

"We will soon put before Parliament a Great Repeal Bill, which will remove from the statute book – once and for all – the European Communities Act."

Prime Minister Theresa May, October 2016.

80%

Proportion of Defra's legislation which is affected by EU law

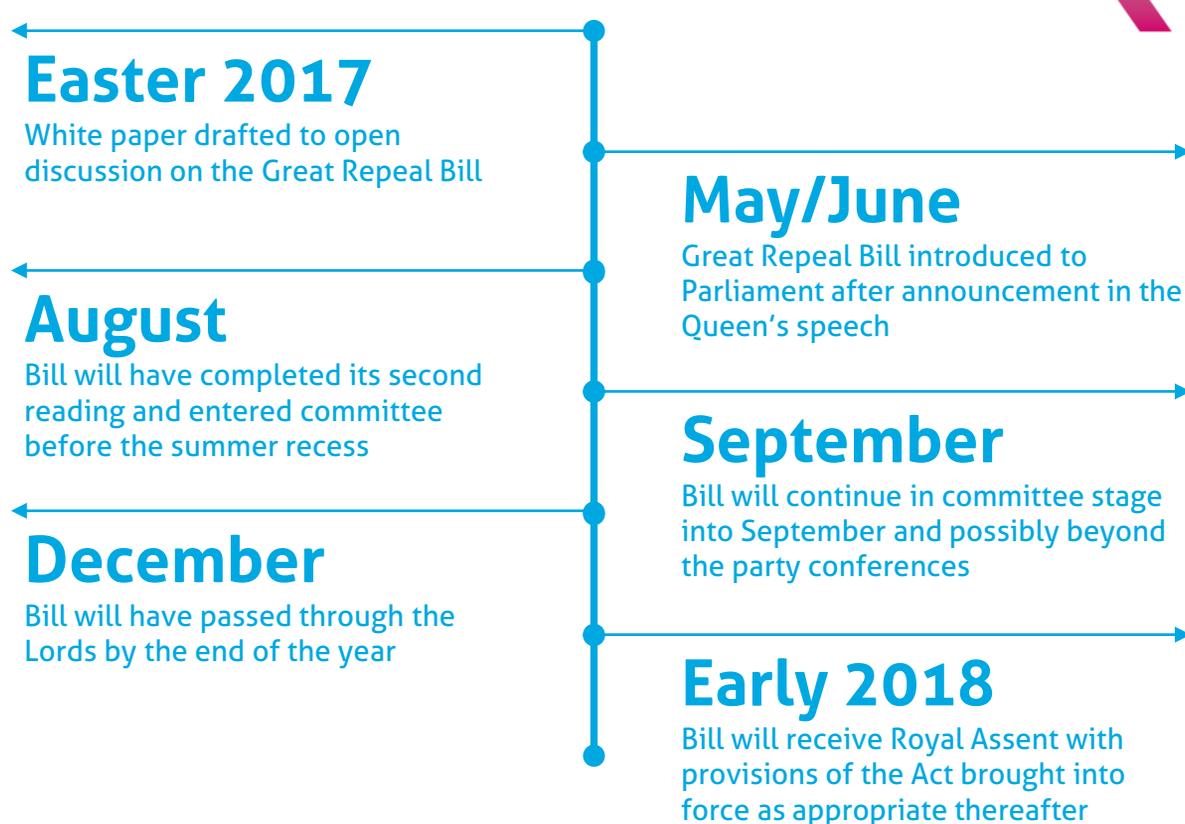
1000s

Pages of secondary legislation to be passed in fewer than two parliamentary sessions

10-15

Brexit bills in fewer than two parliamentary sessions.

The Great Repeal Bill Possible timeline



The role of government



Government must recognise the importance of Parliamentary scrutiny.



Specifically, it should:

- 1 Keep the Great Repeal Bill simple – make minimum necessary changes
- 2 Set up process to prioritise and schedule secondary legislation
- 3 Avoid over-reliance on secondary legislation and amend primary legislation
- 4 Produce white papers and impact assessments to inform debate
- 5 Seek non-legislative means to achieve other policy aims

The role of Parliament



Parliament has a responsibility to ensure that the UK is ready to leave the EU in 2019, by prioritising areas it can deliver the most value.



Specifically, it should:

- 1 Take an active role early on
- 2 Review, simplify and join-up Commons and Lords processes for scrutinising
- 3 Create a committee advising the Commons on secondary legislation
- 4 Be selective in using time-consuming 'super-affirmative' procedures

Where next?

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