



Department for
Business & Trade

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Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report
June 2024 – December 2024



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Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report June 2024 – December 2024

For the period 24 June 2024 to 23 December 2024

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 17 of the Retained EU Law
(Revocation and Reform) Act 2023



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Introduction

On 23 January 2025, the Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report was laid before Parliament, pursuant to section 17 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (the REUL Act).

Section 17 of the REUL Act requires regular updates to the assimilated law (formerly retained EU law (REUL)) dashboard and the publication of a report on the revocation and reform of assimilated law. This Report fulfils that statutory requirement, updating the House on the measures taken by this Government to revoke and reform assimilated law during the third reporting period, 24 June 2024 to 23 December 2024.

Secretary of State for Business and Trade, January 2025

Executive Summary

1. The REUL Bill received Royal Assent on 29 June 2023. Section 17 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to report to Parliament on REUL and assimilated law at 6-monthly intervals until 3 June 2026. Under the legislation, the Report must:
 - (a) provide a summary of the data on the assimilated law dashboard;
 - (b) set out the "progress that has been made in revoking and reforming" assimilated law during the reporting period to which the Report relates;
 - (c) set out His Majesty's Government's plans to revoke and reform assimilated law in subsequent reporting periods.
2. To begin with, this Report provides an update on the Retained EU Law (REUL) and assimilated law dashboard. The dashboard provides the public with information on the amount of assimilated law (formerly known as REUL) and where it sits across departments. The dashboard was updated on 23 January 2025 and reflects the position as on 23 December 2024. Departments have undertaken further analysis and identified some additional pieces of assimilated law. There are now a total of 6,901 instruments of assimilated law concentrated over approximately 400 unique policy areas on the dashboard.
3. Since the previous update to the dashboard, 40 assimilated law instruments have either been revoked or reformed. As a result, 2,395 instruments have now been revoked or reformed in total.
4. The Report then provides a list of revocations and reforms enacted during the reporting period (24 June to 23 December 2024). Since the publication of the last Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report, this Government laid two SIs using powers under the REUL Act to amend assimilated law. This is detailed below under 'Detailed list of revocations and reforms'. This Government laid a further nine SIs revoking and reforming assimilated law under other domestic legislation, including, for example, powers under the Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021.
5. Examples of reforms to assimilated law supporting this Government's priorities made during this reporting period include the "Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) (Amendments) Regulations 2024" and "The Medical Devices (Post-market surveillance requirements) (Amendment) (Great Britain) Regulations 2024."
6. In terms of our plans for future use of the REUL Act powers, the Government is committed to creating a pro-business environment with a regulatory framework that supports innovation, economic growth, investment, and high-quality jobs. We will reform assimilated law, where desirable, to deliver that vision and support the Industrial Strategy. Examples of such include the "Airports Slot Allocation (Alleviation of Usage Requirements etc.) Regulations 2025." We will continue to be guided by this Government's national missions and wider priorities, including our work to reset UK relations with the devolved governments and the EU, and milestones listed within the Prime Minister's Plan for Change. The Government will continue to update Parliament as to the detail of our plans for assimilated law.

7. Finally, the Report details actions which have been taken to preserve so-called “section 4 rights”.

Understanding this Report

8. Section 17 of the REUL Act requires the Secretary of State to publish and lay before Parliament a Report on the revocation and reform of assimilated law. This third REUL Act Report covers the period from 24 June 2024 to 23 December 2024. The subsequent reporting periods are every six months up to June 2026. Reports are required to be laid within 30 days of the end of each reporting period. As a result, this third Report was required to be published by 23 January 2025. The final Report will be due by 23 July 2026.
9. As was announced when the REUL Act was introduced, changes in relation to tax are dealt with via a finance bill or subordinate legislation and a bespoke solution has been put in place for VAT and excise. The Finance Act 2024 clarifies how VAT and excise law should be interpreted in light of changes made by the REUL Act.

What was REUL?

10. REUL was a type of UK domestic law. It was created by the EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (EUWA) and came into effect at the end of the UK's post-Brexit transition period (which ended on 31 December 2020).
11. The primary objective of EUWA was to provide legal continuity and certainty. It sought to minimise any substantive changes in UK domestic law at the point the transition period ended. This was achieved by preserving domestic legislation that had implemented EU obligations and by taking a "snapshot" of directly applicable EU legislation (EU Regulations, tertiary legislation and decisions) which formed "retained direct EU legislation" (also known as RDEUL). Once that post-transition "starting point" had been implemented, it was then a matter for Parliament and the devolved legislatures to decide whether, how, and to what extent, domestic law and policy should diverge from, or align with, that of the EU.

What is "assimilated law"?

12. Under the REUL Act, REUL which had not been revoked by the end of 2023 became "assimilated law" after the end of 2023. Assimilated law is domestic law which was previously REUL but, unlike REUL, assimilated law is not generally interpreted in line with EU principles of interpretation. These principles of interpretation of EU law were removed from domestic law by the REUL Act with effect from 1 January 2024.
13. In general, references to REUL in this Report should be understood to mean assimilated law when referring to the law as it is after the end of 2023. Similarly, references to assimilated law in this Report should be understood to mean REUL when referring to the law as it was before 2024.

REUL and assimilated law dashboard

14. Following a review of the substance and status of REUL by the previous Government, the dashboard was first published in June 2022 and catalogued 2,417 individual pieces of REUL identified by UK Government departments. The assimilated law dashboard provides the public with information on how much legislation is derived from the EU, and the actions the Government has taken to either reform, revoke or retain it.
15. The dashboard includes UK legislation which is reserved, has mixed competence, or falls under devolved competence. However, it does not include any legislation made by the devolved governments or by the Scottish Parliament, Senedd or Northern Ireland Assembly. Over the subsequent months and years additional REUL has been identified – now amounting to 6,901 individual pieces of REUL. The dashboard continues to provide a useful resource for tracking the ongoing status of assimilated law.

Updating the assimilated law dashboard

16. From June 2022, departments have continued to work to identify additional pieces of assimilated law. The dashboard has been updated in January, May, September, and November 2023; and in January and June 2024. The dashboard will continue to be updated as further analysis continues.
17. The dashboard was updated again on 23 January 2025 and reflects the position as of 23 December 2024. The dashboard is currently tracking a total of 6,901 instruments of assimilated law (formerly known as REUL) concentrated over approximately 400 unique policy areas (including those which have already been revoked or reformed). This is almost three times as many pieces of assimilated law as had been identified by the review which concluded in June 2022. We are now tracking a further 166 pieces of assimilated law identified since June 2024, due to departments continuing to examine their stock of assimilated law and identifying additional pieces. Since the previous update to the dashboard 40 assimilated law instruments have either been revoked or reformed, meaning that 2,395 have now been revoked or reformed in total.
18. Table 1 below outlines the current status of confirmed assimilated law provided by departments¹.

¹ All figures are correct as of 23 December 2024.

Table 1 – Current status of REUL/assimilated law as of 23 December 2024

CURRENT STATUS OF TOTAL ASSIMILATED LAW	Total number	% of total
Amended	806	~12%
Repealed	1,484	~22%
Replaced	43	<1%
Expired	62	<1%
Unchanged²	4,417	~64%
To be confirmed	89	~1%
TOTAL	6,901	100%

19. The Government will carefully consider whether further reforms and revocations should be made in the course of delivering its priorities and in the best interests of UK businesses and citizens, and will update the dashboard and Parliament accordingly.

20. Link to the assimilated law dashboard

<http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/retained-eu-law-dashboard>

²This category includes 408 pieces of Financial Services REUL/assimilated law which will be repealed in due course by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2023

Detailed list of revocations and reforms

21. Since the publication of the last Parliamentary Report the Government laid two SIs using powers under the REUL Act 2023 and a further nine under other domestic legislation amending assimilated law.

Section 1: Assimilated law (formerly REUL) reforms that have been completed in the last reporting period 24.06.24 – 23.12.24			
Dept	Statutory Instrument	Detail	Progress made
DBT	Price Marking (Amendment) Order 2024	The amendments revise the Price Marking Order 2004 to make them simpler for businesses to apply and comply with. The specific changes introduced are as follows: 1. To make the measures for unit pricing of products consistent. 2. Clear legibility criteria for instore price labels. 3. Defining which types of promotional or loyalty scheme offers should be included within the scope of the Price Marking Order. For example, products sold cheaper to loyalty scheme members, or certain “multi-pack” deals should be unit priced; and 4. Excluding charges from any future Government-led Deposit Return Schemes which aim to encourage recycling of plastic containers by allowing consumers to reclaim the deposit when they return the containers. Under the amended Regulations, the deposit will be displayed separately from the selling price and the unit price. Made under powers in section 4 of the Prices Act 1974.	Laid 23/10/24 to come into force 01/10/25
DBT	The Companies (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2024	To simplify corporate reporting and reduce the current complexity for companies and Limited Liability Partnerships by removing low value and duplicative reporting requirements from the Directors' Report and uplifting the company size turnover and balance sheet thresholds in the Companies Act by 50%. This uplift adjusts the thresholds for inflation and provides for some future-proofing. The monetary thresholds for the micro, small, medium sized and large companies in the Companies Act have not been updated since 2015. Made under powers in sections 15(a) and 17(3) of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 and sections 416(4), 468(1) and (2) and 473(2) of the Companies Act 2006.	Laid 10/12/2024 to come into force 06/04/2025
DEFRA	The Official Controls (Extension of Transitional Periods) and Plant Health (Frequency of Checks) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2024	This SI extends the transitional staging period to 1 July 2025 so that import checks are not phased in on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) goods imported from the EU to GB before 1 July 2025. It also extends the easements which delay import checks in respect of (1) certain fruit and vegetables imported from the EU, Liechtenstein, or Switzerland, and (2) plants, plant products and other related objects entering GB from those	Laid 08/10/2024 and came into force 30/10/2024

		countries through West Coast Ports. Made under Article 144(6) of, and paragraphs 2 and 3(2) of Annex 6 to, Regulation (EU) 2017/625 ('Official Controls Regulation').	
DEFRA	The Sea Fisheries (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2024	Introduces a range of short-term management measures contained within the Channel demersal non quota species Fisheries Management Plan (FMP), the bass FMP, and the crab and lobster FMP, to better manage the stocks. This includes minimum conservation reference sizes for several types of fish, a minimum mesh size requirement for flyseining gear in the English waters of the Channel Sea and an engine power restriction of up to 221kW for vessels using flyseining gear within 12 nautical miles of the English coast in that area. The SI also removes commercial seabass catch limits for UK registered fishing vessels from secondary legislation (with the intention that this will then be managed through vessel licence conditions). Made under Article 15(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 now vested in the Secretary of State, and section 36(4)(a) of the Fisheries Act 2020.	Laid 16/10/2024 and came into force 16/12/2024
DEFRA	The Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97) (Amendment) Regulations 2024	Updates the Annexes to UK CITES legislation which set out the lists of species protected by CITES to reflect (i) recent amendments to Appendix I and III of CITES which entered effect globally on 25 November 2024; and (ii) previous additions to Appendix III that the UK has yet to implement. Made under Article 19 (5) of EC Reg 338/97.	Laid 04/11/2024 and came into force 25/11/2024
DESNZ	The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No.2) Order 2024	Expands the coverage of the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) to include emissions from upstream CO2 venting. UK ETS regulators will be granted powers to impose new penalties on Scheme participants. It would also expand the extent of legislation previously laid on a GB-only basis to Northern Ireland, as well as legislating to align the UK ETS cap with net zero under the Climate Change Act 2008. Made under Sections 44, 54 and 90(3) of, and Schedule 2 and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to, the Climate Change Act 2008.	Laid 21/10/24, made on 18/12/24 and came into force 01/01/25
DfT	The Aviation Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2024	This SI ensures compliance with obligations relating to All Weather Operations and Fuel/Energy planning flowing from annexes to the Chicago Convention. This SI also corrects erroneous amendments to assimilated law made by the Aviation Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2023 to support the implementation of Safety Management Systems requirements. Two provisions erroneously deleted in 2020 by separate regulations are also reinstated. Made under powers from Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, and the REUL Act.	Laid 23/10/2024 and regulations 1 and 22 to 28 came into force on 06/12/2024. The remainder to come into force on 30/10/2025

DfT	Air Navigation (Amendment) Order 2024	<p>This SI makes amendments to the Air Navigation Order (ANO) 2016 to update references to updated versions of CAA documents; places a responsibility on aircraft operators to ensure aircraft communication requirements are complied with in UK airspace; provides a power for the Civil Aviation Authority to issue directions relating to restrictions of flying and clarifies the scope of Article 239; removes provisions relating to age restrictions for unmanned aircraft (UA) remote pilots; removes the SoS's post-implementation review duty for the ANO; makes a minor change to the definition of Part-21 unmanned aircraft; and adds a penalty to Schedule 13 of the ANO for failure to comply with operator communications requirements.</p> <p>Made under powers in sections 60(1), (2), (3)(b), (d), (h), (l) and (n) and (4), 61 and 101(1)(a) of, and Schedule 13 to, the Civil Aviation Act 1982.</p>	Laid 09/10/2024 and came into force 04/11/2024.
DfT	The Vehicle Drivers (Certificates of Professional Competence) (Amendment) Regulations 2024	<p>This SI introduces a national alternative to the training required for the periodic renewal of the Driver Certificate of Professional Competence qualification for Heavy Goods Vehicle and Public Service Vehicle drivers wishing to drive within the United Kingdom only. It also introduces an accelerated pathway for drivers looking to return to the profession. The existing international qualification will continue to be offered and recognised for UK drivers operating internationally or EU, EEA or Swiss drivers operating in the UK. Made under powers in the REUL Act and under section 31(1) of the European Union (Future Relationship) Act 2020.</p>	Made on 12/11/2024, the provisions relating to national return to driving courses will come into force on 01/02/2025, the remaining provisions came into force 03/12/2024.
DHSC	The Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) (Amendments) Regulations 2024	<p>Ionising radiation: Statutory instrument to amend the Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) Regulations (IR(ME)R) 2017 to better reflect the UK Healthcare delivery model as per the recommendations of the statutory 5-year post implementation review of the legislation. The majority of the changes were minor amendments to clarify definitions and address minor inaccuracies. However, the notable changes include provisions to improve information sharing between providers, incorporation of Artificial Intelligence as an assistive equipment choice, strengthened quality assurance duties on employers, as well as an uplift to the license fees associated with the regulations in line with inflation and capital costs. The changes ensure that the Regulations reflect current healthcare delivery practices and work to provide better patient outcomes and reduce waiting times for medical exposures. The amendments maximise the efficiencies provided by technological advancements</p>	Laid 03/09/2024 and came into force 01/10/24

		including faster diagnosis of cancers, personalised patient treatment and reduction in workforce pressures, all while safeguarding patient safety. Made under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.	
DHSC	The Medical Devices (Post-market surveillance requirements) (Amendment) (Great Britain) Regulations 2024	Delivery of new post-market surveillance (PMS) requirements for medical devices. This will provide the MHRA with more safety information on medical devices in clinical use in GB, facilitating greater traceability of incidents and trends, and enable the MHRA to act swiftly when needed. Made under the Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021.	Laid 21/10/24 and comes into force on 16/06/25

Section 1.2: Assimilated law (formerly REUL) reforms that were completed in the previous reporting period 24 December 2023 to 23 June 2024 but were not included in the previous Report.³			
Dept	Statutory Instrument	Detail	Progress made
DBT	The Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (Consequential, Supplementary and Incidental Provisions) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/410)	These Regulations make amendments to primary and secondary legislation which are consequential, supplementary or incidental to the commencement of certain provisions of the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56). Amends: The Companies Act 2006. The Scottish Partnerships (Register of People with Significant Control) Regulations 2017. The Overseas Companies Regulations 2009. The European Economic Interest Grouping Regulations 1989, The European Public Limited-Liability Company Regulations 2004 and The Register of People with Significant Control Regulations 2016. Made under powers in sections 216 and 217(1)(a) of the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023.	Laid 01/02/2024 and came into force 04/03/2024
DBT	The Registrar of Companies (Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/155)	These Regulations amend existing fees and introduce new fees following amendments made to section 1063 of the Companies Act 2006 (c. 46) by the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56). These amendments provide for the cost of investigation and enforcement activities to be taken into account by the Secretary of State when setting fees. Amends: The Registrar of Companies (Fees) (European Economic Interest Grouping and European Public Limited Liability Company) Regulations 2012. Made under powers in sections 1063(1) to (3A) and 1292(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2006.	Laid 19/02/2024 and came into force 01/05/2024

³ Due to an administrative error, three SIs which should have been included in the second Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report: January 2024 to June 2024 were omitted from that Report. They are included here to correct that error and to ensure full transparency in keeping with our legislative obligations under section 17 of the REUL Act.

MHCLG	The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/640)	This instrument amends the disclosure provisions to enable greater access to data about the energy performance of buildings including data which is collected during the assessment process, but which is not lodged on the Energy Performance of Buildings Register. The instrument also changes the Principal Regulations to increase the range of data that can be published online. Made under section 250 of the Energy Act 2023.	Laid 15/5/2024 and came into force 24/6/2024
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Future plans to revoke and reform assimilated law

22. This Government is determined to support economic growth, which is why we are working with industry and businesses to deliver our industrial and small business strategies to improve economic opportunity. Delivering these strategies requires the right regulatory frameworks – to support innovation, economic growth, investment, and high-quality jobs. We will reform assimilated law, where desirable, to deliver that vision, and to deliver growth.
23. This Government will also consider the reform of assimilated law within the wider context of its national missions, plans for change, and commitment to reset relations with devolved governments and the EU.
24. The previous Government made The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Commencement No. 2 and Saving Provisions) Regulations 2024 on 24 May 2024. They were due to come into force on 1 October 2024 and would have commenced section 6 of the REUL Act. Section 6 introduces new tests for the UK courts to apply when departing from assimilated case law. The previous Government's view was that these new tests would encourage UK courts to depart from assimilated case law more readily. The Secretary of State for Business and Trade decided to pause the commencement of section 6 of the REUL Act to allow time to consider this within the wider context of our work to grow the economy and reset relations with the EU and devolved governments. The Government therefore made The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Commencement No. 2 and Saving Provisions) (Revocation) Regulations 2024 on 17 September 2024, to revoke the previous regulations while the matter is given further consideration. Pausing the commencement of Section 6 gives businesses greater stability. We will keep this decision under review.
25. Beyond the REUL Act, the Government has used other primary legislation to amend, revoke or replace assimilated law. This section sets out significant examples of assimilated law reform carried out under other legislative schemes. Future Assimilated Law Parliamentary Reports will also update on ongoing reforms in parallel legislative programmes.
26. **Bills currently in Parliament which have the potential to reform assimilated law:**
 - **Product Regulation and Metrology Bill** – this Bill has been introduced to enable the UK to manage its approach to product regulation to maintain consumer safety while supporting businesses and economic growth.
 - **Employment Rights Bill** – this Bill will deliver the key legislative reforms set out in the Government's Plan to Make Work Pay.
 - **Data (Use and Access Bill)** – this Bill will unlock the power of data to grow the economy, help create a modern digital government and improve people's lives.
 - **Finance Bill 2024-25** – this Bill legislates for tax changes, clauses 47-49 specifically amend the Value Added Tax Act 1994 to remove the exemption for VAT on private school fees.
27. **Acts which received Royal Assent in previous reporting periods and have potential to reform assimilated law not included in previous reports:⁴**

⁴ Due to an administrative error, the Automated Vehicles Act 2024, the Media Act 2024 and the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 which should have been included in the second Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report: January

- **The Automated Vehicles Act 2024** – This Act delivers the most comprehensive legal framework of its kind worldwide for the safe deployment of automated vehicles in Great Britain and sets out who is liable for automated vehicles meaning that drivers can be assured that, while their vehicle is in self-driving mode, they will not be held responsible for how the vehicle drives.
- **The Media Act 2024** – The Media Act introduces reforms to modernise the UK's television and radio broadcasting framework, and repeal of section 40 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013.
- **The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023** - Section 169 and Schedule 15 makes changes to Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 to apply where designated sewage disposal works are required to upgrade to meet new nutrient pollution standards introduced by section 168 of the Act. Section 170 makes changes to the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015 to apply where sewage disposal works are required to meet those standards.

28. The Government's current planned reforms to assimilated law are set out below. We will continue to update Parliament on the progress of these reforms in accordance with its statutory reporting obligations.

Section 2: Planned assimilated law (formerly REUL) reforms for the reporting period 24.12.2024 – 23.06.2025		
Dept	Plans for reforms	Assimilated law which will be affected by these reforms
CO	The Public Procurement (Revocation) Regulations 2025 will revoke or partially revoke five pieces of procurement legislation that will be redundant in England, Wales and Northern Ireland once the Procurement Act 2023 enters force on 24 February 2025. Proposed to be made under the REUL Act.	<p>The Public Procurement (Amendments, Repeals and Revocations) Regulations 2016.</p> <p>European Commission Decision of 8 March 2006 establishing that Article 30(1) of Directive 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors applies to electricity generation in England, Scotland and Wales.</p> <p>European Commission Decision of 26 February 2007 establishing that Article 30(1) of Directive 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors applies to the supply of electricity and gas in England, Scotland and Wales.</p> <p>Commission Decision of 29 March 2010 exempting exploration for and exploitation of oil and gas in England, Scotland and Wales from the application of Directive 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors.</p>

2024 to June 2024, were omitted from that Report. They are listed in this Report to correct that error and to ensure full transparency in keeping with our legislative obligations under section 17 of the REUL Act.

		Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/7 of 5 January 2016 establishing the standard form for the European Single Procurement Document.
CO	Revocation of EU-law derived instruments regulating reserved, devolved Welsh and transferred Northern Irish procurement. These instruments will be revoked by the Procurement Act 2023 when it comes into force on 24 February 2025. Proposed to be made under the Procurement Act 2023.	Public Contracts Regulations 2015 Utilities Contracts Regulations 2016 Concessions Contracts Regulations 2016
CO	Revocation of EU-law derived instruments regulating reserved, devolved Welsh and transferred Northern Irish procurement. These instruments will be revoked as a consequence of the coming into force of the Procurement Act 2023, by the Procurement Act 2023 (Consequential and Other Amendments) Regulations 2025. Proposed to be made under the Procurement Act 2023.	The Public Procurement (Electronic Invoices etc.) Regulations 2019 The Public Procurement (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2011 The Public Contracts and Defence and Security Public Contracts (Croatia Accession Amendments) Regulations 2013
DBT	The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2025 (Third REUL Act Consequential SI) - Makes the last set of consequential amendments needed to secondary legislation to implement the re-labelling of REUL (and related terms) as “assimilated law” (and related terms) in secondary legislation. Also makes provision to remove references in secondary legislation to the general principles of EU law and rights retained under section 4 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, which were both removed by the REUL Act. These codifications aim to enhance legal clarity of the statute book, ultimately increasing the accessibility and comprehensibility of the law. Proposed to be made under the REUL Act.	This is a consequential SI and therefore there will be no policy changes to REUL. Instead 100s of instruments of REUL including some instruments with application to only one part of the UK will have references to REUL removed and replaced by assimilated law.
DBT	Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 implementation: The DMCCA enhances the UK’s competition regime so that the CMA is better able to focus its work on the areas of greatest potential harm and deliver a level playing field for businesses. The UK Government is preparing a package of secondary legislation which is required for the legislative operation of various aspects of the DMCCA. This includes some reforms to assimilated law. Competition Appeal Tribunal rules: Amendments will be required to procedural rules for new types of proceedings which the Competition Appeals Tribunal will hear as a result of the reforms made by the DMCCA 2024. Proposed to be made under the Enterprise Act 2002 (as part of the implementation of the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024) Turnover: Implementing legislation will be required relating to how the turnover of an undertaking and	Competition Appeal Tribunal Rules 2015 [specific provisions] The Enterprise Act 2002 (Mergers) (Interim Measures: Financial Penalties) (Determination of Control and Turnover) Order 2014 [specific provisions] The Competition and Markets Authority (Penalties) Order 2014 [specific provisions] Water Mergers (Modification of Enactments) Regulations 2004 [specific provisions]

	<p>enterprise is to be calculated for purposes of determining new civil penalties introduced by the DMCCA. This will remove the need to retain certain assimilated law in relation to the calculation of turnover and determination of penalties. Proposed to be made under the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024.</p> <p>Water mergers: Technical reforms needed to apply reforms to general merger procedures in the DMCCA to the water merger regime, where appropriate. Proposed to be made under the Water Industry Act 1991 (as part of the implementation of Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 .</p>	
DBT	<p>The Companies Act 2006 (Recognition of Third Country Qualifications and Practical Training) (Amendment) Regulations 2024</p> <p>Corporate reporting: This SI will amend Schedule 11 to the Companies Act (CA) 2006, so that auditors from other countries, beyond the European Economic Area, can provide practical audit training which can contribute to the qualification requirements of UK auditors. It will also make it clearer how third country audit qualifications may be recognised under section 1221 of the CA 2006, to align more with the recent Professional Qualifications Act 2022. Proposed to be made under the REUL Act.</p>	Companies Act (CA) 2006
DBT	<p>Companies (Directors' Remuneration and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations 2024</p> <p>Corporate reporting: This SI has two purposes. It will simplify non-financial reporting, by removing certain requirements on directors' remuneration reporting that were added to implement part of an EU Directive in 2019, on the grounds that those requirements overlap with pre-existing and continuing Companies Act reporting requirements. Second, it will reform assimilated law to improve frameworks for the regulation of the audits of some companies and other types of businesses, including Public Interest Entities and companies incorporated overseas that trade securities on the UK's regulated markets. It does this by removing some gaps and inconsistencies that have been identified after the relevant EU audit legislation was assimilated into UK law. Proposed to be made under the REUL Act.</p>	Companies Act (CA) 2006, Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2016, Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2013, Audit Regulation (Assimilated Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014), Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008
DEFRA	<p>The Official Controls (Amendment) Regulations 2024. This SI uses the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act to amend the Official Controls Regulations (2017/625), Plant Health Regulation (2016/2031) to continue the implementation of the Border Target Operating Model (BTOM) for animals, animal products, plants and plant products imported into GB. This SI provides a long-term legislative basis for the BTOM beyond temporary powers, allows the BTOM to be updated dynamically in response to risk, and</p>	Official Controls Regulations (2017/625), Plant Health Regulation (2016/2031)

	allows further policies to be implemented at a later date to reduce burdens. Proposed to be made under the REUL Act.	
DEFRA	The Official Controls (Plant Health) and Phytosanitary Conditions (Amendment) Regulations 2025: This SI is a regular pest measures update to ensure that biosecurity measures actively reflect the current biosecurity threat to GB plant health. It also continues the deregulation (or reduced regulation) of certain plants and plant products, following the completion of risk assessments, as outlined in the Border Target Operating Model. Finally, it implements a measure which permits the unloading and inspection of large plants and plant products and other large items in outside areas at Border Control Posts and Control Points and specifies minimum requirements to ensure appropriate biosecurity standards. Proposed to be made under Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	Regulation (EU) 2017/625 Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1014
DESNZ	The Electricity Capacity (Amendment) Regulations 2024 Revokes and alters relevant provisions contained within Chapter IV of the assimilated EU Electricity Regulation 2019/943 in relation to capacity mechanisms, including the requirement for an approval lasting no more than ten years and the temporary nature of the Capacity Market (CM). This is a targeted reform designed to remove potential uncertainty as to the CM's continued operation, ensuring our domestic legislation is consistent with this. Proposed to be made under sections 14 (1) and (3) of the REUL Act.	Chapter IV of the assimilated EU Electricity Regulation 2019/943
DESNZ	(The Environmental Permitting (Electricity Generating Stations) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 Amends the scope of Carbon Capture Readiness (Electricity Generating Stations) Regulations 2013 to disapply their application in England. The regulations will continue to apply in Scotland and Wales. This is part of the Decarbonisation Readiness policy which will move the Carbon Capture Readiness requirements from the planning regime to the Environmental Permitting Regime in England only. Proposed to be made under Section 2 and 7(9) of, and Schedule 1 to, the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.	Carbon Capture Readiness (Electricity Generating Stations) Regulations 2013
DESNZ	The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order 2025 Implements changes to UK ETS Free Allocation policy so that in cases of permanent cessations of activity, operators' free allowance entitlement in the final year would be based on actual activity levels. This will prevent operators receiving more free allowances in the final year of activity than they	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1842 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331.

	<p>require to adequately mitigate their carbon leakage risk.</p> <p>This SI would amend Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1842 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331. Proposed to be made under Sections 44, 54 and 90(3) of, and Schedule 2 and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to, the Climate Change Act 2008.</p>	
DESNZ	<p>The Contracts for Difference (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2024</p> <p>Amends the eligibility criteria for the Contracts for Difference to allow floating offshore wind CfD developers to build projects in phases and enable repowered projects to apply to the CfD. Proposed to be made under the Energy Act 2013.</p>	<p>Commission Implementing Regs (EU) 2019/1842 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331</p>
DESNZ	<p>Revocation of assimilated law: This reform proposes to revoke 40 inoperable or otherwise redundant assimilated law measures in order to tidy up the UK statute book.</p> <p>These measures comprise: (a) 36 EU Council and Commission decisions that were relevant when the UK was a member of Euratom; (b) 3 statutory instruments concerning historic assessments of environmental statements in connection with electricity and pipeline works (by way of the revocation of transitional protections the benefit of which is no longer required); and (c) 1 energy and renewables statutory instrument that amended the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources Regulations 2011 (itself revoked in 2023). Proposed to be made under the REUL Act.</p>	<p>Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources (Amendment) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/829)</p> <p>Council Decision (Euratom) 2020/960 of 29 June 2020 on the adoption of the 2020-2023 high flux reactor supplementary research programme at Petten to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community</p> <p>Council Decision (Euratom) 2017/956 of 29 May 2017 on the adoption of the 2016-2019 high flux reactor supplementary research programme to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community</p> <p>Council Decision (Euratom) 2016/2116 of 12 February 2016 approving the conclusion by the European Commission, on behalf of the European Atomic Energy Community, of the Agreement extending the Framework Agreement for International Collaboration on Research and Development of Generation IV nuclear energy systems</p> <p>Council Decision of 13 November 2012 on the adoption of the 2012-2015 High Flux Reactor supplementary research programme to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community (2012/709/Euratom)</p> <p>Council Decision of 25 May 2009 on the adoption of a supplementary research programme to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community (2009/410/Euratom)</p> <p>Commission Decision of 10 April 1996 on the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre (96/282/Euratom)</p>

		<p>Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (S.I. 2017/580)</p> <p>Pipe-line Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000/1928)</p> <p>2001/411/Euratom: Council Decision of 8 March 2001 approving the conclusion, by the Commission, of the Agreement for cooperation between the European Atomic Energy Community represented by the Commission and the Department of Energy of the United States of America in the field of fusion energy research and development</p> <p>2001/412/Euratom: Commission Decision of 21 March 2001 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement for cooperation between the European Atomic Energy Community represented by the Commission and the Department of Energy of the United States of America in the field of fusion energy research and development (notified under document number C(2001) 735)</p> <p>2001/762/Euratom: Commission Decision of 28 September 2001 on the conclusion of two cooperation agreements between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Russian Federation in the field of nuclear safety and in the field of controlled nuclear fusion (notified under document number C(2001) 2901)</p> <p>2002/924/Euratom: Commission Decision of 23 July 1999 on the conclusion of two cooperation agreements between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in the field of nuclear safety and in the field of controlled nuclear fusion (notified under document number C(1999) 2405)</p> <p>2003/744/Euratom: Council Decision of 22 September 2003 approving the conclusion by the Commission of an Agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy between the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p> <p>2004/282/Euratom: Commission Decision of 29 March 1999 concerning the conclusion of a cooperation Agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of nuclear safety</p> <p>2004/491/Euratom: Commission Decision of 29 April 2004 amending Commission Decision 1999/819/Euratom of 16 November 1999 concerning the accession to the 1994 Convention on Nuclear Safety by the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) with regard to the Declaration attached thereto</p>
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DESNZ	The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No2) Order 2025. Proposed to be made under Sections 44, 54 and 90(3) of, and Schedule 2 and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to, the Climate Change Act 2008.	<p>Extends current allocation period for free allowances to the end of 2026 and amends rules relating to the publication of UK ETS registry transaction data, the disclosure of UK ETS information by a national authority and applications to obtain Ultra-Small Emitter (USE) status for the 2026-2030 allocation period.</p> <p>Would amend Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331.</p>
DfT	The Vehicle Emissions Trading Schemes (Amendment) Order 2024. This SI will bring Northern Ireland into The Vehicles Emissions Trading Schemes from 1 January 2025 because Northern Ireland was unable to join when the original legislation was laid whilst the Northern Ireland Assembly was not sitting at the time. The SI also makes technical amendments to the Vehicle Emissions Trading Schemes Order 2023, resolving small oversights in drafting. Proposed to be made under The Climate Change Act 2008.	<p>Regulation (EU) 1014/2010</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 293/2012</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 63/2011</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 114/2013</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 725/2011</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 427/2014</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/631</p>
DfT	The Road Transport (International Passenger Services) (Amendment) Regulations 2024. This SI will implement the provisions of the Regular and	<p>Regulation (EC) 1073/2009</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 361/2014</p>

	Special Regular (RSR) Protocol to the Interbus Agreement to ensure that UK RSR bus and coach services can continue to operate internationally when the temporary bridging provisions in the UK-EU Trade and Co-Operation Agreement expire on 31 March 2025. The SI will also update the RSR authorisation process, ensuring operators can apply for new authorisations to run international RSR services and introduce powers and offences to enable enforcement. The SI will revoke an assimilated law and retain the necessary elements by making amendments to existing Great Britain and Northern Ireland legislation. Proposed to be made under The European Union (Future Relationship) Act 2020(a) (“the 2020 Act”) and The Finance Act 1973(b).	
DfT	The Airports Slot Allocation (Alleviation of Usage Requirements etc.) Regulations 2025. This SI amends the number of slots an airline can hold at an airport to qualify for allocation of New Entrant slots, aligning the UK with Worldwide Airport Slot Guidelines. It also strengthens Justified Non-Utilisation of Slots provisions. This will enable the Government to address any future pandemic or similar health event that was previously outside the existing limited scope of the regulations. Proposed to be made under the REUL Act.	Council Regulation (EEC) No 95/93
DfT	Aviation Security (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2024. This SI will amend assimilated Aviation Security EU Regulations. These regulations will be immediately consolidated into the UK aviation security regulation. As well as simplifying UK regulation, this will also give greater flexibility to adjust UK aviation security requirements in future to meet changing needs and risks. Proposed to be made under Regulation (EC) No 300/2008	EU Implementing Regulation 2015/1998
DfT	The Road Vehicles (Type-Approval) Regulations 2025. This SI will update the type-approval scheme (necessary before passenger and goods vehicles are sold and registered) in line with the latest internationally recognised UNECE standards on Automated Lane Keeping Systems and child restraint anchorages. It will also update the requirements for emergency call (e-call) systems requiring them to be compatible with the latest 4G/5G mobile networks. Proposed to be made under Regulation (EC) 595/2009; Regulation (EC) No 661/2009; Regulation (EU) 2015/758; Regulation (EU) 2018/858	Regulation (EU) 2015/758 Regulation (EU) No 1008/2010 Regulation (EU) No 672/2010 Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2400 Regulation (EU) 661/2009 Regulation (EU) 2018/858
DfT	Aviation Security (Amendment) Regulations 2025. This SI will amend assimilated Aviation Security EU Regulations. These regulations will be immediately consolidated into the UK aviation security regulation. As well as simplifying UK regulation, this will also give greater flexibility to adjust UK aviation security requirements in future	EU Implementing Regulation 2015/1998 Chapters tbc

	to meet changing needs and risks. Proposed to be made under Regulation (EC) No 300/2008.	
DHSC	<p>Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) (Amendment) Regulations 2025</p> <p>We are taking forward a range of reforms to the legislation that underpins our regulation of clinical trials (The Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Regulations 2004). These changes respond to the needs of the sector to deliver a more streamlined and flexible regulatory regime, whilst protecting the interests of patients and trial participants. The changes will make it faster and easier to run trials in the UK, compared to international comparators, supporting patients to access pioneering safe, new treatments faster and bolstering the attractiveness of the UK as a destination for innovative and ground-breaking trials of life-saving medicines. Laid 12/12/24 and is currently awaiting parliamentary debates.</p> <p>Proposed to be made under the Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021.</p>	Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Regulations 2004/1031
DHSC	<p>The Human Medicines (Amendment) (Modular Manufacture and Point of Care) Regulations 2025</p> <p>Reforms to implement proposals for a new point of care regulatory framework for manufacturers, intended to pioneer access to innovative treatments such as personalised medicines with a very short shelf life. We are amending Human Medicines Regulations 2012 and the Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Regulations 2004 to introduce a tailored regulatory framework for medicines that are manufactured at the point where patients receive care. The current medicines regulation is geared towards medicines that are manufactured at large scale in a relatively small number of factory-based sites for global distribution. Point of care medicines have more innovative ways of manufacture, so we are introducing a new framework that will enable that manufacturing, whilst maintaining the necessary regulatory oversight to ensure safety. The new point of care regulatory framework will mean that new medicines such as those with very short shelf lives or highly personalised medicines can safely be made in or near a hospital setting or ambulance and can get to the patients who need them much more quickly. Laid 21/10/24 and is currently awaiting debate in the Northern Ireland Assembly.</p> <p>Proposed to be made under the Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021.</p>	Human Medicines Regulations 2012 Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Regulations 2004
DHSC	<p>MedTech Regulatory Reform: Several pieces of assimilated EU law form part of the domestic regulatory framework for medical devices. Four of those are due to be sunset on 26 May 2025, although they remain relevant and necessary. The</p>	Medical Devices Regulations 2002

	MHRA intends to update the Medical Devices Regulations 2002 in the coming years and replace that assimilated law but, in the absence of that legislation, is consulting on proposals to delay the sunseting of the four pieces of EU law. If agreed, an SI will be introduced to amend these dates in spring 2025. Proposed to be made under the Medicines and Medical Devices (MMD) Act 2021.	
FSA	<p>Regulated products are certain food and feed products that require authorisation before they can be sold on the market. The FSA manages regulated product market authorisations in England and Wales. Food Standards Scotland (FSS) carries the equivalent role in Scotland.</p> <p>The GB wide SI, due to be laid in the first quarter of 2025, will amend regulated products legislation concerning feed additives; food additives; food enzymes; food flavourings; food contact materials; food or feed containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified organisms (GMOs); novel foods; and smoke flavourings. The SI will bring into force two proposals: (i) removing statutory requirements for the periodic renewal of authorisations for three regulated products regimes and (ii) allowing authorisations to come into effect following ministerial decision and then be published in an official register or list, rather than being prescribed by secondary legislation. The SI will also revoke existing legislation containing authorisations of regulated products whilst preserving these authorisations themselves so that they can continue to have effect and be published in the relevant register or list. These reforms will facilitate the creation of a streamlined and effective regulatory process which will deliver benefits to business and consumers. Proposed to be made under the REUL Act.</p>	<p>Main legislation expected to be amended: Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Regulation (EC) No 2065/2003 Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 Regulation (EC) No 378/2005 Regulation (EC) No 429/2008 Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008 Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 Regulation (EC) No 450/2009 Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 Regulation (EU) No. 234/2011 Regulation (EU) No 2015/2283</p> <p>Main legislation expected to be revoked: Regulation (EU) No 231/2012 Regulation (EU) No 872/2012 Regulation (EU) No 873/2012 Regulation (EU) No 1321/2013 Regulation (EU) No 2017/2470</p> <p>Multiple instruments are proposed to be revoked: assimilated direct legislation containing feed additives authorisations, assimilated direct legislation containing authorisations of products containing, consisting of, or produced from, genetically modified organisms, assimilated direct legislation containing, and relating to, novel foods authorisations, plus other miscellaneous instruments. These instruments authorised, continued to authorise, or renewed authorisations for, the placing on the market, processing or use in Great Britain of the products concerned. They are to be revoked as part of the move to publication of authorisations in an official register or list, rather than them being prescribed by secondary legislation.</p> <p>Multiple instruments are made redundant by virtue of these revocations, including assimilated direct legislation which amended feed additives authorisations, or which amended authorisations in respect of products containing, consisting of, or produced from, genetically modified organisms, so these redundant instruments would also be revoked.</p>
HMRC	The planned SI looks to restate the supremacy of certain assimilated law to ensure that the UK can continue to adhere to the debt recovery provisions contained in some of the UK's social security agreements. The SI will also revoke redundant	The assimilated law saved by regulation 7 of The Social Security Coordination (Revocation of Retained Direct EU Legislation and Related Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 – to be restated.

	assimilated law related to social security coordination with Gibraltar and the EEA – EFTA states. Proposed to be made under the REUL Act.	The assimilated law saved by regulations 8 and 9 of The Social Security Coordination (Revocation of Retained Direct EU Legislation and Related Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 – to be revoked.
MHCLG	SI 2013/2356 Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 – need to update and remove references to EU. Specifically regulation 3(7)(b) and (c), regulation 18(1)(d), regulation 20(2)(j)(iv)m regulation 100(2)(b) and regulation 102 [EU Scheme transfers. This is planned to happen between 24/12/2024 and 23/06/2025. Proposed to be made under powers in the Public Service Pensions Act 2013.	Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/2356)
MHCLG	SI 2014/525 Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendments) Regulations 2014. Need to remove and update references to EU. Regulation 4(5)(d) and regulation 9(3). Planned December – June 2025. Proposed to be made under powers in the Public Service Pensions Act.	Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendments) Regulations 2014 (SI 2014/525)
MHCLG	SI 2016/946 Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016. Need to remove and update references to EU. Specific regulations identified Regulation 3(2)(b) and (c) and regulation 6(2)(c). Planned – December – June 2025. Proposed to be made under powers in the Public Service Pensions Act.	Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/946)

Preservation of Section 4 Rights

29. The REUL Act abolished the principle of EU law supremacy (in so far as it still applied as an interpretative rule) and the general principles of EU law as ways to interpret UK law. The REUL Act also repealed section 4 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (EUWA), which means that rights previously preserved by that section (known as “section 4 rights”) are no longer recognised in domestic law, unless their effect has been restated using powers in the REUL Act. The REUL Act provides powers to codify retained case law, section 4 rights, and other interpretive effects into UK law that would otherwise have ceased to apply at the end of 2023. This codification is needed in some circumstances where otherwise there would be a gap because a right or principle, previously derived from EU interpretive effects, is not already provided for in domestic legislation.
30. However, such preservation is not needed in all cases. In some cases, departments have concluded that existing domestic legislation already provides equivalent protections and would be likely to lead to the same outcome. In these instances, there is no need to restate or codify anything. In other cases, some rights and obligations have been allowed to lapse due to being undesirable or ill-suited to the UK context.
31. Since the previous Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report, no further restatements or codifications related to section 4 rights have been required, and therefore none have been laid.
32. The REUL Act’s restatement powers are available until 2026 and enable the Government to keep these decisions under continuous review within this timeframe.

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