

Consumer Law Bulletin

Bulletin Editor

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NEW LEGISLATION

Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Amendment) Regulations 2014

These Regulations make provision to facilitate the application of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters in the United Kingdom from 10 January 2015. These regulations represent a recast of the original Judgments regulations (EC) No 44/2001.

The main change is to require such consequential amendment in relation to recognition and enforcement of judgments. These regulations remove the process known as *exequatur*, which, under the original Judgments Regulation, requires a judgment of a court in another Member State, which is to be enforced in one of the jurisdictions in the United Kingdom to undergo a process of registration and a declaration of enforceability in the relevant jurisdiction before it can be enforced there.

Provisions, which govern or refer to that process are accordingly amended or revoked to reflect the fact that it is no longer applicable for judgments that are enforceable under the recast Judgments Regulation.

Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 make amendments to the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982. Those amendments replace references to the previous Judgments Regulation or to provisions of it, with references to the recast Judgments Regulation, or to the corresponding provisions of it, and to replace a reference to a judgment being registered under the Regulation with a reference to a judgment being enforceable under the Regulation, to reflect the removal of *exequatur*.

Regulation 3 and Schedule 2 make amendments to the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Order 2001.

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Regulation 4 and Schedule 3 make amendments to the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Authentic Instruments and Court Settlements) Order 2001 to replace references to the original Judgments Regulation or to provisions of it, with references to the recast Judgments Regulation, or to the corresponding provisions of it.

Regulation 5 and Schedule 4 make amendments to other enactments, to replace references to the original Judgments Regulation with references to the recast Judgments Regulation, and to make provision for jurisdiction in relation to 'adaptation orders' pursuant to Article 54 of the recast Judgments Regulation.

Regulation 6 makes transitional and saving provision. The transitional provisions in Article 66 of the recast Judgments Regulation have the effect that the original version of the Judgments Regulation will continue to apply, in relation to judgments arising from existing proceedings, for a significant period. Rather than have two sets of provisions in the various enactments which are amended, the approach adopted is to make amendments which remove from those enactments the provisions relating to the original version of the Judgments Regulation, but to provide (as regulation 6 does) for the amendments not to apply where the original version of the Judgments Regulation continues to apply, so that the provisions relating to the original version of the Judgments Regulation also continue to apply.

Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 2015

These Regulations make provision to further facilitate the application in Scotland of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

They amend the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Order 2001 to make it explicit that an application in terms of Article 54 of the Regulation for an order adapting a measure or order which is contained in a foreign judgment but is unknown under the law of Scotland, or an application to challenge such an adaptation made without an order, must be made to the Court of Session. Further relevant amendments to the 2001 Order are made, with effect from 10 January 2015, by the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Amendment) Regulations 2014.

Courts Reform (Scotland) Act 2014

Reforms are introduced to modernise and enhance the efficiency of the Scottish civil justice system as part of the Courts Reform (Scotland) Act 2014. The Act takes forward many of the recommendations made in Lord Gill's review of the civil courts, the Scottish Civil Courts Review. It establishes a new Sheriff Appeal Court in order to reduce the number of criminal and civil appeals, which have to be dealt with by the High Court and Inner House. It also makes provisions relating, among other things, to sheriff courts, civil procedure, civil appeals, remuneration and expenses of Senators of the College of Justice, justice of the peace (JP) courts and the Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland.

The Act is divided into the following 12 parts:

Part 1 (Sheriff Courts)

This Part includes provisions on sheriffdoms, sheriff court districts and sheriff courts, the judiciary of the sheriffdoms, the organisation of the business, and competence and jurisdiction of the sheriffs. It provides for the creation of the summary sheriff judicial office holder, and for the designation of specialist judiciary. It also provides for the power to confer an all-Scotland jurisdiction for specified cases on a specific court, which is intended to enable an all-Scotland specialist personal injury court.

Part 2 (The Sheriff Appeal Court)

This Part provides for the establishment of the Sheriff Appeal Court, which will hear summary criminal appeals from the sheriff court and the JP court and civil appeals from the sheriff court.

Part 3 (Civil Procedure)

This Part makes provision for civil jury trials in an all-Scotland sheriff court. It also includes provisions for simple procedure, which will replace small claims and summary cause procedures. In addition it contains provisions on the granting and enforcement of interdicts with effect in more than one sheriffdom, the execution of deeds relating to heritage by the Sheriff Clerk and interim orders. Furthermore it makes provision for the remit of cases to or from the Court of Session and to the Scottish Land Court.

Part 4 (Procedure and Fees)

This Part allows the Court of Session to regulate its own procedure and that of the sheriff court and Sheriff Appeal Court. It also includes provisions allowing the Court of Session to regulate the fees of those who provide services in the Court of Session and sheriff courts. In addition, it makes provisions for the charging of fees by the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service and relevant officers of court in relation to the running costs of the court itself, re-enacting the previous provisions relating to such charges contained in the Court of Law Fees (Scotland) Act 1895.

Part 5 (Civil appeals)

This Part includes provisions on civil appeals to the Sheriff Appeal Court and to the Court of Session, the effect of appeal and appeals to the Supreme Court.

Part 6 (Criminal appeals)

This Part makes provision for appeals from summary criminal proceedings including appeals from the Sheriff Appeal Court to the High Court and bail appeals.

Part 7 (Judges of the Court of Session)

This Part makes provisions on the appointment of the Court of Session judges and payment of their salaries and expenses.

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Part 8 (Scottish Land Court)

This Part makes provision relating to remuneration and expenses in respect of the Scottish Land Court.

Part 9 (Justice of the peace courts)

This Part makes provision relating to the establishment, relocation and disestablishment of JP courts, the abolition of the office of stipendiary magistrate, the conversion of existing stipendiary magistrates to be summary sheriffs, and a provision enabling summary sheriffs to sit in JP courts.

Part 10 (The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service)

This Part, together with Schedule 3, amends the Judiciary and Courts (Scotland) Act 2008 to change the name of the Scottish Court Service to the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service and confers power on the merged organisation to provide administrative support for the Scottish Tribunals and their members.

Part 11 (The Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland)

This Part provides for the appointment of individuals to assist the Board with the carrying out of its functions.

Part 12 (General)

This Part includes provision in relation to subordinate legislation, interpretation and commencement, and gives effect to Schedule 4, which makes minor and consequential amendments to a number of enactments.

Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Rules 2015

These rules make the following amendments to the Criminal Procedure Rules 2014.

Rules 3.9 and 3.13 are amended to provide for a ‘ground rules hearing’ at which the court may give directions for the appropriate treatment and questioning of, in particular, a vulnerable witness or defendant.

Rules 6.1, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16, 6.17, 6.18, 6.19 and 6.22 are amended to provide for (i) applications for investigation orders under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Investigations) Order 2014 and (ii) applications to Crown Court judges for production orders in detained cash investigations, when section 66 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 comes into force.

Rules 14.1 and 14.2 are amended to omit references to committal for trial, following the abolition of that procedure.

Rule 17.21(4) is amended to clarify and correct two sub-paragraphs. Rule 39.1 is amended to correct a reference to the county court.

Rule 39.1 is amended to correct a reference to the county court.

Part 50 is renamed and rules 50.1, 50.2, 50.4 and 50.5 are amended (i) to define the scope of the Part, (ii) to omit references to drinking banning

orders, which have been repealed, and (iii) to provide for applications to vary orders by the Director of the Serious Fraud Office.

Rules 52.1, 52.7, 52.8 and 52.9 are amended to provide for applications made under regulations that supplement the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007.

Rules 58.1 to 58.11 are amended to incorporate procedures required by the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and to include notes to the rules. Rules 58.13 to 58.15 are added to provide for applications and appeals under sections 67A to 67D of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, when they come into force.

Part 59 is renamed and rules 59.7 to 59.11 are added to provide for applications and appeals under sections 47A to 47S of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, when they come into force.

A new rule 63.7 is added to require notice when further evidence is to be introduced on an appeal to the Crown Court from a magistrates' court.

Rule 76.11 is amended to provide for some costs assessments under that rule to be carried out by any member of the staff of the Lord Chancellor.

The amendments to Parts 6, 17, 39, 52 and 76, and to the preamble, come into force on 2 February 2015 and the other changes made by these Rules come into force on 6 April 2015.

Bankruptcy and Debt Advice (Scotland) Act 2014 (Commencement No 2, Savings and Transitionals) Order 2014

The majority of the Bankruptcy and Debt Advice (Scotland) Act 2014 will come into force on 1 April 2015. After that date there will be compulsory money advice for those entering bankruptcy, certain powers relating to bankruptcy will be transferred from the sheriff court to the Accountant in Bankruptcy (AiB) and there will be a freeze on a creditor's ability to enforce debts while an application for a statutory debt solution is made.

Children and Families Act 2014 (Commencement No 4) Order 2014

The Secretary of State will be able to make regulations prohibiting the sale of nicotine products to under 18 and making a private vehicle smoke-free where young people under the age of 18 are travelling in it from 1 October 2014.

On 1 October 2014, sections 91–95 of the Children and Families Act 2014, will come into force for the purposes of making orders or regulations only. This will allow the Secretary of State to make regulations:

- To prohibit the sale of nicotine products to under-18.
- About specified elements of the retail packaging of tobacco products and the products themselves where they consider that the regulations may contribute to reducing the risk of harm to, or to promoting, the health or welfare of children.
- To provide for a private vehicle to be smoke-free when a person under the age of 18 is present in the vehicle.

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Legal Aid and Assistance by Way of Representation (Fees for Time at Court and Travelling) (Scotland) Regulations 2014

These Regulations amend the Advice and Assistance (Scotland) Regulations 1996, the Civil Legal Aid (Scotland) (Fees) Regulations 1989, the Criminal Legal Aid (Scotland) (Fees) Regulations 1989 and the Legal Aid in Contempt of Court Proceedings (Scotland) (Fees) Regulations 1992.

These Regulations insert new provision into each of the above instruments about how fees payable to solicitors, in relation to provision of legal aid or assistance by way of representation at court, and fees payable to solicitors and solicitors' clerks for time spent travelling, should be calculated. The inserted provisions state that certain fees will be calculated on the basis of the total time engaged per day. This means that where time is spent on a prescribed activity at various stages throughout the day, the individual blocks of time spent on that activity should be totalled up and then rounded up to the nearest unit of time specified, before the prescribed fee rate is applied.

Act of Sederunt (Rules of the Court of Session and Sheriff Court Rules Amendment No 3) (Mutual Recognition of Protection Measures) 2014

This Act of Sederunt amends the Rules of the Court of Session, the Ordinary Cause Rules, and the Summary Application Rules to make provision for applications arising under Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 of the European Union and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters.

When an order granted in civil proceedings in the Court of Session or the sheriff court is a protection measure for the purposes of the Regulation, the rules make provision for applications arising under Articles 5, 9 and 14(1) of the Regulation in relation to that protection measure.

Where the United Kingdom is the Member State addressed in respect of a protection measure ordered in another Member State, the rules make provision for applications arising under Articles 11, 13 and 14(2) of the Regulation. The rules also make provision for applications under section 1(1) of the Protection from Abuse (Scotland) Act 2001, and under s 3(1) of the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2011 in relation to a protection measure ordered in another Member State.

Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Protection Measures) Regulations 2014

These Regulations make provision to facilitate the application of Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters from 11 January 2015.

These Regulations extend to England and Wales and to Northern Ireland.

Regulation 3 confers jurisdiction on courts in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland to deal with proceedings under the Protection Measures Regulation in respect of protection measures ordered in another Member State of the European Union except Denmark. Jurisdiction to deal with proceedings under the Protection Measures Regulation relating to protection measures ordered in the United Kingdom, is conferred on courts in the United Kingdom directly by that Regulation.

Regulation 4 makes provision for the courts specified in regulation 3 to have equivalent powers in relation to incoming protection measures as they have in relation to protection measures made by those courts. In particular, the courts will have powers to enforce an incoming protection measure as if that measure were a domestic protection measure.

Regulation 5 relates to proceedings in the magistrates' courts in Northern Ireland, including proceedings under the Protection Measures Regulation.

Regulation 6 makes consequential provision required to ensure that the privacy protections, which apply to domestic proceedings in magistrates' courts in Northern Ireland, apply to applications to those courts under the Protection Measures Regulation.

Yemen (European Union Financial Sanctions) Regulations 2014

Provision is made for criminal penalties for breaches of the asset freeze contained in the EU Regulation concerning restrictive measures, in view of the situation in Yemen.

Council Regulation (EU) 1352/2014 implements the sanctions against Yemen outlined in UN Security Council Resolution 2014. It contains a list of persons whom the UN has decided should be subject to asset freezing measures, and in relation to whom the prohibitions in the Council Regulation apply.

The Criminal Justice (European Protection Order) (England and Wales) Regulations 2014

The European Protection Order (EPO) Directive (2011/99/EU) provides for the mutual recognition between EU member states of 'protection measures' in criminal proceedings. These measures effectively prohibit individuals from entering areas, approaching or contacting a 'protected person'.

In England and Wales this will include restraining orders made under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 or bail conditions.

The 'protected person' who has the benefit of one of these protections can ask the courts to issue an EPO if they intend to reside or stay in a different member state.

A person who has an EPO issued in one member state will be able to travel to another member state and get protection equivalent to that provided by the domestic protection measure without having to go to court.

These Regulations have the effect of:

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- Enabling a magistrates' court to make an EPO on the application of a 'protected person', providing that a protection measure is already in place and that the person resides or stays in another member state.
- Enabling magistrates' courts to recognise or refuse to recognise requests for an EPO received from another member state.
- Requiring a magistrates' court to give effect to an incoming EPO by making a restraining order.
- Conferring certain duties on magistrates' courts in respect of incoming EPO's – including, to ensure the relevant authority of the issuing member state is informed of the reasons for the court's decision in the event of a refusal, or to request further information.
- Imposing certain duties on magistrates' courts to ensure the person causing the risk of harm, the protected person and the competent authority of the issuing Member State are made aware of the restraining order and the possible legal consequences of breach.

Criminal Justice (European Protection Order) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2014

The Regulations transpose, for Northern Ireland, Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European Protection Order.

INFORMATION

Cameron Promises to Fire 'Rocket Boosters' under TTIP

David Cameron has come out in support of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), the controversial US-EU trade deal, but has admitted he still has to persuade the British public of its worth.

There are concerns that TTIP will lead to lower food standards in order to allow less healthy American products onto the market and that it could put the NHS at risk of being sold off to American health companies.

The Prime Minister, however, has dismissed these concerns as 'weak' and says any supposed threat to the NHS is 'nonsense', stating: 'It's our NHS, it's in the public sector, it will stay in the public sector, it will remain free at the point of use.'

Cameron claims the trade deal will enhance rather than undermine 'decent and robust' food and environmental standards.

SAFETY

NEW LEGISLATION

Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals (Amendments to Secondary Legislation) Regulations 2015

EU Directive 2014/27/EU on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures is transposed into UK law, amending the relevant domestic regulation. The changes come into effect on 31 May 2015.

Directive 2014/27/EU amends five health and safety Directives to align them with the CLP Regulation:

- The Safety Signs at Work Directive (92/58/EEC).
- The Chemical Agents Directive (98/24/EC).
- The Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive (2004/37/EC).
- The Pregnant Workers Directive (92/85/EEC).
- The Young Persons at Work Directive (94/33/EC).

The Regulations also make amendments to domestic health and safety and related regulations to replace references to the current classification system, contained in the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009

FOOD

NEW LEGISLATION

Food (Scotland) Act 2015

A new body, Food Standards Scotland (FSS), is created to regulate public health of food for Scotland. Specific provisions are introduced in relation to food and feed law. Administrative sanctions for non-compliance with food safety and standards law are included.

The FSS is established as a body corporate with its core objectives set out. These include:

- Protecting the public from risks arising from consuming food.
- Improving the diet of the public.
- Protecting consumers' other interests with regards to food.

These objectives are deliberately wide in scope to allow FSS to be involved in a broad range of policies.

The key aspects of the relationship between FSS and the Scottish Ministers are also defined. The Scottish Ministers may request advice and assistance from FSS in relation to particular matters and may give FSS directions in certain circumstances.

A food hygiene information scheme is provided for, along with the following:

- The creation of regulations on animal feeding stuffs.
- An offence of failing to report suspicion of food not being compliant with food information law.
- Powers for authorised officers to either detain or seize and remove such food and for a sheriff to determine the treatment of such food.

The sanctions provided for are compliance notices and fixed penalties. Fixed penalty notices provide an opportunity for the person who is believed to have

committed the offence to discharge liability by paying a specified sum of money. The Scottish Ministers will specify the sum to be paid as a penalty, with a fine for a fixed penalty notice not being able to exceed level 4 on the standard scale.

It is an offence to fail to comply with a compliance notice and within the compliance period. The penalty on summary conviction for failing to comply with a compliance notice is a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Fixed penalty notices and authorised officers can issue compliance notices to those they believe have committed a relevant offence. Relevant offences are those specified by the Scottish Ministers, along with the relevant standard of proof.

Products Containing Meat etc (England) Regulations 2014

These Regulations revoke and replace the Meat Products (England) Regulations 2003. They apply in England.

The Regulations will cease to have effect on 13 December 2021, apart from the consequential amendments made by these Regulations to the Education (Nutritional Standards and Requirements for School Food) (England) Regulations 2007. Those consequential amendments will cease to have effect on 1 January 2015 when the Education (Nutritional Standards and Requirements for School Food) (England) Regulations 2007 are revoked by the Requirements for School Food Regulations 2014.

Regulation 3 sets out the scope of the Regulations.

Regulation 4 and Schedule 1 prohibit the use of specified names in the sale and advertising of regulated products if the products do not satisfy specific compositional requirements.

Regulation 5 prohibits, subject to an exception, the sale of uncooked regulated products, which include among their ingredients specified parts of the carcass of any mammalian species of animal.

Regulation 6 imposes an obligation on food authorities and port health authorities to enforce the Regulations.

Regulation 7 and Schedule 2 apply certain provisions of the Food Safety Act 1990, with modifications.

Regulation 7 and Schedule 2 also apply sections 37(1) and (6), and 39, of the Food Safety Act 1990, with modifications, enabling a decision to serve an improvement notice to be appealed to the First-tier Tribunal.

As well as revoking the Meat Products (England) Regulations 2003, regulation 8 revokes the Meat Products (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and provisions in other statutory instruments that amended the Meat Products (England) Regulations 2003.

Regulation 9 and Schedule 3 make consequential amendments to the Education (Nutritional Standards and Requirements for School Food) (England) Regulations 2007 and the Requirements for School Food Regulations 2014.

Regulation 10 requires the Secretary of State to review the operation and effect of these Regulations and publish a report within five years after the Regulations come into force. Following the review it will fall to the Secretary of State to consider whether the Regulations should be allowed to expire as regulation 1(4) provides, be revoked early, or continue in force with or without amendment. A further instrument would be needed to continue the Regulations in force with or without amendments or to revoke them early.

Products Containing Meat etc Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

These Regulations revoke and replace the Meat Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004.

Products Containing Meat etc (Wales) Regulations 2014

These Regulations revoke and replace the Meat Products Regulations (Wales) 2004.

Food Information (Scotland) Regulations

These Regulations implement (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (FIC) for the purposes of Scotland. These regulations bring together European rules on labelling into a single regulation to simplifying existing legislation.

Food Information (Wales) Regulations 2014

These Regulations implement (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (FIC) for the purposes of Wales. These regulations bring together European rules on labelling into a single regulation to simplifying existing legislation.

Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

These Regulations implement Commission Regulation (EU) No 216/2014 amending Regulation (EC) No 2075/2005 laying down specific rules on *Trichinella* in meat (regulation 2(3)).

These Regulations make amendments to the Food Hygiene Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 to make continuing provision for the labelling of raw milk intended for direct human consumption with prescribed information relating to the absence of heat treatment (regulation 2(2) and (4)).

Food Hygiene (Wales) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2014

Amendments are made to the Food Hygiene (Wales) Regulations 2006, SI 2006/31 so as to provide for the continuation in force in Wales of the requirement for the container in which raw milk is sold to be marked or labelled.

Food Hygiene Rating (Wales) Act 2013 (Commencement No 2) Order 2014

On 28 November 2014, section 2(5)(B) of the Food Hygiene Rating (Wales) Act 2013 comes fully into force to extend the definition of a ‘food business establishment’ to include an establishment that supplies food to another business.

Fish Labelling (Amendment) Regulations 2014

These Regulations amend the Fish Labelling Regulations 2013 to provide for the enforcement of the consumer information requirements in Chapter IV of Regulation (EC) No 1379/2013.

Regulation 2 makes a number of amendments to the 2013 Regulations. The effect of the amendments is set out below. They remove references to, and the definitions of, Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000 on the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products and Commission Regulation (EC) No 2065/2001 fishery and aquaculture products.

Regulation 2(6) ensures that references to the 2013 Regulations in modifications made by those Regulations to the provisions of the Food Safety Act 1990 The information to be provided identifies species of fish on sale, and explains how the fish was produced and where it was caught. In addition, it ensures that information voluntarily provided is clear and unambiguous and can be verified.

Fish Labelling (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

Amendments are made to the Fish Labelling Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 to provide for the enforcement of the consumer information requirements in Regulation 1379/2013/EU.

Fish Labelling (Amendment) Regulations (Wales) 2014

Amendments are made to the Fish Labelling Regulations (Wales) 2013, to provide for the enforcement of the consumer information requirements in Regulation 1379/2013/EU.

Food Hygiene and Official Feed and Food Controls (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

Changes have been made regarding the following Regulations from the European Commission:

- Regulations (EU) No 579/2014 – an updated list of previous cargoes which seagoing vessels transporting liquid oils and fats can carry.
- Regulation (EU) No 218/2014 – the removal of a restriction on the marketing of meat from animals slaughtered outside of an approved slaughterhouse – meat can now be marketed across the EU and to third countries, and is no longer required to carry the special health mark.

- Regulation (EU) No 704/2012 – allows EU producers to import seeds intended for the production of sprouts from third countries, even if they cannot provide a signed health attestation – some third countries have had problems in providing this certification, but will still be able to export if they can show evidence of microbiological testing.

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Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 transposed the packaging waste recovery and recycling targets set out in European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC into a set of business targets.

The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 set more ambitious recovery and recycling targets for the period 2013–2017.

Obligated glass producers were required to recycle 81% of the packaging they produced with a split-in end use between re-melt and other applications. These amendment regulations reduce the target to between 75% and 77% 2014 onwards. The target for re-melt is increased by either 2% or 3% from 2014 onwards.

Keeping And Introduction of Fish (England and River Esk Catchment Area) Regulations 2015

The Import of Live Fish Act 1980 is amended in part to replace the current controls on placing live fish into inland waters with a new permitting system, which would require all introductions of fish into, and subsequent keeping of fish in, inland waters to be permitted by the Environment Agency. Transporting fish for introduction into inland waters must also be permitted.

The Regulations allow any decision concerning the granting of permits, enforcement and notices for the keeping or introduction of fish into inland waters to be appealed.

Keeping and Introduction of Fish (Wales) Regulations 2014

These Regulations control the keeping and introduction of fish in inland waters. They apply in relation to Wales. They provide that it is an offence to introduce any fish into inland waters, to keep certain types of fish (the fish that belong to the taxonomic order specified in Part 1 of the Schedule but are not of a species specified in Part 2 of the Schedule) in inland waters, or to keep any kind of fish in protected areas where those fish would otherwise be absent, other than in accordance with a permit granted under these Regulations by the Natural Resources Body for Wales. The Body may attach conditions to permits to introduce fish or to keep fish and a list of purposes

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for which, or matters in relation to which, conditions may in particular be imposed is contained in regulation 6(4).

Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 are amended in order to add these eight new fuels. In addition to adding these new fuels some of the details of authorised fuels already listed in SR 2013/205 are updated.

Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Amendment No 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

These Regulations amend the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (No 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 in order to provide for additional classes of fireplaces exempt from the provisions of the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981.

Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Scotland) Regulations 2014

Twenty one fuels are added to the list of authorised fuels that can be burned in smoke control areas in Scotland. This change will be in effect from 19 December 2014 and will replace The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Scotland) Regulations 2010.

Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Scotland) Order 2014

The Order revokes and re-enacts the Smoke Control Areas (Exempt Fireplaces) (Scotland) Order 2010, and also provides for additional fireplaces to be exempt.

Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels (Scotland) Regulations 2014

These Regulations extend to Scotland only. They implement in relation to Scotland those matters concerning heavy fuel oil and gas oil (except marine fuels) contained in Council Directive 1999/32/EC relating to a reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels and amending Directive 93/12/EEC.

Regulation 2(1) contains new definitions of ‘gas oil’ and ‘heavy fuel oil’.

Regulation 3 stipulates that these Regulations do not apply to heavy fuel oil or gas oil intended for –

- The purposes of research and testing;
- Processing prior to final combustion; or
- Processing in the refining industry.

Regulation 4 prohibits the use of any heavy fuel oil with a sulphur content exceeding 1 per cent by mass, subject to some exceptions.

Regulation 5 prohibits the use of gas oil with a sulphur content exceeding 0.1 per cent by mass.

Regulation 6 requires the Scottish Ministers to take all necessary measures to ensure that the periodic sampling of heavy fuel oil and gas oil is carried out to check that the use of those fuels complies with, respectively regulations 4(1) and 5. That sampling is to be carried out with sufficient frequency and quantity and must be analysed without undue delay.

Designation of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2014

These regulations designates the following revised vulnerable zones in accordance with Directive 91/676/EEC on the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates – Lower Nithsdale, Lothian and Borders, Strathmore and Fife, Moray, Aberdeenshire, Banff and Buchan. This Regulation will come into force on 3 February 2015.

Sea Fishing (Points for Masters of Fishing Boats) Regulations 2014

Council Regulation (EC) 1224/2009 establishes a Community control system for the allocation of points to the UK masters of fishing boats who have committed serious infringements of EU fisheries law. Provision is also made for the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) to set up a register of UK masters with details of the points that have been allocated to them.

Prohibition of Keeping or Release of Live Fish (Specified Species) (England) (Amendment) Order 2014

Article 2(1) prohibits the keeping or release in England, without a licence issued under the Import of Live Fish (England and Wales) Act 1980, of any species of live non-native fish belonging to the taxonomic orders listed in the table in Part 1 of the Schedule.

These Regulations do not apply where a person holds a permit for the introduction of those fish under Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture or has been served with a notice permitting movement in relation to those fish under the Alien and Locally Absent Species in Aquaculture (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The prohibition in Article 2(1) does not apply in relation to fish listed in the table in Part 2 of the Schedule (Article 2(2)).

It is an offence under section 3 of the Act for any person to keep or release any of the species of fish listed in Part 1 of the Schedule to this Order without a valid licence. Section 3 also makes it an offence to contravene the terms of a licence. A person who breaches the offences in section 3 is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

Scottish Landfill Tax (Prescribed Landfill Site Activities) Order 2014

This Order prescribes landfill site activities for the purposes of section 6 of the Landfill Tax (Scotland) Act 2014. The effect of this is that the prescribed activities will be treated as disposals and will be subject to Scottish landfill tax.

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Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

These Regulations amend the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013.

They transpose Article 14(5) to (9) of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency and otherwise amend the principal regulations.

Regulation 8 inserts a new activity into Part C of Section 1.1 of Schedule 1 to the principle Regulations, namely burning any fuel or fuels in a combination of boilers, furnaces, turbines or compression ignition engines on the same site which, when added together, have a net rated thermal input exceeding 20 megawatts but less than a rated thermal input of 50 megawatts.

These regulations also make miscellaneous amendments to the principal Regulations to correct minor errors.

Clean Air (Miscellaneous Provisions) (England) Regulations 2014

These Regulations consolidate six sets of regulations concerning clean air, made under enabling powers which were repealed and re-enacted as part of the Clean Air Act 1993

Section 1 of the Act, as applied by section 44 of that Act, makes it an offence to emit dark smoke (as defined) from the chimney of a vessel, but under subsection (3) of that section the Secretary of State may prescribe in regulations that section 1 does not apply to emissions of smoke lasting for not longer than such periods as may be prescribed. Regulation 2 and Schedule 1 contain the prescribed classes of emissions and permitted periods of time.

Section 6(1) of the Act requires that new non-domestic furnaces must be provided with plant approved by the local authority for arresting grit and dust.

Section 7(1) permits the Secretary of State by regulations to provide that furnaces of any class prescribed in the regulations, while used for a prescribed purpose, be exempted from the effect of section 6(1). Regulation 3 and Schedule 2 contain the prescribed classes of furnace and purposes.

Section 14(2) of the Act requires that a furnace in a building must not be used for certain purposes unless the height of the chimney serving the furnace has been approved by the local authority or the Secretary of State under section 15 of the Act.

Section 36 of the Act empowers a local authority by notice to require the occupier of any premises (but not private dwellings) to provide information concerning the emission of pollutants and other substances into the air from the premises.

Section 36(6) of the Act empowers the Secretary of State to prescribe in regulations certain premises used in the public service of the Crown to which section 36 is not to apply. Regulation 10 and Schedule 3 contain the Crown premises that are prescribed.

Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution) (Limits) Regulations 2014

These Regulations specify the zone beyond the territorial sea around the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man in which the United Kingdom's jurisdiction is exercisable in order to protect and preserve the marine environment. They give effect to Parts V and XII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which provide for coastal States to have jurisdiction over an exclusive economic zone for that purpose.

The Exclusive Economic Zone Order 2013 declared the United Kingdom's exclusive economic zone and the areas it comprises were defined in Schedule A to that Order. The areas specified in Schedule 1 to these Regulations are the areas comprising the United Kingdom's exclusive economic zone.

Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) and Motor Fuel (Composition and Content) (Amendment) Regulations 2014

These Regulations implement Directive 2012/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 which amends Council Directive 1999/32/EC as regards the sulphur content of marine fuels.

Regulation 2 amends the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Regulations 2008 principal changes made to the 2008 Regulations are:

- A reduction in the maximum sulphur content of fuel used in a sulphur oxide emission control area from 1.50 per cent to 1.0 per cent by mass, reducing to 0.10 per cent from 1 January 2015, and
- A reduction in the maximum sulphur content of fuel not intended to be used in a sulphur oxide emission control area from 4.5 per cent to 3.5 per cent by mass from 1 January 2015, and reducing to 0.50 per cent from 1 January 2020.

Regulation 3 amends the Motor Fuel (Composition and Content) Regulations 1999 to reflect the revised methods to be used for determining the sulphur content of fuels required by the Directive and amending the definitions of marine diesel oil, marine gas oil, and marine fuel to accord with the Directive.

Environmental Regulation (Liability Where Activity Carried Out by Arrangement with Another) (Scotland) Order 2014

This Order specifies activities for the purposes of section 39 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014.

Section 39 of the 2014 Act provides that where (in the course of carrying on a regulated activity) a person ('A') commits a relevant offence while carrying on that activity for another person ('B'), and B manages or controls the carrying on of the regulated activity, B also commits the relevant offence and

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is liable to be proceeded against. The Schedule to this Order specifies the regulated activities to which that section applies.

The relevant offences for the purposes of section 39 of the 2014 Act are specified in the Environmental Regulation (Relevant Offences) Scotland Order 2014.

Conservation of Salmon (Annual Close Time and Catch and Release) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2014

These Regulations amend the Conservation of Salmon (Annual Close Time and Catch and Release) (Scotland) Regulations, SSI 2014/327 to correct the entry for the Urr Salmon Fishery District (numbered 5), in column 3, for '[31 October] [29 November]' to instead read '30 November'.

Plant Health (Scotland) Amendment Order 2015

Measures aiming to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful plant pests and diseases will come into force in Scotland on 26 February 2015. The changes have been made following the implementation of several EU directives regarding plant health.

Amendments have been made to the Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005 as a result which transposes and implements a number of EU regulations after the Commission Implementing Directives 2014/78/EU and 2014/83/EU modified the Plant Health Directive. These changes relate to:

- The new EU protected zone requirements for Sweet Chestnut Blight, Plane Wilt and Oak Processionary moths.
- Measures in respect of citrus fruits originating in South Africa.
- Provision emergency measures to prevent the introduction, and spread of, the Chestnut Gall Wasp.

INFORMATION

Possible UK Fines for Not Meeting EU Recycling Targets

EU fines of over £500,000 a day could be imposed on the UK if household recycling rates in England do not hit the 50% target by 2020. Recycling rates are measured by weight, but with consumers reading more online, rather on paper, and a decline in the weight of food packaging used, the recycling rate will actually fall. A spokesman for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs said England remains committed to the 2020 target.

Petrol Leak Leads to £30,000 Fuel Company Fine

A Hertfordshire fuel distributor has been fined £30,000 after a petrol leak was found to have resulted from insufficiently tested pipework. British Pipeline Agency Ltd (BPA) pleaded guilty at Warwick Crown Court following the incident, which caused 35,000 litres of unleaded petrol to escape from an underground section.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**NEW LEGISLATION*****Weights and Measures (Food) (Amendment) Regulations 2014***

These Regulations make the necessary adjustments to remove provisions of national weights and measures law that overlap or conflict with Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 (The Food Information for Consumers Regulations (FIC)). These Regulations enable the enforcement of certain provisions of the FIC Regulation, to the extent that the provisions relate to net quantity.

The national provisions are amended to remove from their scope items falling within the definition of 'prepacked food' in Art 2(2)(e) of the FIC Regulation. Due to differences between the definition of 'pre-packed' under national legislation (s 94(1) of the Weights and Measures Act 1985), and the definition of 'prepacked food' under the FIC Regulation, the national legislation must, on the whole, be maintained, in order to regulate the residual categories that are caught by the national legislation but are not within the scope of the FIC Regulation. Those categories are items that are a) made up for direct sale (within the meaning of the FIC Regulation) by way of retail and/or b) made up in advance ready for retail sale in an open container. Items caught by b) include items that are packaged in the form in which they will be presented for retail sale (where that is in an open container), without further processing or labelling. Both of these categories are captured by the definition of 'pre-packed' but do not fall within the scope of 'prepacked food' under the FIC Regulation. Consequential amendments have been made to clarify what is meant by 'not pre-packed', which in practice now includes only foods sold loose, and 'otherwise made up in a container for sale', which in practice now includes only foods that are made up in a container for wholesale that do not otherwise fall within the scope of the FIC Regulation or within the scope of limb b) of the definition of 'pre-packed' referred to above.

Regulations 3 and 4 and 6 to 10 amend certain provisions of the Weights and Measures Act 1985 to enable the offence and enforcement provisions of that Act to apply, where relevant, to products regulated by the FIC Regulation.

Regulation 5 inserts a new offence into the Weights and Measures Act 1985 for non-compliance with certain requirements of the FIC Regulation. Those requirements are the provisions of Article 8 (where applicable) and Chapter V, in each case to the extent that they relate to net quantity, and Article 9(1)(e). Article 8 sets out responsibilities of food business operators. Chapter V sets out mandatory requirements where food information is provided on a voluntary basis. Article 9(1)(e) provides for the net quantity requirement, which must be applied in accordance with the relevant provisions of Articles 10 to 35, which includes Article 23 (net quantity) and by reference Annex IX (technical rules relating to net quantity).

Regulation 12 removes products subject to the FIC Regulation from the scope of paragraphs 2 to 4 of Schedule 7.

Regulations 15 and 16 amend the Weights and Measures Act 1963 (Cheese, Fish, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Meat and Poultry) Order 1984 to exclude

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

products that are within the scope of prepacked food as defined in the FIC Regulation and to clarify which products remain within the scope of that Order.

Regulation 18 amends the Weights and Measures (Quantity Marking and Abbreviations of Units) Regulations 1987 to clarify that Part II of those Regulations does not apply to products that are within the scope of the FIC Regulation.

Regulations 21 to 32 amend provisions of the Weights and Measures (Miscellaneous Foods) Order 1988 to exclude products that are within the scope of prepacked food as defined in the FIC Regulation and to clarify which products remain within the scope of that Order.

Regulation 34 substitutes Article 6 of the Weights and Measures (Intoxicating Liquor) Order 1988, to exclude intoxicating liquor and other liquids specified in column 1 of Schedule 1 to that Order that are within the scope of prepacked food as defined in the FIC Regulation and to clarify which products remain within the scope of that Order.

Regulations 37 and 38 amend regulation 3 to revoke exemptions from the Weights and Measures (Packaged Goods) Regulations 2006 for small quantities of specific products listed in Schedule 6, other than in relation to sugar, a specific exemption for which is provided in Article 2(2) of Council Directive 2001/111/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to certain sugars intended for human consumption; this can be maintained in accordance with Article 11 of the FIC Regulation. Regulation 37 also revokes exemptions in relation to fruits and vegetables listed in Annex I to Council Regulation 2200/96 and frozen poultry meat. These exemptions are no longer compatible with EU law.

Regulation 37 also provides for a new regulation 3(6), which limits the application of the labelling requirements (as defined) under the Weights and Measures (Packaged Goods) Regulations 2006 to those packages, which are marked with the e-mark. This recognises that for e-marked packages, the more specific EU rules on weights and measures under Directive 76/211/EEC will continue to apply, in accordance with Article 11 of the FIC Regulation. For pre-packed food that is not e-marked, the provisions of the FIC Regulation will apply and therefore those items are excluded from the quantity labelling requirements of the Weights and Measures (Packaged Goods) Regulations 2006 (other than in relation to Regulation 8(1) of the Weights and Measures (Packaged Goods) Regulations 2006 to the extent that trade practice provides that liquid products may be marked with nominal quantity by weight and that packages containing other products may be marked with nominal quantity by volume; this can continue to be applied to pre-packed food that is not e-marked, in accordance with Article 42 of the FIC Regulation).

NEW EU LEGISLATION***COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/113 of 31 October 2014 amending Annex III to Directive 2014/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards the flow-rate range of water meters***

This delegated Directive amends Annex MI 001 of 2014/32 to make the ratio $Q3/Q1 \geq 40$. This value was previously 10.

FAIR TRADING**NEW LEGISLATION*****Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations 2014***

These Regulations implement Articles 9(1) and (3), 10 and 11 of Directive 2012/27/EU amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC.

Regulation 3 imposes a duty on heat suppliers, in relation to the operation of communal heating or a district heat network, to notify the Secretary of State or in relation to a Scottish network the Scottish Ministers about the operation of such heating or networks.

Regulation 4 imposes a duty on heat suppliers to ensure meters are installed in specified circumstances. Schedule 1 sets out how cost effectiveness and technical feasibility are to be determined.

Regulation 5 sets out requirements in relation to meters installed in accordance with these Regulations.

Regulation 6 imposes a duty on heat suppliers to ensure individual heat cost allocators, thermostatic radiator valves and a hot water meter are installed in specified circumstances.

Regulation 7 imposes a duty on heat suppliers to install meters when an existing meter is replaced, a new connection is made in a new building or a building undergoes a major renovation.

Regulation 8 imposes on-going requirements in relation to meters and heat cost allocators installed in accordance with these Regulations.

Regulation 9 stipulates that where meters or heat cost allocators to which these Regulations apply are installed, bills and billing information for heat, cooling or hot water provided to final customers must comply with the requirements set out in the regulation and Schedule 2.

Regulation 15 requires the Secretary of State to review the operation and effect of these Regulations and publish a report within five years of them coming into force.

FAIR TRADING

The Fuel Poverty (England) Regulations 2014

These Regulations set out an objective for addressing the situation of persons in England who live in fuel poverty, pursuant to the requirements of section 1A of the Warm Homes and Energy

Conservation Act 2000, section 1(1) of that Act sets out when a person is to be regarded as living in fuel poverty.

Regulation 2 sets out the objective and the target date for achieving it.

INFORMATION

Trading Standards News: 23 December 2014

A man caught selling illegal tobacco by the Manchester City Council trading standards officers has been fined £1,000 and ordered to pay £845 costs. Mumtaz Jilani, trading as Jilani's Newsagent on Wilmslow Road, pleaded guilty to selling cigarettes without a health-warning label.

The trading standards officers visited the shop in May 2014 and found 1,800 cigarettes, 1.65kg of rolling tobacco and 33 packets of snuff behind the shop's counter. As the cigarettes and tobacco were not marked with any health warnings, they could not be legally sold in the UK.

Price Cap Rules to Come into Force for Payday Loans in January 2015

The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) is going to implement its proposals to introduce price cap rules for payday lenders following consultation and consideration of the responses to that consultation. The new rules will mean, among other things, that from 2 January 2015, no borrower will ever pay back more than twice what they borrowed and someone taking out a loan for 30 days and repaying on time will not pay more than £24 in fees and charges per £100 borrowed.

LICENSING

NEW LEGISLATION

Dogs (Licensing and Identification) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

The Dogs (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 introduced compulsory microchipping for licensed dogs. This followed an assessment by the Department for Agriculture and Rural Development on whether there was a future need for dual-identification systems (microchipping and color tags) post-April 2012.

Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014

A person wishing to breed dogs must obtain a licence from their local authority under these Regulations – this requirement replaces the requirement to obtain a licence under the Breeding of Dogs Act 1973 in Wales.

AGRICULTURE

NEW LEGISLATION

Plant Health (Fees) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014

The Plant Health (Fees) (England) Regulations 2014, are amended to clarify that fees apply in relation to plant health checks which are carried out on consignments (or parts of consignments) outside daytime working hours.

- Citrus from Tunisia and Uruguay have increased (from 25% to 75% and 15% to 75% respectively) with matching increases in fees.
- Fruit of mangifera from Brazil are no longer eligible for reduced rate fees and is hereby removed from SI 2014/601, Schedule 2.
- Inspection rates for the following have decreased with matching decreases in fees: Rosa from Zambia (25% to 15%), citrus from Mexico and Peru (15% to 10%), prunus from Turkey and the USA (15% to 10%), Psidium from Brazil (100% to 75%) and pyrus from Chile (25% to 15%).
- Fruit of capsicum from Morocco are eligible for a reduced fee corresponding to its inspection rate of 10%.

Seeds (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014

These Regulations amend a number of different regulations relating to seeds.

Regulation 2 amends the Seeds (Registration, Licensing and Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009. The amendment replaces the existing definition of 'the Seed Marketing Directives' to provide a mechanism to allow changes to relevant Council Directives, pertaining to seed marketing, to take effect in Northern Ireland law without the need for further legislative or regulatory provision.

Regulations 4(a), 9(a), 15(a), 19(a) and 23(a) amend respectively the Fodder Plant Seeds Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009, the Oil and Fibre Plant Seeds Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009. The Vegetable Seeds Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 (SR 2009/387), the Beet Seeds Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 and the Cereal Seeds Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009. These amend the existing definition of 'another member State' to include Switzerland.

Regulations 4(b), (c) and (f), 9(b), (c) and (g), 15(b), 19(b), (c) and (d) and 23(b), (c) and (d) amend respectively the Fodder Regulations, the Oil and Fibre Regulations, the Vegetable Regulations, the Beet Regulations and the Cereal Regulations. These amendments provide a mechanism to allow changes to relevant Council Directives to take effect in Northern Ireland law without the need for further legislative or regulatory provision.

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Regulations 4(d) and (g), 7, 9(d) and (f), 13, 15(c) and (e), 17, 19(e) and (g), 21, 23 (e) and (g) and 27 amend respectively the Fodder Regulations, the Oil and Fibre Regulations, the Vegetable Regulations, the Beet Regulations and the Cereal Regulations.

Regulations 4(e), 9(e), 15(d) and 23(f) amend respectively the Fodder Regulations, the Oil and Fibre Regulations, the Vegetable Regulations and the Cereal Regulations. These amendments omit Croatia from the definition of 'equivalent third country' as it is now a member of the European Union.

Regulations 6, 10, 16, 20 and 25 amend respectively the Fodder Regulations, the Oil and Fibre Regulations, the Vegetable Regulations, the Beet Regulations and the Cereal Regulations. These amendments clarify the existing provisions ensuring that seed certified by the Department can be marketed in Northern Ireland.

Regulations 11 and 12 amend the Oil and Fibre Regulations to correct minor errors in the original drafting.

Regulation 19(f) amends the Beet Regulations. It replaces the existing definition of 'equivalent third country' to include all countries listed in the 'Third Country Equivalence Decision', as defined in the Beet Regulations, and to regularise the drafting with similar provisions in other seeds legislation.

Regulations 24, 26 and Schedule 1 to the Regulations amend the Cereal Regulations. These amendments implement the derogation from Council Directive 66/402/EEC on the marketing of cereal seed, granted by the European Commission, in decision 74/269/EEC. They implement a regime to control, with a view to eradicating, wild oat in the area of cereal production.

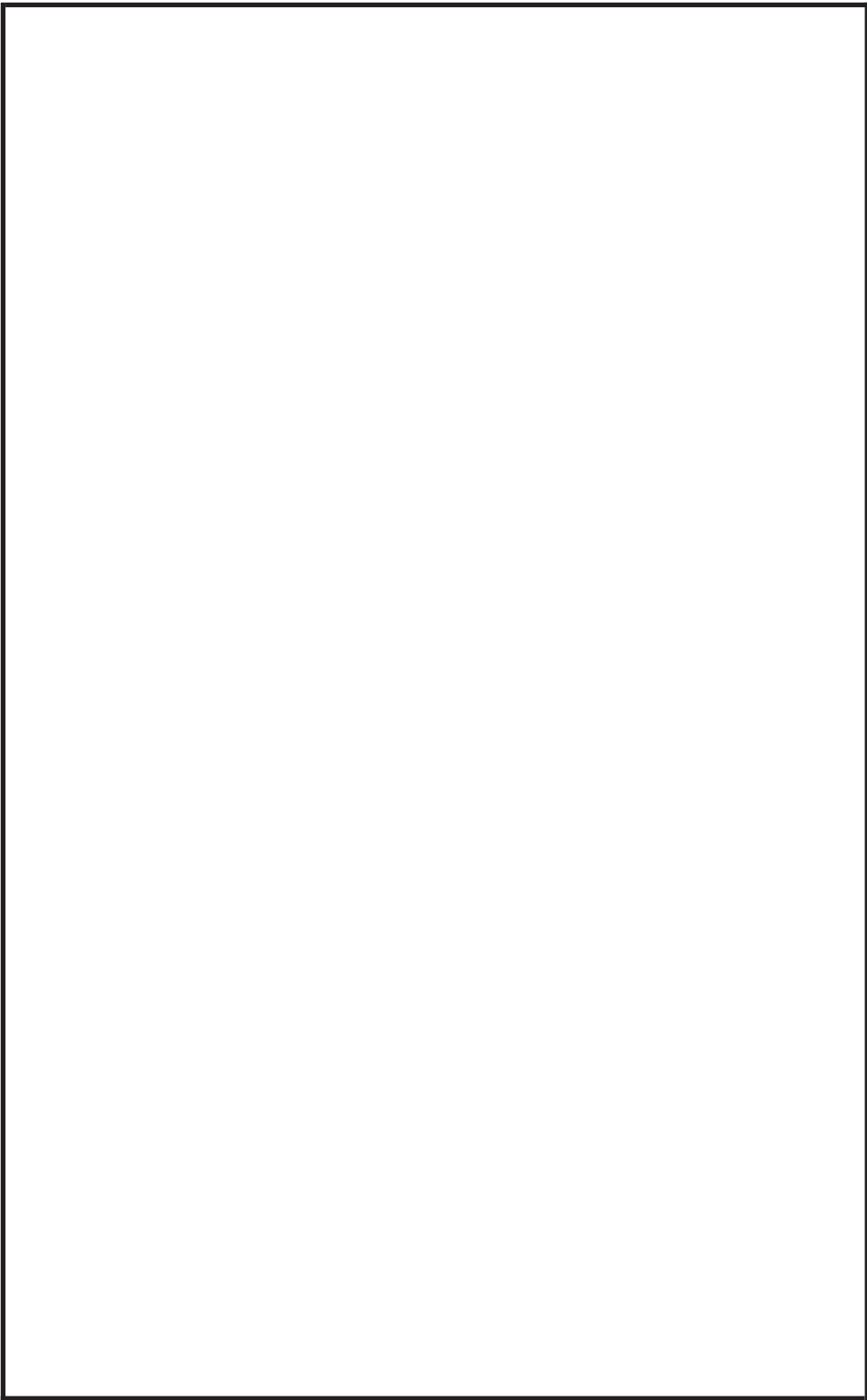
Non-Commercial Movement of Pet Animals (Amendment) Order 2014

This instrument amends the Non-Commercial Movement of Pet Animals Order 2011 to update the enforcement provisions and import requirements for pet animals entering Great Britain as a result of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals and repealing Regulation (EC) No 998

This instrument also makes consequential amendments to the Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1974 and other trade-related animal health Regulations.







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