

HOUSE OF LORDS

Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee

28th Report of Session 2019–21

Current level of corrections in statutory instruments

Includes information paragraphs on:

11 instruments relating to COVID-19

Draft Electricity (Risk-Preparedness)
(Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations
2020

European Union (Withdrawal Agreement)
(Relevant International Agreements) (EU
Exit) Regulations 2020

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Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee

The Committee's terms of reference, as amended on 11 July 2018, are set out on the website but are, broadly:

To report on draft instruments and memoranda laid before Parliament under sections 8, 9 and 23(1) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.

And, to scrutinise –

- (a) every instrument (whether or not a statutory instrument), or draft of an instrument, which is laid before each House of Parliament and upon which proceedings may be, or might have been, taken in either House of Parliament under an Act of Parliament;
- (b) every proposal which is in the form of a draft of such an instrument and is laid before each House of Parliament under an Act of Parliament,

with a view to determining whether or not the special attention of the House should be drawn to it on any of the grounds specified in the terms of reference.

The Committee may also consider such other general matters relating to the effective scrutiny of secondary legislation as the Committee considers appropriate, except matters within the orders of reference of the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments.

Members

<u>Baroness Bakewell of Hardington Mandeville</u>	<u>Viscount Hanworth</u>	<u>The Earl of Lindsay</u>
<u>Rt Hon. Lord Chartres</u>	<u>Lord Hodgson of Astley Abbotts</u>	<u>Lord Lisvane</u>
<u>Rt Hon. Lord Cunningham of Felling</u>	(Chair)	<u>Lord Sherbourne of Didsbury</u>
<u>Lord German</u>	<u>Lord Liddle</u>	<u>Baroness Watkins of Tavistock</u>

Registered interests

Information about interests of Committee Members can be found in the last Appendix to this report.

Publications

The Committee's Reports are published on the internet at <https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/255/secondary-legislation-scrutiny-committee/publications/>

Committee Staff

The staff of the Committee are Christine Salmon Percival (Clerk), Philipp Mende (Adviser), Jane White (Adviser), Louise Andrews (Committee Assistant) and Ben Dunleavy (Committee Assistant).

Further Information

Further information about the Committee is available at <https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/255/secondary-legislation-scrutiny-committee/>

The progress of statutory instruments can be followed at <https://statutoryinstruments.parliament.uk/>

The National Archives publish statutory instruments with a plain English explanatory memorandum on the internet at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi>

Contacts

Any query about the Committee or its work, or opinions on any new item of secondary legislation, should be directed to the Clerk to the Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee, Legislation Office, House of Lords, London SW1A 0PW. The telephone number is 020 7219 8821 and the email address is hseclegscrutiny@parliament.uk.

Twenty Eighth Report

CURRENT LEVEL OF CORRECTIONS IN STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1. The Committee has noticed a recent increase in the number of correcting instruments, with several Coronavirus instruments having to be revoked or amended immediately after laying due to errors. In this week's list, among other corrections, SI 2020/1028 was made on the same day to correct an omission in SI 2020/1026.¹ But it is not only in pandemic legislation that there are errors: SI 2020/990² on today's list amends SI 2020/693, but in doing so also revokes a previous attempt (SI 2020/783). Section 3 of the Explanatory Memorandum to SI 2020/990 explains that other correcting instruments were also needed. Due to the need to deal with the error swiftly, all of these instruments came into effect the day after laying thereby cutting across normal parliamentary scrutiny procedures.
2. During the session so far 8.5% of Statutory Instruments have been corrected or replaced. This is well above the 5% benchmark that we regard as acceptable. The error rate for July–September was 12.5%. We understand that Departments are under immense pressure to produce legislation quickly at present, but having to replace or revise an instrument only adds to the workload. In particular, this is likely to add to the confusion of users trying to follow and comply with the rapidly changing coronavirus regime. **We therefore remind all Departments to check all instruments thoroughly before laying them before Parliament.**

1 See also [SI 2020/1012](#), which immediately corrected [SI 2020/1010](#) last week “due to a system error”; [SI 2020/890](#), revoked and replaced [SI 2020/881](#), and [SI 2020/856](#), which revoked and replaced [SI 2020/710](#) both due to incomplete scripts being made law.

2 Pension Protection Fund (Moratorium and Arrangements and Reconstructions for Companies in Financial Difficulty) (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations 2020 ([SI 2020/990](#)).

INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO COVID-19

Restrictions on businesses and public gatherings

Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Protected Areas and Linked Childcare Households) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1019)

3. The latest data from the Joint Biosecurity Centre indicated that rates of COVID-19 in the protected areas defined by previous regulations³ were still significantly above the national average, and increasing. These Regulations therefore reimpose tighter restrictions on those areas and extend the “protected area” to some places that have previously had restrictions lifted; for example, they restrict household mixing in private dwellings and gardens in Oadby and Wigston, and all the wards in Bradford, Kirklees and Calderdale councils. New protected areas are also designated in Wolverhampton, Warrington, Halton, Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Hyndburn, Lancaster, Pendle, Preston, South Ribble, Ribble Valley, West Lancashire, Liverpool, Sefton, Knowsley, St Helens, Wirral, and Wyre. In these areas varying levels of restrictions are imposed, for example on businesses or requirements that food service must be takeaway or table service only if served on the premises, and pubs and places of entertainment must close between 22:00 and 05:00. Blackburn with Darwen is integrated into the general regulations and the dedicated Regulations are revoked.
4. On 14 September 2020 regulations came into force⁴ across England that prohibit people who are not in the same household (or a linked household) from meeting in a group larger than six. Regulation 3 enables “informal childcare” for children aged 13 or under in private dwellings between members of two households that have agreed to be linked childcare households.

Health Protection (Coronavirus, Wearing of Face Coverings in a Relevant Place and on Public Transport) (England) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1021)

Health Protection (Coronavirus, Wearing of Face Coverings in a Relevant Place and on Public Transport) (England) (Amendment) (No.3) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1026)

Health Protection (Coronavirus, Wearing of Face Coverings in a Relevant Place) (England) (Amendment) (No.3) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1028)

5. SI 2020/1021 amends previous requirements by extending the requirement to wear face coverings on public transport to those travelling in taxis and private hire vehicles. The Explanatory Memorandum states that emerging data has demonstrated that taxi and private hire vehicle drivers are more likely to be vulnerable to COVID-19 due to being male (98% of drivers) or from an ethnic minority (53% of drivers). The Office for National Statistics has designated drivers of taxis and private hire vehicles as at high-risk, having higher rates of death involving COVID-19 (65.3 per 100,000) than bus and

3 Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Leicester) (No 2) Regulations 2020 ([SI 2020/824](#)); Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (North of England) Regulations 2020 ([SI 2020/828](#)); Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Birmingham, Sandwell and Solihull) Regulations 2020 ([SI 2020/988](#)); and the Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (North East of England) Regulations 2020 ([SI 2020/1010](#)).

4 Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (England) (No. 2) (Amendment) (No.4) Regulations 2020 ([SI 2020/986](#)).

coach drivers (44.2) and van drivers (26.7). This instrument also corrects errors in three previous instruments⁵ to provide greater clarity.

6. SI 2020/1026 further extends the requirements for the public to wear masks to include theatres, restaurants, bars and public houses except when seated to eat or drink. The Regulations also require employees and other persons providing services “in public facing areas” of supermarkets, shops, cafes, restaurants, bars, pubs, museums and tourist attractions to wear face coverings unless they are exempt.
7. The instrument also amends the fixed penalty notice provisions to double the fixed penalty fines that are payable for any breaches of the face coverings requirements whether in a “relevant place” or on public transport. A first offence will attract a fine of £200 rising to a maximum of £6,400.
8. SI 2020/1028 corrects an omission in SI 2020/1026, Schedule 3, so that employees in pubs will be required to wear face coverings. **This illustrates why the Committee is concerned about the current levels of correcting instruments (see ‘Current level of corrections in statutory instruments’ on page 1 of the Report).**
9. **We also note that this change has required three statutory instruments within the space of 24 hours and are surprised that the Government is not doing more to coordinate such changes in a more structured way. It is not helpful to have the law scattered between so many instruments.**

Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (No.2) (England) (Amendment) (No.5) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1029)

10. Due to the transmission rate continuing to increase, and the Chief Medical Officers upgrading the UK’s COVID-19 Alert Level from three to four, these Regulations impose restrictions on businesses and social gatherings in England. The Government state that the requirement for table service and the closure of businesses selling food and drink from 22:00 to 05:00 (subject to exemptions) will reduce the likelihood of people failing to adhere to social distancing rules due to alcohol consumption. The Regulations also make changes to the restrictions on gatherings in England: from 28 September, support groups and weddings are limited to 15 people (funerals remain limited to 30) and exemptions for other religious and “life cycle” events, and sports gatherings are removed. To underline the need for compliance, regulation 9 doubles the amount of Fixed Penalty Notices for breaches of these requirements so that the initial fine level starts at £200, rising to a maximum of £6,400.

Local restrictions

Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Protected Areas and Restriction on Businesses) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1041)

11. These Regulations extend the restrictions that currently apply in the protected areas of the North of England⁶ to Blackpool, Wigan, Stockport and Leeds,

⁵ [SI 2020/592](#); [SI 2020/791](#); and [SI 2020/882](#).

⁶ See Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (North of England) Regulations 2020 ([SI 2020/828](#)) and Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (North East and North West of England) Regulations 2020 ([SI 2020/1010](#)).

because data from the Joint Biosecurity Centre indicated that the incidence rates of COVID-19 there were significantly above the national average, and increasing. The seven-day incidence rates per 100,000 population for the period from 13 September to 19 September were: 98.5 in Leeds; 105.5 in Wigan; 74 in Stockport; and 68.2 in Blackpool.

12. The restrictions that these Regulations apply prohibit gatherings of two or more people from different households in private dwellings in the protected area, and prohibit people living in the protected area from participating in a gathering in a private dwelling outside the protected area (unless those meeting are from linked households).
13. These Regulations also amend the Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Bolton) Regulations 2020⁷ to require businesses in Bolton selling food or drink prepared on the premises for immediate consumption off the premises to close from 22:00 to 05:00.

Changes to business regulation and practice

Business Tenancies (Protection from Forfeiture: Relevant Period) (Coronavirus) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/994)

14. This instrument extends the moratorium during which landlords of commercial properties may not evict tenants due to non-payment of rent, until 31 December 2020. This follows an initial three-month moratorium until 30 June 2020, introduced by the Coronavirus Act 2020, and a three-month extension until 30 September 2020.⁸ The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) says that while trade restrictions have been lifted for most sectors, turnover has not yet recovered fully, particularly in vulnerable sectors such as hospitality, where at the end of July revenue was only at 30-40% of pre-lockdown rates, and businesses continue to struggle to pay their rent. MHCLG says that there is a risk that without extension of the moratorium beyond September, businesses that would otherwise be viable would be unable to pay their rent and be evicted, leading to further business closures and job losses. Changes made by SI 2020/1002 (see paragraph 15 below) to Commercial Rent Arrears Recovery (CRAR) add additional protection for business tenants. MHCLG emphasises that the moratorium is not a rent holiday and that tenants remain liable for payment of any rent arrears. MHCLG has worked with the sector to develop a Code of Practice⁹ which is to help ensure that the impact of the moratorium is mitigated and landlords are treated fairly, for example by encouraging businesses that can pay rent to do so. MHCLG also says that the Government have been working with lenders to ensure that flexibility is shown to commercial landlords and that programmes that support business lending through grants and government-backed loans, such as the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme, the Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme and the Coronavirus Corporate Financing Facility, are available to landlords in distress. While we note the measures taken by MHCLG to support commercial landlords, we expect that many will be unable to recover rent that has not been paid during the

7 Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Bolton) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/974).

8 Business Tenancies (Protection from Forfeiture: Relevant Period) (Coronavirus) (England) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/602); see [20th Report](#), Session 2019–21 (HL 92).

9 See MHCLG, *Code of practice for the commercial property sector* (19 June 2020): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-the-commercial-property-sector> [accessed 29 September 2020].

moratorium, and that the longer-term impact on the retail sector and high streets could be significant.

Taking Control of Goods (Amendment) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1002)

15. The purpose of these Regulations is to increase the minimum amount of net unpaid rent that must be outstanding before commercial rent arrears recovery may take place. This is to extend the protection for tenants of commercial leases who have accumulated arrears during the pandemic period, set out in section 82 of the Coronavirus Act 2020, which introduced a moratorium on the ability of landlords of commercial properties to evict tenants by forfeiting the lease due to non-payment of rent in England and Wales. Regulation 2(3) provides that, the minimum amount of net unpaid rent before an enforcement action can take is 276 days' rent where it takes place on or before 24 December 2020 and 366 days' rent, where it takes place on or after 25 December 2020. The Explanatory Memorandum (EM) adds that the Government recognises that the impact of reduced rental income is causing some financial distress among commercial landlords, and that mitigation measures the Government are taking are set out in the EM accompanying SI 2020/994 from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government; the observations made above apply here equally.

Travel

Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel) (England) (Amendment) (No. 15) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1039)

16. This instrument further amends the original International Travel Regulations¹⁰ to remove Curaçao, Denmark, Iceland and Slovakia from the list of exempt countries so that passengers arriving in England from 26 September will be required to self-isolate for 14 days.
17. Following the fourth statutory review of the International Travel Regulations, which was completed on 21 September 2020, they are amended to make exemptions from the requirement to self-isolate under Schedule 2: for people involved in the 4th National Lottery Licence Competition; elite sportspersons travelling to the UK for medical examinations that must be completed before they can be signed by a professional sporting body or club, and certain advertising production professionals. The instrument also amends the exemption for elite sportspersons so that it applies to domestic elite sportspersons who have been to non-exempt countries or territories for the purposes of training.

Law and order

Civil Legal Aid (Remuneration) (Amendment) (No. 2) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1001)

18. Due to delays in legal process because of the pandemic, legal aid providers were struggling with the normal payment arrangements which allow barristers to claim payments at 12, 24 or 36-month intervals from the legal aid authorisation certificate being granted. This instrument makes it easier for barristers to claim payments on account for certain legal services three

¹⁰ Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel) (England) Regulations 2020 ([SI 2020/568](#)).

months from the date of the legal aid certificate and every three months thereafter, up to a total of 80% of the total sum.

19. This instrument also revokes SI 2020/515, which introduced two new standard fees for asylum and immigration (non-asylum) appeals to the First-tier Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber) which use the new online procedure. Because of the pandemic, Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service has accelerated its digitisation of such appeals and these cases are now only dealt with online. **We commented adversely on the original Regulations because the required consultation process had only begun on the day the instrument was laid. This instrument revokes that fee scheme "following litigation".**

Employment Tribunals (Constitution and Rules of Procedure) (Early Conciliation: Exemptions and Rules of Procedure) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1003)

20. This instrument makes a range of administrative changes to enable an "improved, more proportionate case management of claims" at Employment Tribunals. Amongst other changes, the instrument allows: greater flexibility to accept claims where there are errors on the claim form; two or more claimants to make their claim on the same form; a response form to include the response of more than one respondent or the response to more than one claim; Employment Tribunals to list cases for a hearing on receipt of the claim form; judgments to be issued without a hearing even when a preliminary hearing has taken place, to allow for faster disposal of cases where a response has not been received; and for witness statements to be inspected outside a hearing to address technical challenges posed by online hearings. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) explains that Employment Tribunals are facing significant pressures from the impact of both the pandemic and an increase in claims following the abolition of fees in 2017, while social distancing measures have affected the ability of the system to manage claims, adding further delays. The changes are permanent and aim to resolve disputes more quickly and avoid costly litigation over technical procedural matters. To provide more flexibility and boost judicial capacity, the instrument also allows legal officers to carry out specified delegated administrative judicial tasks, subject to a decision by the Senior President of Tribunals. In addition, relevant judges will be able to act as Employment Judges to assist Employment Tribunals, subject to appropriate senior judicial consent, and Employment Judges appointed to the England and Wales panel will be able to sit in the Scotland panel, and vice versa, subject to consent of the Presidents of the Employment Tribunals in Scotland and in England and Wales.

INSTRUMENTS OF INTEREST

Draft Electricity (Risk-Preparedness) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020

21. EU Regulation 2019/941¹¹ applies directly in Member States and requires them to identify all possible electricity crisis scenarios at national and regional levels and to prepare risk preparedness plans based on those scenarios, using common methods. The purpose of these draft Regulations is to ensure that the retained EU Regulation can operate effectively in a domestic context in Great Britain (GB) after the end of the Implementation Period (IP). The instrument does not deal with Northern Ireland as energy is largely a transferred matter and separate legislation is expected to be passed by the Northern Ireland Assembly. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) says that, amongst other changes, the instrument removes provisions relating to the role of the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity and obligations on GB to include regional and bilateral measures in risk preparedness plans and to share information with the EU on risk preparedness plans and electricity crisis scenarios. Given that the UK currently imports power from EU countries, we asked whether these dependencies and bilateral relationships would continue to be reflected in domestic risk preparedness planning after the end of the IP. The Department told us that:

“The Risk Preparedness Regulation, as amended by this SI, will form part of the wider electricity risk planning provisions within GB, which include provisions for all sources of GB energy supply. These include provision set out in documents, such as the National Emergency Plan for Downstream Gas and Electricity, licence conditions, codes (including system defence codes), as well as existing interconnector agreements. As part of future electricity risk planning, GB will continue to consider all sources of energy supply, reflecting the interconnected nature of the GB electricity system.

The nature of the future relationship with the EU is still the subject of negotiations. The UK is open to an agreement with the EU that would secure reciprocal energy market access through efficient cross border trade in electricity. The outcome of these negotiations may need to be reflected in future legislation. This includes any agreement made regarding arrangements governing interconnectors and wider electricity arrangements.”

European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) (Relevant International Agreements) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/992)

22. This instrument deals with the oversight of civil nuclear material following the UK’s decision to withdraw from Euratom on 31 January 2020. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) explains that the instrument adds the Withdrawal Agreement to the list of relevant international agreements in the Nuclear Safeguards (Fissionable Material and Relevant International Agreements) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.¹² This

¹¹ Regulation (EU) [2019/941](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector and repealing Directive 2005/89/EC.

¹² Nuclear Safeguards (Fissionable Material and Relevant International Agreements) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 ([SI 2019/195](#)); see SLSC Sub-Committee B, [9th Report](#), Session 2017–19 (HL 253).

is to enable the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR), as the UK's civil nuclear regulator, to help ensure UK compliance with the provisions in the Withdrawal Agreement in relation to nuclear safeguards after the end of the Transition Period (TP). According to BEIS, the instrument allows Euratom to retain limited residual rights over EU-owned Special Fissile Material (EU SFM) (highly enriched uranium and plutonium) which will remain in the UK at the end of the TP. This includes Euratom's right to repatriate any EU SFM; a requirement for all EU SFM contracts to be approved by the Euratom Supply Agency; a requirement for operators to notify Euratom when exporting EU SFM from the UK; and a requirement for an export licence from the competent authority in the relevant Member State before EU SFM is exported from the UK. BEIS explains that these rights are not new but already apply across the Euratom Community and, to date, have applied to UK owned material and EU27-owned material. After the TP, they will cease to apply to UK owned material but will continue to apply to EU SFM in the UK. BEIS emphasises that the impact on industry will be limited: Euratom has never used its repatriation rights, material owned by UK subsidiaries of an EU27 undertaking will not be covered by the provisions and the measures only apply to EU SFM which is left in the UK but not new material entering the UK after the end of the TP.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DRAWN TO THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE

Draft instruments subject to affirmative approval

Consumer Protection (Enforcement) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020

Electricity (Risk-Preparedness) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020

European Qualifications (Health and Social Care Professions) (EFTA States) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020

Sanctions (EU Exit) (Consequential Provisions) (Amendments) Regulations 2020

Made instruments subject to affirmative approval

SI 2020/990 Pension Protection Fund (Moratorium and Arrangements and Reconstructions for Companies in Financial Difficulty) (Amendment and Revocation) Regulations 2020

SI 2020/1019 Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Protected Areas and Linked Childcare Households) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

SI 2020/1021 Health Protection (Coronavirus, Wearing of Face Coverings in a Relevant Place and on Public Transport) (England) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2020

SI 2020/1026 Health Protection (Coronavirus, Wearing of Face Coverings in a Relevant Place and on Public Transport) (England) (Amendment) (No.3) Regulations 2020

SI 2020/1028 Health Protection (Coronavirus, Wearing of Face Coverings in a Relevant Place) (England) (Amendment) (No.3) Regulations 2020

SI 2020/1029 Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (No.2) (England) (Amendment) (No.5) Regulations 2020

SI 2020/1041 Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Protected Areas and Restriction on Businesses) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

Draft instruments subject to annulment

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham (Electoral Changes) Order 2020

London Borough of Lewisham (Electoral Changes) Order 2020

London Borough of Sutton (Electoral Changes) Order 2020

Instruments subject to annulment

SI 2020/975 Return of Cultural Objects (Revocation) (EU Exit) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

- SI 2020/976 Income-related Benefits (Subsidy to Authorities) Amendment Order 2020
- SI 2020/989 Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018 (Young Carer Grants, Short-Term Assistance and Winter Heating Assistance) (Consequential Provision and Modifications) Order 2020
- SI 2020/991 Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020
- SI 2020/992 European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) (Relevant International Agreements) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020
- SI 2020/994 Business Tenancies (Protection from Forfeiture: Relevant Period) (Coronavirus) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2020
- SI 2020/998 Fertilisers and Ammonium Nitrate Material (Amendment) 2020
- SI 2020/1000 Merchant Shipping (Consequential Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020
- SI 2020/1001 Civil Legal Aid (Remuneration) (Amendment) (No. 2) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020
- SI 2020/1002 Taking Control of Goods (Amendment) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020
- SI 2020/1003 Employment Tribunals (Constitution and Rules of Procedure) (Early Conciliation: Exemptions and Rules of Procedure) (Amendment) Regulations 2020
- SI 2020/1039 Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel) (England) (Amendment) (No. 15) Regulations 2020

APPENDIX 1: INTERESTS AND ATTENDANCE

Committee Members' registered interests may be examined in the online Register of Lords' Interests at <http://www.parliament.uk/mps-lords-and-offices/standards-and-interests/register-of-lords-interests>. The Register may also be inspected in the Parliamentary Archives.

For the business taken at the meeting on 29 September 2020, Members declared no interests.

Attendance:

The meeting was attended by Baroness Bakewell of Hardington Mandeville, Lord Chartres, Lord Cunningham of Felling, Lord German, Viscount Hanworth, Lord Hodgson of Astley Abbotts, Lord Liddle, Lord Lisvane, Lord Sherbourne of Didsbury and Baroness Watkins of Tavistock.