HOUSE OF LORDS

Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee

6th Report of Session 2024–25

Drawn to the special attention of the House:

Draft Environmental Protection (Single-use Vapes) (England) Regulations 2024

Draft Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024

Includes information paragraphs on:

Draft Aviation Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2024

Draft Human Medicines (Amendment) (Modular Manufacture and Point of Care) Regulations 2024

Draft Medical Devices (Post-market Surveillance Requirements) (Amendment) (Great Britain) Regulations 2024

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Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee

The Committee's terms of reference, as agreed on 29 July 2024, are set out on the website but are, in summary:

To report on draft instruments and memoranda laid before Parliament under section 23(1) of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and sections 12 and 14 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023.

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

Lord De Mauley
Baroness Harris of Richmond
Lord Hunt of Wirral (Chair)
Baroness Lea of Lymm
Lord Powell of Bayswater
Baroness Randerson
Baroness Ritchie of Downpatrick
Lord Rowlands
Lord Russell of Liverpool
Lord Thomas of Cwmgiedd
Lord Watson of Wyre Forest

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 Jen Mills (Clerk), India Kearsley (Adviser), Philipp Mende (Adviser), Chris Smith (Adviser) and Clayton Gurney (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.

Sixth Report

INSTRUMENTS DRAWN TO THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE

Draft Environmental Protection (Single-use Vapes) (England) Regulations 2024

Date laid: 23 October 2024

Parliamentary procedure: affirmative

These draft Regulations propose a ban on single-use vapes from 1 June 2025. The legislation is being brought forward on environmental grounds but there is also a public health aspect, as single-use vapes are considered to have played a significant role in the rise of youth vaping. We received a submission from Green Alliance which, whilst supportive of the ban, raised questions about its implementation timeline and enforcement.

The draft Regulations are drawn to the special attention of the House on the ground that they are politically or legally important and give rise to issues of public policy likely to be of interest to the House.

What this instrument does

1. These draft Regulations propose a definition of single-use or disposable vapes and would make it illegal for people to supply such vapes. The ban would take effect from 1 June 2025 to give businesses sufficient time to prepare and run down stocks.

2. The draft Regulations define a single-use vape as follows:

   - a vape that is not designed or intended to be re-used;
   - for a vape to be considered re-usable it must be both rechargeable and refillable;
   - a vape is not considered rechargeable if it is designed to contain a battery that cannot be recharged or if it has a coil[1] that cannot be easily replaced; and
   - a vape is considered refillable if it has a single-use container that can be purchased separately and replaced, for example through pre-filled pods, or the container can be refilled.

3. To support enforcement of the ban, the instrument proposes new offences, starting with stop notices, fixed penalty fines or compliance notices, or enforcement undertakings. Failure to comply with enforcement undertakings could lead to criminal proceedings being brought against an individual.

4. **We note that while this instrument applies in England only, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) says**

1 The coil in a vape takes the power from the vape battery and turns it into heat, which is then used to turn liquid into vapour.

that the Scottish and Welsh Governments and the Northern Ireland Executive have confirmed that they will also ban single-use vapes.

Policy rationale

5. The Department states that the aim of the ban is to reduce the number of vapes being disposed of incorrectly. According to Defra, the use of single-use vapes has increased substantially in recent years. It is estimated that over 360 million single-use vapes were placed on the market in the UK in 2023 and that over five million single-use vapes are either littered or thrown away in general waste every week in the UK.

6. Defra says that there is growing concern about the environmental impacts, as single-use vapes: are an inefficient use of critical resources, such as lithium and copper; are difficult to recycle; and frequently end up as polluting litter or in residual waste where they can cause fires.[2] The Department explains that the ban is part of the Government's commitment to reducing waste through developing a circular economy in which there is a shift from single-use items to alternative reusable items and disposal as a last resort. According to Defra, this ban aligns with others on single-use plastic items that have been introduced over the last few years, such as the ban on microbeads in personal care products and restrictions on single-use plastic straws and plastic stemmed cotton buds.

7. We asked how easy it would be for manufacturers to circumvent the ban, for example by using basic refillable and reusable vapes which can be sold at a price cheap enough for users to treat them as disposable, and whether the Department would monitor market developments. Defra responded:

> "Any vapes sold will have to meet the definition outlined in the legislation; this means they must be rechargeable, refillable, and have a coil that can be replaced (either separately or as part of a pod). Refill pods and replaceable coils must all be separately available and should be able to be replaced by the average user.
>
> Currently, to supply nicotine-containing vapes (and refill containers) on the UK market, businesses must first notify their products to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). We will work closely with MHRA to understand the type of products that are being notified to ensure that we are aware of any market developments.
>
> As part of our legislation a post implementation review will be undertaken, three years after the implementation of the ban.
>
> Alongside this we will work to communicate the ban effectively to retailers, including the rationale behind the ban to discourage businesses from supplying these types of products."

Public health implications

8. While the Impact Assessment that has been provided alongside the instrument considers the public health impact of vaping and of the proposed

2 Defra, *Analysis of the market for vapes: exploring the environmental impacts of single-use vapes - EV0157*, EV0157 : https://sciencesearch.defra.gov.uk/ProjectDetails?ProjectId=21447 [accessed 6 November 2024].

ban, the Explanatory Memorandum (EM) to the draft Regulations does not cover this aspect. Asked about this, Defra explained:

> "The legislation that we are introducing uses powers under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the legislation is being brought forward on environmental grounds. Therefore, the focus of the EM addresses the environmental protection elements as opposed to public health issues.
>
> However, the ban on single use vapes received strong support as a way of reducing numbers of youth vaping and addressing public health concerns related to this issue. Single use vapes are playing a significant role in the rise of youth vaping, with 54% of current vapers aged 11- to 17-years old in Great Britain using them, increasing from 7.7% in 2021. During the Smoke-free Generation consultation held in October 2023, 69% of respondents were in support of a single use vape ban to help address this rising issue."

9. Asked about the Government's plans to address wider concerns about vaping, including that young people and children in particular are being targeted through certain flavours and brightly coloured vapes and packaging, Defra responded:

> "The Department of Health and Social Care's Tobacco and Vapes Bill will be the biggest public health intervention in a generation–creating the first smoke-free generation, gradually ending the sale of tobacco products across the country and banning vapes from being deliberately promoted and advertised to children.
>
> The Bill will crack down on youth vaping by banning vapes from being deliberately branded and advertised to children. We will do this by taking regulation-making powers to restrict flavours, regulating vape displays and packaging of all types of vapes, as well as other nicotine products.
>
> These measures, along with others in the Bill, will help stop the next generation from becoming hooked on nicotine."

Issues raised in an external submission

10. We received a submission from Green Alliance which, whilst "strongly" supporting the principle of the proposed ban, questioned its implementation period in the context of a "doubling of disposable vapes usage in the space of just a year" and asked whether the ban could be brought forward. Defra responded:

> "The coming into force date is specified in the published regulations and cannot be expedited at this point. While it is important to bring in this ban as quickly as possible the June 2025 date allows alignment between all UK nations meaning that clear guidance can be put in place for retailers and regulators, as well as removing any risks relating to internal market challenges.
>
> Our international obligations also mean that we need to provide an implementation period to allow businesses to prepare for the changes and sell through their existing stock. Ensuring that there is a 6 month period between the making of the regulations and their coming into force

> allows us to not only meet these obligations but provides an opportunity to provide strong communications to businesses about the changes."

11. We are reassured by Defra's explanation of the timetable for the ban, in particular, that the time until June 2025 will be used to align arrangements across the UK and to put clear guidance and communications in place for retailers and regulators.

12. Green Alliance also questioned whether there was sufficient funding to enable effective enforcement by local trading standards officers and whether a hotline for traders to report transgressions had been considered to help boost compliance outcomes. The Department replied:

> "We are discussing with Trading Standards and other enforcing agencies how we can best support them to enforce underage and illicit tobacco and vapes sales. This includes considering how best to ensure that intelligence around illicit activity can be monitored and shared."

13. We have published the submission and Defra's response in full on our website.[3]

Draft Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024

Date laid: 23 October 2024

Parliamentary procedure: affirmative

The purpose of these draft Regulations is to introduce the Extended Producer Responsibility for packaging scheme under which the costs of managing household packaging waste are shifted from taxpayers and local authorities to UK businesses which use and supply the packaging, in line with the 'polluter pays' principle. Such a scheme was first consulted on in 2019 but its launch was postponed in July 2023. The aim is to reduce the impact of packaging on the environment and encourage businesses to use less packaging and packaging that is easier to recycle or reuse, thereby supporting the move to a circular economy. We received submissions from Green Alliance and Wildlife and Countryside Link which, whilst supportive of the scheme, raised a number of questions about its operation and enforcement.

The draft Regulations are drawn to the special attention of the House on the ground that they are politically or legally important and give rise to issues of public policy likely to be of interest to the House.

14. These draft Regulations propose the introduction of the Extended Producer Responsibility for packaging (pEPR) scheme ("the scheme") under which UK businesses (referred to as "producers") will have to pay the costs of dealing with household packaging waste and provide information about its disposal. The scheme will shift the costs of managing the packaging waste from taxpayers and local authorities to UK businesses which use and supply the packaging, in line with the 'polluter pays' principle.

3 SLSC, 'Scrutiny evidence': https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/255/secondary-legislation-scrutiny-committee/publications/8/scrutiny-evidence/ [accessed 6 November 2024].

15. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) estimates the total cost of the scheme for producers to be £11.1 billion over a ten-year period. Such a scheme was first consulted on in 2019[4] but its introduction was postponed in 2023 for economic reasons.[5] The scheme will operate UK wide and will be regulated and enforced by the Environment Agency in England, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales. Defra says that where the draft Regulations impact on devolved matters, consent has been obtained from the Scottish and Welsh Governments and the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs.

Policy rationale

16. The Department explains that a system of packaging producer responsibility has been in place in the UK since 1997, and that under the current arrangements, businesses report on the packaging they put on the market and are required to meet a share of the annual UK target for recycling packaging waste. Defra says that while this system contributed to the UK packaging waste recycling rate increasing from 25% in the late 1990s to 64.9% in 2023, it did not incentivise producers to use less packaging or packaging which is easily recycled. Nor did the scheme recover all costs associated with the management of packaging waste. The new scheme seeks to reduce the impact of packaging on the environment and encourage businesses to use less packaging and packaging that is easier to recycle or reuse, thereby supporting the move to a circular economy in which there is a shift from single-use items to alternative reusable items and disposal as a last resort.

How the scheme will operate

17. Under the scheme, businesses will be responsible for the environmental impact of the materials and products they place on the market and for the costs of managing household packaging. Obligations in relation to a single item of packaging will fall to a single producer, typically the business that makes the packaging available for the first time on the UK market. Producers will pay disposal fees and payments will be made to local authorities from the 2025/26 financial year onwards.

18. The scheme will also require businesses to ensure that a proportion of the packaging they supply is recycled from 2025 onwards and to provide evidence of this recycling. The scheme will cover all packaging material, categorised into different material groups, such as steel, aluminium, paper and card, glass, plastic and wood. The scheme will retain the recycling targets that have been set under the current system for each packaging material for each calendar year until 2030. These targets aim to achieve an overall UK packaging recycling rate of 75% by 2030.

19. Large producers with an annual turnover of more than £2 million and supplying more than 50 tonnes of packaging will be required to: report their packaging data annually; pay disposal cost fees for any household packaging they supply; and meet recycling obligations on all the packaging they supply.

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4 Defra, *Consultation on reforming the UK packaging producer responsibility system* (18 February 2019): https://consult.defra.gov.uk/extended-producer-responsibility/consultation-on-reforming-the-uk-packaging-produce/ [accessed 6 November 2024].

5 Defra, Press Release: *Update on packaging reforms to help drive down inflation* on 25 July 2023: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/update-on-packaging-reforms-to-help-drive-down-inflation [accessed 6 November 2024].

The fees will be based on the costs incurred by local authorities in collecting and managing the packaging waste. The amount of fee each producer pays will depend on factors such as how much packaging they supply, the type of materials they supply and if the packaging is recyclable or not. Producers which do not meet the large producer thresholds but have an annual turnover of more than £1 million and supply more than 25 tonnes of packaging will not have to pay disposal cost fees but will still have to report their total tonnes of packaging supplied annually. This is to obtain a more complete picture of the packaging placed on the UK market.

20. A Scheme Administrator will be appointed jointly by Defra and the devolved Governments. Amongst other responsibilities, it will assess local authorities' costs of managing household packaging waste, calculate producers' disposal cost fees and make the payments to local authorities. From 2026, the disposal cost fees for large producers may be reduced where a producer's packaging is more environmentally sustainable, for example where the producer can demonstrate that they have collected and recycled packaging waste that is not usually collected by local authorities for recycling. The Scheme Administrator will also have a wider role in incentivising the use of more environmentally sustainable packaging, the prevention of and reduction in packaging waste and the re-use of packaging.

Issues raised in external submissions

21. We received submissions from Green Alliance and Wildlife and Countryside Link which, whilst "strongly supportive" of the scheme, raised a number of questions about its practical operation. Green Alliance asked, for example, how the scheme would deliver a reduction in packaging waste and an increase in reuse of packaging without quantifiable targets. The Department responded that the instrument:

> "[…] provides a broad remit for the Scheme Administrator to modulate producer fees to account for a range of factors beyond the recyclability of the packaging, including reuse and reduction. This provides a flexible policy lever to drive the desired environmental outcomes in Schedule 7, 2. (c), (e) & (f).
>
> As pEPR producer fees are charged according to the weight of packaging a producer supplies, this incentivises obligated businesses to reduce the amount of packaging they use as a means to lower their fees.
>
> Under the regulations the use of reusable packaging is also incentivised through two other mechanisms. Through the scheme producers will only be required to report and pay disposal cost fees for household packaging the first time it is placed on the market. Additionally, at the end of life reusable/refillable household packaging can be offset against household disposal cost fees if it is collected from consumers and sent for recycling by the producer."

22. Green Alliance also questioned whether sufficient resources would be made available to monitor and enforce the scheme. The Department replied:

> "As is currently the case, the monitoring and enforcement activity for producer responsibility regime by the regulators will be funded by the associated charges in the Regulations, for example for registration and accreditation. The charges operate on a cost-recovery basis. Charges in

> the Regulations have been increased from the 2007 Regulations [which underpin the current system and fees] to reflect the new duties placed on the regulators and the increased level of monitoring and audit activities."

23. The submission by Wildlife and Countryside Link asked what evidence would be required from producers to prove that any packaging waste they had collected had been recycled in order to justify a reduction in their disposal cost fee from 2026. Defra replied:

> "In relation to the requirement for producers to evidence that relevant packaging waste has been recycled (Regulation 34(3)), the Environment Agency would not usually stipulate specific documents but would provide examples and principles acknowledging every producer is different therefore may have access to different evidence. A producer could obtain written confirmation from their reprocessor outlining what % of the materials that were collected and sent for recycling was actually recycled; this would need to outline the reprocessor's method of determining this value and we could expect the producer to have a documented process in place for validating this data."

24. We have published the submissions and Defra's response to the issues raised in full on our website.[6]

6 SLSC, 'Scrutiny evidence': https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/255/secondary-legislation-scrutiny-committee/publications/8/scrutiny-evidence/.

INSTRUMENTS OF INTEREST

Draft Aviation Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2024

25. These draft Regulations propose amendments to bring UK aviation safety legislation into alignment with certain International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs), as well as to make corrections. The Regulations would allow commercial air transport operators to use more advanced and efficient fuel planning schemes, aimed at saving fuel and reducing carbon emissions. They would also permit the use of new technology and operational procedures to support take-off and landing under low visibility (all weather operations), to improve safety and increase the resilience of the UK aviation sector during poor weather. Finally, the Regulations would improve mandatory crew training and checking requirements for air operators. The Department for Transport (DfT) expects uptake of advanced fuel planning schemes to be significant, achieving annual net savings to businesses of £7.6 million.

26. We asked the DfT how long the UK has not been aligned with these specific ICAO SARPs; it responded that this varied between 4-12 years, and that although no risks to safety have arisen from the misalignment, UK operators have been at a competitive disadvantage, particularly with EU member states since the EU implemented these standards in 2022. Where a member of the ICAO does not comply with SARPs, it must file a difference. The DfT told us that the UK currently has differences filed against approximately 9% of SARPs, though the majority of these are due to either alignment being in progress, legacy differences inherited from retained EU regulations, the UK having set higher requirements, or the standards not being applicable to the UK. The Department assured us it meets baseline standards and is prioritising implementation based on UK interests, and that outside of the ICAO SARPs, there are no other international agreements relating to aviation safety that the UK has not fully integrated into domestic law.

27. The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) ran a public consultation on the changes in 2023. The Explanatory Memorandum (EM) notes that the consultation responses were 'generally supportive', and outlines some of the points raised by consultees and considered by the CAA. We regret that the full consultation response was not published until two weeks after the instrument was laid.[7] Although the consultation outcome was summarised in the EM and the response has now been published, **we reiterate that responses to consultations ought to be published alongside the instrument being laid to aid Parliamentary scrutiny, as the Government's own guidance states.**[8]

Draft Human Medicines (Amendment) (Modular Manufacture and Point of Care) Regulations 2024

28. These draft Regulations establish a new regulatory framework for medicines manufactured at the point of care (POC) and via modular manufacturing (MM), which is manufacturing in small, portable units. These medicines

7 UK Civil Aviation Authority, 'All Weather Operations and Fuel/Energy Planning and Management' (5 November 2024): https://consultations.caa.co.uk/airworthiness-policy-team/all-weather-operations-fuel-energy-planning/ [accessed 5 November 2024].

8 Cabinet Office, Guide to Preparing Explanatory Memoranda (EMs) to Statutory Instruments (2024), p 13: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/659fc26b3308d200131fbe32/2024_Guide_to_Preparing_Explanatory_Memoranda_.pdf [accessed 5 November 2024].

typically have a very short shelf-life, may be highly personalised and need to be manufactured close to the patient in hospital or community settings. The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) says that the current regulatory approach, which is designed for centralised factory-based manufacture, needs adapting for the manufacture of these innovative products and that consultation highlighted strong support for a new framework.

29. A 'hub and spoke' model, based on the long-established regulatory approach for the manufacture of blood-derived medicinal products, will name a single control site on the manufacturing licence which will act as the hub for each product. The control site will be subject to routine inspections by the MHRA and will oversee multiple individual manufacturing spoke locations and their activities, ensuring compliance with existing internationally aligned standards for quality, safety and efficacy.

30. According to the MHRA, this new framework tailored for the regulation of products manufactured at the POC will be the first of its kind in the world. Whilst there are currently no POC or MM products on the market, some are at the early stages of clinical trials and the MHRA expects them to become available in "a few years". Initially, only a small number of patients are expected to benefit from these products, but the MHRA estimates annual benefits to manufacturers of £3.3 million per year on average and says that the new framework "offers a route for manufacturing of innovative and ground-breaking therapeutics that will become available". The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) was consulted throughout the development of the framework and did not raise any concerns; it is expected that NICE will appraise POC and MM products in the same way as other medicines.

Draft Medical Devices (Post-Market Surveillance Requirements) (Amendment) (Great Britain) Regulations 2024

31. The instrument proposes stricter post-market surveillance (PMS) requirements for medical devices placed on the market in Great Britain. Medical devices cover a wide range of products such as joint replacement systems and surgical mesh as well as diagnostic devices such as MRI machines. PMS activities involve manufacturers collecting and analysing performance and safety data for medical devices in operation. The changes are being brought forward in response to the Independent Medicines and Medical Devices Safety (IMMDS) Review, which highlighted a need for more robust PMS and better data to minimise risks to patient safety.[9] Currently, there are only high-level PMS requirements in legislation which apply only to UKCA (UK Conformity Assessed) marked devices. This has resulted in inconsistencies in how manufacturers perform PMS and impacted the quality of data reported to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA).

32. The instrument will increase the scope of devices that must comply with PMS requirements, including CE (European Conformity) marked devices, which make up an estimated 91% of devices registered with the MHRA. In developing these Regulations, the MHRA says it has "taken a pragmatic

9 The Independent Medicines and Medical Devices Safety Review, First Do No Harm: the report of the Independent Medicines and Medical Devices Safety Review (8 July 2020): https://immdsreview.org.uk/downloads/IMMDSReview_Web.pdf [accessed 30 October 2024].

approach to alignment [with the EU], which prioritises patient safety while supporting global harmonisation across the UK medical device industry". The regulation of medical devices is reserved and the devolved Governments have confirmed support for these Regulations. In Northern Ireland, EU regulations continue to apply to medical devices under the Windsor Framework.

33. The MHRA estimates benefits of £31 million from reduced medical device incidents over the next ten years. Manufacturers of medical devices face costs of approximately £310 million to set up and maintain PMS systems, though the MHRA say that CE marked devices already comply with similar EU PMS requirements. During the six-month implementation period, the MHRA will issue guidance and communications to manufacturers.

34. We asked the MHRA for an update on the implementation of other recommendations of the IMMDS Review. The MHRA replied:

> "The MHRA is currently developing legislation that will bring further improvements to the safety of medical devices by introducing additional measures that must be taken before a product can be put on the market, including introducing unique device identifiers and implant cards, amongst other things."

INSTRUMENTS NOT DRAWN TO THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE

Draft instruments subject to affirmative approval

Draft	Aviation Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2024
Draft	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2024
Draft	Human Medicines (Amendment) (Modular Manufacture and Point of Care) Regulations 2024
Draft	Insurance Distribution (Regulated Activities and Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2024
Draft	Medical Devices (Post-market Surveillance Requirements) (Amendment) (Great Britain) Regulations 2024

Made instruments subject to annulment

SI 2024/1046	Regulation of Premium Rate Services Order 2024
SI 2024/1047	Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) (Transfer of Staff to the Office of Communications) Regulations 2024
SI 2024/1049	Internet Domain Registry (Prescribed Practices and Prescribed Requirements) Regulations 2024
SI 2024/1051	Critical Benchmarks Regulations 2024
SI 2024/1055	Price Marking (Amendment) Order 2024
SI 2024/1056	Internet Television Equipment Regulations 2024
SI 2024/1064	Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (Amendment) Regulations 2024

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 5 November 2024, Members declared no interests.

Attendance:

The meeting was attended by Baroness Harris of Richmond, Lord Hunt of Wirral, Baroness Lea of Lymm, Lord Powell of Bayswater, Baroness Ritchie of Downpatrick, Lord Rowlands, Lord Thomas of Cwmgiedd and Lord Watson of Wyre Forest.