



Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023

2023 CHAPTER 28

Powers relating to retained EU law and assimilated law

11 Power to restate retained EU law

- (1) A relevant national authority may by regulations restate, to any extent, any secondary retained EU law.
- (2) In this Act “secondary retained EU law” means—
 - (a) any retained EU law that is not primary legislation;
 - (b) any retained EU law that is primary legislation the text of which was inserted by subordinate legislation.
- (3) A restatement is not retained EU law.
- (4) Any effect which is produced in relation to the thing being restated by virtue of the retained EU law mentioned in [subsection \(5\)](#) does not apply in relation to the restatement.
- (5) The retained EU law referred to in [subsection \(4\)](#) is—
 - (a) the principle of the supremacy of EU law,
 - (b) retained general principles of EU law, and
 - (c) anything which is retained EU law by virtue of section 4 or 6(3) or (6) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.
- (6) But a restatement may, if the relevant authority considers it appropriate, itself produce an effect that is equivalent to an effect referred to in [subsection \(4\)](#).
- (7) No regulations may be made under [this section](#) after the end of 2023.
- (8) In [this section](#)—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

“restatement”: references to restatement, in relation to anything which is retained EU law by virtue of section 4 or 6(3) or (6) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, include codification;

“retained general principles of EU law” has the meaning given by section 6(7) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.