HOUSE OF LORDS

Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee

22nd Report of Session 2021–22

Drawn to the special attention of the House:

Private Storage Aid for Pigmeat (England) Regulations 2021

Includes information paragraphs on:

8 instruments relating to COVID-19

Draft Solvency 2 (Group Supervision) (Amendment) Regulations 2021

National Security and Investment Act 2021 (Procedure for Service) Regulations 2021 and one related instrument

Products Containing Meat etc. (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2021

Universal Credit (Work Allowance and Taper) (Amendment) Regulations 2021

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Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee

The Committee's terms of reference, as amended on 13 May 2021, are set out on the website but are, broadly:

To report on draft instruments published under paragraph 14 of Schedule 8 to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018; to report on draft instruments and memoranda laid before Parliament under sections 8 and 23(1) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and section 31 of the European Union (Future Relationship) Act 2020.

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

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

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) and Emily Pughe (Committee Operations Officer).

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 hlseclegscrutiny@parliament.uk.

Twenty Second Report

INSTRUMENTS DRAWN TO THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE:

Private Storage Aid for Pigmeat (England) Regulations 2021

Date Laid: 15 November 2021

Parliamentary procedure: Negative

This instrument establishes a temporary Private Storage Aid (PSA) scheme in England to enable meat processors to store slaughtered pigs for up to six months, so that they can be processed later. This is part of a package of measures to support the pig industry in response to ongoing market disruption, caused by a combination of factors, including a shortage of butchers and a loss of export markets in China due to the pandemic. The new PSA scheme aims to reduce the number of pigs that are held back on farms due to reduced processing capacity and that may have to be culled. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs estimates that up to 14,000 pigs may have been culled on farms to date because of the shortage of workers in slaughterhouses, leading to concerns about animal welfare.

1. **The instrument is drawn to the special attention of the House on the ground that it is politically or legally important and gives rise to issues of public policy likely to be of interest to the House.**

2. These Regulations have been laid by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) with an Explanatory Memorandum (EM). The instrument establishes a temporary Private Storage Aid (PSA) scheme in England to enable meat processors to store slaughtered pigs for up to six months, so that they can be preserved and processed later. This is part of a package of measures to support the pig industry in response to ongoing market disruption.

Context

3. Defra says that an increasing number of pigs are being held back on farms due to reduced processing capacity, as a result of a combination of factors, including the impact of the pandemic, which has particularly disrupted exports of pork to China following the de-listing of three UK pork processing plants, an interruption of CO_2 supplies and a temporary shortage of labour, specifically skilled butchers in pig processing plants.

4. This backlog is expected to grow without intervention. This instrument aims to reduce the number of pigs which may have to be culled, thereby avoiding animal welfare issues and loss of income for farmers. (Pigs culled on farm are not allowed to enter the food chain and farmers would not be compensated for culling.) Defra told us that while it does not collect data on the number of pigs culled on farms, based on its engagement with the sector, it estimates that "as of 22 November, between 9,000 and 14,000 pigs may have been culled on farms as a result of the shortage of workers in slaughterhouses".

5. The Government announced a package of measures on 14 October 2021 to support the pig industry during the ongoing market disruption.[1] The package includes the PSA scheme taken forward by this instrument, as well as a scheme to provide 800 temporary visas for overseas butchers to work in the UK for up to six months.[2] The visa scheme opened to applications on 1 November and is in addition to the Skilled Work Route under which foreign butchers have been eligible to apply to come to the UK since January 2021 as part of the points-based immigration system. Asked about the number of temporary visas issued to date, the Department told us that it was unable to provide a figure but that "the response from industry to date has been positive". The support package also includes a Slaughter Incentive Payment Scheme (SIPS)[3] to encourage increased throughput of pigs from farm through to slaughter and processing. In addition, Defra says that the Government and the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) are working to identify new export markets for pork, particularly lightly processed pork.

6. Defra made a declaration of exceptional market conditions in the pigmeat sector under section 20 of the Agriculture Act 2020 on 11 November 2021, justifying the provision of financial assistance through the PSA scheme.[4]

How the new PSA scheme will work

7. The PSA scheme will contribute to the cost of storing pig meat, with the aim of encouraging processors to increase throughput, by providing storage as an option if there is no immediate market outlet. Applications under the PSA scheme may be made in the period 16 November 2021 to 22 February 2022 and payments will be made to operators when the pigmeat is removed from storage.

8. The instrument sets out specific parameters for the administration of the new scheme, including in relation to the eligibility of products (certain minimally butchered and de-boned pork products) and operators (operators must be established and registered for VAT purposes in the UK), the minimum contract size, the rate of aid for payments and the storage periods (between 60 and 180 days). Defra is confident that there is sufficient cold storage capacity to accommodate this scheme during the period it will operate. The new PSA scheme will apply to England only. Scotland launched a similar scheme on 9 November.[5]

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1 Department for Transport, 'Government set to bolster supply chains by extending cabotage rights' (14 October 2021): https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-set-to-bolster-supply-chains-by-extending-cabotage-rights [accessed 26 November 2021].

2 Home Office, *Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules* (1 November 2021): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statement-of-changes-to-the-immigration-rules-hc-803-1-november-2021 [accessed 26 November 2021].

3 Rural Payments Agency, 'Slaughter Incentive Payment Scheme (SIPS)', (15 November 2021): https://www.gov.uk/guidance/slaughter-incentive-payment-scheme-sips [accessed 26 November 2021].

4 Defra, *Declaration under the Agriculture Act 2020: exceptional market conditions in the pigmeat sector* (11 November 2021): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pigmeat-declaration-relating-to-exceptional-market-conditions-in-the-pigmeat-sector/declaration-under-the-agriculture-act-2020-exceptional-market-conditions-in-the-pigmeat-sector [accessed 26 November 2021].

5 Scottish Government, *Private Storage Aid Scheme* (9 November 2021): https://www.ruralpayments.org/topics/all-schemes/private-storage-aid-scheme/ [accessed 25 November 2021].

Longer-term

9. As the PSA scheme will close in February 2022, we asked the Department about its longer-term plans to deal with the shortages of butchers. Defra responded that:

> "For the longer term, Defra is working closely with the pork industry to support efforts on the recruitment and retention of domestic workers for the processing sector.
>
> The Government expects the pork processing industry to provide better training offers, career options and wage increases, in order to ensure that the sector draws on the large domestic labour pool in the UK. The Government is also encouraging investment in automation technology.
>
> To support these efforts, Defra is working with industry and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to raise awareness of career opportunities within the food and farming sectors among UK workers. All food and farming businesses are encouraged to advertise roles through the Find A Job website, where they can upload and manage their vacancies. DWP does not charge for this service, and it is available across the United Kingdom.
>
> The Government expects to commission the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) to review the Shortage Occupation List again in 2022. The Home Office will set out the exact timing in due course. The MAC will issue a public call for evidence when they carry out their review, and we encourage interested stakeholders to respond."

Impact

10. The EM states that there will be no impact on the public sector. We asked the Department how much financial support it expects to pay through the PSA scheme. Defra told us that:

> "We have estimated that the scheme will cost a maximum of £2.1 million if just the 60 day-storage period is utilised and £4.1 million if only the 180-day storage period is utilised. The likelihood is that storage periods will vary between these two periods and that the total expenditure under the scheme will be somewhere between these figures."

11. The estimates provided by the Department put the new PSA scheme into a helpful financial context. We would have expected to see this type of information in the EM. **The Department should ensure that when future instruments have financial implications, the relevant EM provides at least some basic financial information to assist Parliament in its understanding and scrutiny of the instrument.**

INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO COVID-19

Changes to business practice and regulation

Draft Customs Safety and Security Procedures (EU Exit) (No. 2) Regulations 2021

12. These draft Regulations propose to extend from 31 December 2021 until 30 June 2022 the waiver from the requirement for pre-arrival safety and security entry summary (ENS) declarations for goods moved into Great Britain (GB) from territories that did not require such a declaration before EU Exit, such as the EU, Norway and Switzerland. The waiver was previously extended from 30 June to 31 December 2021.[6] HM Revenue and Customs says that the further extension is needed in response to global supply chain issues and continuing pressures arising from the pandemic, which has impacted industry's readiness for the introduction of full customs controls, and that it is in line with the delayed introduction of certain border controls on EU imports as announced by the Government in September 2021.[7]

Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/1273)

13. Amongst other changes, this instrument extends by 12 months the period during which the UK will accept EU requirements and conformity assessment markings until 31 December 2022 for products placed on the market in Great Britain. The instrument also extends by 12 months existing easements which allow businesses to affix the new UK conformity assessment marking (UKCA) using a label or accompanying document until 31 December 2023. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) says that the changes will ensure that businesses have sufficient time to comply with new UKCA requirements, at a time when they are facing "unexpected challenges" due to the pandemic. Asked about the current level of preparedness, the Department told us that:

> "Engagement with industry suggests readiness for UKCA implementation is low across all sectors covered by this SI. Businesses have cited lengthy lead-in times needed to prepare for the new regime and a lack of business capacity due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as reasons for unpreparedness across all sectors. This was supported by the June 2021 ONS Business Insights and Impact on the UK economy survey results, which showed that around 31% of all businesses requiring CE/UKCA marking were unaware of UKCA marking requirements and only 42% were already using UKCA or are planning to do so by 1 Jan 2022. […]
>
> In terms of product testing capacity, the issue is particularly acute in relation to pyrotechnic articles (where the first Approved Body was appointed in October 2021); testing for noise levels for equipment used outdoors (where there are only 3 UK Approved Bodies), and lifts (where there are just 4 UK Approved Bodies) […]. Evidence suggests that there is a high risk for other sectors covered by this SI too, including, but not limited to, personal protective equipment (PPE)."

6 Customs Safety and Security Procedures (EU Exit) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/778).
7 Border Controls, HLWS280, 14 September 2021.

Travel

Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel and Operator Liability) (England) (Amendment) (No. 18) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/1289)

14. These Regulations further amend the International Travel Regulations[8] to expand the "eligible traveller" category to recognise vaccinations certified by a larger number of countries and territories (including three individual USA States). They update the definition of an "authorised vaccine" to include COVID-19 vaccinations authorised under the World Health Organisation Emergency Use List: Sinopharm Beijing, Sinovac and Covaxin. Those under 18 who may or may not have been vaccinated will be treated as eligible travellers if they have not been in a Category 3 country listed in Schedule 3 ("the Red List") in the previous 10 days. The instrument also simplifies the exemptions from the requirement to self-isolate that applies to certain transport and border workers by removing the criterion about their country of ordinary residency, and adds the "Future Tech Forum" and two sporting events to the list of events conveying a degree of exception from normal precautions.

Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel and Operator Liability) (England) (Amendment) (No. 19) Regulations 2021(SI 2021/1323)

Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel and Operator Liability) (England) (Amendment) (No. 20) Regulations 2021(SI 2021/1331)

15. In the light of the emergence of a new COVID-19 variant, Omicron, stringent measures are being re-imposed on travellers from certain countries. **SI 2021/1323** amends the International Travel Regulations to add six countries to the list of the Red List. They are Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

16. The Regulations also prohibited aircraft from those countries landing in England until 28 November 2021, thereafter they may only land at the designated Red List terminals at Heathrow and Birmingham airports. The instrument also included transitional provisions that allowed anyone who arrived from a Red List country between noon on Friday 26 November and 4am on Sunday 28 November to self-isolate at home, but also required the rest of their household to self-isolate. After that date, UK citizens returning from those countries will be required to isolate in pre-booked supervised accommodation for 10 days and follow an enhanced testing regime.

17. **SI 2021/1331** adds four more countries to the Red List restrictions: Angola, Malawi. Mozambique and Zambia. It also prohibits direct flights from those countries landing in England unless at the designated Red List airports.

Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel and Operator Liability) (England) (Amendment) (No. 21) Regulations 2021(SI 2021/1339)

18. Previously those defined as "eligible travellers" (fully vaccinated passengers who have not been to a Red List country) were subject to simplified testing requirements, for example they were only required to take a Lateral Flow Device (LFD) test on or before Day 2 of their arrival in England. These Regulations amend the International Travel Regulations to remove those

8 Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel and Operator Liability) (England) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/582).

options and from 30 November everyone arriving in England must take a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test and remain in isolation until they receive the result. Unlike an LFD test, a PCR test allows laboratories to detect S gene target failure, a proxy for potential Omicron cases, and therefore quickly find and respond to the variant of concern.

19. Where the PCR test is negative, the traveller can leave isolation but all international arrivals who test positive following a Day 2 test are required to provide the contact details of their household members, when contacted by NHS Test and Trace, and new offences are introduced for non-compliance. Private providers of tests are also required to notify the travellers and the UK Health Security Agency if the traveller is suspected of having the new Omicron variant of COVID-19.

Restrictions on businesses and public gatherings

Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Self-Isolation) (England) (Amendment) (No. 4) Regulations (SI 2021/1338)

20. This made affirmative instrument underpins the enforcement capability for the new travel testing regime in SI 2021/1339 (see below) by making a specific provision that where NHS Test and Trace notify individuals that they are a close contact of a case suspected or confirmed as having the Omicron (B.1.1.529) variant of COVID-19 they will be legally required to self-isolate regardless of age or vaccination status. The affected individuals will not be able to benefit from any exemptions to the self-isolation regime which may apply to other variants, for example the Daily Contact Testing Scheme. In other respects, the length and requirements of the self-isolation period remain the same as for non-Omicron contacts. The objective is to delay transmission while further information on this new variant of concern is gathered and analysed.

Health Protection (Coronavirus, Wearing of Face Coverings) (England) Regulations 2021(SI 2021/1340)

21. As a precaution, while the new coronavirus variant of concern, Omicron, is being investigated, these Regulations make it a legal requirement for members of the public to wear face coverings in specified indoor places. Subject to the usual exemptions, anyone in England in shops, shopping centres, banks, post offices, transports hubs, or using public transport services must wear a mask. This includes people travelling on buses, trains, private hire vehicles, taxis, the London Underground, trams, aircraft and water taxis. Anyone who fails to comply without a "reasonable excuse" is liable to a fixed penalty of £200, doubling with each subsequent offence to a maximum of £6,400. Face coverings are not required in other places, including hospitality settings. **The House may wish to ask the Minister to explain why some places were chosen and not others, and, because the list is complex, how members of the public will be able to understand where and when a mask must be worn.**

22. These Regulations are due to expire at the end of 20 December 2021 which falls into the period of parliamentary recess: **the House may wish to ask the Minister to ensure that any decision to extend these Regulations is announced before the House rises.**

INSTRUMENTS OF INTEREST

Draft Solvency 2 (Group Supervision) (Amendment) Regulations 2021

23. These draft Regulations propose changes to avoid duplication of supervisory work in relation to insurance groups. HM Treasury (HMT) explains that the purpose of the instrument is to ensure that the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), where it is group supervisor of a UK insurance group with a parent in a third country (including the EU), can defer to the supervisory authority in that third country in certain circumstances and if the insurance group supervision regime in the third country has been assessed as equivalent to the UK's regime. Without this instrument, current temporary arrangements would expire on 31 March 2022. HMT says that the changes will avoid unnecessary duplication, reduce regulatory compliance cost for UK insurance groups with a parent in an equivalent third country, reduce supervisory cost for the PRA and reduce the need for co-ordination between third country supervisory authorities and the PRA. **We note, however, the absence of a level playing field: while the UK has granted equivalence to the EU in relation to the supervision of insurance groups, the EU has not reciprocated**.

National Security and Investment Act 2021 (Procedure for Service) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/1267)

National Security and Investment Act 2021 (Prescribed Form and Content of Notices and Validation Applications) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/1272)

24. These two instruments have been made under the National Security and Investment Act 2021 ("the Act"). **SI 2021/1267** specifies the procedure to be followed where the Secretary of State issues notices and other documents to other persons, or where persons give documents to the Secretary of State. Such a document could be, for example, an information or penalty notice or an interim order requiring a company to pause an acquisition.

25. **SI 2021/1272** specifies the form and content of the notifications which were introduced by the Act and which, according to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), will enable the Secretary of State to assess acquisitions and decide whether to intervene where risks to national security are identified. BEIS says that the instrument reflects a commitment the Government made during the passage of the Act through Parliament that the notification forms would be clear and simple.

26. The Department expects the National Security and Investment (NSI) system to deal with more than 1,000 acquisitions per year, requiring the review of large numbers of notices and other documents. BEIS says that these two instruments will enable the system to operate quickly and effectively through the new online NSI portal. As the regime will impact on large numbers of companies, including some very small businesses, we asked BEIS how it was raising awareness of the new requirements and processes. The Department told us that:

> "BEIS ministers and officials have […] conducted targeted and extensive engagement with organisations most likely to be impacted by the NSI Act, including organisations that invest in or acquire companies in the 17 areas of the economy caught by mandatory notification

requirements and those providing third party legal or financial advice on UK acquisitions.

In addition to publishing and circulating extensive guidance about the Act, BEIS has met and spoken to over 200 cross-economy organisations through workshops, teach-ins and presentations including to The Law Society, Institute of Chartered Accountants, Tech UK, international investors and UK universities. Additionally, tailored communications have been sent to around 100 industry bodies in the 17 mandatory areas of the economy, 70 major law and financial service firms, 36 international investors and 550,000 businesses via Companies House. Additional care has been taken to reach small and medium enterprises via a specific SME targeted event being planned for December and through associations such as the British Chambers of Commerce and the Confederation of British Industry.

BEIS officials have also used the Government's extensive network of contacts to spread the word about the NSI Act internationally, reaching all of our Trade Advisory Groups and [the Department for International Trade] DIT's globally reaching Investment Council. BEIS will continue to proactively engage directly with organisations on the NSI Act ahead of commencement through teach-ins, workshops and meetings, and assist DIT in international engagement."

Products Containing Meat etc. (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/1271)

27. This instrument keeps in force the minimum meat content requirements for certain products such as pies, sausages and burgers, as provided in the Products Containing Meat etc. (England) Regulations 2014[9] ("the 2014 Regulations"), by removing a sunset provision with an expiry date of 13 December 2021 from the 2014 Regulations. This will also have the effect that the same minimum standards are maintained across Great Britain, as equivalent regulations in Scotland and Wales do not include sunset provisions.

28. To give food businesses more time to adjust, the instrument also extends until 1 October 2022 a transition period during which the import of certain products containing meat imported into England from the EU, the European Economic Area (EEA) and Turkey remains permitted, even if these products do not meet the minimum meat content requirements in the 2014 Regulations. **The House may wish to note that this continued recognition is unilateral, and that there will not be a level playing field until next year: while producers in England have to meet the minimum standards in the 2014 Regulations, these standards will not apply to exporters from the EU/EEA and Turkey until October 2022**. Relevant meat products imported into England from other parts of the UK may also still be sold in England, even if they do not meet the standards in the 2014 Regulations, by virtue of the market access principles in the United Kingdom Internal Market Act 2020.

9 Products Containing Meat etc. (England) Regulations 2014 (SI 2014/3001).

Universal Credit (Work Allowance and Taper) (Amendment) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/1283)

29. This instrument amends the Universal Credit single earnings taper rate, so that for every £1 earned the claimant will retain 45p rather than the current 37p. It also increases the lower and higher work allowances by £500 per annum (rounded up to £42 per month) that claimants can earn before the taper applies and their Universal Credit award is reduced.

30. The Department for Work and Pensions estimates that these two measures will directly benefit 1.9 million working households and allow them to keep, on average, around an extra £1,000 a year. The increase in the work allowance will also increase the Universal Credit caseload by around 300,000 households. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced these changes in the Budget on 27 October 2021, and they are intended to be reflected in Universal Credit payments from 1 December 2021.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DRAWN TO THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE

Draft instruments subject to affirmative approval

Draft	Air Traffic Management and Unmanned Aircraft Act 2021 (Airspace Change Directions) (Determination of Turnover for Penalties) Regulations 2022
Draft	Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (2005 Hague Convention and 2007 Hague Convention) (Amendment) Regulations 2022
Draft	Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2020 and Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014 (Consequential Modifications) Order 2022
Draft	Customs Safety and Security Procedures (EU Exit) (No. 2) Regulations 2021
Draft	Heavy Commercial Vehicles in Kent (No. 2) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2021
Draft	Solvency 2 (Group Supervision) (Amendment) Regulations 2021
Draft	Transport Act 2000 (Air Traffic Services Licence Modification Appeals) (Prescribed Aerodromes) Regulations 2022

Made instruments subject to affirmative approval

SI 2021/1338	Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (Self-Isolation) (England) (Amendment) (No. 4) Regulations
SI 2021/1340	Health Protection (Coronavirus, Wearing of Face Coverings) (England) Regulations 2021

Draft instruments subject to annulment

Draft	London Borough of Lambeth (Electoral Changes) Order 2022

Instruments subject to annulment

SI 2021/1265	Transfer of Functions (Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) Order 2021
SI 2021/1267	National Security and Investment Act 2021 (Procedure for Service) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1271	Products Containing Meat etc. (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1272	National Security and Investment Act 2021 (Prescribed Form and Content of Notices and Validation Applications) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1273	Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1276	Non-Domestic Rating (Discretionary Relief) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2021

SI 2021/1279	Prison and Young Offender Institution (Amendment) Rules 2021
SI 2021/1283	Universal Credit (Work Allowance and Taper) (Amendment) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1286	Tax Credits and Child Benefit (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1288	Taking Control of Goods (Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1289	Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel and Operator Liability) (England) (Amendment) (No. 18) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1323	Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel and Operator Liability) (England) (Amendment) (No. 19) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1331	Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel and Operator Liability) (England) (Amendment) (No. 20) Regulations 2021
SI 2021/1339	Health Protection (Coronavirus, International Travel and Operator Liability) (England) (Amendment) (No. 21) Regulations 2021

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 30 November 2021, Members declared the following interests:

Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/1273)

The Earl of Lindsay

Chairman, United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS)

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 Hutton of Furness, the Earl of Lindsay, Lord Sherbourne of Didsbury, and Baroness Watkins of Tavistock.