

Legislation, Justice and Constitution Committee

Monitoring report

April 2024



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1. Introduction

The Legislation, Justice and Constitution Committee has a broad remit covering a wide range of areas. This monitoring report is intended to provide Members of the Committee with an update on key policy developments related to the Committee's remit. The report covers the period to **17 April 2024**.

The Committee will consider these issues and any actions that it wishes to take in response. This report is being published to inform stakeholders of some of the issues currently under consideration by the Committee.

A glossary of key terms is included as an Annex.

2. UK-EU Relations

Withdrawal Agreement

Implementation of the Windsor Framework is underway following the return of power sharing in Stormont.

On 31 January 2024, the UK Government laid a [Command Paper, 'Safeguarding the Union'](#), which addressed the DUP's concerns around the Windsor Framework and led to the return of power sharing in Stormont. Senedd Research published an [article summarising the implications of 'Safeguarding the Union'](#) for Wales.

Steve Baker MP was also made a [Minister of State in the Cabinet Office](#) with responsibility for the implementation of the Windsor Framework on 7 February. In March 2024, he announced the [Windsor Framework \(Implementation\) Regulations 2024](#), which confer powers on UK Ministers to do anything that a Northern Ireland Minister could do for the purpose of observing or implementing the relevant provisions of the Windsor Framework.

The Northern Ireland Assembly's [Windsor Framework Democratic Scrutiny Committee \(DSC\)](#) was established to monitor and consider changes to EU law that may apply to Northern Ireland. DSC has considered legislation on dental amalgam, the labelling of organic pet food and crops produced in Moldova and Ukraine.

On 19 March 2024, a vote on a new EU rule on geographical indicators failed to obtain cross-party support with opponents, [including the DUP](#), believing it could create a regulatory border within the UK. It will be for the UK Government to decide whether the law should apply to Northern Ireland or whether to veto it, which could lead to retaliation by the EU.

On 19 December 2023, the [Lords Sub-Committee on the Windsor Framework wrote to the Foreign Secretary Lord Cameron](#) following its inquiry into regulatory divergence and the Windsor Framework.

Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA)

The fifth meeting of the Parliamentary Partnership Assembly (PPA), due to be held in March, was cancelled by the UK Government.

The Chair of the Legislation, Justice and Constitution Committee and Convener of the Scottish Parliament's Constitution, Europe, External Affairs and Culture

Committee both wrote to the Co-chair of the UK Delegation, Sir Oliver Heald, expressing regret at the decision.

The European Commission published its third report on the implementation of the TCA for 2023. In addition to developments related to how the TCA is functioning, the report notes legislative developments in the UK that could affect its operation in future.

The report provides an overview of developments in the functioning of the TCA's governance structures, enforcement tools, dispute settlement and complaints. While reporting on the progress and functioning of the TCA, the report also mentioned legislative developments in the UK. It noted that "two important acts were passed, and two bills were tabled that could affect how the TCA operates in many areas". This included the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act, Data Protection and Digital Information (No 2) Bill, the Digital Markets, Competition and Consumers Bill and the Rwanda (Asylum and Immigration) Bill.

On the Safety of Rwanda (Asylum and Immigration) Bill, the report expressed concern and said the Commission:

expects the United Kingdom to respect its international obligations, in particular those under the European Convention on Human Rights, which forms the basis for cooperation in the field of law enforcement and judicial cooperation in criminal matters under the TCA.

Writing in her capacity as an MEP in January 2024, EU Delegation lead to the PPA, Natalie Loiseau, wrote to MP Stella Creasey on the Bill and the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). The letter provides an overview of the TCA's duties to comply with the ECHR before stating that:

Full compliance with the ECHR is the cornerstone of the future relationship we are building. [...] I am therefore worried by any statements aiming at hindering the application of the Convention calling for a withdrawal, in particular because it may lead to dramatic consequences for EU and UK citizens in Northern Ireland.

Such action would cast a shadow on the UK's trustworthiness and ability to abide by international treaties and conventions it has ratified. Under the [TCA], the [EU] would therefore be entitled to adopt any relevant measure to mitigate the risks.

While an LCM has not been laid in respect of the Bill by the Welsh Government, this Committee requested its view through its scrutiny of international agreements. Part of the Bill's purpose is to implement the UK-Rwanda asylum partnership agreement.

The former First Minister said he appreciated the opportunity to share the Welsh Government's view of the agreement and Bill and that:

Welsh Ministers have repeatedly stated in recent years – and it remains our view – that proposals to detain and remove everyone arriving via irregular means are not workable or ethical. We have been clear that an effective system requires compliance with the UN Refugee Convention and the ECHR, effective returns agreements with safe countries where connections exist, and sufficient safe and legal routes to the UK.

[...]

We remain concerned that the Home Secretary cannot state that the Bill is compatible with the ECHR and the Supreme Court's judgement should make clear whether Rwanda is safe.

A guide to the TCA and human rights is available from Senedd Research.

TCA review 2025-26

The Scottish Parliament's Constitution, Europe, External Affairs and Culture Committee is holding an inquiry into the Review of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement.

The committee is holding the inquiry with a view to “contribute to the discussions at the UK and EU level that may take place in the run up to such a review”. The deadline for written evidence has passed and the responses have been published. The Senedd's Culture, Communications, Welsh Language, Sport and International Relations Committee stated in its international relations annual report that the review could form part of its future work.

TCA governance

The House of Commons' European Scrutiny Committee published the UK Government's response to its report on the UK's EU representation .

The report recommended the UK Government improve communication with the devolved governments and make greater use of the structures agreed in the Review of Intergovernmental Relations. The UK Government responded that the Interministerial Group (IMG) on UK-EU Relations was established “to give the devolved administrations the opportunity to comment on the TCA and Withdrawal Agreement”. The response also mentioned:

Whilst there is broad satisfaction from the devolved administration in Wales with the UK Mission’s engagement on the ground in Brussels, it has expressed concern over a perceived lack of communication from the Government when proposing new laws that involve diverging from EU-standards, specifically devolved areas.

The European Committee of the Regions-UK Contact Group met on 24 January.

It called for regions and cities to be allowed a greater role in the TCA.

IMG on UK-EU relations

The Interministerial Group on UK-EU Relations met on 6 March.

The upcoming meetings of the TCA’s Partnership Council and Withdrawal Agreement Joint Committee, expected in “early 2024”, were discussed. The meeting was attended by the former Minister for Economy, Vaughan Gething MS, who called on the UK Government to include the devolved governments in TCA meetings and their preparation. He also raised the need for a UK-EU mutual recognition agreement on conformity assessment, the importance of retaining EU data adequacy arrangements and the Welsh Government’s continuing concerns on EU import rules affecting the export of bivalve molluscs. The meeting agreed the updated Terms of Reference for this IMG.

UK-EU alignment and divergence

The UK in a Changing Europe published its latest UK-EU divergence tracker for Q4 2023.

It found:

- nine cases of active divergence (where the UK, or some part of it, changes its rules);

- ten of passive divergence (where the EU changes its rules and the UK does not follow);
- two of procedural divergence (where policy does not diverge but the processes for managing it do); and
- four of active alignment.

Wales was mentioned in relation to three cases of active divergence:

- Under changes to farm payment schemes, the report focuses solely on England but recognised there are separate schemes for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- The report states the Animal Welfare (Livestock Exports) Bill will apply in Wales and grants the Welsh government powers to make appropriate regulations.
- The report states the Employment Rights Regulations 2023, which changed how holiday pay is calculated for part-year and irregular workers, applies in Wales.

A section on intergovernmental relations was included in another UK in a Changing Europe report on [‘Brexit and the State’](#).

Intergovernmental dispute over border control posts

The first phase of the UK’s new trade border controls began on 31 January.

The next phase of the Border Target Operating Model (BTOM) is 30 April, when documentary checks and physical and identity checks will be carried out on some products. Goods arriving from the island of Ireland at Welsh ports are on a separate timetable, the next phase of which will be in October 2024. More information is available in the Senedd Research articles, [Wales and the UK’s new trade border model](#), and [Why does Wales need Border Control Posts?](#)

On 7 February, the Senedd’s Economy, Trade, and Rural Affairs (ETRA) Committee received [evidence from Minister of State at the Cabinet Office](#), Baroness Lucy Neville-Rolfe, about the BTOM. Both the Minister and the [Welsh Government’s former Minister for Economy](#) have confirmed to the ETRA Committee that an ongoing dispute over border control post costs is not resolved. During draft budget scrutiny, [the Welsh Government advised](#) it has had to use £6.4m of reserves to cover costs it says the UK Government previously agreed to cover.

Other updates

The UK border force and Frontex, the EU European Border and Coast Guard Agency signed a new working arrangement.

In a statement, the European Commission said the agreement provides a long-term framework for close cooperation between Frontex and the UK authorities to tackle illegal migration and cross-border crime". The statement describes the arrangement as providing for "mutually beneficial cooperation", which works across a number of operational areas of border management.

The Senedd's Culture, Communications, Welsh Language, Sport, and International Relations launched its inquiry into culture and the new UK-EU relationship on 8 February.

The Committee has been considering issues such as the impact of the relationship on artists who work cross-border and the new trading arrangements as they relate to cultural activity. It is also exploring access to guidance and funding.

The UK Government will host a meeting of the European Political Community on 18 July at Blenheim Palace.

3. Intergovernmental and interparliamentary relations

Intergovernmental relations

A number of meetings have taken place under the revised IGR structures in early 2024.

These include:

- A meeting of the Interministerial Group (IMG) for Elections and Registration in January (see Section 8 for more detail);
- A meeting of the IMG for Justice in January (see Section 9 for more detail).
- A meeting of the IMG for Net Zero Energy and Climate Change in February;
- Meetings of the Finance: Interministerial Standing Committee in January and March;
- A meeting of the IMG for UK-EU Relations in March (see Section 2 for more detail).
- An inaugural meeting of the IMG for Sport in Glasgow in March.

An inaugural meeting of the IMG for Culture and Creative Industries was due to take place in March, but was cancelled at the request of the UK Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

The Prime Minister and Heads of Devolved Governments Council has still not met since its inaugural meeting in November 2022.

The former First Minister commented on this in an exchange in Plenary on 30 January 2024:

[The Prime Minister and Heads of Devolved Governments Council] didn't meet once in the whole of 2023, despite the many challenges we know that we were facing—the cost of living and other crises. Not once did that council meet.

The independent secretariat, which will facilitate intergovernmental disputes, has dedicated staff, however, not all appointments have been made.

In a [letter to the Committee](#), the Counsel General, Mick Antoniw MS, confirmed that the Welsh Government has yet to make all its appointments, but stated that it aims “to fill this post as quickly as possible”.

The Senedd’s Finance Committee is continuing with its inquiry into Fiscal Intergovernmental Relations.

The Committee’s [call for evidence has closed](#) and in March 2024 it [conducted an evidence session](#) with Philip Rycroft, former civil servant and member of the Independent Commission on the Constitutional Future of Wales.

The Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee is continuing with its inquiry into Devolution Capability in Whitehall.

In January 2024, the Committee [held two evidence sessions](#) with Sir David Lidington, former Minister for the Cabinet Office and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Lord Dunlop.

During [his session](#), Lord Dunlop praised the IGR reforms agreed in 2022 as “very, very good” and said that they have been a positive step forward.

The Committee also [held a session with civil servants](#) in devolved governments in April 2024, including Permanent Secretary Dr Andrew Goodall. During the session, [Dr Goodall discussed](#) matters including official-level contact across the UK, the role of the territorial offices, IGR structures, and the updating of Devolution Guidance Notes.

Interparliamentary relations

The Interparliamentary Forum [held its fifth meeting in February 2024](#). [Meeting in the House of Lords, discussion points included intergovernmental relations under the revised structures, the legislative consent process, and the UK Government’s Safeguarding the Union Command Paper](#).

Former Chair of the Legislation, Justice and Constitution Committee, Huw-Irranca Davies MS, represented the Senedd at the meeting.

The IPF [wrote to the](#) Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Minister for Intergovernmental Relations, Michael Gove MP, to stress that the establishment of the Northern Ireland Executive should make it possible for more progress to be made on [Common Frameworks](#).

In [his reply to the Forum](#), the Secretary of State said that he shared the view that “substantial progress” is now possible in terms of implementing Common

Frameworks. He added that an evaluation of Common Frameworks is expected to be published before the summer.

The Interparliamentary Finance Committee Forum met for the third time in March 2024. The Forum released a joint statement which detailed a number of informal sessions held.

Finance Committee Chair Peredur Owen Griffiths MS, Peter Fox MS and Mike Hedges MS attended.

The Forum also wrote to the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, to express disappointment that neither she nor the Financial Secretary were available to meet informally, and to highlight other concerns.

4. UK Internal Market Act

In March 2024, the Office for the Internal Market published its annual report on the operation of the UK internal market for 2023 to 2024.

The reports finds “little evidence that, over the last year, there has been a substantial change in the functioning of the internal market across the UK”, whilst acknowledging that “certain sectors, especially food and drink, have seen a more significant build-up of proposed and actual regulatory difference than other sectors”. Appendix C of the report lists future areas of regulatory developments that might come within the scope of the Act. These include visitor levies, licensing in the tourism industry and standards for taxi and private hire vehicles.

In March 2024, then Minister for Rural Affairs and North Wales, and Trefnydd, Lesley Griffiths MS, discussed potential divergence in Wales from the rest of the UK and EU in relation to the description of eggs as free range.

The Minister acknowledged that, even if marketing regulations were different, due to the Internal Market Act “eggs fit for sale in one part of the UK would be fit for sale in another part”.

In March 2024, the Scottish Government published a letter sent to the UK Government relating to a ban on the sale and possession of rodent glue traps. The letter notes that the UK Government does not “believe that the case has been made” for an exclusion on the sale of glue traps to be made under the Internal Market Act.

The letter states that the decision:

...underlines once again the flawed nature of the Internal Market Act, where the complete absence of any proportionality principle – an essential feature of any well-functioning internal market system – lays bare the glaring inconsistency between the Act’s stated purpose and its operation in practice.

The letter also states that Scottish Ministers will continue to pursue the matter through intergovernmental structures, and expresses disappointment that prior engagement did not lead to a timely UK Government response.

In March 2024, the Scottish Government published a letter sent to the UK Government regarding delays to the Deposit Return Scheme.

The letter notes that Scottish Ministers heard of delays to the Scheme through media reports, and criticises both the UK Government's decision not to grant an exclusion for glass and its lack of progress made on developing a scheme since 2023.

5. Legislation

Senedd legislation

There are four Bills being considered by the Senedd at time of writing.

One Bill is at stage one:

- [Senedd Cymru \(Electoral Candidate Lists\) Bill](#), introduced on 11 March 2024.

Two Bills are at stage two:

- [Elections and Elected Bodies \(Wales\) Bill](#), which began stage two proceedings on 7 February 2024; and
- [Local Government Finance \(Wales\) Bill](#), which began stage two proceedings on 17 April 2024.

One Bill is at stage three:

- [Senedd Cymru \(Members and Elections\) Bill](#), which began stage three proceedings on 7 March 2024.

In its [stage four debate](#) on 16 April 2024, the Senedd voted to approve the [Infrastructure \(Wales\) Bill](#).

On 17 April 2024, the Senedd [voted not to agree](#) the general principles of the [Residential Outdoor Education \(Wales\) Bill](#).

In February 2024, the Welsh Government’s Counsel General, Mick Antoniw MS, laid the [ninth annual report on the implementation by the Welsh Government of Law Commission proposals that relate to Welsh devolved matters](#).

Covering the period from 15 February 2023 to 14 February 2024, the report provides an update on progress made in relation to Law Commission recommendations, including the passing of the [Agriculture \(Wales\) Act 2023](#), and [proposals to reform](#) taxi and private hire services.

The Welsh Government [published a revised version of its programme to improve the accessibility of Welsh law from 2021 to 2026](#).

The programme was [revised to reflect](#):

- that the primary legislation for a code of law on the historic environment is now in place, with further work ongoing on subordinate legislation

- a new commitment to create a code of law in relation to planning
- details of a new project to improve the publication of subordinate legislation
- a commitment to modernise the form and structure of legislation, and
- the completion of some elements of the programme.

6. Legislative Consent

The total number of Legislative Consent Memorandums (LCMs) and Supplementary Legislative Consent Memorandums (SLCMs) for the 6th Senedd now stands at 110 relating to 45 UK Bills.

During the whole five-year term of the Fifth Senedd, the LJC's predecessor committee considered 48 LCMs and SLCMs relating to 32 UK Bills.

A LCM on the [Renters \(Reform\) Bill](#) was published on 30 January. SLCMs on the [Leasehold and Freehold Reform Bill](#), the [Criminal Justice Bill](#), the [Automated Vehicles Bill](#) and the [Victims and Prisoners Bill](#) have also been published.

The Senedd voted to withhold consent to clauses in two UK Bills since the last monitoring report.

The Senedd voted to withhold consent from 14 clauses in the [Economic Activity of Public Bodies \(Overseas Matters\) Bill](#) on [27 February 2024](#). This Bill is still being considered by the UK Parliament at the time of writing.

The Senedd voted to withhold consent from one clause of the [Trade \(Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership\) Bill](#) and give consent to two other clauses on [19 March 2024](#). The [Bill received Royal Assent](#) on 20 March 2024 despite the Senedd withholding consent to clause 2 of the Bill.

The House of Lords, Constitution Committee is undertaking an inquiry on: [The Governance of the Union: Consultation, Cooperation and Legislative Consent](#).

To date the Committee has taken evidence from a range of academics including Dr Lisa Whitten from Queens University Belfast and Professor Ciaran Martin from the University of Oxford. It took oral evidence from Professor Laura McAllister and Dr Rowan Williams on 17 April 2024 in their roles as Co-Chair's of the Independent Commission on the Constitutional Future of Wales.

7. Constitution

The Independent Commission on the Constitutional Future of Wales published its final report in January 2024. The report contains ten recommendations aimed at strengthening Welsh democracy and protecting devolution.

Within its recommendations, the report called “for urgent steps to strengthen the legal and procedural pillars of the relationship” between the UK and devolved governments. It recommended that:

- The Welsh Government should propose that the UK Parliament legislates for intergovernmental mechanisms to ensure “a duty of co-operation and parity of esteem between the governments of the UK.”
- The Sewel Convention should be made legally binding except in specific circumstances pre-determined by the governments.
- The UK Government should “remove constraints” on Welsh Government budget management, except where there are macro-economic implications, to enable the Welsh Government to better manage its budget and plan for the long term.

Wider reports, including evidence gathered and reports of sub groups, have also been published. For more analysis, see Senedd Research’s article.

In January 2024, the former First Minister, Mark Drakeford MS, delivered an oral statement on the report.

The Welsh Government set out its response to the report in March, in which it said that it “accept[s] the commission’s conclusions and recommendations both as a package and individually”. The Senedd subsequently debated and agreed to endorse the conclusions and recommendations in the final report.

8. Senedd Reform and elections

The *Senedd Cymru (Members and Elections) Bill* is currently at stage three. Consideration will take place in Plenary on 30 April 2024.

Stage two consideration took place on 5 and 6 March 2024 by a Committee of the Whole Senedd. See Senedd Research's [resources page](#) for more information.

The *Senedd Cymru (Electoral Candidate Lists) Bill*, was introduced on 11 March 2024. The Reform Bill Committee must report to the Senedd on the general principles of the Bill by 7 June 2024.

The Reform Bill Committee [launched a consultation](#) on the Bill, which ran until 12 April 2024.

The Committee has held evidence sessions with [the Member in charge](#) of the Bill, Trefnydd and Chief Whip Jane Hutt MS, as well as with stakeholders such as [electoral administrators](#), [the Expert Panel on Assembly Electoral Reform](#), and the Electoral Commission's Welsh Parliament Parties Panel .

The *Elections and Elected Bodies (Wales) Bill* is currently at stage two. General principles of the Bill [were agreed](#) on 6 February 2024.

The [deadline for the completion](#) of stage two proceedings is 17 May 2024.

A meeting of the IMG for Elections and Registration [was held](#) in January 2024.

Topics discussed include the importance of promoting resilience and public confidence in elections, the implementation of the Elections Act 2022 and the completeness and accuracy of the electoral register.

9. Justice

Wales

In March 2024, the new First Minister, Vaughan Gething MS, announced his new Cabinet.

Justice responsibilities have been split between various Members:

- The Counsel General, Mick Antoniw MS, is responsible for Welsh tribunals, youth justice and probation policy development, and liaison with the legal sector and Law Council for Wales.
- The Cabinet Secretary for Finance, Constitution and Cabinet Office, Rebecca Evans MS, is responsible for justice policy and the response to the report of the Justice Commission.
- The Cabinet Secretary for Culture and Social Justice, Lesley Griffiths MS, is responsible for youth justice and female offending blueprints, relations with the Police and Crime Commissioners, police and other criminal justice agencies, and relations with UK government in respect of prisons and the probation service.

In February 2024, the Welsh Government released a progress report on its programme to reform the justice system, *Delivering Justice for Wales*. The report is split into two sections, with part one focused on improving justice outcomes under the current constitutional settlement, and part two focused on preparing for devolution.

The Counsel General, Mick Antoniw MS, and then Minister for Social Justice, Jane Hutt MS, stated in the foreword that the devolution of justice:

...is an essential part of the necessary reforms that need to be implemented if we are to deliver a modern, progressive and effective legal and justice system for, and accountable to, the people of Wales.

The Interministerial Group for Justice held its second meeting in January 2024. The Welsh Government wrote to the Committee with a summary of discussion points.

The Group discussed the Post Office Horizon Scandal, prison capacity, court recovery, and the legal aid system. It was agreed to meet in four months' time.

The Welsh Government held a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Justice meeting on 7 February 2024.

The meeting was attended by Dame Vera Baird KC, Independent Expert Adviser on Justice Devolution. At the meeting, the “significant work done to move towards devolution of justice” was welcomed by the Sub-Committee

In March 2024, the Welsh Government released a report exploring the benefits and risks of a devolved policing model for Wales.

The report “does not express views about the merits of devolving policing”, instead it clarifies “the issues which would need to be considered” if policing is devolved.

The Welsh Affairs Committee has started holding evidence sessions for its inquiry into prisons in Wales.

So far, the Committee has heard from witnesses such as academics, the Governors of Wales’ five prisons and organisations and businesses that support prisoners to gain the necessary skills to secure employment.

The Welsh Affairs Committee published follow-up correspondence from Wales’ four Police and Crime Commissioners, following evidence sessions held in November 2023.

The correspondence relates to Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy assessments and collaboration arrangements for policing in Wales.

The Welsh Centre for Crime and Social Justice published a report “Towards a Devolved Probation Service in Wales”.

The Centre is a collaboration between academics from seven Welsh universities. Its members “support a devolved probation service that better serves the people of Wales and offer papers that might guide a renewal”.

UK

The Ministry of Justice published a review of civil legal aid, conducted by the Open Innovation Team.

The Team “explored six other civil legal aid systems aiming to identify promising approaches, initiatives and lessons that could be adapted to the civil legal aid system in England and Wales”.

The Ministry also announced changes to legal aid means testing for people who have suffered miscarriages of justice, personal harm or injury.
















Scotland

As of April 2024, new measures “to tackle the harm caused by hatred and prejudice” came into force in Scotland, through its Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act.

The Act creates new offences for “threatening or abusive behaviour which is intended to stir up hatred based on prejudice towards characteristics including age, disability, religion, sexual orientation, transgender identity and variations in sex characteristics”.

10. Annex: Glossary

Post-Brexit framework: key terms

International obligations		International duties and commitments of the UK
Trade agreements		Establish new trading arrangements between the UK and other countries
International agreements		Agreements between the UK and other countries or organisations
UK-EU Trade & Cooperation Agreement		Establishes the new UK-EU relationship
UK-EU Withdrawal Agreement		Sets the terms of the UK's exit from the EU
Protocol on Ireland-Northern Ireland		Part of the Withdrawal Agreement to avoid a hard border on the island of Ireland
EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018		Converted EU law to domestic law, stops new EU laws having automatic effect in the UK and gives Ministers powers to correct the statute book after leaving the EU
EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020		Implements the Withdrawal Agreement
EU (Future Relationship) Act 2020		Implements the Trade & Cooperation Agreement
Internal Market Act 2020		Establishes rules for the regulation of goods, services and qualifications across the UK
Common Frameworks		Set up UK-wide frameworks for some areas previously governed by the EU
Implementing regulations	 	Regulations passed in the Senedd or UK Parliament to implement the new arrangements
Correcting regulations	 	Regulations passed in the Senedd or UK Parliament to make EU laws retained after leaving the EU workable in a domestic context

