



Department for
Business & Trade

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Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report
December 2025 – June 2026

Department for Business and Trade

**Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report December
2025 – June 2026**

For the period 24 December 2025 to 23 June 2026

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



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Introduction

On 14 July 2026, 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 sixth reporting period, 24 December 2025 to 23 June 2026. The majority of the REUL Act powers expired on 23 June 2026 including section 17. This is the sixth and final Report required by the Act, due by 23 July 2026.

Secretary of State for Business and Trade, July 2026

Executive Summary

1. The REUL Act 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 the end of each six-monthly reporting period, the last of which ended on 23 June 2026. Under the legislation, this 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;
2. As this is the final Report, section 17 of the REUL Act explicitly removes the requirement to set out the Government’s future plans to revoke and reform assimilated law.
3. 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 14 July 2026 and reflects the position as on 23 June 2026.
4. Since the previous update to the dashboard, 133 assimilated law instruments have either been revoked or reformed. In addition, some departments have themselves undertaken further analysis and amended their record of assimilated law. As a result, a total of 2,700 instruments have now been revoked or reformed.
5. The Report then provides a list of revocations and reforms enacted during the reporting period (24 December 2025 to 23 June 2026). Since the end of the last reporting period, the Government made 20 Statutory Instruments (SI) using powers under the REUL Act 2023 and 5 SIs using a combination of powers under the REUL Act and other legislative powers. A further 21 SIs were made under other domestic legislation amending assimilated law. This is detailed below under ‘Detailed list of Revocations and Reforms’. This Government has continued to use the powers in the REUL Act to deliver on its priorities. For example, The Package Travel and Linked Travel Arrangements (Amendment) Regulations 2026 make amendments to the 2018 Package Travel Regulations to increase consumer protections and support business. Additionally, The Electronic Commerce (Amendment and Consequential Provision) Regulations 2026 remove the country-of-origin principle (CoOP) to ensure an even playing field for UK businesses.
6. This Government’s commitment to fostering a pro-business environment is reflected in assimilated law reforms such as The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment, etc.) Regulations 2025. These were made under the Environment Act 2021 and create a fair and level playing field for all businesses placing electricals onto the UK market. Additionally, The Energy (Euratom Decisions and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations 2025 revoke 37 pieces of inoperable assimilated law, helping to tidy up and modernise the UK statute book, as well as making it easier for

businesses and consumers to understand what law applies to them. Similarly, this Government's commitment to effective regulation that supports innovation is reflected in recent reforms to assimilated law such as The Food and Feed (Regulated Products) (Amendment, Revocation, Consequential and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2025. These reforms create a streamlined and effective regulatory process which deliver benefits to business and consumers and were made under the REUL Act.

7. The pro-business reforms set out above will also benefit small businesses. The Small and Medium Sized Enterprise (SME) Plan, launched in 2025, completes the Government's integrated approach to economic transformation, working alongside the modern Industrial Strategy and Trade Strategy to drive sustainable growth across every part of the country and make the UK the best place to start and grow a business.
8. Since 2024, this Government has reformed assimilated law to support economic growth and reduce regulatory burdens. In March 2025, the Government committed to reducing the annual administrative burden of regulation by 25% by the end of the Parliament. Strong progress is already being made; £2bn in net annual administrative savings have been identified, with £1.5bn delivered and £0.6bn in progress - putting us over a third of the way towards the £5.6bn target. Reducing administrative burdens will save businesses time and money, allowing them to focus on growing and innovating. An example of a reform to assimilated law that supports this ambition is The Provision of Services (Amendment and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2026. This statutory instrument supports an open, transparent, and proportionate licensing regime to reduce costs for business.
9. The Government published the UK's modern Industrial Strategy in 2025, a 10-year plan to back our strengths and realise Britain's potential. Our goal is a system that protects consumers, supports businesses, and drives economic opportunity – ensuring that the UK remains an attractive place to invest and innovate. As part of the Strategy, we are targeting government investment towards our eight-growth driving sectors: Advanced Manufacturing, Clean Energy Industries, Creative Industries, Defence, Digital and Technologies, Financial Services, Life Sciences, and Professional and Business Services. An example of a reform to assimilated law which supports this vision in the Life Sciences sector, as well as wider Government priorities, is The Human Medicines (Amendment) (Modular Manufacture and Point of Care) Regulations 2025, made under The Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021. These implement 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.
10. This Government is committed to accelerate Net Zero and boost economic security and resilience. A reform to assimilated law which reflects this is The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Household Tumble Dryer Products) Regulations 2026. This Statutory Instrument raises the minimum energy performance standards of tumble dryers and includes labelling reforms to enable consumers to make better informed purchasing decisions. Additionally, The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Offshore

Wind) (Amendment etc.) Regulations 2026 support the Government's Clean Power Mission and the acceleration of offshore wind deployment across the UK.

11. Section 17 of the REUL Act does not require the dashboard to be updated beyond the final reporting period 24 December 2025 to 23 June 2026. As such, tracking and reporting of assimilated law, including publication of the Assimilated Law Dashboard will now end. After a 6-month post publication period, the dashboard will be decommissioned, however, the downloadable CSV file, which houses the entirety of the data (without visualisations), will remain available on gov.uk.
12. On 23 June 2026, the majority of REUL Act powers expired. The Government can continue making changes to assimilated law to support the national interest through other domestic legislation. Looking ahead, the Government will progress reform, where desirable, of assimilated law to ensure regulation creates the conditions for sustainable growth and is aligned with consumer and environmental protections.
13. Finally, the Report confirms that no further restatements or codifications related to so-called "section 4 rights" were required in this reporting period.

Understanding this Report

14. 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 sixth REUL Act Report covers the final reporting period from 24 December 2025 to 23 June 2026. Reports are required to be laid within 30 days of the end of each reporting period. As a result, this sixth Report was required to be published by 23 July 2026.
15. Because this is the final Assimilated Law Report, and the majority of REUL Act powers expired in June 2026, Section 17 of the REUL Act does not require this Report to contain information on planned reforms to assimilated law. This Report therefore does not include a table detailing the Government's current planned reforms to assimilated law in the section "Future plans to revoke and reform assimilated law". Although the majority of REUL Act powers expired on 23 June 2026, the Government can continue to reform assimilated law to support the national interest using other domestic legislation going forwards.
16. 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?

17. 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.
18. 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"?

19. 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.

20. 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

21. 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.
22. 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 6,921 individual pieces of assimilated law. The dashboard continues to provide a useful resource for tracking the ongoing status of assimilated law.
23. There is no statutory obligation requiring the dashboard to be updated beyond the final reporting period 24 December 2025 to 23 June 2026 according to section 17 of the REUL Act. From June 2026, tracking of assimilated law is being ceased given this is no longer a statutory requirement. The final June 2026 publication will be accessible for 6 months, before full decommissioning. The Assimilated Law Dashboard will be taken offline, although a downloadable version of the final dataset will be retained on gov.uk.

Updating the assimilated law dashboard

24. From June 2022, departments have continued to work to identify additional pieces of assimilated law. The dashboard has been updated several times.
25. The dashboard was updated for the final time on 14 July 2026 and reflects the position as 23 June 2026. The dashboard is currently tracking a total of 6,921 instruments of assimilated law 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 were identified by the original review which concluded in June 2022. We are now tracking 4 fewer pieces of assimilated law than we were in December 2025 due to departments continuing to examine their stock of assimilated law and amending their records. Since the previous update to the dashboard, 133 assimilated law instruments have either been revoked or reformed, meaning that a net figure of 2,700 have now been revoked or reformed in total. As such, as of 23 June 2026, 39% of REUL instruments have been amended, repealed, replaced, or have expired.
26. Table 1 below outlines the current status of confirmed assimilated law provided by departments.¹

¹ All figures are correct as of 23 June 2026.

Table 1 – Current status of REUL/assimilated law as of 23 June 2026

CURRENT STATUS OF TOTAL ASSIMILATED LAW	Total number	% of total
Amended	929	13%
Repealed	1,634	24%
Replaced	62	<1%
Expired	75	~1%
Unchanged ²	4,221	~61%
TOTAL	6,921	100%

27. Link to the assimilated law dashboard:

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

After a 6-month post publication period, the dashboard will be decommissioned, however, the downloadable CSV file, which houses the entirety of the data (without visualisations), will remain available.

² This category includes 350 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

28. Since the end of the last reporting period, the Government made 20 SIs using powers under the REUL Act 2023 and 5 SIs using a combination of powers under the REUL Act and other legislative powers. A further 21 SIs were made under other domestic legislation amending assimilated law.

Section 1: Assimilated law (formerly REUL) reforms that have been completed in the last reporting period 24/12/2025 – 23/06/2026			
Dept	Statutory Instrument	Detail	Progress Made
DBT	The Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (Commencement No. 3 and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/284 (C. 21))	These Regulations commence Schedule 27 DMCCA 2024 which repeals the 2015 ADR Regulations. Made under section 339(1), (5) and (6) of the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024.	Made 11/03/2026 Came into force 06/04/2026
DBT	The Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024 (Alternative Dispute Resolution) (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/263)	These Regulations remove redundant references of the 2015 Regulations and in some cases, replace them with a reference to Part 4 Chapter 4 of the 2024 Act. Made under section 336(1) and (2) of the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Act 2024.	Made 09/03/2026 Laid 26/01/2026 Came into force 06/04/2026
DBT	The Package Travel and Linked Travel Arrangements (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/455)	This SI makes amendments to the 2018 Package Travel Regulations to increase consumer protections and support business. Made under sections 14(1), (2), (3) and 20(1) of the Retained EU Law	Made 22/04/2026 Laid 02/03/2026 Coming into force 06/04/2027

		(Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	
DBT	The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/431)	<p>This SI grants audit regulatory adequacy status to the New Zealand Financial Markets Authority.</p> <p>Made under section 1240B(1) and (2)(d) and (e) of the Companies Act 2006.</p>	<p>Made 13/04/2026</p> <p>Laid 21/04/2026</p> <p>Came into force 13/05/2026</p>
DBT	The Provision of Services (Amendment and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/435)	<p>This statutory instrument amends the Provision of Services Regulations 2009, which govern how regulators and local authorities handle licences and authorisations for businesses providing services in the UK. It improves transparency and communication, making it easier for businesses to find information, apply for authorisations, and engage with competent authorities. It also streamlines administrative processes to reduce burdens on businesses and aligns the 2009 Regulations with commitments in the UK's free trade agreements.</p> <p>Made under sections 12(1), 14(1), 14(2) and 20(1)(a) and (b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 15/04/2026</p> <p>Laid 21/04/2026</p> <p>Coming into force 01/10/2026</p>
DBT	The Competition Act 1998 (Technology Transfer Agreements Block Exemption) Order 2026 (S.I. 2026/369)	This SI grants legal exemption from the Chapter I prohibition under the Competition Act 1998 for qualifying technology transfer agreements.	<p>Made 25/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 26/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 01/05/2026</p>

		Made under sections 6(2), (5), (6) and (7) and 71(3) of the Competition Act 1998.	
Defra	The Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97) (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/132)	<p>This SI updates species listed within the Annex of Regulation 338/97 to implement listings and nomenclature amendments agreed at the 20th meeting of the CITES Conference of Parties (Dec 2025).</p> <p>Exercises powers conferred by Articles 18(3) and 19(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein.</p>	<p>Made 12/02/2026</p> <p>Laid 13/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 06/03/2026</p>
Defra	The Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/627)	<p>This SI uses REUL Act powers to amend CITES REUL to ensure it is clear, proportionate, and fit for purpose for the UK acting as a single CITES Party, ultimately delivering a more coherent and effective legal regime.</p> <p>Made under sections 14(1), (2), (3), (4)(a), (b) and (d), (7) and 20(1) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 10/06/2026</p> <p>Laid 19/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 23/06/2026</p>
Defra	The Plant Varieties Act (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/160)	<p>This SI clarifies the definition of a small farmer in relation to Farm Saved Seed (an element of Plant Breeders' Rights policy) in the Plant Varieties Act 1997 which does not wholly align with our policy intent, nor the EU's definition.</p> <p>Made under section 14(2) of the Retained EU Law</p>	<p>Made 24/02/2026</p> <p>Laid 25/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 17/03/2026</p>

		(Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	
Defra	The Sea Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/105)	<p>This instrument implements management measures that were agreed for two jointly managed stocks, picked dogfish (commonly referred to as spurdog) and European seabass, during consultations held with the EU in 2025 for fishing opportunities in 2026.</p> <p>Made under section 15 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 and sections 36(1)(b) and (c), (4)(e) and (6)(a) and (c) of the Fisheries Act 2020.</p>	<p>Made 05/02/2026</p> <p>Laid 06/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 27/02/2026</p>
Defra	The REACH (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/195)	<p>This instrument amends annex 17 to add a restriction on lead in ammunition.</p> <p>Made under powers conferred by Articles 68(1), 73(2) and 132A of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).</p>	<p>Made 02/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 03/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 01/04/2026</p>
Defra	The Marine Licensing (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment etc.) Order 2026 (S.I. 2026/676)	<p>This instrument helps implement the United Kingdom's obligations under Part IV of the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement in relation to environmental impact assessment of activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction which are within the remit of marine licensing.</p>	<p>Made 23/06/2026</p> <p>Laid 16/04/2026</p> <p>Coming into force on the date on which the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement enters into force for the UK.</p>

		Made under section 74(1) of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.	
Defra	The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Offshore Wind) (Amendment etc.) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/508)	<p>The SI supports the Government's Clean Power Mission and the acceleration of offshore wind deployment across the UK, while unlocking new opportunities for nature. It enables a wider range of environmental compensatory measures for offshore wind developments. It also introduces a requirement that compensatory measures must benefit the UK Marine Protected Areas network and be selected in line with the compensation hierarchy.</p> <p>Made under sections 293(1)(b), (2), (4)(h) and (i), (5)(a), (7) and (10) to (13) and 331(2) of the Energy Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 08/05/2026</p> <p>Laid 26/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 21/05/2026</p>
DESNZ	The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Household Tumble Dryer Products) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/318)	<p>This instrument sets out updated ecodesign and energy-labelling requirements for household tumble dryers in Great Britain. Once in force, this instrument will set new minimum energy performance standards for household tumble dryers to phase out the least efficient models and drive uptake of efficient technologies. To enable informed consumer choice, new energy labelling standards are introduced. This replaces the outdated A+++ to D scale to a rescaled A to G classification system. It also requires information on noise</p>	<p>Made 19/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 19/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force partially on 10/04/2026, additional transition period applied from 19/09/2026 to 18/01/2027.</p>

		<p>level and condensation efficiency to be displayed.</p> <p>In exercise of the powers conferred by regulations 22 and 24(2) of the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010 and Articles 11(3) and 11A(3) and (4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council setting a framework for energy labelling.</p>	
DESNZ	The Renewables Obligation (Amendment) Order 2026 (S.I. 2026/380)	<p>This legislation shifts the inflation indexation metric for the Renewables Obligation scheme from the Retail Prices Index (RPI) to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), easing financial pressures on electricity consumers.</p> <p>Made under sections 32, 32G and 32K of the Electricity Act 1989.</p>	<p>Made 26/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 02/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 27/03/2026</p>
DESNZ	The Heat Networks (Market Framework) (Great Britain) (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/7)	<p>This SI amends the 2025 Market Framework Regulations, which establish a new authorisation regime requiring heat network operators to hold a heat network authorisation issued by Ofgem. The amendments refine how that regime operates — strengthening consumer protections, adjusting authorisation conditions, and introducing a special administration process to safeguard consumers where an operator fails. They also partially revoke the Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations 2014 to avoid</p>	<p>Made 06/01/2026</p> <p>Laid 30/10/2025</p> <p>Came into force 27/01/2026</p>

		<p>duplication with the new regime.</p> <p>The Secretary of State makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 217(2), 219(1) and (4) and 330(1) of, and Parts 3, 7 and 9 to 12 of Schedule 18 to, the Energy Act 2023.</p>	
DESNZ	The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Order 2026 (S.I. 2026/278)	<p>This instrument makes amendments to the legislation which gives effect to the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (the “UK ETS”) including provisions to: mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on historical activity level (“HALs”) for the 2027-2030 allocation period; retain current benchmarks used in free allocation for 2027 and adopt updated benchmarks for 2028, 2029 and 2030; enable the reduction of free allocation for the five sectors covered by the UK Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (the “UK CBAM”); clarify annual reporting for installations that receive free allocation and permanently cease activities.</p> <p>This Order is made in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 44, 54 and 90(3) of, and Schedule 2 and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to, the Climate Change Act 2008.</p>	<p>Made 10/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 16/12/2025</p> <p>Came into force 11/03/2026 (as per article 2)</p>
DfT	The Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention and Miscellaneous	This SI furthers the UK’s commitment to seafarer welfare and the minimum standards set by the	<p>Made 16/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 19/03/2026</p>

	Amendments) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/260)	International Labour Organisation (ILO). Made under sections 85(1), (3)(a) and (f), and (5) and (7), 86(1)(a) to (d) and 302(1) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 and sections 14(1) and 20(1)(b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	Came into force 10/04/2026
DfT	The Goods Vehicles (Testing, Drivers' Hours and Tachographs etc.) (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/501)	This SI will move 3.5 - 4.25 tonne zero emission vans into the class 7 MOT system and remove them from scope of the assimilated drivers' hours and tachograph rules. Made under sections 41 (1), (2) and (5), 45 (1), (2) a nd (7), 46 (7), 47 (5), 49 (1) an d (2) and 51 (1) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 and section 14(3) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	Made 11/05/2026 Laid 26/01/2026 Came into force 01/06/2026
DfT	The Heavy Goods Vehicles (Charging for the Use of Certain Infrastructure on the Trans-European Road Network) (Revocation and Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/270)	This SI revokes the Heavy Goods Vehicles (Charging for the Use of Certain Infrastructure on the Trans- European Road Network) Regulations 2009, as amended by the Heavy Goods Vehicles (Charging for the Use of Certain Infrastructure on the Trans-European Road Network) (Amendment) Regulations 2014, and makes consequential amendments relating to the revocation. This removes certain requirements on HGV road user charges. Made under sections 14(1) and 20(1)(b) of the Retained	Made 09/03/2026 Laid 12/03/2026 Came into force 02/04/2026

		EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	
DfT	The Merchant Shipping (International Safety Management (ISM) Code) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/194)	<p>These regulations revoke, replace and consolidate the legislation which implemented the UK's obligations under SOLAS Chapter IX (SOLAS is the IMO's International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974) to give effect to the ISM Code. It corrects gaps that have arisen over time, updates procedural and strengthens enforcement provisions.</p> <p>Made under sections 85(1), (3) and (5) to (7), 86(1)(a) to (d), 128(5), 302(1) and 306A of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 (the "1995 Act"), article 2(1), (2)(a) to (e) and (3) of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution) (Law of the Sea Convention) Order 1996, article 2 of the Merchant Shipping (Control of Pollution) (SOLAS) Order 1998; and section 14(1) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (the "2023 Act").</p>	<p>Made 04/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 09/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 31/03/2026</p>
DfT	The Merchant Shipping (Port State Control) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/563)	<p>This SI updates the list of international Conventions in domestic legislation and replaces references to the assimilated legislation with either direct references to the Paris Memorandum of Understanding or to cross references to other domestic legislation where this is feasible. In this way UK</p>	<p>Made 02/06/2026</p> <p>Laid 02/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 23/06/2026</p>

		<p>legislation on this matter will remain operable. There are no changes in policy or regulatory regime.</p> <p>Made under article 3 of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Oil Pollution) Order 1983; article 3 of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Order 1987; article 3 of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Order 1990; article 2 of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution) (Law of the Sea Convention) Order 1996; article 2 of the Merchant Shipping (Control of Pollution) (SOLAS) Order 1998; articles 2 and 3 of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Order 2006; articles 3 to 5 of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Sewage and Garbage) Order 2006; articles 3 and 4 to the Merchant Shipping (Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments) Order 2022; articles 3 and 4 to the Merchant Shipping (Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships) Order 2022; sections 85(1), (3), (6) and (7), 86(1)(a) to (d), 128(5) and (6), 302(1) and 306A of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995; sections 14(2), (4)(b), (c) and (e) and 20(1)(a) and (b) of the Retained EU Law</p>	
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		(Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	
DfT	The Merchant Shipping (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of Carbon Dioxide Emissions) (Revocation) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/245)	<p>The UK Emissions Trading Scheme expansion to maritime provides an alternative system for data collection and new monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) regulations, making the 2017 Regulations and 2018 Regulations obsolete.</p> <p>Made under section 14(1) and 20(1)(b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 09/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 12/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 03/04/2026</p>
DfT	The Merchant Shipping (Accident Reporting and Investigation) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/430)	<p>To revoke and replace the Merchant Shipping (Accident Reporting and Investigation) Regulations 2012/1743 and the amending regulations 2013/2882, to reflect changes resulting from the UK leaving the EU.</p> <p>Made under sections 267 and 306a of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 and section 112(1)(a) and (c), (3) and (5) of the Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003.</p>	<p>Made 16/04/2026</p> <p>Laid 22/04/2026</p> <p>Came into force 15/05/2026</p>
DfT	The Train Driving Licences and Certificates (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/461)	<p>This SI will lower the minimum age requirement for train drivers from 20 to 18, recognising that this policy already has widespread support from industry, including operators and ASLEF.</p> <p>Made under section 14(1), (3), (4)(c) and (7) The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 27/04/2026</p> <p>Laid 10/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 30/06/2026</p>

DfT	The Aviation Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/460)	<p>This instrument amends Article 71 of the Basic Regulation to allow the CAA to more easily issue exemptions to industry from requirements under the UK Basic Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/1139). The SI also removes a criminal offence that has never been prosecuted. This is associated with amendments due to be made in the Aviation Safety (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2026, which updates the Extended-range Twin-engine Operations Performance Standards (ETOPS) to Extended Diversion Time Operations (EDTO).</p> <p>Made under sections 14(1), 14(2) and 14(4)(b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 27/04/2026</p> <p>Laid 24/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 01/05/2026</p>
DfT	The Airport Noise-related Operating Restrictions (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/332)	<p>This SI shortens the notice period, following EU Exit, for introducing noise-related operating restrictions at UK airports.</p> <p>Made under section 14(2) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 18/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 24/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 01/07/2026</p>
DfT	The Aviation Security (Amendment, Revocation and Consequential Provision) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/230)	<p>To revoke assimilated Aviation Security EU law and to make consequential amendments. As well as simplifying UK regulation, this will also give greater flexibility to adjust UK aviation security requirements</p>	<p>Made 04/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 09/03/2026</p> <p>Coming into force 25/01/2027</p>

		<p>in future to meet changing needs and risks.</p> <p>Made under sections 14(1) and 20(1)(b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	
DfT	<p>The Airports Slot Allocation (Alleviation of Usage Requirements) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/657)</p>	<p>This instrument enables airlines that hold slots at Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Manchester, Luton, London City, Birmingham, Bristol, and Leeds Bradford airport to return up to 10% of slots they have been allocated for the summer and winter 2026 seasons. This is in light of the current conflict in the Middle East which is impacting the ability of airlines to operate their schedules and use their slots as planned.</p> <p>Made under section 14(3) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 17/06/2026</p> <p>Laid 20/05/2026</p> <p>Came into force 19/06/2026</p>
DSIT	<p>The Electronic Commerce (Amendment and Consequential Provision) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/407)</p>	<p>This SI repeals the Country-of-Origin Principle (CoOP) from several DSIT-owned regulations in Electronic Commerce Directive Regulations. The removal of this principle, which currently gives EU businesses limited preferential market access to the UK, but which is not reciprocated for UK businesses in the European Economic Area, will ensure the statute book does not include exemptions for EEA businesses which have no substantial effect. The instrument also repeals the</p>	<p>Made 13/04/2026</p> <p>Laid 16/04/2026</p> <p>Came into force 07/05/2026</p>

		<p>post-implementation review clause in the Electronic Commerce Directive (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations S.I. 2018/477.</p> <p>Made under section 14(1) and 20(1)(b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	
DSIT	The Authorisation of Frequency Use for the Provision of Mobile Satellite Services (European Union) (Revocation etc.) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/180)	<p>Revocation of spent EU-derived framework governing 2 GHz MSS authorisations, following expiry of EU-based licences. This SI revokes the Authorisation of Frequency Use for the Provision of Mobile Satellite Services (European Union) Regulations 2010 in their entirety and includes consequential revocations/amendments. No replacement regime; future use of the 2 GHz band to be authorised under domestic wireless telegraphy powers.</p> <p>Made under section 14(1) and 20(1)(b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 25/02/2026</p> <p>Laid 02/03/2026</p> <p>Coming into force 14/05/2027</p>
DSIT	The Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 (Commencement No. 6 and Transitional and Saving Provisions) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/82 (C. 10))	<p>This commencement order brings into force provisions of the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 which make consequential amendments to the Electronic Identification and Trust Services for Electronic Transactions Regulations 2016 by updating enforcement powers, enabling recognition of EU conformity assessment bodies and overseas trust products, and</p>	<p>Made 29/01/2026</p> <p>Came into force 29/01/2026</p>

		<p>supporting international supervisory cooperation.</p> <p>Made under sections 142(1) and 143(1) of the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 and section 104(1)(a) of the Deregulation Act 2015.</p>	
DWP	<p>The Social Security and Statutory Maternity Pay (Evidence of Pregnancy and Compensation of Employers) (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/201)</p>	<p>This instrument makes minor and technical amendments to (assimilated) social security legislation to remove the requirement for maternity certificates (MATB1) to be completed in ink, enabling the use of copy certificates (including digital versions). It also increases the Small Employer Compensation rate (the SEC Rate) for GB from 8.5% to 9% for the 2026 -27 tax year.</p> <p>Made under sections 5 (1) (i), 15 (1) (a) and 189 (1) and (4) of the Social Security Administration Act 1992, sections 167 (1) and (2) (b) and 175 (1) and (3) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 and sections 163 (1), (2) (b) and (7) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits (Northern Ireland) Act 1992.</p>	<p>Made 02/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 03/03/2026</p> <p>Amendments to Social Security (Medical Evidence) Regulations 1976 and Statutory Maternity Pay (Medical Evidence) Regulations 1987 came into force 01/04/2026</p> <p>Amendments to Statutory Maternity Pay (Compensation of Employers) and Miscellaneous Amendment Regulations 1994 came into force 06/04/2026</p>
FCDO	<p>The European Communities (Immunities and Privileges of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization and North-East Atlantic</p>	<p>Regulation 2 revokes the 1985 Order, the 1999 Order and the 2001 order. Both the 1985 Order and the 2001 confer privileges and immunities on the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization. The 1999 Order confers</p>	<p>Made 13/05/2026</p> <p>Laid 14/05/2026</p> <p>Coming into force 31/03/2027</p>

	Fisheries Commission) (Revocation) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/518)	privileges and immunities on the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission. The regulations come into effect on 31 March 2027 to allow replacement instruments to be made under the International Organisations Act 1968. Made under section 14(1) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	
Health and Safety Executive (DWP)	The Chemicals (Health and Safety) (Amendment, Consequential and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/484)	These regulations amend three chemicals regulations: GB Biocidal Products Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 528/2012), GB Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008) and GB Prior Informed Consent Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 649/2012) to introduce more certainty, flexibility and proportionality for suppliers of chemicals and the regulator. Made under section 14(1) to (3) and (4)(b) and (e) and 20(1) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	Made 30/04/2026 Laid 24/02/2026 Came into force 21/05/2026
Health and Safety Executive (DWP)	The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application outside Great Britain) (Variation) Order 2026 (S.I. 2026/184)	This Order varies the application of the Health and Safety Executive's powers outside of Great Britain to include installations involved in offshore hydrogen production. Made under powers conferred by section 84(3) and (4) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.	Made 10/03/2026 Laid 11/03/2026 Came into force 06/04/2026

Health and Safety Executive (DWP)	The Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage and Offshore Hydrogen Production (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/185)	<p>These regulations amend existing regulations to bring carbon capture and storage operations offshore and in pipelines and offshore hydrogen production into scope of existing regulations concerning the regulation of dangerous substances in pipelines and offshore operations.</p> <p>Made under sections 15(1) and (2) and 82(3)(a) of, and paragraphs 1(1) and (2) and 15(1) of Schedule 3 to, the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.</p>	<p>Made 10/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 11/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 06/04/2026</p>
HMRC	The Excise Duties (Surcharges or Rebates) (Hydrocarbon Oils etc.) (Temporary Continuation of 2022 Order and Adjustments) Order 2026 (S.I. 2026/164)	<p>It extends the temporary reduction in the amount of fuel duty payable, made by the Excise Duties (Surcharges or Rebates) (Hydrocarbon Oils etc.) Order 2022 ("the 2022 Order").</p> <p>Made under sections 1(2) and 2(2) and (3) of the Excise Duties (Surcharges or Rebates) Act 1979.</p>	<p>Made 25/02/2026</p> <p>Laid 26/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 23/03/2026</p>
HMRC	The Vaping Duty Stamps (Requirements, Reviews and Appeals) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/338)	<p>This instrument makes provision for when vaping products must or must not bear a duty stamp. It also ensures that decisions made in relation to UK representatives are subject to rights of review and appeal.</p> <p>Made under powers conferred by section 45(1) and (2)(h) of the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 and section 119(2)(e) of the Finance Act 2026.</p>	<p>Made 23/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 25/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 01/04/2026</p>

HMRC	The Vaping Products (Production, Duty Stamps and Commencement) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/331 (C. 28))	<p>It establishes the regulatory framework for the administration, control and enforcement of Vaping Products Duty and the associated Vaping Duty Stamps scheme.</p> <p>Made under powers conferred by sections 45(1), (2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) and 48(10) and (11) of the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 and sections 119(2)(a), (b) and (c), 121(2), 122(5)(a), (c) and (d), 123(7)(a) and 137(1) and (2) of the Finance Act 2026.</p>	<p>Made 23/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 25/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 01/04/2026</p>
Home Office	The Trafficking People for Exploitation (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/295)	<p>This SI removes burdensome review requirements contained within the original regulations and removes the European Union's 'Country of Origin Principle' from the E-Commerce Directive, which allowed online service providers based in the European Economic Area (EEA) to only follow the rules of the country in which they are established, not the country they are operating in.</p> <p>Made under section 14(1) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 12/03/2026</p> <p>Laid 16/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 06/04/2026</p>
Home Office	The Asylum Seekers (Reception Conditions) (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/500)	<p>Revoked regulation 5 of the Asylum Seekers (Reception Conditions) Regulations 2005.</p> <p>Made under section 14(1) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 06/05/2026</p> <p>Laid 05/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 02/06/2026</p>

Home Office	The Controlled Drugs (Drug Precursors) (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/607)	<p>The Controlled Drugs (Drugs Precursors) (Amendments and Revocation) Regulations 2026 -amends four pieces of assimilated direct legislation and three pieces of assimilated law to clarify that the former apply to Great Britain rather than the UK (EU legislation will continue to have direct effect in Northern Ireland); and in the case of the latter to specify where different provisions apply in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and to make some substantive changes to those pieces of legislation.</p> <p>Made under sections 14(2), (3), (4)(a), (b), (c) and (e) and (7) and 20(1)(a) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 08/06/2026</p> <p>Laid 26/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 29/06/2026</p>
Home Office	The Firearms (Revocation, Consequential Amendment and Saving Provision) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/118)	<p>Partially revoke the Firearms Regulations 2019 so far as they extend to England, Wales, and Scotland, and make consequential amendments to them.</p> <p>Made under sections 14(1) and 20(1)(a) and (b) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.</p>	<p>Made 09/02/2026</p> <p>Laid 11/02/2026</p> <p>Came into force 04/03/2026</p>
Home Office	The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/663)	<p>The SI increases the clarity and accessibility of the law on the regulation of animals in science by revoking and restating retained EU law in the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986.</p>	<p>Made 18/06/2026</p> <p>Laid 25/03/2026</p> <p>Came into force 19/06/2026</p>

		Made under sections 12(1), 13(7) and 14(2), (3) and (7) of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.	
MHCLG	The Local Government Pension Scheme (Pooling, Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2026 (S.I. 2026/544)	<p>This SI revokes the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 (S.I. 2016/946) in their entirety.</p> <p>Made under sections 1(1) and 3(1) to (3) of, and paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of Schedule 3 to, the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, and sections 1 and 2 of the Pension Schemes Act 2026.</p>	<p>Made 19/05/2026</p> <p>Laid 21/05/2026</p> <p>Came into force 30/06/2026</p>

Section 1.2: Assimilated law (formerly REUL) reforms that were completed in the previous reporting period 24/06/2025 – 23/12/2025 but were not included in the previous Report³

Dept	Statutory Instrument	Detail	Progress Made
DBT	The Registrar of Companies (Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/1137)	<p>This SI adjusts Companies House fees to reflect efficiencies and ensure statutory functions, including identity verification, are adequately funded.</p> <p>Made under sections 1063(1) to (3A) and 1292(1)(c) of the Companies Act 2006.</p>	<p>Made 28/10/2025</p> <p>Laid 30/10/2025</p> <p>Came into force 01/02/2026</p>
HMT	The Financial Services and Markets Act 2023 (Prudential Regulation of Credit Institutions)	Section 1 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2023 (c. 29) revokes assimilated law referred to in Schedule 1 to that Act. These Regulations	<p>Made 15/12/2025</p> <p>Laid 20/10/2025</p>

³ Due to an administrative error, two SIs which should have been included in the fifth Assimilated Law Parliamentary Report: June 2025 to December 2025 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.

	(Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/1333)	make consequential amendments in connection with those revocations. Made under section 83(1) and 83(2) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2023.	Came into force 01/01/2026
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29. 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.

**30. Acts which received Royal Assent in the Reporting Period
24/12/2025 to 23/06/2026 and have the potential to reform assimilated law:**

- **The Finance Act 2026:** This Act amended the VAT Act 1994 s53 to exclude suppliers of private hire and taxi journeys from being ‘tour operators’ for the purposes of the VAT Tour Operators’ Margin Scheme, unless those supplies are made as ancillary to specified travel or accommodation services. The Finance Bill 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.
- **The Children’s Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026:** Sections 28 and 29 of this Act amend child employment legislation to give children and employers more flexibility in relation to when children can work, whilst ensuring that their health, development, and education are not adversely affected by their employment. They also replace a power for local authorities to make bylaws with a power for the Secretary of State, Welsh Ministers, and Scottish Ministers to make regulations in relation to child employment to ensure more consistency.
- **The Pension Schemes Act 2026:** This Act introduces wide-ranging reforms to private pensions. The Act delivers vital reforms to strengthen the UK pensions system, safeguarding the financial future of around 20 million savers while driving long-term economic growth. The Act focuses on improving value and efficiency for workers’ pension savings, with an average earner potentially gaining up to £29,000 more by retirement. These measures will accelerate the shift towards a pensions landscape with fewer, larger, and better-governed schemes that deliver for both members and the wider economy.

Future Plans to Revoke and Reform Assimilated Law

31. The majority of the REUL Act powers expired on 23 June 2026 – 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). Post June 2026, the Government can continue making changes to assimilated law to support the national interest through other domestic legislation.
32. According to section 17 of the REUL Act, the last reporting period ends on 23 June 2026. As this is the final Report, there is no requirement to set out the Government's future plans to revoke and reform assimilated law. This Report therefore differs from previous Reports, in that it does not include a table detailing the Government's planned statutory instruments to reform assimilated law, or a list of Bills currently in Parliament with the potential to reform assimilated law.
33. The Government remains committed to a pro-business environment with regulation that fosters growth, supports innovation, and safeguards consumers and the environment. Any future reform of assimilated law will be in the context of the Government's wider priorities and its commitment to work 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. Through the forthcoming European Partnership Bill, the Government intends to take powers to fulfil treaty obligations in agreements with the EU. This includes deals on electricity, emissions trading, and food and drink. The Bill will support trade with both the EU, the UK's largest trading partner, and within the UK Internal Market. We are making a sovereign choice to align rules in these areas because it will cut red tape, drive down costs, and boost growth.
34. Following June 2026, the Department for Business and Trade (DBT) will cease tracking of assimilated law given this will no longer be a statutory requirement. After a 6-month post publication period, the Assimilated Law Dashboard will be taken offline, replaced by a downloadable version of the last dataset on gov.uk. DBT will continue to reactively monitor the impact of any cases with assimilated law implications.

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.
36. The REUL Act provided 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 was needed in some circumstances where otherwise there would be a gap because a right or principle, previously derived from EU interpretive effects, was not already provided for in domestic legislation.
37. However, such preservation was 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 was 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.
38. 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.
39. The REUL Act’s restatement powers expired on 23 June 2026.

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