

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO**  
**THE CIVIL JURISDICTION AND JUDGMENTS (CIVIL AND FAMILY)**  
**(AMENDMENT) (EU EXIT) REGULATIONS 2019**

**2019 No. 1338**

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Ministry of Justice and is laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
- 1.2 This memorandum contains information for the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments.

**2. Purpose of the instrument**

- 2.1 This instrument is made under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the Withdrawal Act) to ensure a functioning domestic statute book in the event the UK exits the European Union (EU) without a post-exit agreement on civil judicial cooperation (a ‘no deal exit’). It amends the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the Civil Regulations) and the Jurisdiction and Judgments (Family) (Amendment Etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the Family Regulations) to address minor defects in those instruments and to clarify the interaction of international conventions and domestic law post EU exit.

*Explanations*

What did any relevant EU law do before exit day?

- 2.2 Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012<sup>1</sup> (“Brussels 1a”) provides rules on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in cross-border civil and commercial matters.
- 2.3 Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003<sup>2</sup> (“Brussels 2a”) provides rules on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in cross-border family matters including divorce and parental responsibility matters (matters involving children).
- 2.4 Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009<sup>3</sup> of 18 December 2008 (“the Maintenance Regulation”) provides rules on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of family maintenance (financial support paid by a person to or for the benefit of their former partner or their children) involving parties located in two or more EU Member States.

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000

<sup>2</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility

<sup>3</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009 of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations

Why is it being changed?

- 2.5 The Civil Regulations revoke Brussels 1a. In its place, domestic private international law rules will apply to cross-border cases involving parties from EU Member States. However, to ensure employees are not disadvantaged by EU exit, the Civil Regulations transpose a special “protective” jurisdiction rule for employment cases from Brussels 1a into UK domestic law.
- 2.6 An error has been identified in the way the Civil Regulations transpose that special rule. The Government’s no deal exit policy intention is to replicate, as closely as possible, the Brussels 1a employment jurisdiction rule, modified only as necessary to make it work in the UK. In one aspect, the Brussels 1a jurisdiction rule has been inadvertently broadened to encompass employees without a habitual place of work in *any one part of the UK*, but who may have a habitual place of work in a country outside the UK, rather than employees without a habitual place of work in *any one country*.
- 2.7 The Family Regulations revoke Brussels 2a and the Maintenance Regulation. In their place the UK will fall back (principally) onto the 1996 Hague Convention<sup>4</sup> (for cross-border parental responsibility matters involving parties from EU Member States) and the 2007 Hague Convention<sup>5</sup> (for the cross-border recognition and enforcement of maintenance involving parties from EU Member States). Where there are no Hague Convention rules to fall back on, the Family Regulations make provision for the rules which will apply. In the case of maintenance jurisdiction, these are primarily the rules as they existed prior to the relevant EU rules taking effect (the pre-EU rules).
- 2.8 Two minor errors have been identified in the amendments the Family Regulations make to domestic legislation to re-instate the pre-EU jurisdiction rules in Scotland. The first of these is the inclusion of a reference to actions for adherence and aliment, which have been abolished. The second has the unintended effect that, post exit, an applicant seeking aliment (on a standalone basis – i.e. where that is not connected to divorce or other proceedings) will be unable to bring the proceedings in Scotland and will have to pursue the paying party in the courts of the location (domicile) of the paying party. This was not the intention and therefore does not meet the Government’s no deal exit policy intention. Additionally, the Government recognises that some of the provisions of the Family Regulations are potentially open to argument about their precise effect, family law stakeholders having expressed uncertainty as to whether the saving and transitional provisions in the Family Regulations (which ensure that cases started before exit under Brussels 2a or the Maintenance Regulation rules, continue under those rules after exit) apply to cases begun under the intra-UK maintenance jurisdiction rules (which was the Government’s intention) and as to the relationship between domestic jurisdiction rules in parental responsibility matters and maintenance matters and relevant Hague Convention rules post exit.

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<sup>4</sup> Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children. All EU Member States are Contracting States to this Convention.

<sup>5</sup> Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance. All EU Member States are Contracting States to this Convention by virtue of their EU Membership.

What will it now do?

2.9 The Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Civil and Family) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019:

- amend the Civil Regulations to ensure the Brussels 1a employment jurisdiction rules are correctly transposed into domestic law, modified only as necessary to make them work in the UK context
- amend the Family Regulations to address the error in the amendments that re-instate the pre-Maintenance Regulation jurisdiction rules in Scotland for ailment to ensure these rules are properly re-instated so that applicants can bring proceedings in Scotland against paying parties located (domiciled) in other countries
- amend the Family Regulations to remove the reference to “actions for adherence and aliment” from the Scottish maintenance jurisdiction rules
- amend the Family Regulations to clarify that the saving and transitional provisions apply to intra-UK maintenance matters commenced under the intra-UK rules prior to exit and to make clear that of choice of court agreements made under the intra-UK rules prior to exit can continue to be relied upon post exit
- amend the Family Regulations to make clear that, post-EU exit, the relevant Hague Convention rules take precedence over the domestic jurisdiction rules in cases that properly fall under the relevant Hague Conventions.

**3. Matters of special interest to Parliament**

*Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments*

- 3.1 This instrument is made using the urgent procedure. The Minister has made the relevant statements as detailed in Part 2 of the Annex to this Explanatory Memorandum.

*Matters relevant to Standing Orders Nos. 83P and 83T of the Standing Orders of the House of Commons relating to Public Business (English Votes for English Laws)*

- 3.2 The territorial application of this instrument includes Scotland and Northern Ireland.

**4. Extent and Territorial Application**

- 4.1 The territorial extent of this instrument is the whole of the UK.
- 4.2 The territorial application of this instrument varies between provisions. This instrument amends or revokes retained EU law with varying territorial application, including provision applying to Northern Ireland and Scotland. In each case, this instrument amends or revokes that provision in respect of its full territorial application.

**5. European Convention on Human Rights**

- 5.1 The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice, Chris Philp MP, has made the following statement regarding Human Rights:

“In my view the provisions of the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Civil and Family) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 are compatible with the Convention rights.”

## 6. Legislative Context

6.1 The Civil Regulations and the Family Regulations are made under section 8 of the EU (Withdrawal) Act. They are the main instruments that implement the Government's no deal EU exit strategy for civil and commercial law (Civil Regulations) and family law (Family Regulations). The Civil Regulations were made on 4 March 2019 and the Family Regulations were made on 6 March 2019, both by affirmative procedure. The Civil Regulations and Family Regulations will only come into effect in the event of a no deal exit. This Regulation addresses minor defects identified in those Civil Regulations and Family Regulations and will take effect immediately before those instruments come into effect in the event of a no deal exit.

## 7. Policy background

### *What is being done and why?*

#### Amendments to the Civil Regulations

7.1 The issue with the Civil Regulations is that an error was made in relation to one of the three grounds of special employment jurisdiction sought to be transposed from Brussels 1a into UK domestic law. Article 21 of Brussels 1a provides that an employer may be sued:

- in the courts of the EU Member State in which the employer is domiciled, or
- in the courts for the EU Member State where or from where the employee habitually carries out their work, or the courts of the last place from which they did so, or
- where the employee does not or did not habitually carry out their work in any one country, in the courts of the EU Member State where the business which engaged the employee is or was situated.

The error identified relates to the third ground above.

7.2 The third ground of the Brussels 1a rule applies only where an employee does not or did not habitually work *in any one country*. As transposed into UK law by the Civil Regulations, the rule provides that an employee who does not habitually work *in any one part of the UK* can sue in the courts of the part of the UK where the business which engaged them is situated. This means that the rule could be used even though the employee does have a habitual place of work in another country. This unintentional broadening of the category of employees to which these special jurisdictional rules apply does not meet the Government's policy intention which was to replicate, as closely as possible, the Brussels 1a employment jurisdiction rule, modified only as necessary to make it work in the UK.

7.3 The Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Civil and Family) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 address this error by amending the Civil Regulations to ensure that, as transposed into domestic law, the third ground of the special employment jurisdiction rule will properly reflect the Brussels 1a rule, by acting as a limited fall back where the employee has no habitual place of work anywhere in the world.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> See regulation 2.

Amendments to the Family Regulations

- 7.4 The first (and main) issue with the Family Regulations relates to the Scottish maintenance jurisdiction rules that will apply post-EU exit. Schedule 8 to the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982 (the CJJA) makes provision for jurisdiction rules for Scotland. Prior to the commencement of the Maintenance Regulation, paragraph 2(e) of Schedule 8 made provision for cross-border cases involving standalone aliment claims only (i.e. where that is not connected to divorce or other proceedings), involving countries other than EU Member States and allowed a person who is domiciled or habitually resident in Scotland to sue a party who is domiciled or habitually resident in another country for standalone aliment in the Scottish courts. Paragraph 2(e) was revoked when the Maintenance Regulation came into effect in the UK.
- 7.5 To properly restore the Scottish pre-Maintenance Regulation jurisdiction rules in line with the Government's 'no deal' EU Exit policy, the Family Regulations should have reinstated paragraph 2(e) of Schedule 8. However, they do not do so. This was an oversight. The result if not corrected would be that post exit, an applicant seeking standalone aliment from a person domiciled or habitually resident in another country would not be able to bring proceedings in the Scottish Courts and would have to pursue their claim in the courts of the other person's domicile or residence. While the number of cases affected is not likely to be many, the impact on the parties involved in those cases could be significant.
- 7.6 Additionally, the Family Regulations re-instate a reference to "actions for adherence and aliment" into the Scottish maintenance jurisdiction rules. This was done in error. Actions for adherence were abolished in Scotland in 1984.
- 7.7 The Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Civil and Family) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 address these errors by amending the Family Regulations to ensure that paragraph 2(e) of Schedule 8 of the CJJA is re-instated to its pre-Maintenance Regulation form<sup>7</sup> and to remove the reference to actions for adherence and aliment.<sup>8</sup>
- 7.8 The second issue with the Family Regulations relates to the saving and transitional provisions in regulation 8. These provisions ensure that, in line with the Government's 'no deal' EU Exit policy, matters commenced under the Maintenance Regulation and Brussels 2a rules prior to EU exit will continue to be governed by these EU rules post exit. This includes the Maintenance Regulation's rules about choice of court agreements which will continue to apply post-exit to proceedings that are before a court designated in a choice of court agreement.
- 7.9 When the EU Maintenance Regulation came into effect in the UK, new maintenance jurisdiction rules for intra-UK matters (that is maintenance disputes where the parties live in different parts of the UK), based on the Maintenance Regulation's jurisdiction rules, were introduced. These intra-UK rules include a rule on intra-UK choice of court agreements.
- 7.10 The saving and transitional provisions of the Family Regulations do not expressly apply to matters commenced under the intra-UK maintenance jurisdiction rules. Family law stakeholders have advised that this creates uncertainty as to the application of the saving and transitional provisions of the Family Regulations to

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<sup>7</sup> See regulation 3(3)(d)

<sup>8</sup> See regulation 3(3)(a).

intra-UK maintenance cases commenced under the intra-UK rules prior to exit, in particular about cases where a matter is before a court in one part of the UK as at exit pursuant to an intra-UK choice of court agreement in maintenance.

- 7.11 The Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Civil and Family) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 address this issue by amending the Family Regulations to make clear that the relevant saving and transitional provisions (those applying to maintenance) apply to intra-UK maintenance matters commenced under the intra-UK maintenance jurisdiction rules before exit and to make clear that of choice of court agreements made under the intra-UK rules prior to exit can continue to be relied upon post exit.<sup>9</sup>
- 7.12 In addition to addressing the issues discussed above, family law stakeholders have asked the Government to make clear that, post-EU exit, the relevant Hague Convention rules (the jurisdiction rules of the 1996 Hague Convention, and Article 18 of the 2007 Hague Convention, which limits a court's jurisdiction to vary a maintenance decision that has been made by a court in another country where the creditor remains habitually resident in that other country) take precedence over the domestic jurisdiction rules in cases that properly fall under the two Hague Conventions. Family law stakeholders have advised that failing to make this clear in the relevant provisions creates uncertainty as to which rules take precedence which would, in the absence of clarification, be likely to require the matter to be tested before a court, with unnecessary cost for the parties. The Government agrees.
- 7.13 The Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Civil and Family) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 amend the Family Regulations to provide for amendment of relevant existing legislation to clarify that the 1996 Hague Convention jurisdiction rules and Article 18 of 2007 Hague Convention take precedence over relevant domestic jurisdiction rules.<sup>10</sup>
- 7.14 This instrument applies to private international law which is a transferred matter for Northern Ireland under section 4(1) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. The UK Government remains committed to restoring devolution in Northern Ireland. This is particularly important in the context of EU Exit where we want devolved Ministers to take the necessary actions to prepare Northern Ireland for exit. We have been considering how to ensure a functioning statute book across the UK including in Northern Ireland for exit day absent a Northern Ireland Executive. With exit day less than six months away, and in the continued absence of a Northern Ireland Executive, the window to prepare Northern Ireland's statute book for exit is narrowing. UK Government Ministers have therefore decided that in the interest of legal certainty in Northern Ireland, the UK Government will take through the necessary secondary legislation at Westminster for Northern Ireland, in close consultation with the Northern Ireland departments. This is one such instrument.

## **8. European Union (Withdrawal) Act/Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union**

- 8.1 This instrument is being made using the power in section 8 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 in order to address failures of retained EU law to operate effectively or other deficiencies arising from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom

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<sup>9</sup> See regulation 3(2).

<sup>10</sup> See regulations 3(3)(b), 3(3)(c), 3(3)(e), 3(3)(f), 3(3)(g), 3(3)(h), 3(3)(i) and 3(3)(j).

from the European Union. In accordance with the requirements of that Act the Minister has made the relevant statements as detailed in Part 2 of the Annex to this Explanatory Memorandum.

## **9. Consolidation**

9.1 There are no current plans to consolidate the legislation amended by this instrument.

## **10. Consultation outcome**

10.1 A formal consultation on this instrument has not been carried out.

10.2 No formal consultation was undertaken on the provision in this instrument that amends the Civil Regulations because it corrects an error in that instrument. In so doing this instrument ensures the special protective jurisdiction rule for employment matters is accurately transposed from Brussels 1a and will operate as described in the [explanatory memorandum](#) for the Civil Regulations. The error was drawn to the Ministry's attention by an external legal expert.

10.3 Ministry of Justice officials met with representatives of Resolution, the Family Law Bar Association and the International Association of Family Lawyers to discuss the concerns that family lawyers had about the Family Regulations. A draft of this instrument was provided to those organisations who were invited to comment on it. Those comments were taken into consideration before the instrument was finalised and laid. As a result of this instrument, the Family Regulations will operate as described in the [explanatory memorandum](#) for that instrument.

## **11. Guidance**

11.1 There are no plans to publish guidance with this instrument.

## **12. Impact**

12.1 There is no, or no significant, impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies.

12.2 There is no, or no significant, impact on the public sector.

12.3 An Impact Assessment has not been prepared for this instrument because impact assessments were prepared and published for the [Civil Regulations](#) and the [Family Regulations](#). This instrument amends the Civil Regulations and Family Regulations to ensure that both these instruments will have the impact as described in the impact assessments that were published in respect of them.

## **13. Regulating small business**

13.1 The legislation applies to activities that are undertaken by small businesses.

13.2 To minimise the impact of the requirements on small businesses (employing up to 50 people), the approach taken is for this instrument to amend the Civil Regulations and the Family Regulations to address defects in those instruments and to clarify the operation of international conventions and domestic law post EU exit

## **14. Monitoring & review**

14.1 As this instrument is made under the EU Withdrawal Act 2018, no review clause is required.

## **15. Contact**

- 15.1 Andrew Thompson at the Ministry of Justice Telephone: 07971 828014 or email: [andrew.thompson@justice.gov.uk](mailto:andrew.thompson@justice.gov.uk) can be contacted with any queries regarding the instrument.
- 15.2 Cathryn Hannah Acting Deputy Director for Europe, at the Ministry of Justice can confirm that this Explanatory Memorandum meets the required standard.
- 15.3 Chris Philp MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Justice, at the Ministry of Justice can confirm that this Explanatory Memorandum meets the required standard.

# Annex

## Statements under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018

### Part 1

#### Table of Statements under the 2018 Act

This table sets out the statements that may be required under the 2018 Act.

Statement	Where the requirement sits	To whom it applies	What it requires
Sifting	Paragraphs 3(3), 3(7) and 17(3) and 17(7) of Schedule 7	Ministers of the Crown exercising sections 8(1), 9 and 23(1) to make a Negative SI	Explain why the instrument should be subject to the negative procedure and, if applicable, why they disagree with the recommendation(s) of the SLSC/Sifting Committees
Appropriate-ness	Sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 28, Schedule 7	Ministers of the Crown exercising sections 8(1), 9 and 23(1) or jointly exercising powers in Schedule 2	A statement that the SI does no more than is appropriate.
Good Reasons	Sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 28, Schedule 7	Ministers of the Crown exercising sections 8(1), 9 and 23(1) or jointly exercising powers in Schedule 2	Explain the good reasons for making the instrument and that what is being done is a reasonable course of action.
Equalities	Sub-paragraphs (4) and (5) of paragraph 28, Schedule 7	Ministers of the Crown exercising sections 8(1), 9 and 23(1) or jointly exercising powers in Schedule 2	Explain what, if any, amendment, repeals or revocations are being made to the Equalities Acts 2006 and 2010 and legislation made under them.  State that the Minister has had due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and other conduct prohibited under the Equality Act 2010.
Explanations	Sub-paragraph (6) of paragraph 28, Schedule 7	Ministers of the Crown exercising sections 8(1), 9 and 23(1) or jointly exercising powers in Schedule 2 In addition to the statutory obligation the Government has made a political commitment to include these statements alongside all EUWA SIs	Explain the instrument, identify the relevant law before exit day, explain the instrument's effect on retained EU law and give information about the purpose of the instrument, e.g., whether minor or technical changes only are intended to the EU retained law.
Criminal offences	Sub-paragraphs (3) and (7) of paragraph 28, Schedule 7	Ministers of the Crown exercising sections 8(1), 9, and	Set out the 'good reasons' for creating a criminal offence, and the penalty attached.

		23(1) or jointly exercising powers in Schedule 2 to create a criminal offence	
Sub-delegation	Paragraph 30, Schedule 7	Ministers of the Crown exercising sections 10(1), 12 and part 1 of Schedule 4 to create a legislative power exercisable not by a Minister of the Crown or a Devolved Authority by Statutory Instrument.	State why it is appropriate to create such a sub-delegated power.
Urgency	Paragraph 34, Schedule 7	Ministers of the Crown using the urgent procedure in paragraphs 4 or 14, Schedule 7.	Statement of the reasons for the Minister's opinion that the SI is urgent.
Explanations where amending regulations under 2(2) ECA 1972	Paragraph 13, Schedule 8	Anybody making an SI after exit day under powers outside the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 which modifies subordinate legislation made under s. 2(2) ECA	Statement explaining the good reasons for modifying the instrument made under s. 2(2) ECA, identifying the relevant law before exit day, and explaining the instrument's effect on retained EU law.
Scrutiny statement where amending regulations under 2(2) ECA 1972	Paragraph 16, Schedule 8	Anybody making an SI after exit day under powers outside the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 which modifies subordinate legislation made under s. 2(2) ECA	Statement setting out: a) the steps which the relevant authority has taken to make the draft instrument published in accordance with paragraph 16(2), Schedule 8 available to each House of Parliament, b) containing information about the relevant authority's response to— (i) any recommendations made by a committee of either House of Parliament about the published draft instrument, and (ii) any other representations made to the relevant authority about the published draft instrument, and, c) containing any other information that the relevant authority considers appropriate in relation to the scrutiny of the instrument or draft instrument which is to be laid.

## Part 2

### Statements required when using enabling powers under the European Union (Withdrawal) 2018 Act

#### 1. Appropriateness statement

- 1.1 The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Philp MP, has made the following statement regarding use of legislative powers in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018:

“In my view the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Civil and Family) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 does no more than is appropriate”.

- 1.2 This is the case because the instrument does no more than is necessary to ensure that: the special jurisdiction rule for employment cases from Brussels 1a is properly transposed into domestic law by the Civil Regulations; the pre-EU maintenance jurisdiction rules for Scotland are properly reinstated by the Family Regulations; the application of the saving and transitional provisions of the Family Regulations to intra-UK maintenance cases that commenced before exit is clear; and ambiguity over the relationship between the jurisdiction rules of the 1996 Hague Convention and Article 18 of the 2007 Hague Convention and relevant domestic jurisdiction provisions is removed.

#### 2. Good reasons

- 2.1 The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Philp MP, has made the following statement regarding use of legislative powers in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018:

“In my view there are good reasons for the provisions in this instrument, and I have concluded they are a reasonable course of action”.

- 2.2 These are: there is an error in the way the Civil Regulations transpose the Brussels 1a special employment jurisdiction rule into domestic law. The provisions in this instrument amend the Civil Regulations to correct that error and bring the rule into line with the intended policy and effect as described in the Explanatory Memorandum to the Civil Regulations; there is a technical error in the way the Family Regulations reinstate pre-EU maintenance jurisdiction rules in Scotland. The provisions in this instrument amend the Family Regulations to correct that technical error; there is a lack of clarity as to whether the saving and transitional provisions in the Family Regulation apply to intra-UK maintenance cases commenced before exit. The provisions in this instrument amend the Family Regulations to make clear that the saving and transitional provisions do apply to intra-UK maintenance cases commenced before exit; the amendments made to domestic primary and secondary legislation in the Family Regulations have created ambiguity over the relationship between the jurisdiction provisions of the 1996 Hague Convention and Article 18 of the 2007 Hague Convention and relevant domestic provisions post EU exit. This instrument amends the Family Regulations to remove that ambiguity and clarify the law that will apply post-EU exit.

### **3. Equalities**

3.1 The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Philp MP, has made the following statement:

“The instrument does not amend, repeal or revoke a provision or provisions in the Equality Act 2006 or the Equality Act 2010 or subordinate legislation made under those Acts.

3.2 The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Philp MP has made the following statement regarding use of legislative powers in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018:

“In relation to the instrument, I, Chris Philp MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Justice, have had due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010.”

### **4. Explanations**

4.1 The explanations statement has been made in section 2 of the main body of this explanatory memorandum.

### **5. Urgency**

5.1 The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Philp MP, has made the following statement regarding use of legislative powers in the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018:

“In my view by reason of urgency, it is necessary to make the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Civil and Family) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 without a draft of the instrument containing the regulations being laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.”

5.2 This is because: it is necessary for the instrument to be made before the Civil Regulation and the Family Regulation come into force (on Exit day), to ensure that those Regulations properly address deficiencies in retained EU law, as intended. If the Regulations come into effect containing the errors and omissions which have been identified, they will not operate as intended or represented to Parliament and will, for example, expand a category of special jurisdiction in a manner which was not planned and could alter the interests of parties to proceedings, leave a gap in the law in relation to maintenance provisions for certain family cases in Scotland, and otherwise be unclear. Using this procedure still allows for parliamentary scrutiny and the Parliament will need to approve it for it to remain in force.