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13 February 2026

Dear

FIFTH BI-ANNUAL SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT REUL ACT UPDATE

Further to the publication on 15 January 2026 of the fifth UK Government statutory report under section 17 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (the “REUL Act”) I am pleased to attach the fifth Scottish Government update on that Act. This covers the reporting period from 24 June 2025 to 23 December 2025. Additionally, in order to maximise transparency ahead of the end of this parliamentary session, this update also reports on instruments to 23 January 2026.

This approach ensures that the fifth update reports on all REUL Act UK Statutory Instruments for which consent has been requested by UK ministers. The Scottish Government is considering at pace if any other proposals in the fifth UK report engage section 7 of the Statutory Instrument Protocol.

It is welcome that the latest UK report commits to preserving environmental protections, just as the Scottish Government seeks through its alignment policy to maintain and enhance environmental and other regulatory standards, where it is possible and meaningful to do so.

Negotiations between the UK and the EU continue to progress in advance of the second annual UK/EU summit later this year. Work is proceeding with particular intensity on the food and drink and emissions trading negotiating tables, which is significant as these tables will require dynamic alignment with relevant EU legislation.

As was set out in the November 2025 position paper “Scottish Government priorities for UK-EU negotiations”⁽¹⁾, and learning from the experience of the REUL Act, the Scottish Government continues to impress on the UK Government that implementation of agreements must respect devolved responsibilities of the Scottish Government and Scottish Parliament. Legislation to enable the agreements into effect should have appropriate powers

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-government-priorities-for-uk-eu-negotiations-position-paper/pages/next-steps/>

for Scottish ministers in devolved areas, and safeguards for the Scottish Parliament.

Yours sincerely

ANGUS ROBERTSON

FIFTH BI-ANNUAL SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT REUL ACT UPDATE (JANUARY 2026)

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1. Introduction

This is the fifth Scottish Government update in a bi-annual series of updates that follow the bi-annual UK Government reports published each January and July in 2024, 2025 and 2026. The Scottish Government has agreed with the Scottish Parliament's Constitution, External Affairs and Culture Committee that Scottish updates should be sent each February and September of these years⁽²⁾.

The fifth UK Government report on the REUL Act was published on 15 January 2026⁽³⁾. A fifth Welsh Government update is expected to be published around the time of this Scottish update⁽⁴⁾. The Scottish and Welsh updates adopt the same reporting periods as the respective UK reports, which for this fifth update is June 2025 to December 2025. In order to maximise transparency ahead of the end of this Scottish Parliament session, this update additionally reports on instruments to 23 January 2026. This ensures that this fifth update reports on all REUL Act UK Statutory Instruments ("SIs") for which consent was requested by UK Ministers.

Assimilated law is the new name for the law that was retained from the period of the UK's membership of the European Union ("EU"). Assimilated law gives a 'snapshot' of EU law as it previously applied (with some exceptions, like free movement rights) before the UK ceased to be subject to EU law. Assimilated law is classed as domestic law and can be changed or updated like other devolved laws. In this update, the terminology of "assimilated law" is used consistently in place of "retained EU law" in line with the now prevailing legal position.

The REUL Act was enacted under the previous UK Government without the legislative consent of the Scottish Parliament. The REUL Act gives UK Ministers powers to remove or change laws in devolved areas with no requirement to obtain the consent of the Scottish Ministers or the Scottish Parliament. However, in 2024 UK Ministers committed on a non-statutory basis to seeking consent to SIs containing devolved provision, and more generally committed to common frameworks as the most important tool for finding shared approaches and managing divergence.

In the Scottish Government's view, new UK Ministers have to date continued to limit their use of their powers to amend devolved law and have demonstrated respect for the Statutory Instrument Protocol with the Scottish Parliament, as is applicable to REUL Act SIs⁽⁵⁾.

⁽²⁾ The Scottish Government maintains information about the REUL Act on this webpage, including links to the previous bi-annual update papers: <https://www.gov.scot/policies/europe/retained-eu-law/>.

⁽³⁾ UK Government reports are linked to at this webpage: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/retained-eu-law-reul-parliamentary-report>.

⁽⁴⁾ Welsh Government updates are linked to on this webpage: <https://www.gov.wales/welsh-government-retained-eu-law-reul-act-updates>

⁽⁵⁾ <https://www.parliament.scot/-/media/files/committees/statutory-instrument-protocol.pdf>.

2. Scottish Government policy for future treatment of devolved assimilated law

Scottish Government policy continues to be that there is no intention to revoke or reform assimilated law simply because it is the law that was retained from the period of the UK’s membership of the EU. The Scottish Government’s overarching policy in this regard is the alignment policy, which commits Scotland to remaining aligned with EU law where it is possible and meaningful to do so.

The Scottish Government remains of the view that any case for reforming devolved assimilated law is best progressed through the ordinary Scottish Parliament legislative processes. The Government recognises that UK Parliament legislative vehicles may from time to time be acceptable, and compatible with the alignment policy, in particular instances where proposals are consented to by the Scottish Government and the Scottish Parliament has due time for policy consideration and scrutiny.

In terms of the position of the REUL Act specifically, the Scottish Government highlights that the most significant delegated powers in the REUL Act will expire in June 2026:

Scottish Statutory Instrument (“SSI”) and SI making powers active as at February 2026 but expiring in June 2026	SSI and SI making powers active as at February 2026 and permanent
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 7(1): compatibility• Section 12(1): restate secondary assimilated law• Section 12(8): reproduce certain former retained EU law• Section 14(1), (2) and (3): revoke and/or replace secondary assimilated law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 15(1): update secondary assimilated law• Section 19: consequential provision

From a wider regulatory perspective, we continue to deliver against the commitments set out in the 2025 Programme for Government as referenced in the fourth update. As part of this, we have launched a Scottish Regulators Forum⁽⁶⁾ which will help update the Scottish Regulators Strategic Code of Practice, which was published in accordance with the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014. We have engaged with the UK Government on their regulatory reform programme to ensure that Scottish businesses benefit from UK Government regulatory workstreams, recognising that businesses often operate across regulatory regimes.

3. REUL Act secondary legislation in reporting period

This Section sets out relevant instruments for the reporting period ending January 2026. Cumulative tables of instruments are set out in the Annex, with changes to table entries from previous updates marked with bold text.

⁽⁶⁾ <https://www.gov.scot/groups/scottish-regulators-forum/>

Update on REUL Act SSI notified in previous reporting period

In the Annex, it is noted that SI (iii) as first reported on in the first update paper did not preserve devolved air pollution instruments as formally requested by the Scottish Government in 2023. The Cabinet Secretary for Climate Action and Energy wrote to the Net Zero, Energy and Transport Committee on 10 December 2025 confirming that agreement had been reached with the UK Government on a satisfactory alternative, non-legislative approach to the National Air Pollution Control Programme⁽⁷⁾.

REUL Act SSIs made in the relevant (fifth) reporting period

SSI in order made	Detail
(v): The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Agricultural Products) (Consequential Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 2025 (SSI 2025/407) (made 18 December, laid 22 December 2025)	Updated retained EU law terminology to assimilated law terminology in certain agricultural products legislation.
(vi) The Food Safety Act 1990 Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2026 (SSI 2026/3) (SSI 2026/3) (made 7 January 2026, having been laid in draft 4 November 2025)	Amended section 17 of the Food Safety Act 1990 to update references to EU law terminology. The consultation that led to this SSI was referenced in section 4 of the third update.

Update on certain REUL Act UK SIs notified in previous reporting periods

Updates on SIs (vi) and (xi) as first reported on in the first and second updates respectively are set out in the Annex.

REUL Act UK SIs notified in the relevant (fifth) reporting period

SI in order notified	Detail
(xv) Notification on the Plant Varieties Act (Amendment) Regulations 2006 (sent 11 December 2025) The Plant Varieties Act (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (initially laid under Westminster proposed negative (sift) procedure 20 January 2026)	Amends section 9(10)(b) of the Plant Varieties Act 1997 to clarify the meaning of “small farmer”, addressing an ambiguity introduced by the Plant Breeders’ Rights (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations (SI 2019/204).
(xvi) Notification on the Provision of Services (Amendment and Transitional	Amends the Provision of Services Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/2999) in relation to the administration and supervision of

⁽⁷⁾ <https://www.parliament.scot/chamber-and-committees/committees/current-and-previous-committees/session-6-net-zero-energy-and-transport-committee/correspondence/2025/national-air-pollution-control-programme-replacement-update>

<p>Provision) Regulations 2026 (sent 12 December 2025)</p>	<p>authorisation schemes provided by competent authorities in relation to certain services sectors. In so doing the SI addresses minor gaps in compliance with the UK's Free Trade Agreement obligations.</p>
<p>(xvii) Notification on the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation and North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission Privileges and Immunities Revocation Regulations 2026 (sent 22 December 2025)</p>	<p>Revokes existing Orders providing for the privileges and immunities of two international organisations, made under the European Communities Act 1972, to pave the way for replacing them with new Orders under the International Organisations Act 1968, with amendments in the case of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation.</p>
<p>(xviii) Notification on the Sea Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (sent 9 January 2026)</p>	<p>Removes the current prohibition under Regulation (EU) 2020/123 on fishing vessels to fish for, retain on board, to tranship or to land spurdog (picked dogfish) greater than 100cm in length, and increases the bag limit for recreational seabass fishing, implementing the approach agreed in the UK-EU bilateral fisheries negotiations for 2026</p> <p>This SI is proposed to be made under the Fisheries Act 2020 but section 15 of the REUL Act is relevant to the increase in bag limits for recreational seabass fishing which is a result of a development in scientific understanding.</p>
<p>(xix) Notification on the Chemicals (Health and Safety) (Amendment, Consequential and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2026 (sent 19 January 2026)</p>	<p>Amends three pieces of assimilated direct legislation concerning chemicals safety. Changes are proposed to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 "GB CLP" which concerns the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, communicating of hazards of chemicals in the supply chain so that they can be transported, used and disposed of appropriately; Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 "GB BPR" concerning the placing on the market and safe use of biocidal chemicals; and Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 "GB PIC" concerning the control of import and export of specific highly hazardous chemicals. The changes introduce more flexibility to some aspects of the operation of these regimes, reduce some burdens for business, and postpone a suite of expiry dates in the case of biocides that would otherwise mean a large number</p>

	of biocidal products would need to be phased off the GB market.
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All of these SIs are all referenced in the fifth UK report, except for SI (xviii). Common Frameworks are applicable to SIs (xv), (xviii) and (xix) as described in the respective notification documents.

With regards to the section of the fifth UK report headed “Preservation of Section 4 Rights”, the Scottish Government remains of the view that confusion may be caused since the relevant rights were revoked by section 2 of the REUL Act, as part of a package of changes to the status of EU law that took effect on 1 January 2024 as follows:

- the sunset of certain directly effective rights (section 2 of the REUL Act);
- the abolition (inversion) of the supremacy of EU law (section 3 of the REUL Act); and
- the abolition of the general principles of EU law (section 4 of the REUL Act).

The Scottish Government can confirm that none of the instruments within the fifth reporting period were concerned with these changes to the status of EU law. The Scottish Government continues to work with the UK and other Devolved Governments to ensure that the impacts of the package of changes mentioned is kept under review. Whilst “reproduction” powers in section 12 of the REUL Act expire in June 2026, other legislative approaches may be available if issues are identified in future.

4. Forward look on Scottish Government assimilated law reform proposals

The Scottish Government can confirm that, to the extent proposals listed in the fifth UK report are understood by both the Scottish and UK Governments to engage devolved competence, the relevant SI notifications have already been sent to the Parliament as listed in section 3 of this update. The Scottish Government is considering at pace if any other proposals in the fifth UK report engage section 7 of the Statutory Instrument Protocol.

The second Scottish Government update advised that it was possible that a small number of portfolio-specific SSIs would make consequential provision similar to that in SSI (i), following which SSIs (iii) and (iv) were made and reported on in the third update. Following the laying of SSIs (v) and (vi) the Scottish Government can confirm that all known portfolio terminology updates have now been made and there are no plans to make any further REUL Act SSIs.

At the point of sending this fifth update, there are no live consultation processes with a particular focus on assimilated law reform.

With regards to primary legislation, the Scottish Government’s Natural Environment (Scotland) Bill⁽⁸⁾ was passed by the Scottish Parliament on 29 January 2025. The Bill as passed does not contain general powers to make and change legislation relating to the Environmental Impact Assessments regime and the Habitats Regulations, as described in the second, third and fourth REUL Act updates. The Scottish Government accepts the decision of the Rural Affairs and Islands Committee at Stage 2 of the Bill process to remove these powers, reiterates its commitment to the preservation and enhancement of EU derived

⁽⁸⁾ <https://www.parliament.scot/bills-and-laws/bills/s6/natural-environment-scotland-bill>.

environmental protections, and undertakes to work with stakeholders to explore alternative legislative approaches. The Bill as passed contains a targeted power to make regulations for or in connection with the preservation and protection of Ramsar Sites. Ramsar Sites are those designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitats signed at Ramsar, Iran on 2nd February 1971, as amended⁽⁹⁾.

The fifth UK report highlights relevant Westminster primary legislation including the Animal Welfare (Import of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets) Act 2025. Unlike the REUL Act, the 2025 Act was passed with the consent of the Scottish Parliament and includes a statutory requirement that the Scottish Ministers consent to any SIs making provision in devolved areas, in addition to conferring concurrent powers on the Scottish Ministers directly as is a feature of the REUL Act.

5. Next Report

The provision of information agreement with the Constitution, External Affairs and Constitution Committee concerning bi-annual REUL Act updates was entered into by the current Scottish Government. If returned to office following the Scottish election, the Government proposes to send a sixth and final REUL Act update in September 2026 in respect of any further reportable instruments to June 2026.

⁽⁹⁾ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/updated-scottish-government-policy-protecting-ramsar-sites/>

Annex: Cumulative tables of instruments

Cumulative list of REUL Act SSIs made

SSI in order made	Detail
<i>First reported on in first February 2024 update</i>	
<p>(i) The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Consequential Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2023 (SSI 2023/374) (made 7 December 2023, having been laid in draft 18 October 2023)</p>	<p>Replaced references to retained EU law terminology with assimilated law terminology in the devolved statute book, and updated one "EU obligation" reference accordingly.</p>
<p>(ii) The Importation of Animals and Related Products (Miscellaneous Amendment and Revocation) (Scotland) Order 2023 (SSI 2023/391) (made 21 December 2023)</p> <p>This SSI was not made under the REUL Act but was made with the primary purpose of directly handling REUL Act changes that took effect on 1 January 2024.</p>	<p>Amended certain orders made or having effect under the Animal Health Act 1981 which prohibit the importation of animals and animal-related products except under the authority of a licence, in order to clarify and restate the pre-2024 application of these orders as they were affected by the abolition (inversion) of supremacy and other REUL Act changes; and made associated revocations.</p>
<i>No REUL Act SSIs were made in the second reporting period. The following SSIs were first reported on in the third February 2025 update</i>	
<p>(iii) The Public Procurement (Miscellaneous Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 2024 (SSI 2024/338) (made 12 November 2024)</p>	<p>Amongst other things, removed redundant references in devolved public procurement regulations to "Retained Treaties" and "retained EU law" in consequence of section 2 of the REUL Act. These provisions were made under REUL Act powers. Other, unrelated provisions of the instrument were made under other enabling powers.</p>
<p>(iv) The Free-Range Egg Marketing Standards (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 2024 (SSI 2024/349) (made 19 November 2024, having been laid in draft 2 October 2024)</p> <p>This SSI was not made under the REUL Act but relevant provisions were made with the purpose of handling REUL Act changes that took effect on 1 January 2024.</p>	<p>Amongst other things, updated retained EU terminology to the correct assimilated law terminology. The instrument clarified that a derogation period concerning egg marketing applies to restrictions adopted under assimilated law, replacing a reference to "retained direct EU legislation".</p>

<i>No REUL Act SSIs were made in the fourth reporting period. The following SSIs were first reported on in this fifth February 2026 update</i>	
(v): The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Agricultural Products) (Consequential Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 2025 (SSI 2025/407) (made 18 December, laid 22 December 2025)	Updated retained EU law terminology to assimilated law terminology in certain agricultural products legislation.
(vi) The Food Safety Act 1990 Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2026 (SSI 2026/3) (SSI 2026/3) (made 7 January 2026, having been laid in draft 4 November 2025)	Amended section 17 of the Food Safety Act 1990 to update references to EU law terminology. The consultation that led to this SSI was referenced in section 4 of the third update.

Cumulative list of REUL Act UK SIs notified

Changes to table entries from previous updates are marked with bold text.

SI in order notified	Detail
<i>First reported on in first February 2024 update</i>	
(i) Notification on the Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (Amendment) Regulations 2023 (sent 31 August 2023) The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (Amendment) Regulations 2023 (SI 2023/1161) (made 30 October 2023, having been laid in draft on 4 September 2023)	Corrected a technical error in dates in Regulation 517/2014 which required to be corrected by 31 October 2023.
(ii) Notification on the Plant Protection Products (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2023 (revised version sent 26 September 2023, original notification date having been 4 September 2023) The Plant Protection Products (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2023 (SI 2023/1321) (made 6 December 2023, having been laid in draft 25 October 2023)	Revoked and replaced Article 52 of Regulation 1107/2009 in relation to parallel trade permits and modified domestic regulations to extend the maximum period during which treated seeds not authorised for use in GB, but authorised in another EU or EEA state immediately before IP completion day, may be placed on the market from 1 January 2023 to 1 July 2027.
(iii) Notification on the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Revocation and Sunset Disapplication) Regulations 2023 (sent 5 September 2023)	Only the preservation (“sunset disapplication”) element engaged devolved competence. Preserved devolved biocidal products instruments but did not preserve devolved air pollution instruments as

<p>The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Revocation and Sunset Disapplication) Regulations 2023 (SI 2023/1143) (made 25 October 2023, having been laid in draft 4 September 2023)</p>	<p>formally requested by the Scottish Government. The latter instruments were therefore revoked (“sunset”) at the end of 2023 by virtue of schedule 1 of the REUL Act.</p>
<p>(iv) Notification on the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act (Consequential Amendment) Regulations 2023 (sent 7 September 2023)</p> <p>The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Consequential Amendment) Regulations 2023 (SI 2023/1424) (made 19 December 2023)</p>	<p>Replaced references to retained EU law terminology with assimilated law terminology in Acts of the UK Parliament. Also made consequential amendments to UK Acts to reflect the repeal by the REUL Act of section 4 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and the abolition the general principles of EU law.</p>
<p>(v) Notification on the Public Service Obligations in Transport Regulations 2023 (sent 8 September 2023)</p> <p>The Public Service Obligations in Transport Regulations 2023 (SI 2023/1369) (made 11 December 2023, having been laid in draft 16 October 2023)</p>	<p>Revoked and replaced Regulation 1370/2007 on public passenger transport services by rail and by road, reinstating powers to make direct awards of UK rail PSO contracts which were due to expire on 25 December 2023 under a sunset provision in the Regulation.</p>
<p>(vi) Notification on the Heavy Goods Vehicles (Charging for the Use of Certain Infrastructure on the Trans-European Road Network) (Revocation and Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2023 (sent 18 October 2023)</p> <p>The Heavy Goods Vehicles (Charging for the Use of Certain Infrastructure on the Trans-European Road Network) (Revocation and Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2026 (initially laid under Westminster proposed negative (sift) procedure 13 January 2026)</p>	<p>Would revoke certain regulations and make minor amendments in consequence. The Regulations would have no immediate practical impact given that there are no devolved tolls or charges currently in place in Scotland. Following EU exit, the UK is no longer part of the trans-European road network.</p>
<p>(vii) Notification on the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Saving Provision Regulations 2023 (sent 9 November 2023)</p> <p>The Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Saving Provision) Regulations 2023 (SI 2023/1395) (made 14 December 2023)</p>	<p>Re-saved saving provision made at EU Exit to ensure that the 2007 Lugano Convention on jurisdiction and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, a private international law agreement, can continue to apply to certain legacy cases.</p>

<p>(viii) Notification on the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Consequential Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2023 (sent 12 December 2023)</p> <p>The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Consequential Provision) Regulations 2024 (SI 2024/80) (made 23 January 2024, laid 24 January 2024)</p>	<p>Amended or revoked UK SIs to reflect the repeal by the REUL Act of section 4 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, and replaced references to retained EU law terminology with assimilated law terminology in some of the SIs being amended.</p>
<p><i>First reported on in second September 2024 update</i></p>	
<p>(ix) Notification on the Official Controls (Fees and Charges) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (sent 19 January 2024)</p> <p>The Official Controls (Fees and Charges) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (SI 2024/547) (made 22 April 2024, having been laid in draft 26 February 2024)</p>	<p>Amended the Official Controls Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2017/625) to enable fees and charges for official controls to reflect changes to the sanitary and phytosanitary (“SPS”) border official controls regime as set out in the Border Target Operating Model (“BTOM”) as published by the UK Government in August 2023.</p>
<p>(x) Notification to RAI Committee on the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Revocation) Regulations 2024;</p> <p>Notification to NZET Committee on the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Revocation) Regulations 2024 (both sent 30 January 2024)</p> <p>The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) (Revocation) Regulations 2024 (SI 2024/513) (made 15 April 2024, having been initially laid under Westminster proposed negative (sift) procedure 13 March 2024)</p>	<p>Revoked 73 obsolete instruments in the policy areas of marine, agriculture and the environment.</p> <p>The Scottish Government considers an instrument to be obsolete if it can be determined with confidence that it is redundant in Scotland and, additionally, that there will be no adverse effect if it is revoked.</p>
<p>(xi) Notification on the Health Claims (Revocation) Regulations 2024 (sent 19 March 2024)</p> <p><i>Proposed SI was initially laid under Westminster proposed negative (sift) procedure 19 March 2024 but is not mentioned in fifth UK report and is confirmed to not be further progressed. Food Standards Scotland and the Scottish Government are content that this SI does not require to be made.</i></p>	<p><i>Would revoke 60 obsolete instruments of assimilated direct legislation concerning the authorisation of the use of, or refusal to authorise the use of, health claims in respect of food.</i></p> <p><i>The instruments proposed to be revoked have no ongoing legal purpose, as the health claims which have been authorised have already taken effect in law and the health claims rejected have no effect in law.</i></p>
<p>(xii) Notification on the Official Controls (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (sent 20</p>	<p>This SI’s principal aim is to protect biosecurity and support trade between</p>

<p>May 2024)</p> <p>The Official Controls (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (SI 2025/102) (made 30 January 2025, having been laid in draft 19 November 2024)</p>	<p>Great Britain and third countries by ensuring that SPS controls can be applied to goods entering GB, in response to changing levels of risk to plant, animal and public health through further SSIs or SIs.</p> <p>Forming part of the UK Government's BTOM implementation, the SI made amendments to official controls on animals and goods entering GB in Chapter 5 of Title 2 of the Official Controls Regulation and other direct assimilated law governing the import conditions for animals and animal products entering GB. Includes consequential amendment of the Trade in Animals and Related Products (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (SSI 2012/177).</p>
<p><i>First reported on in the third February 2025 update</i></p>	
<p>(xiii) Notification on the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2024 (sent 5 December 2024)</p> <p>The Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2025 (SI 2025/82) (made 22 January 2025)</p>	<p>Replaced references to retained EU law terminology with assimilated law terminology in UK SIs, assimilated direct legislation and in a single SSI; the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (SSI 2017/451). Also made consequential amendments to reflect the abolition by the REUL Act of the general principles of EU law.</p>
<p>(xiv) Notification on the Food and Feed (Regulated Products) (Amendment, Revocation, Consequential and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2025 (sent 10 December 2024)</p> <p>The Food and Feed (Regulated Products) (Amendment, Revocation, Consequential and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2025 (SI 2025/361) (made 17 March 2025, having been laid in draft 29 January 2025)</p>	<p>Removed the legislative requirement for 10 year renewals of authorisations of certain regulated products, and more widely replaces the legislative authorisation process for all regulated products with an administrative authorisation process. Made consequential amendments to or revocations of certain SSIs.</p>
<p><i>No REUL Act SIs were made in the fourth reporting period. The following SIs were first reported on in this fifth February 2026 update</i></p>	
<p>(xv) Notification on the Plant Varieties Act (Amendment) Regulations 2006 (sent 11 December 2025)</p> <p>The Plant Varieties Act (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (initially laid under Westminster proposed negative (sift)</p>	<p>Amends section 9(10)(b) of the Plant Varieties Act 1997 to clarify the meaning of "small farmer", addressing an ambiguity introduced by the Plant Breeders' Rights (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations (SI 2019/204).</p>

<p>procedure 20 January 2026)</p>	
<p>(xvi) Notification on the Provision of Services (Amendment and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2026 (sent 12 December 2025)</p>	<p>Amends the Provision of Services Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/2999) in relation to the administration and supervision of authorisation schemes provided by competent authorities in relation to certain services sectors. In so doing the SI addresses minor gaps in compliance with the UK's Free Trade Agreement obligations.</p>
<p>(xvii) Notification on the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation and North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission Privileges and Immunities Revocation Regulations 2026 (sent 22 December 2025)</p>	<p>Revokes existing Orders providing for the privileges and immunities of two international organisations, made under the European Communities Act 1972, to pave the way for replacing them with new Orders under the International Organisations Act 1968, with amendments in the case of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation.</p>
<p>(xviii) Notification on the Sea Fisheries (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (sent 9 January 2026)</p>	<p>Removes the current prohibition under Regulation (EU) 2020/123 on fishing vessels to fish for, retain on board, to tranship or to land spurdog (picked dogfish) greater than 100cm in length, and increases the bag limit for recreational seabass fishing, implementing the approach agreed in the UK-EU bilateral fisheries negotiations for 2026</p> <p>This SI is proposed to be made under the Fisheries Act 2020 but section 15 of the REUL Act is relevant to the increase in bag limits for recreational seabass fishing which is a result of a development in scientific understanding.</p>
<p>(xix) Notification on the Chemicals (Health and Safety) (Amendment, Consequential and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2026 (sent 19 January 2026)</p>	<p>Amends three pieces of assimilated direct legislation concerning chemicals safety. Changes are proposed to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 "GB CLP" which concerns the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, communicating of hazards of chemicals in the supply chain so that they can be transported, used and disposed of appropriately; Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 "GB BPR" concerning the placing on the market and safe use of biocidal chemicals; and Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 "GB PIC" concerning the control of import and export of specific highly hazardous chemicals. The changes</p>

	<p>introduce more flexibility to some aspects of the operation of these regimes, reduce some burdens for business, and postpone a suite of expiry dates in the case of biocides that would otherwise mean a large number of biocidal products would need to be phased off the GB market.</p>
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