medical research.  (4) In this section—  “approved medical research” means medical research carried out by a person who has approval to carry out that research from—  (a) a research ethics committee recognised or established by the Health Research Authority under Chapter 2 of |

**Mental Capacity Act 2005**

Link to legislation: [https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/part/1/crossheading/lasting-powers-of-attorney#](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/part/1/crossheading/lasting-powers-of-attorney)

Questions:

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| No. | Question | Cape response (compressed) | Cape response context  (compressed) |
|  | Does a lasting power of attorney cover welfare decisions? | a lasting power of attorney is a power of attorney | 9 Lasting powers of attorney  (1) a lasting power of attorney is a power of attorney under which donor confers on the donee authority to make decisions about all or any of the following—  ( |
|  | Do attorneys have the power to appoint substitutes? | Where two or more donees are appointed under a lasting power of attorney, this section applies as if references to the donee were to all or any of them | revocation included the cessation of the power in relation to p's property and affairs.  (6) Where two or more donees are appointed under a lasting power of attorney, this section applies as if references to the donee were to all or any of them. |
|  | What does restrain mean? | power | (2) p may, at any time when he has capacity to do so, revoke the power.  (3) p's bankruptcy, or the making of a debt relief revokes the power so |
|  | Can a donee give birthday presents on behalf of a donor? | The donee may make gifts—  (a) on customary occasions to persons who are related to or connected with donor, or  (b) to any charity to whom the donor made or might have been make gifts,  if the value of each such gift is not unreasonable having regard to all the circumstances and, in particular, the size of the donor's estate | donor's property by making gifts except to the extent permitted by subsection (2.  (2) The donee may make gifts—  (a) on customary occasions to persons who are related to or connected with donor, or  (b) to any charity to whom the donor made or might have been make gifts,  if the value of each such gift is not unreasonable having regard to all the circumstances and, in particular, the size of the donor's estate.  (3) “Customary occasion” means—  (a) the occasion or anniversary of a birth |
|  | What happens to a power of attorney if the donor become bankrupt? | an individual who is bankrupt or is a person in relation to a debt relief order is made may not be appointed as donee of a lasting power of attorney in relation to p's property and affairs | only to p's property and affairs either such an individual or a trust corporation.  (2) an individual who is bankrupt or is a person in relation to a debt relief order is made may not be appointed as donee of a lasting power of attorney in relation to p's property and affairs.  (3) Subsections (4) to (7) apply in to an instrument under which two |

**Sale of Good Act 1979**

Link to legislation: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/54/part/II/crossheading/conditions-and-warranties>

Questions:

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| No. | Question | Cape response (compressed) | Cape response context  (compressed) |
|  | What does "month" mean in a contract? | prima facie | contract depends on the terms of the contract.  (3) In a contract of sale “month” prima facie means calendar month.  11 When condition to be treated as warranty.  (1) This section does not |
|  | When is a term of a contract a condition? | May 1973 | selected by the buyer.  (4) Paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 below applies in relation to a contract May 1973.  (5) This section does not apply to a contract to which Chapter 2 of the Consumer Rights |
|  | Does a contract imply a seller has a right to sell the goods? | This subsection applies to a contract of sale in the case of which there appears from the contract or is to be inferred from its circumstances an intention that the seller should transfer only such title as he or a third person may have | or other person entitled to the benefit of any charge or encumbrance so disclosed or known.  (3) This subsection applies to a contract of sale in the case of which there appears from the contract or is to be inferred from its circumstances an intention that the seller should transfer only such title as he or a third person may have.  (4) In a contract to which subsection (3) above applies implied term that all charges |
|  | If a buyer picks the goods can it still be a sale by descriptions? | a sale of goods is not prevented from being a sale by by reason only that, being exposed for sale or hire, they are selected by the buyer | the goods corresponds with the sample if the goods do not also correspond with the description.  (3) a sale of goods is not prevented from being a sale by by reason only that, being exposed for sale or hire, they are selected by the buyer.  (4) Paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 below applies in relation to a contract May 1973.  ( |
|  | What does satisfactory quality mean? | goods are of satisfactory quality if they meet the standard that a regard as satisfactory, taking account of any description of the goods, the price and all the other relevant circumstances | (2A) goods are of satisfactory quality if they meet the standard that a regard as satisfactory, taking account of any description of the goods, the price and all the other relevant circumstances.  (2B) the quality of goods includes their state and condition and the following cases aspects of the |