

## LEGISLATION IN THE UK

<b>The three legal systems within the UK are</b>	England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland.
<b>An inchoate act does not have the force of law</b>	and is known as a "Bill".
<b>General (Public) Acts</b>	apply to everybody, everywhere within the legal system.
<b>Personal and Local Acts</b>	apply either to particular individuals or to particular areas.
<b>Delegated or secondary legislation is</b>	law made by government ministers or local authorities.
<b>The example of delegated legislation is</b>	the social security system.
<b>In the first reading</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a "dummy" copy of the Bill is placed on the Table.</li> <li>- the speaker calls the name of the sponsor of the Bill.</li> <li>- the clerk reads the short title of the Bill.</li> <li>- the Minister names a day for the Bill's second reading.</li> </ul>
<b>In the second reading</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the principle of the Bill is considered during section-by-section reading.</li> <li>- amendments may be offered to a section when it is read.</li> </ul>
<b>Committee stage involves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- clause by clause consideration.</li> <li>- new amendments relevant to the subject-matter of the bill.</li> </ul>
<b>Amendments and new clauses may be moved by</b>	the Minister, the Opposition spokesman or any Member of the Committee.
<b>The last stage of the legislative procedure in the UK is</b>	Royal Assent.
<b>After signification of Royal Assent</b>	the Bill becomes an Act.