Dear Gordon

THE UK STATISTICS (AMENDMENT ETC.) (EU EXIT) REGULATIONS 2019
EU EXIT LEGISLATION – PROTOCOL WITH SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT

I am writing in relation to the protocol on obtaining the approval of the Scottish Parliament to the exercise of powers by UK Ministers under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 in relation to proposals within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament.

As you know, the Cabinet Secretary for Government Business and Constitutional Relations, Michael Russell MSP, wrote to the Conveners of the Finance & Constitution and Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committees on 11 September setting out the Scottish Government’s views on EU withdrawal. That letter also said that we must respond to the UK Government’s preparations for a No-Deal scenario as best we can, despite the inevitable widespread damage and disruption that would cause. It is our unwelcome responsibility to ensure that devolved law continues to function on and after EU withdrawal.

I attach a notification which sets out the details of the SI which the UK Government proposes to make and the reasons why I am content that Scottish devolved matters are to be included in this SI.

I previously wrote to the Committee on 23 January concerning these Regulations. At that time the UK Government were not proposing to seek Scottish Government consent. Since then they have accepted the SI is partially devolved and have therefore now written seeking consent.

The UK Government is proposing to make above named regulations to ensure the continued operability of regulations which relate to EU legislation relating to UK statistics (outlined in the annex)\(^1\). The proposed changes are technical in nature. The UK Government state they are to preserve the effective functioning of the UK statistical system, which is currently

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www.gov.scot
governed and implemented on a UK-wide basis with devolved administrations responsible for meeting their obligations for EU statistics Regulations for areas that are under their competence. As the changes are technical, and maintain desirable arrangements as part of the statistical system which currently operates in EU areas, the Scottish Ministers would as a matter of policy be content to consent to the Regulations.

I am copying this letter to the Convener of the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee.

DEREK MACKAY
NOTIFICATION TO THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT

The UK Statistics (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

A brief explanation of law that the proposals amend
The amendments firstly repeal various retained EU laws that relate to the provision of statistics to the EU. There are 293 such laws in total (revised since our letter of 23 January).

These EU laws set out an overarching framework and specific measures for the production of European Statistics, defined as relevant statistics necessary for the performance of the activities of the European Community.

For the production of European Statistics, the UK Statistics Authority is required as the UK National Statistical Institute to co-ordinate the transmission of prescribed statistical data to Eurostat. These data were compiled across government departments and other producers of official statistics. This obligation spanned a wide range of topics with details of particular data requirements and the associated methodology set out in separate regulations.

The amendments will also amend the UK statistical system in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 enabling it to produce official statistics in the event the UK leaves the EU without an agreement to include the UK in the European statistical system.

This SI addresses deficiencies that arise as a consequence of EU Exit in relation to:

a) the main retained EU law that this instrument revokes (Annex A)
b) the 293 associated regulations (listed in Annex B) and amendments to Annex XXI of the EEA Agreement (Annex C).
c) the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 to replace references to EU law with references to the appropriate equivalent retained EU law and;
d) one Act (the Data Protection Act 2018) and four statutory instruments (relating to public contracts, utilities and electricity suppliers) so that their references to certain European standards continue to refer to the EU, rather than the retained EU law, version of those standards.

Summary of the proposals and how these correct deficiencies
The amendments would repeal retained EU laws related to EU statistics and correct deficiencies arising from EU Exit to ensure the continued functioning of the UK legal framework. This would enable the UK statistical system to produce official statistics in the event that the UK leaves the European Union without an agreement to include the UK in the European Statistical System.

Retained EU laws related to EU statistics would be deficient in such a scenario, and the amendment allows the continued functioning of the existing domestic legislation that provides for the production, regulation and dissemination of official statistics in the UK.
The vast majority of laws for European statistics only concern the onward provision of data to Eurostat and do not confer powers on UK or EU bodies in relation to the production of UK official statistics that do not already exist in domestic legislation.

There are a small number of retained regulations on trade, aviation and fisheries that contain data collection powers or standards not replicated in domestic law. Additionally, some retained EU law which primarily concerns substantive policy, also includes ancillary obligations relating to statistics. These cases have been excluded from the scope of this statutory instrument and separate Exit SIs and SSIs will address these.

**An explanation of why the change is considered necessary**

If the retained EU laws were not repealed the UK would continue to be obliged to send to the EU many sets of statistical data that it would not be possible or appropriate for the UK to send, nor for the EU to receive or hold; due to lack of access to EU data transmission systems and under EU data protection law. It would be inappropriate and redundant to continue to be obliged to send information to Eurostat, even assuming that it remained technically and legally possible for Eurostat to receive it.

**Scottish Government categorisation of significance of proposals**

Category A. The amendments to be made by the UK Statistics (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 will correct deficiencies arising from EU Exit.

This instrument provides a single, uniform and harmonised approach to repealing deficient retained EU law, saves parliamentary time by consolidating all such repeals into one instrument, and ensures that UK statute enables a stability of practice across the UK statistical system and the continuity of the production of crucial official statistics.

**Impact on devolved areas**

The amendments will extend (in some cases) to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Where applicable, these amendments have application in relation to devolved matters in or as regards Scotland.

As these retained EU laws only legislate over European statistics, repealing them would have no detrimental effect on the production of statistics for the UK or for devolved areas; these areas can continue to function under existing UK legislation.

This instrument will reaffirm the existing devolution provisions for statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007.

**Summary of stakeholder engagement/consultation**

The UK Government has consulted Scottish Government on the proposed amendments and the other devolved administrations for Wales and Northern Ireland. Our officials have been working well together on these preparations for EU Exit and the Scottish Ministers would be content to consent to the Regulations as described above.
Repealing these retained EU laws does not affect the current collection of information or the production of UK statistical data. Therefore, as this does not detrimentally change the production of statistical outputs for devolved areas or the UK, nor have a negative effect on business, charity or voluntary bodies, a full public consultation has not been undertaken.

The UK’s long term relationship with Eurostat is dependent on negotiations. In the meantime, we understand the UK Statistics Authority will have informal conversations with Eurostat to maintain the existing relationship. “Business as usual” regarding (i) collection and supply of data on Official Statistics to the EU and (ii) compliance with EU regulations and standards will continue until there is no longer a legal requirement to do so.

A note of other impact assessments, (if available)
There is no impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies.

These retained EU laws only concern the onward provision of data to Eurostat and do not confer powers on UK or EU bodies in relation to the production of UK official statistics that do not exist in domestic legislation. Their repeal therefore neither adds to nor significantly reduces the burdens that the production of statistics places on businesses and individuals, nor does it alter the protections against those burdens changing in future. The Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 requires that the UK Statistics Authority, devolved administrations and other official statistics producers minimise the burdens (including financial burdens) it imposes on other persons.

There is no significant impact on the public sector. Some government departments will need to amend redundant references to EU classifications as these have been adopted in administrative systems within some UK legislation as short-hand for geographical areas or industrial and economic activity. Such references would be replaced with references to the UK classifications published by the Office for National Statistics.

An Impact Assessment has not been prepared for this instrument because the changes that it brings into effect are assessed as having no impact per business.

Summary of reasons for Scottish Ministers’ proposing to consent to UK Ministers legislation
It is helpful to maintain a common framework for statistics across the UK and the provision made by the UK Statistics (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, to address deficiencies in retained EU law that arise as a consequence of EU Exit, will help to ensure the legal operability of existing regulatory arrangements after EU Exit.
Intended laying date (if known) of instruments likely to arise

The UK Government have stated that whilst the SI has been laid for sifting on 25th January 2019, the UK Minister will not sign and make the SI without consent of the Scottish Parliament.

If the Scottish Parliament does not have 28 days to scrutinise Scottish Minister’s proposal to consent, why not?

Whilst it would be possible to allow the full 28 days for scrutiny, doing so would mean that the finalisation of this SI would not take place until sometime around 13th March 2019. Given the proximity to the EU exit date of 29th March and that the changes in the SI are technical, and maintain the desired arrangements as part of the statistical system which currently operates in EU areas, the Scottish Ministers would as a matter of policy be content to consent to the Regulations and therefore our request is that the Scottish Parliament consider this notification in a shorter timescale than the standard 28 days.

Information about any time dependency associated with the proposal
n/a.

Are there any broader governance issues in relation to this proposal and how will these be regulated and monitored post-withdrawal?

There are no broader governance issues identified.

The governance of statistics across the UK is serviced by the common framework for statistics and it ensures that statistical standards are agreed and adhered to. It also allows for intra-UK comparability of statistics where appropriate and is used to ensure the UK meets its international obligations beyond the EU.

Chief Statisticians in the devolved administrations are independent from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the UK Statistics Authority and are responsible for applying statistical standards in the devolved areas of government. Post-withdrawal, all Chief Statisticians will continue to engage in UK-wide engagement on statistics via the IAC (Inter-Administration Committee) and regular HoPs (Heads of Profession) meetings.

The UK common framework for statistics is underpinned by a Concordat on statistics. This Concordat recognises that some areas of policy in the UK are devolved and as such, is flexible enough to enable the devolved areas to take
different approaches to the collation, production and dissemination of statistics where appropriate.

*Any significant financial implications?*

n/a.
## ANNEX A
### TABLE OF THE MAIN RETAINED EU LAW THIS INSTRUMENT REVOKES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI sch. para. ref.</th>
<th>Title of EU Regulation</th>
<th>Summary of base legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 of 9 October 1990 on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community</td>
<td>Sets out a classification of economic activities to be used across the EU to ensure that statistics gathered are comparable. It has been amended several times. The main amendment was Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 establishing NACE Revision 2, which currently applies. This instrument relates to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community</td>
<td>Defines statistical units used for collecting, transmitting, publishing and analysing data on the production system in the EU. These definitions of statistical units are necessary so that Eurostat can provide reliable, detailed harmonised statistics with the necessary speed and flexibility to businesses, financial institutions, governments and others across the EU. The choice of statistical unit to be used for particular enquiries or analyses is determined in specific texts. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>93/704/EC: Council Decision of 30 November 1993 on the creation of a Community database on road accidents</td>
<td>This decision obliges Member States to compile statistics on road accidents that result in injury or death and then to transmit these to the EU via a computer database which is also established by this decision. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Council Regulation (EC) No 2744/95 of 27 November 1995 on statistics on the structure and distribution of earnings</td>
<td>Regulation 2744/95 places an obligation on Member States to provide statistical data on the structure and distribution of all employees' earnings across a series of economic activities. It defines quality criteria that these data will meet and a timetable for when such data shall be transmitted to the EU. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Council Regulation 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community</td>
<td>It sets up a harmonised methodology for collecting national statistics on labour participation of people aged 15 and over, as well as on persons outside the labour force. It lays down rules and guidelines on various aspects, such as the survey's design, characteristics, methods and decision-making, so as to ensure comparable results. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Council Regulation 1165/98 concerning Short-Term Statistics</td>
<td>Establishes a common framework for the production of short-term Community statistics on the business cycle. The overall aim is to provide a uniform basis for the analysis of short-term evolution supply and demand, production factors and prices. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Council Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 of 23 November 1998 concerning the collection of statistical information by the European Central Bank</td>
<td>Regulation 2533/98 provides powers to the European Central Bank to collect statistical data from various institutions within Member States. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Council Regulation 530/1999 concerning the structural statistics on earnings and on labour costs</td>
<td>It aims to help the EU to formulate its policies, on the basis of reliable and comparable statistics from across the EU, in all regions and for all social and economic fields. To this end, Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 sets out what type of data statistical authorities across the EU should collect, and how they should do it. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Commission Regulation 1618/1999 concerning the criteria for the evaluation of quality of structural business statistics</td>
<td>Establishes a common framework for measuring yearly, at European Community level, the quality of structural business statistics compiled in the framework of Regulation (EC) No 58/97 concerning structural business statistics. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) No 2163/2001 of 7 November 2001 concerning the technical arrangements for data transmission for statistics on the carriage of goods by road</td>
<td>Specifies the format in which the data is to be transmitted to Eurostat in sufficient detail to ensure that the data can be processed rapidly and in a cost-effective way. This instrument relates to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Regulation 1221/2002 on quarterly non-financial accounts for general government</td>
<td>It defines the main categories of public non-financial accounts, as set out in ESA 95, whose details EU countries’ statistical offices must communicate to the European Commission (Eurostat) every 3 months. It sets out the categories of general government expenditure and revenue to be transmitted to the Commission on a quarterly basis. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics</td>
<td>This regulation permits the gathering of regular and comparable data on waste in EU countries and their transmission to Eurostat, the EU’s statistics office. The statistics collected allow EU waste policy implementation to be monitored and evaluated. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Regulation 450/2003 concerning the labour cost index</td>
<td>Establishes common rules for the production, transmission and evaluation of comparable labour cost indices (LCIs) in the EU. LCIs measure the cost of labour as a factor in production.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|   | Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) | This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics. It sets out the rules for the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), a system used mainly to assess levels of eligibility for European Union (EU) Structural Funds and gives NUTS legal status. It also contains rules for future amendments to the classification. This is to ensure that the data refers to the same regional unit for a certain period of time. This is important especially for statistical time series. 

This instrument relates to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics. |
|---|---|---|
| 35 | Regulation 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) | It sets up a system for the gathering and compilation of statistics on income and living conditions in the EU, known as EU-SILC. This data serves to monitor the progress of the Europe 2020 strategy and more particularly its target of poverty reduction, hence the importance of ensuring that data collected is comparable by ensuring the rules on their collection and compilation are harmonised. 

This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics. |
| 37 | Council Regulation 1287/2003 on the harmonisation of gross national income at market prices | Harmonisation of gross national income at market prices (GNI) for purposes of sharing with Commission. 

Each year, Member States are required to provide Eurostat with figures for aggregate GNI and its components. 

This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics. |
| 38 | Decision No 1608/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2003 concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology (Text with EEA relevance) | It sets up a statistical information system to support the management of science and technology policies in the EU. This allows the research and development (R&D), as well as innovation capability, of the EU’s regions to be assessed, taking into account support from the Structural Funds. 

This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics. |

This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics and also to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics. |
| 48 | Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community (Text with EEA relevance) | Regulation 138/2004 sets up the economic accounts for agriculture in the EU by providing common standards, definitions, classifications and accounting rules for compiling accounts and for the transmission of data including time limits to provide data. 

This instrument relates to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics. |
<table>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Regulation/Act Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Regulation 501/2004 on quarterly financial accounts for general government</td>
<td>It lists and defines the main categories of public sector financial transactions and financial assets and liabilities whose details EU countries must communicate to the European Commission (Eurostat) every 3 months. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Council Regulation 1222/2004 concerning the compilation and transmission of data on the quarterly government debt</td>
<td>Sets out Member State obligation to compile and transmit to the European Commission data on quarterly government debt by certain time periods. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment</td>
<td>It establishes a common framework for regularly producing European Union statistics on balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment (FDI). This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) No 782/2005 of 24 May 2005 setting out the format for the transmission of results on waste statistics</td>
<td>Transmission of results on waste statistics to the Commission. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Regulation (EC) No 1161/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 on the compilation of quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector</td>
<td>This Regulation provides a common framework for the contributions of the Member States to the compilation of quarterly European non-financial accounts by institutional sector. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Regulation 1552/2005 on statistics relating to vocational training in enterprises</td>
<td>It lays down the rules and methods for collecting European statistics on vocational training in enterprises. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Regulation 1893/2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains</td>
<td>Establishes a common statistical classification, covering all economic activities in the EU. This is known as NACE Rev. 2 and ensures compatibility between global, EU and national systems, and statistics. This instrument relates to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Regulation 1921/2006 on the submission of statistical data on landings of fishery products in Member States and repealing the Council Regulation</td>
<td>This regulation requires Member States to submit to the Commission statistical data in respect of the fishery products landed on its territory by Community and European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) fishing vessels. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Commission Regulation (EC) No 332/2007 of 27 March 2007 on the</td>
<td>Sets out the technical format for the transmission of data to the Commission (Eurostat) regarding railway transport.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulation Number</td>
<td>Instrument Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Regulation 458/2007 on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) Establishes the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS). This system provides a legal framework intended to improve the usefulness of current data collections in terms of timeliness, coverage and comparability. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Regulation 716/2007 on Community Statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates Aims to create common statistical standards for the systematic production of comparable statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates. This instrument relates to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Regulation 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation 311/76 on compilation of statistics on foreign workers Sets out EU rules for the collection and compilation of statistics on migration (emigration and immigration), international protection (asylum), regular and irregular migration and returns by EU and EFTA countries. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Regulation (EC) No 1445/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 establishing common rules for the provision of basic information on Purchasing Power Parities and for their calculation and dissemination Establishes common rules for the provision of basic information on purchasing power parities and for their calculation and dissemination. Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are a way of measuring price differences between countries. The EU has agreed on rules for their calculation within the national statistical institutes and Eurostat, the EU’s statistical office. These rules aim to improve the quality and comparability of the data collected and calculated. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Regulation 295/2008 concerning structural business statistics (recast) It seeks to ensure that high-quality structural business statistics (SBSs) are collected, compiled and transmitted by EU countries to Eurostat according to agreed standards and formats. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Regulation 452/2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning Establishes a common framework on statistical standards for the production of harmonised data in the area of education and lifelong learning. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Regulation 453/2008 on quarterly statistics on Community job vacancies Lays down the requirements for the regular quarterly production of statistics on job vacancies in the EU. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Regulation 762/2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation 788/96</td>
<td>Member States shall submit to the Commission statistics on all the aquaculture activities conducted in freshwater and saltwater on their territory. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Regulation 763/2008 on population and housing censuses</td>
<td>It sets out common rules for the provision of census statistics on population and housing in the EU. It aims to achieve comprehensive and flexible dissemination of census data as well as transparency regarding their quality. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics</td>
<td>It sets up a system to produce EU-wide statistics on energy products and their aggregates. It covers the entire process of collecting, transmitting, evaluating and disseminating the data. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Regulation 1165/2008 concerning livestock and meat statistics and repealing directives 93/23/EEC and 93/25/EEC</td>
<td>Sets up a system for the compilation and production of statistics on livestock and meat in the EU. These statistics are used to manage and evaluate the EU's common agricultural policy. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Decision No 1297/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on a Programme for the Modernisation of European Enterprise and Trade Statistics (MEETS) (Text with EEA relevance)</td>
<td>A decision that relates to things that are no longer of concern to the UK after EU exit This instrument relates to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Regulation 1338/2008 on Community statistics on public health and safety at work</td>
<td>It sets rules for how statistics on public health and health &amp; safety at work should be collected and presented - to provide comparable data across all EU countries. This helps the EU produce effective public health policy and support national strategies in this field. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Regulation 216/2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by member states fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic</td>
<td>Establishes that Member States shall submit to the Commission data on the nominal catches by vessels registered in or flying the flag of that Member State fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic. This instrument relates to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Regulation 217/2009 on the submission of catch and activity statistics by Member States fishing in the North-West Atlantic</td>
<td>Concerns the submission by EU countries to the European Commission (Eurostat) of accurate and timely statistics on fishing vessel catches. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Council Regulation 479/2009 on the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the treaty establishing the European Community (codified version)</td>
<td>It sets out the procedures under which EU governments provide the European Commission with information on their national deficit and debt. This instrument relates to the quality, coding systems and classification of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Regulation 543/2009 concerning crop statistics and repealing Council Regulations 837/90 and 959/93</td>
<td>Establishes a common framework for the systematic production of Community statistics on agricultural land use and crop production. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Regulation 1185/2009 concerning statistics on pesticides</td>
<td>It sets up rules and procedures for the collection and dissemination of statistics on the sale and use of pesticides. These statistics, together with other relevant data, will allow the EU countries to draw up the national action plans with quantitative objectives, targets, measures and timetables, envisaged in Directive 2009/128/EC and aimed at reducing the risks and impacts of pesticide use on human health and the environment. They are also necessary for assessing EU policies on sustainable development and for calculating relevant indicators on the risks for health and the environment related to pesticide use. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 of 30 November 2009 setting up a network for the collection of accountancy data on the incomes and business operation of agricultural holdings in the European Community</td>
<td>The Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) enables the European Commission to collect data on the incomes and economic activities of agricultural holdings in the EU in order to take informed decisions to shape the future common agricultural policy. It sets up a network for the collection of accountancy data on the incomes and business operation of agricultural holdings in the European Community. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts</td>
<td>The objective of this regulation is to make it easier to compare environmental economic accounts across EU countries, calling on environment-related data that is understandable and accessible. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Regulation 1337/2011 concerning European statistics on permanent crops and repealing council Regulation 357/79 and Directive 2001/109/EC</td>
<td>It introduces rules on the production of European statistics on permanent crops. Examples of these include vines, olives and fruits grown on trees or shrubs. It repeals Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 on statistical surveys of vines and Directive 2001/109/EC on statistics relating to the production potential of fruit trees — both sectors whose production and market conditions have evolved significantly since these acts came into force. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
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<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2012 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road (Recast)</td>
<td>It sets out the rules for the production of comparable EU-wide statistics on goods transport by road. It revises and repeals Regulation (EC) No 1172/98, which had been amended several times, and aligns the regulation with the Lisbon treaty with regard to the delegation of powers to the European Commission to adopt supplementary legislation. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Regulation 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics</td>
<td>It seeks to regulate the harmonisation and provision of data on population and on vital events (i.e. births and deaths) linked to the population. It lays down common definitions, subjects covered and characteristics of the required information, coverage, quality criteria and reporting deadlines and results although EU countries will compile the data using their own national sources and practices. This instrument relates to the production, coordination and transmission of statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX B
RETAINED EU REGULATIONS AND EU DECISIONS TO BE REVKED


Community concerning the specification of the 2001 ad hoc module on length and patterns of working time.


Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia to the European Union.


establishment of NST 2007 as the unique classification for transported goods in certain transport modes.


129. Commission Regulation (EC) No 472/2008 of 29 May 2008 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the first base year to be applied for time series in NACE Revision 2 and, for time series prior to 2009 to be transmitted according to NACE Revision 2, the level of detail, the form, the first reference period, and the reference period.


152. Commission Regulation (EC) No 329/2009 of 22 April 2009 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the updating of the list of variables, the frequency of compilation of the statistics and the levels of breakdown and aggregation to be applied to the variables.


structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods, as regards livestock unit coefficients and definitions of the characteristics.


281. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2169 of 21 November 2017 concerning the format and arrangements for the transmission of European Statistics on natural


ANNEX C
POINTS IN ANNEX XXI TO THE EEA AGREEMENT TO BE OMITTED

5. Point 1g (Commission Regulation (EC) 1228/1999).
25. Point 17ba (Decision No 235/2008/EC).
44. Point 18av (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/8).


