



Department for
Business & Trade

Department for Business & Trade

Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report
December 2024 - June 2025

Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report December 2024 – June 2025

For the period 24 December 2024 to 23 June 2025

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



© Crown copyright 2025

This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 except where otherwise stated.

To view this licence, nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/

Where we have identified any third-party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

This publication is available at: www.gov.uk/official-documents.
Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at enquiries@businessandtrade.gov.uk

ISBN 978-1-5286-5893-5

E03400510 07/25

Contents

Introduction	1
Executive Summary.....	2
Understanding this Report	4
What was REUL?	4
What is “assimilated law”?	4
REUL and assimilated law dashboard	5
Updating the assimilated law dashboard	5
Detailed list of Revocations and Reforms	7
Future Plans to revoke and reform assimilated law	23
Preservation of Section 4 Rights.....	40

Introduction

On the 17th of July 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 fourth reporting period, 24 December 2024 to 23 June 2025. The final Report required by the Act is due by 23 July 2026.

Secretary of State for Business and Trade, July 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 23 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 17 July 2025 and reflects the position as on 23 June 2025. Departments have undertaken further analysis and identified some additional pieces of assimilated law. The total number of assimilated law now stands at 6,911 instruments concentrated over approximately 400 unique policy areas on the dashboard.
3. Since the previous update to the dashboard, 137 assimilated law instruments have either been revoked or reformed. As a result, 2,532 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 December 2024 to 23 June 2025). Since the publication of the last Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report, this Government laid 12 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 29 SIs revoking and reforming assimilated law under other domestic legislation, including, for example, a SI made under the Procurement Act 2023.
5. During this reporting period, the Government has continued to reform assimilated law to support economic growth, as its number one mission. The Government recently published the UK’s modern Industrial Strategy which is central to that Growth Mission. To be successful, the UK’s modern Industrial Strategy requires regulatory frameworks that foster competition, innovation and investment. Examples of reforms to assimilated law supporting this vision, as well as wider Government priorities, include: The Airports Slot Allocation (Alleviation of Usage Requirements etc.) Regulations 2025 which was made under the REUL Act and addresses previously limited regulations, and The Human Medicines (Amendment) (Modular Manufacture and Point of Care) Regulations 2025 which was made under the Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021 and is intended to pioneer access to innovative treatments through a tailored regulatory framework for new ways of manufacturing medicines closer to the patient.
6. Regarding our plans for future use of the REUL Act powers, the Government remains committed to reforming assimilated law where this will foster a pro-business environment through a streamlined regulatory framework that drives growth, supports innovation, and delivers on key strategies while maintaining environmental protections. These strategies

include the UK's modern Industrial Strategy, the Trade Strategy, the 10 Year Infrastructure Strategy, and a strategy for SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises).

7. This commitment to effective regulation is also reflected in the Prime Minister's pledge to reduce regulatory administrative costs by 25% during this Parliament, and the Chancellor's Action Plan published on 17 March 2025 to overhaul the regulatory landscape. An example of a planned reform to assimilated law to support this target and the Action Plan includes proposed amendments that will enable claimants to send a copy, as opposed to the original, of their Maternity Certificate (MATB1) to employers to claim Statutory Maternity Pay, which would reduce the time businesses are required to spend completing these administrative processes.
8. We will also reform assimilated law in the context of the Government's national missions as well as our work to strengthen relationships with the devolved governments to deliver for people across the UK. We will continue to be guided by this Government's work to strengthen its new strategic partnership with the EU. The Government will continue to update Parliament as to the detail of our plans for assimilated law.
9. Finally, the Report details actions which have been taken to preserve so-called "section 4 rights".

Understanding this Report

10. 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 fourth REUL Act Report covers the period from 24 December 2024 to 23 June 2025. The final two reporting periods are June to December 2025, and December 2025 to June 2026. Reports are required to be laid within 30 days of the end of each reporting period. As a result, this fourth Report was required to be published by 23 July 2025. The final Report will be due by 23 July 2026.
11. 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?

12. 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) under the previous Government.
13. 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"?

14. Under the REUL Act, which was passed by the previous Government, 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.
15. 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

16. 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.
17. 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 6,911 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

18. From June 2022, departments have continued to work to identify additional pieces of assimilated law. The dashboard has been updated several times, most recently in January 2025. The dashboard will continue to be updated as further analysis continues.
19. The dashboard was updated again on 17 July 2025 and reflects the position as of 23 June 2025. The dashboard is currently tracking a total of 6,911 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 10 pieces of assimilated law identified since December 2024 due to departments continuing to examine their stock of assimilated law and identifying additional pieces. Since the previous update to the dashboard 137 assimilated law instruments have either been revoked or reformed, meaning that 2,532 have now been revoked or reformed in total.
20. Table 1 below outlines the current status of confirmed assimilated law provided by departments¹.

¹ All figures are correct as of 23 June 2025.

Table 1 – Current status of REUL/assimilated law as of 23 June 2025

CURRENT STATUS OF TOTAL ASSIMILATED LAW	Total number	% of total
Amended	825	~12%
Repealed	1,578	~23%
Replaced	56	<1%
Expired	73	~1%
Unchanged²	4,373	~63%
To be confirmed	6	<1%
TOTAL	6,911	100%

21. 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 appropriately.

22. Link to the assimilated law dashboard

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

² This category includes 372 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

23. Since the publication of the last Parliamentary Report the Government laid 12 SIs using powers under the REUL Act 2023 and a further 29 under other domestic legislation amending assimilated law.

Section One: Assimilated law (formerly REUL) reforms that have been completed in the last reporting period 24/12/2024 – 23/06/2025			
Dept	Statutory Instrument	Detail	Progress Made
CO	Procurement Act 2023 (Consequential and Other Amendments) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/163)	Made consequential amendments to the Procurement Act 2023 and amended the Procurement Regulations 2024 to ensure that procurement legislation functions effectively and as intended under the new regime for public procurement. Made using powers in the Procurement Act 2023.	Made 12/02/2025 Laid 09/12/2024 Came into force 24/02/2025
CO	The Public Procurement (Revocation) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/522)	The SI revoked, either in full or in part, five items of procurement legislation that are redundant in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, following the commencement of the Procurement Act 2023 on 24/02/2025. Made under section 14(1) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	Made 24/04/2025 Laid 25/04/2025 Came into force 15/05/2025
DBT	The Competition Appeal Tribunal (Amendment) Rules 2024 (S.I. 2024/1233)	This instrument is part of the implementation of the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (c. 13). It amends the Competition Appeal Tribunal Rules 2015 to make provision in relation to rights of review and appeal (including in relation to the imposition of civil penalties) introduced or amended by the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (c. 13). Made under the Enterprise Act 2002 (c. 41).	Made 25/11/2024 Laid 29/11/2024 Came into force 01/01/2025

DBT	The Water Mergers (Modification of Enactments) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/1234)	These Regulations make technical amendments to ensure that amendments made by the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (c. 13) to the general merger regime are correctly applied to mergers between water enterprises, which have their own separate, specialised merger regime. Made under the Water Industry Act 1991 (c. 56).	Made 25/11/2024 Laid 29/11/2024 Came into force 01/01/2025
DBT	The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/82)	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. Made under section 19(1) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	Made 22/01/2025 Laid 27/01/2025 Came into force 27/02/2025
DBT	The Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/1226 (C. 78))	These Regulations brought into force reforms to competition law made by the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (c. 13). The 2024 Act enhances the UK’s competition regime so that the Competition and Markets Authority is better able to focus its work on the areas of greatest potential harm and deliver a level playing field for businesses. One set of the reforms amends the powers of the Competition and Markets Authority to issue civil	Made 25/11/2024 Laid 29/11/2024 Came into force 01/01/2025

		<p>penalties and introduces new powers to issue civil penalties where previously only criminal offences existed. Some penalties are based on the turnover of the business and in other cases, the maximum penalty that can be imposed on an individual is specified in the relevant primary legislation. Implementing legislation has been made relating to how the turnover of a business is to be calculated for these purposes and assimilated law which made similar provision and/or specified maxima for penalties no longer applies for those purposes (as it lapsed on the commencement of the reforms by the 2024 Act). Made under the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024.</p>	
DBT	<p>The Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (Commencement No. 2) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/272)</p>	<p>These Regulations brought into force on 6th April 2025 some of the reforms to consumer law made by the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (c. 13) on 6th April 2025. These were Part 3 (enforcement); Part 4 Chapter 1 (consumer protection); Part 5 Chapter 3 section 327(2); and section 335 which made certain consequential amendments.</p> <p>Part 3 will assist the Competition and Markets Authority to enforce the consumer provisions of the Act. In order to implement Part 3, the Secretary of State has made regulations, under section 211 of the Act, to approve new CMA rules dealing with procedural and other matters in connection with the CMA carrying out its direct enforcement functions.</p> <p>Part 4 Chapter 1 confers protection on consumers from unfair commercial practices. C1</p>	<p>Made 4/03/2025</p> <p>Came into force, as do the majority of the provisions on 06/04/2025</p> <p>In respect of Part 4 Chapter 3 will come into force on 01/01/2026</p>

		effectively replaces the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 (S.I 2008/1277) which implemented Directive 2005/29/EC covering unfair business to consumer commercial practices. Made under the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024.	
DBT	The Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2025 (2025/81)	The Regulations provided some consequential amendments, to give effect to the Act, including to assimilated law. Made under the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024.	Made 20/03/2025 Laid 18/12/2024 Came into force 06/04/2025
DBT	The Price Marking (Amendment) Order 2025 (S.I. 2025/592)	Amended the Price Marking (Amendment) Order 2024 (SI 2024/1055) together with the Price Marking Order 2004 which implemented Directive 98/6/EC. Made under the Prices Act 1974.	Made 14/05/2025 Laid 19/05/2025 Coming into force 30/09/2025
DBT	The Companies Act 2006 (Recognition of Third Country Qualifications and Practical Training) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/444)	This SI amends 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. Made under section 14(2), (4)(b) and (7) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 and section 20(1)(b) of that Act.	Made 03/04/2025 Laid 03/04/2025 Came into force 14/05/2025
DBT	Companies (Directors' Remuneration and Audit) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/439)	This SI has two purposes. It simplifies non-financial reporting, by removing certain requirements on directors' remuneration reporting that were added to implement part of an EU Directive	Made 31/03/2025 Laid 03/04/2025 Came into force 11/05/2025

		<p>in 2019. This is on the grounds that those requirements overlap with pre-existing and continuing reporting requirements in the Companies Act 2006. Second, it reforms assimilated law to improve frameworks for 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. Made under sections 421(1), 468(1) and (2), 1241(2)(c) and 1246 of the Companies Act 2006 and section 14(1) and (2) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	
DEFRA	The REACH Fees and Charges (Amendment of Commission Regulation (EC) No 340/2008) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/299)	<p>Amending UK REACH fees (inherited from EU REACH) to ensure they are in line with HMT managing public money requirements. Changes to be in place ahead of start of 2025/26 FY and will reduce the cost of the majority of main charges (including for registrations) for industry. This work/SI is distinct but complements other wider UK REACH improvement work currently underway. Made under UK REACH Annexes.</p>	<p>Made 07/03/2025 Laid 10/03/2025 Came into force 01/04/2025</p>
DEFRA	The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/249)	<p>To amend assimilated Regulation 999/2001 to remove the requirement to monitor holdings that have had a case of atypical scrapie. Made under Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001.</p>	<p>Made 03/03/2025 Laid 04/03/2025 Came into force 01/04/2025</p>
DEFRA	The Phytosanitary Conditions	<p>The SI aims to address plant health threats by amending</p>	<p>Made 07/05/2025</p>

	(Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/559)	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. This is a routine pest measures update to ensure that biosecurity measures actively reflect the current biosecurity threat from pests to GB Plant health. Made under Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.	Laid 08/05/2025 Came into force 30/05/2025
DEFRA	The Official Controls (Plant Health) and Phytosanitary Conditions (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/13)	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. Made under Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	Made 07/01/2025 Laid 08/01/2025 Came into force 30/01/2025
DESNZ	The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2025 (S.I. 2025/124)	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. Would amend Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331. Made under sections 44, 54 and 90(3) of, and Schedule 2 and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to, the Climate Change Act 2008.	Made 05/02/2025 Laid 12/02/2025 Comes into force 31/03/2025

DESNZ	The Contracts for Difference (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/25)	Amends the eligibility criteria for the Contracts for Difference to allow floating offshore wind Contract for Difference developers to build projects in phases and enable certain repowered projects to apply to the CfD. Made under the Energy Act 2013.	Made 13/01/2025 Laid 28/10/2024 Came into force 14/01/2025
DESNZ	The Environmental Permitting (Electricity Generating Stations) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/154)	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. Made under sections 2 and 7(9) of, and Schedule 1 to, the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.	Made 10/02/2025 Laid 30/10/2024 Comes into force 28/02/2026
DESNZ	The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order 2025 (S.I. 2025/100)	Implements changes to UK Emissions Trading Scheme 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 require to adequately mitigate their carbon leakage risk. Made under sections 44, 54 and 90(3) of, and Schedule 2 and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to, the Climate Change Act 2008.	Made 05/02/2025 Laid 03/12/2024 Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (5)(c) and (6) and 13 come into force on 01/01/26. The rest of the order came into force on 06/02/2025
DESNZ	The Electricity Capacity Mechanism (Amendment)	Revokes and alters relevant provisions contained within Chapter IV of the assimilated EU Electricity Regulation 2019/943 in	Made 24/01/2025 Laid 18/11/2024

	Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/74)	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. Made under sections 14 (1) and (3) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	Re-laid 16/12/2024 Came into force 25/01/2025
DESNZ	The Energy (Euratom Decisions and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/514)	This SI revokes 40 pieces of inoperable assimilated law using the power to revoke and replace conferred by section 14 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023. Our intention to remove these legislative measures will help tidy up and modernise the UK statute book, as well as make it easier for businesses and consumers to understand what law applies to them. Made under section 14 (1) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	Made 24/04/2025 Laid 24/04/2025 Came into force 16/06/2025
DfT	The New Heavy-Duty Vehicles (Carbon Dioxide Emissions Performance Standards) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/367)	This SI corrected a discrepancy to ensure clarity as to how the Secretary of State calculates CO2 emission targets for Heavy Duty Vehicles when exercising provisions from Regulation (EU) 2019/1242. Made under section 14(1), 14(2) and 14(7) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	Made 19/03/2025 Laid 21/03/2025 Came into force 14/04/2025
DfT	The Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/608)	This SI: (1) removed an additional training requirement to access this extra weight allowance; (2) expanded the allowance to include all vehicle types, provided they are normally permitted using a category B licence up to 3.5tn; (3)	Made 20/05/2025 Laid 25/02/2025 Re-Laid on 14/03/2025 Came into force 10/06/2025

		allows these drivers to tow a trailer; and (4) tightened the scope from alternatively-fuelled vehicles to zero emission vehicles only. Made under sections 14(2) and (7) and 20(1)(a) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	
DfT	The Drivers' Hours and Tachographs (Amendment and Modification) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/402)	This SI amended legislation related to drivers' hours and tachograph rules for international transport journeys to fully implement international obligations under the United Kingdom (UK) and European Union (EU) Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA). Made under section 31(1) and (3) of, and paragraph 27 of Schedule 5 to, the EU (Future Relationship) Act 2020.	Made on 26/03/2025 Laid 31/03/2025 Came into force on 21/04/2025
DfT	The Vehicle Emissions Trading Schemes (Amendment) Order 2024 (S.I. 2024/1130)	This SI brought Northern Ireland into The Vehicle Emissions Trading Schemes from 1 January 2025. Northern Ireland was unable to join when the original legislation was laid as the Northern Ireland Assembly was not sitting at the time. The SI also made technical amendments to the Vehicle Emissions Trading Schemes Order 2023, resolving small oversights in drafting. Made under The Climate Change Act 2008.	Made 06/11/2024 Laid 09/09/2024 Came into force 01/01/2025
DfT	The Vehicle Drivers (Certificates of Professional Competence) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/1160)	This SI introduced 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 introduced an accelerated pathway for drivers returning to the profession. The	Made 12/11/2024 Laid 16/05/2024 The provisions came into force on 03/12/2024, with the exception of the provisions relating to national return to driving courses which

		existing international qualification continues to be offered and recognised for UK drivers operating internationally and EU, EEA or Swiss drivers operating in the UK. Made under The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 and under section 31(1) of the European Union (Future Relationship) Act 2020.	came into force on 01/02/2025
DfT	Aviation Security (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/1293)	This SI amended assimilated Aviation Security EU Regulations. These regulations were immediately consolidated into the UK aviation security regulation. As well as simplifying UK regulation, this gives greater flexibility to adjust UK aviation security requirements in future to meet changing needs and risks. Made under Regulation (EC) No 300/2008.	Made 05/12/2024 Laid 09/12/2024 Came into force 31/01/2025
DfT	The Airports Slot Allocation (Alleviation of Usage Requirements etc.) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/158)	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 enables the Government to address any future pandemic or similar health event that was previously outside the limited scope of the regulations. Made under sections 14(1) and 14(2) and 14(3) and section 20(1)(b) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	Made 12/02/2025 Laid 04/12/2024 Came into force 13/02/2025
DfT	The Road Transport (International Passenger Services) (Amendment)	This SI implemented the provisions of the Regular and Special Regular (RSR) Protocol to the Interbus Agreement to ensure that UK RSR	Made 18/12/2024 Laid 28/10/2024

	Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/1370)	bus and coach services can continue to operate internationally after the temporary bridging provisions in the UK/EU Trade and Co-Operation Agreement expired on 31 March 2025. The SI also updated 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 revoked two items of assimilated law and retained the necessary elements by making amendments to existing Great Britain and Northern Ireland legislation. Made under section 31 of and paragraphs 27 and 34 of Schedule 5 of the European Union (Future Relationship) Act 2020 and section 56(1) of The Finance Act 1973.	Came into force 01/04/2025
DfT	Aviation Security (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/529)	This SI amended assimilated Aviation Security EU Regulations. These regulations were immediately consolidated into the UK aviation security regulation. As well as simplifying UK regulation, it gives greater flexibility to adjust UK aviation security requirements in future to meet changing needs and risks. Made under Regulation (EC) No 300/2008.	Made 28/04/2025 Laid 30/04/2025 Came into force 23/06/2025
DHSC (led by DBT)	Recognition of Professional Qualifications and Implementation of International Recognition Agreements (Amendment) (Extension to Switzerland etc.)	Amendments to the definition of 'adaptation period' necessary to implement the agreement between the UK and Switzerland (the 'Switzerland Recognition of Professional Qualifications Agreement 2023'). Made under The Professional Qualifications Act 2022.	Made 18/12/2025 Laid 04/11/2024 Came into force 01/01/2025

	Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/1379)		
DHSC	The Human Medicines (Amendment) (Modular Manufacture and Point of Care) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/87)	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 have amended the 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 medicines regulation was 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. Made under The Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021.	Made 23/01/2025 Laid 21/10/2024 Comes into force 23/07/2025
DHSC	Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/538)	We have taken 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	Made 28/04/2025 Laid 12/12/2024 Coming into force 28/04/2026

		<p>participants. The changes 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. Made under The Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021.</p>	
DHSC	<p>The Medicines (Products for Human Use) (Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/317)</p>	<p>The Regulations make amendments to the Medicines (Products for Human Use) (Fees) Regulations 2016 to increase fees in-line with cover recover. It also introduces an amended fee structure for the optional service provided by the licensing authority in relation to scientific, regulatory, pharmacovigilance, or advertising advice, based on the complexity of the matter on which advice is given. Made under The Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021.</p>	<p>Made 11/03/2025 Laid 11/03/2025 Came in force 01/04/2025</p>
DHSC	<p>The Medical Devices (Amendment) (Great Britain) Regulations 2025</p>	<p>Several pieces of assimilated EU law form part of the domestic regulatory framework for medical devices. Four of those were due to be sunset on 26 May 2025 although they remain relevant and necessary. The 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, has delayed the sunset of the four pieces of EU law. Made under the Medicines and Medical Devices (MMD) Act 2021.</p>	<p>Made 14/05/2025 Laid 03/03/2025 Came into force on 24/05/2025</p>
DWP	<p>Statutory Maternity Pay (Compensation of Employers) (Amendment)</p>	<p>Amendments to increase the additional amount that small employers are entitled to recover (on top of the full cost of any statutory maternity pay paid) from</p>	<p>Made 11/03/2025 Laid 13/03/2025</p>

	Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/330)	3.0 to 8.5%. of the amount of statutory maternity pay they have paid out. This increase took effect from 6th April 2025. The SI made changes in NI as well as GB. NI enabling powers require DWP SoS making and HMRC concurrence. GB amendments made under powers in sections 167 and 175 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 (and sections 163 and 171 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992, to the extent that the amendments relate to NI).	Came into force 06/04/2025
FSA	The Food and Feed (Regulated Products) (Amendment, Revocation, Consequential and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/361)	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. The GB wide SI, that came into force on 1 April 2025, amended 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 made two key changes: (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	Made 17/03/2025 Laid 29/01/2025 Came into force 01/05/2025

		<p>legislation. The SI also revoked legislation containing authorisations of regulated products whilst preserving the authorisations themselves so that they can continue to have effect and be published in the relevant register or list. The SI made consequential amendments to various Scotland, Wales and England statutory instruments and to four assimilated direct legislation instruments.</p> <p>These reforms will create a streamlined and effective regulatory process which will deliver benefits to business and consumers and were made under the REUL Act. Made under sections 14(1), (3), (4)(a) and (b) and 20(1) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	
HMRC	Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Social Security Co-ordination) (Compatibility) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/580)	Ensures the compatibility between the listed assimilated law and the listed domestic enactments to ensure that the UK can continue to adhere to its debt recovery obligations under certain reciprocal SSAs. Made under section 7(1) of The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	<p>Made 13/05/2025</p> <p>Laid 14/05/2025</p> <p>Came into force 04/06/2025</p>
HMRC	The Finance (No. 2) Act 2023, Part 2 (Alcohol Duty) (Appointed Day, Consequential Amendments and Modifications, Revocations, Savings and Transitional Arrangements) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/96 (C. 5))	Amends alcohol legislation to implement the Alcohol Duty Reforms. Made under The Finance Act 2025.	<p>Made 29/01/2025</p> <p>Came into force 01/02/2025</p>

HMRC	The Excise Duties (Miscellaneous Amendments and Revocations) Regulations 2024 (S.I. 2024/1262)	Amended Warehouse keepers and Owners of Warehoused Goods Regulations 1999. Made under the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018.	Made 27/11/2024 Laid 02/12/2024 Came into force 03/03/2025
HMT	Short Selling Regulations 2025/29 (S.I. 2025/29)	This instrument establishes a new legislative framework for the regulation of short selling of shares, creating designated activities for short selling, giving the Financial Conduct. Made under Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and Financial Services and Markets Act 2023.	Made on 13/01/2025 Laid 11/11/2024 Came into force in part on 14/01/2025; will come into force in full when the revocation of Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2023 is commenced

Future plans to revoke and reform assimilated law

24. Regarding our plans for the future use of the REUL Act powers and reform of assimilated law, the Government remains committed to creating a pro-business environment with a regulatory framework to drive growth, support innovation and deliver the Government's Trade Strategy, the UK's modern Industrial Strategy, the 10 Year Infrastructure Strategy, and a strategy for SMEs while maintaining consumer and environmental protections.
25. This has been exemplified through the Prime Minister's announcement on 13 March 2025 of a Government-wide target to cut administrative costs of regulation for businesses by 25% by the end of this Parliament, and through the publication by the Chancellor on 17 March 2025 of an Action Plan that aims to overhaul the regulatory landscape. The measures outlined in the Action Plan are the first steps that will help the Government achieve systemic reform of the UK's regulatory landscape. An example of a planned reform to assimilated law to support this target and the Action Plan are proposed amendments that will enable Statutory Maternity Pay claimants to send a copy, as opposed to the original, of their Maternity Certificate (MATB1) to their employer. If claimants choose to provide a digital copy (such as a scan or photo) of their MATB1, businesses will not need to scan physical forms to create their own digital copy or sort / store / return paper originals. The digital version provided by claimants can be saved directly for HMRC compliance purposes. This simplifies business and HR functions and record-keeping, and reduces the time spent on administrative tasks.
26. The Government will ensure that the reform of assimilated law continues to support high-quality regulation in line with the UK's modern Industrial Strategy and the eight growth-driving sectors identified: Advanced Manufacturing, Clean Energy Industries, Creative Industries, Defence, Digital and Technologies, Financial Services, Life Sciences, and Professional and Business Services. Examples of planned reforms to assimilated law that support these objectives include: the Road Vehicles (Type-Approval) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (Cyber security UN 155 and UN 156), and Medical Technology regulatory reforms planned to also support the Government's health mission.
27. The Government will also accelerate Net Zero, regional growth, and boost economic security and resilience through its reform to assimilated law. Examples of planned reforms to assimilated law to support this include The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Household Tumble Dryer Products) Regulations 2025 which will better enable consumers to make informed purchasing decisions.
28. We will continue to be guided by this Government's national missions and wider priorities, and its commitment to continue strengthening its relationships with devolved governments to deliver for people across the UK. We will also continue to be guided by this Government's work to strengthen its new strategic partnership with the EU.
29. Section 6 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (REUL Act) was designed by the previous Government to encourage courts in the UK to depart from assimilated case law through the introduction of new tests for departure from such case law. In October 2024, this Government took the decision to pause the commencement of section 6 to give businesses greater stability and to allow us to consider this issue in the context of our mission to deliver economic growth. We are taking the time to consider section 6 and have no immediate plans for its commencement.

30. On 23 June 2026, the majority of the REUL Act powers will have expired, including the power to revoke or replace (section 14) and the power to restate assimilated law or reproduce sunsetted retained EU rights, powers, liabilities (section 12). Following June 2026, the Government will continue to be able to reform assimilated law to truly support the national interest through other existing or future domestic legislation.
31. 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.
32. **Acts which received Royal Assent in the Reporting Period 24/12/2024 to 23/06/2025 and have the potential to reform assimilated law:**
- **The Finance Act 2025:** The Finance Act 2025 contains a number of measures including reform to income tax provision on pension schemes, and removal of the VAT exemption on private school fees. The Finance Act is the annual legislative vehicle (albeit there can be more than one per year) enacted by the UK Parliament to implement both regular and enduring tax policy changes. It is convention for tax changes to be introduced via a Finance Bill and other tax instruments.
 - **Data (Use and Access) Act 2025:** This Act has the ability to unlock the power of data to grow the economy, help create a modern digital Government and improve people's lives.
33. **Bills currently in Parliament which have the potential to reform assimilated law:**
- **The Animal Welfare (Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets) Bill:** This Private Members Bill will reduce the maximum number of pets (dogs, cats and ferrets) which can be brought into GB in a single non-commercial movement and will ensure that the non-commercial movement of a pet into GB must be within 5 days of its owner thus supporting the Government commitment to end puppy smuggling.
 - **The Children's Wellbeing and Schools Bill:** This Bill will introduce measures to ensure children can continue to take up suitable employment and that the Secretary of State for Education in England, Scottish Ministers in Scotland and Welsh Ministers in Wales will be able to make regulations in relation to child employment.
 - **The Employment Rights Bill:** This Bill is the first phase of delivering the Government's Plan to Make Work Pay. Once implemented, it will raise the minimum floor of employment rights, raise living standards across the country and level the playing field for those businesses who are engaged in good practices.
 - **The 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.
 - **The Tobacco and Vapes Bill:** This Bill makes provision to prohibit the sale of tobacco to anyone born on or after 1 January 2009; Introduce licensing and registration requirements for retailers of tobacco, vapes, and related products; Set product standards and information requirements; Regulate advertising, promotion, and display of tobacco and vape products; and Designate smoke-free, vape-free, and heated tobacco-free places.

34. 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 Two: Planned assimilated law (formerly REUL) reforms for the reporting period 24/06/2025 – 23/12/2025

Dept	Plans for Reforms	Assimilated law (formerly REUL) which will be affected by these reforms
DBT	<p>The Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (Consequential, Incidental, Transitional and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Identity Verification Requirements and Local Register Repeal) Regulations 2025. This makes consequential amendments to primary and secondary legislation in relation to the abolition of local registers, which is a reform in the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023.</p> <p>Changes introduced to company law via the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 will involve changes to assimilated law. Proposed to be made under sections 7A(1)(a) and (3) and 38(1)(b) of the Limited Partnerships Act 1907, sections 1082(1) and (2)(c)(i), 1088(2)(a), 1098C(5)(a) and 1110F(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2006, sections 49(1)(a) and (b) and 54(2)(a) of, and paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 2 to, the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 and sections 153(1)(c) and 216(1) and (2)(a) of the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023.</p>	<p>The European Economic Interest Grouping Regulations 1989 (SI 1989 No. 638)</p> <p>The European Public Limited-Liability Company Regulations 2004 (SI 2004 No. 2326)</p> <p>The European Public Limited-Liability Company (Register of People with Significant Control) Regulations 2016 (SI 2016 No. 375)</p> <p>The Scottish Partnerships (Register of People with Significant Control) Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 No. 694)</p>
DBT	<p>The Register of People with Significant Control (Amendment) Regulations 2025.</p> <p>The regulations will make technical amendments to People with Significant Control (PSC)-related notification requirements in the Companies Act 2006 and create some additional PSC-related notification requirements. This ensures information currently noted in a “local” PSC register held by a company is still reported to Companies House once the requirement for companies to</p>	<p>The Companies Act 2006; and, The Register of People with Significant Control Regulations 2016</p>

	keep a local register is removed. Proposed to be made under sections 790LI(1) and (2) and 1292(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2006.	
DBT	<p>The Limited Liability Partnerships (Application of Company Law) Regulations 2025.</p> <p>This applies ECCTA 2023 reforms (including identity verification) to Limited Liability Partnerships. Proposed to be made under sections 15(a), 16(1) and 17(3)(a) of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000.</p>	Limited Liability Partnerships (Register of People with Significant Control) Regulations 2016 (SI 2016 No. 340)
DBT	<p>The Companies Authorised to Register, Unregistered Companies and Overseas Companies (Application of Company Law) Regulations 2025.</p> <p>This applies ECCTA reforms, specifically identity verification, to other types of entities. Proposed to be made under sections 1042(1), 1043(2), 1048B(2) and (3) and 1292(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2006(a) and section 216(1) of the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023.</p>	<p>The Companies (Companies Authorised to Register) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 2437)</p> <p>The Overseas Companies Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1801)</p>
DBT	<p>The Register of People with Significant Control (Amendment) Regulations 2025.</p> <p>The regulations will make technical amendments to People with Significant Control (PSC)-related notification requirements in the Companies Act 2006 and create some additional PSC-related notification requirements. This ensures information currently noted in a “local” PSC register held by a company is still reported to Companies House once the requirement for companies to keep a local register is removed. Proposed to be made under sections</p>	The Register of People with Significant Control Regulations 2016 (SI 2016 No. 339)

	790LI(1) and (2) and 1292(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2006.	
DEFRA	The Free-Range Poultry Meat Marketing Standards (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2025. This SI will remove the 12-week maximum derogation period for the labelling of free-range poultry meat which are subject to mandatory housing measures. Currently when free-range birds are placed under housing measures, poultry meat of those birds can be marketed as free-range for a maximum of 12-weeks. After 12 weeks, the poultry meat must be labelled as indoor-reared. Proposed to be made under sections 37 and 50 of the Agriculture Act 2020.	Assimilated Poultry Meat Marketing Regulation (No. 543/2008)
DEFRA	The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2025. An SI to strengthen producer responsibility obligations of internet sellers to ensure they are properly funding the collection, treatment and recovery of the Electronic and Electrical Equipment that they place on the market. The SI also seeks to create a new category of EEE for vapes so vape producers are paying their share of recycling costs. Proposed to be made under Environment Act 2021, Schedule 5.	Assimilated Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 (2013/3113)
DESNZ	The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Household Tumble Dryer Products) Regulations 2025. This SI seeks to raise the minimum energy performance standards of tumble dryers. It will align standards in Great Britain with new ecodesign and energy labelling regulations for household tumble dryers which come into force in the EU and NI on 1 July. The standards will phase out the least efficient appliances from the market and	Commission Regulation (EU) No 932/2012 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012

	<p>labelling reforms will better enable consumers to make informed purchasing decisions. Proposed to be made under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Labelling – assimilated Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the “2017 Regulations”) • Power to Introduce and Rescale Labels - Article 11 • Power to include transitional period – Article 11A(3) • Statutory Procedure – Article 11A(2) • Ecodesign - The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010 (the “2010 regulations”) Power to make ecodesign requirements – Regulation 22(1) Power to include transitional period – Regulation 24(2) <p>Statutory Procedure – Regulation 24(1)</p>	
DESNZ	<p>Ecodesign for Energy Related Products and Energy Information (Lighting Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2025</p> <p>This SI seeks to raise the minimum energy performance standards of lighting products, and to address issues raised with the 2021 Regulations.</p> <p>The standards will phase out the least efficient appliances from the market and labelling reforms will better enable consumers to make informed purchasing decisions. Proposed to be made under The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010.</p>	The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Lighting Products) Regulations 2021
DESNZ	The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information	Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013

	<p>(Space Heaters and Temperature Controls) Regulations 2025.</p> <p>This SI seeks to raise the minimum energy performance standards of space heaters and update the energy labelling regime to reflect improvements in technology.</p> <p>The standards will phase out the least efficient appliances from the market and labelling reforms will better enable consumers to make informed purchasing decisions. Proposed to be made under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • section 24(1)(b) of the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010 (S.I. 2010/2617). • Article 11A(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling. 	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013
DESNZ	<p>The Environmental Permitting (Electricity Generating Stations) (Amendment) Regulations 2024</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Proposed to be made under section 2 and 7(9) of, and Schedule 1 to, the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.</p>	Carbon Capture Readiness (Electricity Generating Stations) Regulations 2013
DfT	The Aviation Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2024	Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012

	<p>This SI will ensure 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. Proposed to be made under Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, and Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023, section 12(1), 14(2) and (3) and 14(4)(c).</p>	<p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 139/2014</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 1178/2011</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 748/2012</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014</p>
DfT	<p>The Road Vehicles (Type-Approval) Regulations 2025 (Part 1)</p> <p>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 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 assimilated Regulation (EC) 595/2009; Regulation (EC) No 661/2009; Regulation (EU) 2015/758; Regulation (EU) 2018/858.</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) 2015/758</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 2010/1008</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 2010/672</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2400</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2009/661</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2018/858</p>
DfT	<p>The Road Vehicles (Type-Approval) Regulations 2025 (Part 2)</p> <p>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 standards on Automated Lane Keeping Systems and child restraint anchorages. It will also update the requirements for emergency</p>	<p>Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/79</p>

	call (e-call) systems requiring them to be compatible with the latest 4G/5G mobile networks. Proposed to be made under assimilated Regulation (EU) 2015/758.	
DfT	<p>Heavy Duty Vehicles CO2 Regulations Identifying Vocational Vehicles</p> <p>Vocational vehicles, such as refuse trucks and concrete mixers, are exempt from the CO2 standards for heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs). The Department for Transport has identified multiple cases where manufacturers have mis-reported vehicles as vocational thus exempting them from the CO2 standards unduly.</p> <p>There is no existing legal recourse to correct for these cases. A Statutory Instrument is necessary to correct for this. Proposed to be made under Article 2(3) of assimilated Regulation (EU) 2019/1242.</p>	Regulation (EU) 2019/1242
DfT	<p>The Vehicle Emissions Trading Schemes (Amendment) Order 2025</p> <p>This SI will amend how the Secretary of State calculates CO2 emission targets from Regulation (EU) 2019/631. The SI will rectify a discrepancy between DfT's intended target methodology (communicated to manufacturers via DfT's guidance and consultation responses) and the target methodology resulting from a strict reading of Regulation (EU) 2019/631. Proposed to be made under The Climate Change Act 2008.</p>	Regulation (EU) 2019/631
DfT	<p>Aviation Security (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2025</p> <p>This SI will amend assimilated Aviation Security EU Regulations. These regulations will be immediately consolidated into UK aviation security</p>	EU Implementing Regulation 2015/1998

	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 assimilated Regulation (EC) No 300/2008.	
DfT	<p>Road Vehicles (Type-Approval) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (Cyber security UN 155/156)</p> <p>This SI will amend type approval assimilated law to mandate compliance with UN Regulation No.155 and 156 (Cybersecurity and provisions for future updates) for new vehicles in GB from a specified date. This will help ensure that vehicles are designed and manufactured against cyber-attacks and that the manufacturer has processes in place to monitor for cyber threats and respond to cyber-attacks. Proposed to be made under Articles 5(3), 31(8), 36(4), 38(3) and 57(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/858.</p>	Regulation (EU) 2018/858
DfT	<p>The Aviation Safety (Amendment) Regulations (No 2) 2025</p> <p>To simplify general aviation flight crew licensing regulations and strengthen the cost sharing flight regulations by removing areas that are currently open to interpretation with the potential for abuse. Proposed to be made under Article 4 of assimilated Regulation (EC) No 551/2004, Articles 17(1), 23(1), 27(1), 31(1), 44(1) and 127 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139.</p>	<p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 1178/2011</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/395</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/1976</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 748/2012</p>
DfT	<p>The Aviation Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2025</p> <p>This SI amends articles 62 and 69 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 to reinstate existing powers allowing the Civil Aviation Authority to delegate safety-related tasks to third parties and corrects errors made by previous SIs.</p>	<p>Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/1139</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014</p>

	Proposed to be made under sections 14(1), 14(2), 14(3) and 14(4)(c) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	
DfT	<p>The Merchant Shipping (Accident Reporting and Investigation) Regulations 2025</p> <p>Revoke and replace the Merchant Shipping (Accident Reporting and Investigation) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012 / 1743) to reflect changes as a result of the UK leaving the EU and operational experience. Proposed to be made under the Merchant Shipping Act 1995, sections 267 and 306a.</p>	<p>The Merchant Shipping (Accident Reporting and Investigation) Regulations SI 2012/1743</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 1286/2011</p>
DfT	<p>The Railways (Miscellaneous Amendments relating to Interoperability and Safety) Regulations 2025</p> <p>This legislation implements new rail safety and interoperability requirements for the Channel Tunnel rail link between the UK and France. Proposed to be made under section 15, Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974, and section 247 of the Transport Act 2000.</p>	<p>SI 2006/599 (ROGS)</p> <p>EUR 402/2013 (CSM for risk assessment)</p> <p>EUR 2018/545 (Practical arrangements for vehicle authorisations)</p> <p>EUR 2018/761 (CSM for supervision)</p> <p>EUR 2018/762 (CSM on safety management systems)</p> <p>EUR 2018/763 (practical arrangements for single safety certificates)</p> <p>EUR 2019/250 (templates for declarations & certificates of verification and conformity)</p> <p>EUR 2019/779 (detailed provisions for entities in charge of maintenance)</p>
DfT	<p>The Channel Tunnel (Safety, Interoperability and Accident Investigation) Regulations 2025</p> <p>This legislation implements new rail safety and interoperability requirements for the Channel Tunnel rail link between the UK and France. Proposed to be made under section 11 Channel</p>	<p>SI 2005/1992 (Accident Investigation)</p> <p>SI 2006/599 (ROGS)</p> <p>SI 2010/724 (TDL)</p> <p>SI 2011/3066 (RIR)</p> <p>SI 2016/645 (Access & Management)</p>

	<p>Tunnel Act 1987 & section 247 of the Transport Act 2000.</p>	<p>EUR 1158/2010 (CSM on assessing conformity with requirements for a safety authorisation)</p> <p>EUR 1078/2012 (CSM after receipt of safety certificate)</p> <p>EUR 402/2013 (CSM on risk assessment and evaluation)</p>
DfT	<p>Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention and Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2025</p> <p>This SI will further the UK's commitment to seafarer welfare and the minimum standards set by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It will:</p> <p>a) bring UK legislation into line with the minimum global standards for recruitment and placement services, social connectivity and balanced food, and</p> <p>b) amend legislation to ensure it remains in step with the current Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) minimum standards fulfilling the UK's international obligations as a ratifying country, and</p> <p>c) enforce these global minimum standards on non-UK registered ships that call at UK ports.</p> <p>The SI will also make minor miscellaneous amendments in other Merchant Shipping Regulations in relation to government ships (ships owned by government departments) and assimilated EU law. Proposed to be made under sections 85(1), (3)(e), (f) (o) and (q), 86(1)(a) and (d) and 302(1) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 and sections 12(1), 14(1) and (2) and 20(1)(b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Minimum Requirements for Seafarers etc.) Regulations 2014</p> <p>Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Recruitment and Placement) Regulations 2014</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) Regulations 1995</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) Regulations 1997</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) (Employment of Young Persons) Regulations 1998</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Manual Handling Operations) Regulations 1998</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Personal Protective Equipment) Regulations 1999</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 2001</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Provision and Use of Work Equipment) Regulations 2006</p>

		<p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment) Regulations 2006</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Control of Noise at Work) Regulations 2007</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Control of Vibration at Work) Regulations 2007</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) (Carcinogens and Mutagens) Regulations 2007</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) (Biological Agents) Regulations 2010</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) (Chemical Agents) Regulations 2010</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) (Work at Height) Regulations 2010</p> <p>Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Medical Certification) Regulations 2010</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) (Asbestos) Regulations 2010</p> <p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) (Artificial Optical Radiation) Regulations 2010</p> <p>Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Survey and Certification) Regulations 2013</p>
--	--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

		<p>Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) (Electromagnetic Fields) Regulations 2016</p> <p>Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Hours of Work) Regulations 2018</p>
DfT	<p>Merchant Shipping (Marine Equipment) Regulations 2025</p> <p>This SI will revoke and replace the Merchant Shipping (Marine Equipment) Regulations 2016 as amended by assimilating existing requirements into one set of regulations. This includes ballast water management systems as an item of marine equipment and will transfer the equivalent requirements and standards from the Merchant Shipping (Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediment) Regulations into the new Marine Equipment regime. It will introduce an equivalence provision which would allow the Secretary of State to issue permission to use alternative equipment where there is no UK approved equipment available on the market, or the available approved equipment is not suitable for reasons of technical compatibility or where it is not available to a particular ship in exceptional circumstances. Ensures government ships are out of the scope of the Marine Equipment Regulations. Proposed to be made under sections 12(1), 13(2) and (3), 14(2), (4)(c) and (e) and 20(1)(b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 and sections 85(1), (3)(a), (d), (o), (p), and (q), (5) to (7), 86(1)(a), (b) and (d), 302(1)(a) and (b) and 306A(1), (2) and (3) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995; Article 3 of the Merchant Shipping</p>	<p>The Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations 1997</p> <p>The Merchant Shipping (Fire Protection: Small Ships) Regulations 1998</p> <p>The Merchant Shipping (Radio Installations) Regulations 1998</p> <p>The Merchant Shipping (Life-Saving Appliances for Passenger Ships of Classes III to VI(A)) Regulations 1999</p> <p>The Merchant Shipping (Radio) (Fishing Vessels) Regulations 1999</p> <p>The Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Provision and Use of Work Equipment) Regulations 2006</p> <p>The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Regulations 2008</p> <p>Merchant Shipping (Marine Equipment) Regulations 2016</p> <p>The Radio Equipment Regulations 2017</p>

	(Prevention of Oil Pollution) Order 1983.	
DfT	<p>Delegated Regulation 2019/945 – 2019/947 Unmanned Aircraft</p> <p>This SI (negative) aims to simplify and strengthen regulations and support a smooth transition to a future-ready regulatory framework. Proposed to be made under Basic Regulation on Aviation Safety (EU) 2018/1139 and the Air Traffic and Unmanned Aircraft Act 2021.</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) 2019/947</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/945</p> <p>Air Navigation Order 2016</p>
DfT	<p>Delegated Regulation 2019/945 – 2019/947 Unmanned Aircraft</p> <p>This SI (affirmative) will create new criminal offences or amend existing ones. Proposed to be made under Basic Regulation on Aviation Safety (EU) 2018/1139 and the Air Traffic and Unmanned Aircraft Act 2021.</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) 2019/947</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/945</p> <p>Air Navigation Order 2016</p>
DHSC	<p>MedTech Regulatory Reform</p> <p>Several pieces of assimilated EU law form part of the domestic regulatory framework for medical devices. Four of those were due to be sunset on 26 May 2025, although they remain relevant and necessary, so the sunset provisions have been revoked by The Medical Devices (Amendment) (Great Britain) Regulations 2025 S.I. 2025/591. The 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, the assimilated law stands. Proposed to be made under the Medicines and Medical Devices (MMD) Act 2021.</p>	<p>Medical Devices Regulations 2002</p>

DSIT	<p>This SI will revoke the Country-of-Origin Principle (CoOP) in the regulations outlined in column 4, to remedy deficiencies arising from EU Exit in legislation and create a level playing field for UK Online Service Providers. We aim to carry out this action towards the end of 2025.</p> <p>Proposed to be made under section 14 powers in the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 to revoke provisions implementing the CoOP from our legislation via a negative SI.</p>	<p>Provisions in the EC Directive Regulations 2002</p> <p>The EC Directive (Terrorism Act 2006) Regulations 2007</p> <p>EC Directive (Hatred against Persons on Religious Grounds or the Grounds of Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2010</p> <p>The EC Directive (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2018</p>
DWP	<p>Minor changes to Social Fund legislation. Proposed to be made under section 12(1) or section 14(2) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Social Fund Cold Weather Payments (General) Regulations 1988 (UI: 1988 1724)</p> <p>Social Fund Maternity and Funeral Expenses (General) Regulations 2005 (UI: 2005 3061)</p>
DWP	<p>1. To remove the requirement for the certification of pregnancy to be completed in ink or an indelible substance.</p> <p>2. To add additional detail about how the rate of compensation for paying maternity pay should be calculated for small employers in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Proposed to be made under the Social Security Administration Act 1992 and the Social Security Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992.</p>	<p>Social Security (Medical Evidence) Regulations 1976</p> <p>The Statutory Maternity Pay (Medical Evidence) Regulations 1987</p> <p>The Statutory Maternity Pay (Compensation of Employers) and Miscellaneous Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1994</p>
HO	<p>To revoke the provisions in the Firearms Regulations 2019 requiring the notification of deactivated firearms but only in relation to GB. The requirement will continue to apply to NI under the Windsor Framework.</p> <p>Proposed to be made under section 14 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>The Firearm Regulation 2019 (SI 2019/1420)</p>

Preservation of Section 4 Rights

35. 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.
36. 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.
37. 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.
38. The REUL Act’s restatement powers are available until 23 June 2026 and enable the Government to keep these decisions under continuous review within this timeframe. Departments will continue to plan ahead for this deadline and restatements will be considered in the context of wider Government priorities.

E03400510

978-1-5286-5893-5