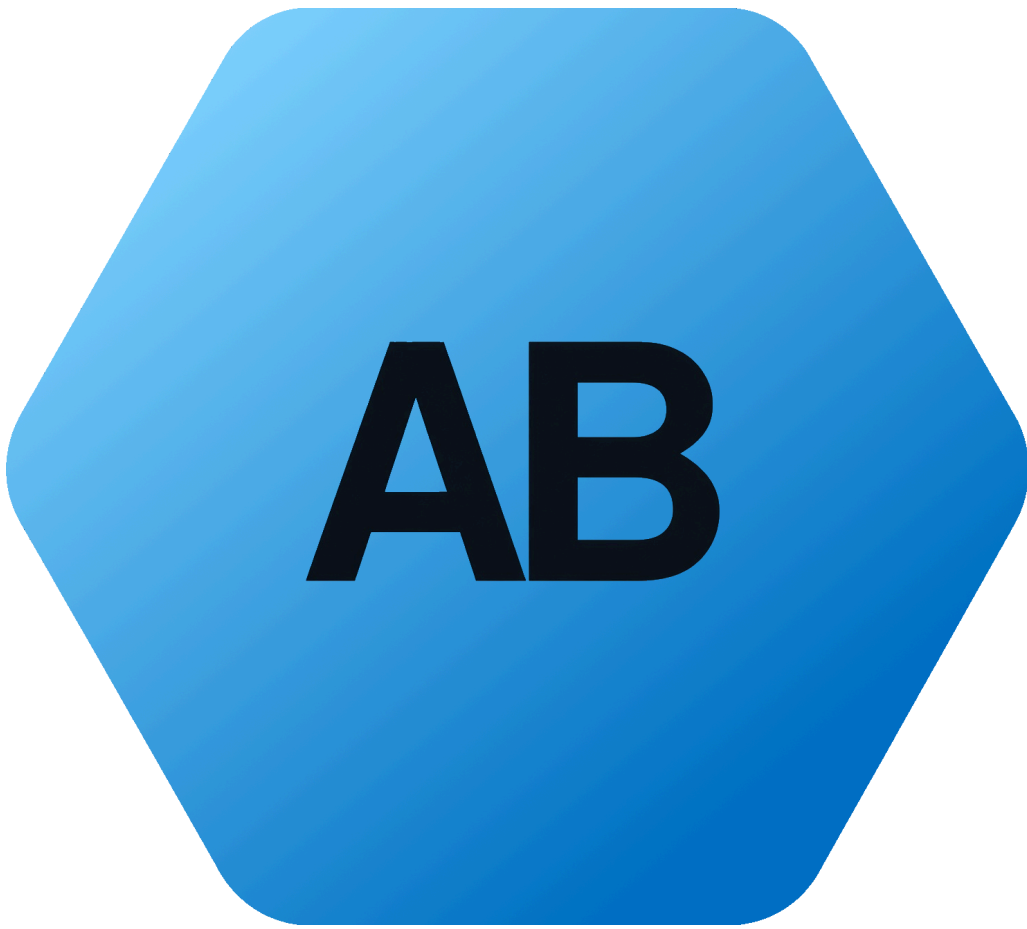




ANTE BELLUM

Strategic outlook for the UK

July 2026

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A layered reading path for executive, operational and compliance audiences.

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LEGISLATIVE RECAP

The UK in Legislative changes → National Budget Passed

GEOPOLITICAL RECAP

Geopolitical / extraneous variables → Overall outlook

UK Strategic Outlook July 2026

The UK in Legislative changes

The UK in July has undergone several major shifts through SIs, legislation, and the political shift of the replacement of Sir Kier Starmer with Andy Burnham as Prime Minister. In this document we will go over the shorthand of what has changed and why.

Solar / Energy Sector

What the UK is experiencing at this moment can be described as a “Green Energy Boom”. As of Q1 2026, renewables made up 53.1% of total British Energy Generation. This has been further exacerbated by the ongoing conflict in Iran which has made crude oil prices soar through the roof, forcing consumers to adapt to a market filling a large gap at higher prices. A large chunk of the Statutory Instruments and other legislation passed this July has been an effort to both boost productivity in the Green Energy sector, and ensure the profits from the Iran crisis aren't simply a shifting of wealth from the population to corporations; vis-a-vis the 10% rise in Windfall tax in the Taxation (Energy and Variables) Act 2026.

Relevant legislation around it however are focused on an increase in production, for example SI 2026/896 laxes the legislation around the installation of solar panels on homes by no longer obligating homeowners to go through the council to install them, along with other legislation raising the height cap of buildings so solar panels can be installed. To even further the point, two large solar fields in the East Riding of Yorkshire (SI 2026/869) and in Dean Moor (SI 2026/754) were approved through statutory instruments this month, and are set to increase the UK's solar generation by 2.13%, or 470MW at max capacity which is estimated to be able to power 174,000 homes over a full year.

Further legislative efforts focused on energy has been the approval of the Rolls-Royce Modular Reactor which, unlike the solar farms, can operate continuously through bad weather and nighttime and thus can power 1,000,000 homes over a full year boosting UK total energy production by 1.28%.

All of this in mind, it is very clear the UK is legislating as a nation starting to reap the rewards of a massive push for decarbonisation.

Despite this however, British solar companies' stock prices have not surged as they usually would with this legislation and in these circumstances for two major reasons.

Firstly, due to the current scare of the dollar being the weakest it's been for while in tandem with the war in Iran, many civilians are opting to buy silver in large quantities as a security against a potential crash in the markets which artificially hikes the price and effects silver-based assets like Solar Panels. Although fortunately for these companies and their shareholders this price is going down

Secondly, the Chinese revocation of their 9% VAT rebate on the 1st of April 2026 hit the solar markets hard as China was a major supplier for many of the components used in the manufacturing process of Solar Panels.

Secondary Industrial Focus

As part of Britain's "Invest 2035" scheme as set out by Labour after Starmer's ascension to power, Britain signed an FTA with India, agreeing to reduce tariffs on 99% of Indian goods, and 90% of British goods. The whole idea is to further regenerate British industries who are struggling with expensive primary resources, and to give them a market of 1.4 billion people to export to.

The agreement is set to increase UK GDP by £4.8bn annually, real wages by £2.2bn annually, and bilateral trade by £25.5bn annually. Since, furthermore India has never implemented a deal of this size, the UK will have an advantage over other markets investing in India.

The implementation of this deal will benefit essentially every manufacturing industry that exports to tangible markets. Automotive industries will be one of the biggest benefactors, even named in the Government report, due to the massive drops in tariffs. Many Primary Goods will become much cheaper from this, for example: Steel, Cement, and Timber to name just three. The biggest benefactor however, will be the renewables market. Since India has set a target of 500GW of renewable capacity by 2030, Britain is stepping in as a major supplier of Indian decarbonisation which gives a massive spike in demand for British green industries to sell expertise and technology to India.

National Budget Passed

The National Budget passed through the Supply and Appropriation Act 2026. In it, there were many interesting developments seen through the lens of the national budget.

For example, The Capital AME went up 26.3% to £75.3bn, this is essentially Britain's liquid investment fund. This is in contrast with the Resource AME falling 7.9% to £424.1bn. We can interpret this radical change in funding as an intention for Britain to fund more large-scale construction projects, and to move money from the welfare state towards greater economic security in this fiscal year.

Another spike in funding was for the MoD which went up by £2.2bn, bringing it to 2.6% of GDP. It is clear Britain is going through a remilitarisation due to the threats of Russia and America. It could also pave the way to a rise in interventionism or more aid packages to ongoing conflicts in the future to keep demand justifiable for the spending level.

The rest of the changes are more minor, for example the slashing of foreign aid, or the public sector pay rise, or cuts to DWP aren't particularly relevant to businesses in the UK so we won't cover them here.

Geopolitical / extraneous variables

Much of this legislation is in reaction to the crisis in the Strait of Hormuz. Speaking as people who have watched the war closely, it seems there is a massive sentiment in Iran to finally humble America, and a massive sentiment in American leadership to not be humbled. What we have seen so far in terms of negotiations since the meeting in Pakistan, has been an America in denial about their geostrategic position.

American military strategy is impossible without a vanguard to support, as modern geostrategic power projection is done with supporting assets like naval and aviation. Due to the lack of American opposition to the Turkish-backed HTS offensive into Rojava territory, the Kurds had felt backstabbed by America for the 3rd time in living memory. From the 1980 Iran-Iraq war, to the war against ISIS, to the aforementioned offensive, America had promised support to the Kurds in all of them but it either arrived too late or didn't arrive at all. Without a Kurdish vanguard, and by going back on his word during the protests in Iran earlier this year, he has no ground force to support from the skies and seas and thus cannot capitulate Iran, or pose any serious threat to the regime.

Further supplement this pessimism with the slew of reports saying that America is running out of missiles and armaments to pursue this war, exhausting stockpiles at a dangerous time when China's production is starting to ramp up in the face of a potential Taiwanese invasion. America is unwilling and unable to produce the kinetic force and leverage to make Iran accept a deal the American public will be happy with.

This war has three major ways of ending:

1. President Trump finally comes around and sees the war as unwinnable despite how many new strikes he conducts.

2. The war fizzles into a state akin to the “War of Attrition” akin to the Egyptian-Israeli front after the Six Day War. Sporadic strikes, but a much lower-level conflict without a peace deal.
3. The war escalates into a regional conflict, potentially caused by a Saudi invasion of the Houthis, or a Ukrainian-Iranian exchange.

To us here at Ante Bellum, and based off the calculus we have given you in tandem with the actions we have seen from both sides, scenario 1 is the likeliest, scenario 2 is where we are at right now and will probably continue until scenario 1 is realised, and scenario 3 is the least likely without extraneous geopolitical help from a third party like Russia.

Looking ahead

Despite Parliament being in recess until the 1st of September, there are several bills in the pipeline, especially with the new helmsmanship of Andy Burnham as Prime Minister of the UK, that could be passed in the month of August which are of concern to businesses:

The Commercial Payments Bill [HL] - *“Make provision [sic] about payment terms in commercial contracts; to make provision [sic] about interest on late payment of commercial debts; to ban retention clauses in the construction sector”*, mainly effects construction

The “Consumer & Retail Protection” Bill (no official name thus far) - A crackdown on retailers’ “pretend prices” so businesses can’t falsely advertise a deal, and to shore up legislation on subscriptions preventing companies from raising prices without telling the consumer

PS26/15 - The Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (MiFIR) transaction reporting rules were implemented in 2018. The Treasury has committed to repealing and replacing these rules with a more proportionate, streamlined and agile framework in our Handbook.

The Taxation (Energy and Vehicles) Bill - *“The Taxation (Energy and Vehicles) Bill is a money bill that would implement three tax measures as part of the government’s package of support to tackle increased energy prices. The bill would increase the electricity generator levy, increase the rate of tax-free mileage allowance for employees, and provide a 12-month vehicle excise duty exemption for HGVs.”*

All in all, mostly administrative changes for SaaS businesses, and streamlined administration and logistics. Generally speaking just bookkeeping changes on the horizon.

Overall outlook

Overall, it's clear from an outside view that Britain is working towards a military buildup, a new energy push, and a restructuring of spending from a reactive welfare state to a proactive investment state. Businesses should expect grants, and governmental cooperation in all of these fields, but it is clear the government this month is all about the energy sector.

Businesses should also take note of the new FTA with India, as its opening may give businesses a massive new market to sell to, especially with regards to: SaaS to the Indian Industrial sector, patents, and advanced tangible assets like military hardware and solar panels. Primary goods to manufacture will become cheaper as stated before, like Steel, Cement, and Timber. Supply chains are stretched by the recent war in Iran, but the baseline cost of goods in a vacuum has dropped. Companies should consider importing from, and exporting to, Indian markets for better deals on their goods

Furthermore, if businesses are waiting for a settlement for the war in Iran for targets or timelines, they should observe that currently the war looks unresolvable unless Donald Trump accepts a humiliating peace. For right now, that appears unlikely

Legislation / Sources used:

Relevant Legislation:

Taxation (Energy and Vehicles) Act 2026 - Bill 103 2026-27 - Raises the Electricity Generator Levy on exceptional electricity-generation receipts (essentially a windfall tax) from 45% to 55% for qualifying periods beginning on or after 1st July 2026; Raises the approved mileage allowance rate from 45p to 55p for the 2026-27 tax year onwards; Temporarily reduces VED on qualifying Heavy Goods Vehicles used in trade to £1 for licences taken out between 1st July 2026 and 30th June 2027, with certain supplementary charges reduced to £0.

Supply and Appropriation (Main Estimates) Act 2026 - Bill 107 2026-27 - Authorises government departments to use the resources and money approved in the 2026-27 Main Estimates, effectively establishing the statutory basis for government spending until 31st March 2027. More details will follow in the Government Spending section.

SI 2026/896 - A relaxation of planning red tape for the installation of solar panels and associated equipment on homes and other buildings in England. Rules come into effect on 26th August 2026, with transitional protection allowing qualifying developments begun under the previous rules to continue until 26th August 2027.

SI 2026/881 - Officially integrates electronic and workplace voting procedures into statutory trade union ballots; Adds stronger legal protection against unfair dismissal connected to workers participating in these ballots; Works alongside the new statutory Code of Practice. Comes into effect on 25th August 2026.

SI 2026/880 - Supporting legislation for SI 2026/881 which brings the new Code of Practice governing electronic and workplace trade-union ballots into legal effect. Comes into effect on 25th August 2026.

SI 2026/873 - Changes environmental permitting rules for businesses and individuals controlling or transporting waste in England, while also changing which waste-regulation matters can fall under the Primary Authority system. Relevant to waste carriers, brokers, dealers and businesses regularly moving commercial waste.

SI 2026/867 - Adjustments to Machinery Regulations due to EU Regulation 2023/1230, which Northern Ireland is bound to under the Windsor Framework. Updates the former EU-derived machinery regime in Great Britain, creates enforcement provisions for the new EU rules in Northern Ireland and allows qualifying Northern Irish machinery compliant with the new EU rules to continue being sold in Great Britain.

SI 2026/859 - Imposes a levy on employers operating an “engineering construction establishment” to fund ECITB training programmes and address skill shortages across the sector. SMEs are exempt where their annual wage bill is below £1,000,000 for off-site workers or £275,000 for on-site workers. Businesses beneath these thresholds can still access ECITB training support and grants.

SI 2026/854 - Changes how certain planning functions can be discharged by local planning authorities in England, including when decisions can be delegated and when they must be dealt with by committees. Relevant to developers and companies dependent on planning approval.

SI 2026/837 - Limits or regulates wholesale mobile-roaming charges where the United Kingdom has entered an international agreement containing roaming commitments. Primarily affects mobile network operators but could ultimately reduce the cost base associated with international roaming.

SI 2026/830 - Transitional legislation for the UK's new Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. Temporarily changes registration deadlines, payment deadlines and accounting periods during the opening stage of CBAM. The mechanism affects imports of carbon-intensive goods including steel, aluminium, cement, fertiliser, hydrogen and iron. Comes into force on 1st January 2027.

SI 2026/828 - Raises and restructures a range of Gambling Commission regulatory fees, including personal-management and operating-licence fees; Replaces older fee tables with revised brackets, including charges linked to Gross Gambling Yield and remote gambling operations. Comes into force on 1st October 2026.

SI 2026/818 - Changes the information registered pension schemes must provide to HMRC and other parties. Primarily an administrative-compliance change for pension providers, scheme administrators and businesses running occupational pension arrangements.

SI 2026/816 - Changes the fixed-penalty regime for environmental offences in England. Businesses operating in sectors exposed to environmental enforcement should check whether offences relevant to them now carry altered fixed penalties.

SI 2026/815 - Establishes exemptions from the new Finance Act 2026 requirement for tax advisers to register with HMRC, clarifying which advisers and activities fall outside the registration regime.

SI 2026/809 - One of the main implementing regulations for the UK Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. Establishes how the CBAM charge is calculated and how businesses may claim relief where a carbon price has already been paid overseas. Comes into force on 1st January 2027.

SI 2026/807 - Sets commencement dates and transitional arrangements for the Finance Act 2026 registration regime for tax advisers. Relevant to accountants, tax consultants and companies using or providing professional tax services.

SI 2026/802 - Establishes the administrative side of the UK Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, including registration, record-keeping, returns, assessments and other compliance requirements. Comes into force on 1st January 2027.

SI 2026/801 - Alters temporary suspensions of UK import-duty rates. Importers should check whether products they buy from overseas have had their tariff treatment changed.

SI 2026/790 - Changes England's Biodiversity Net Gain planning regime and provides transitional provisions. Relevant to developers, landowners and investors in construction projects where biodiversity obligations form part of planning permission.

SI 2026/779 - Recognises specified overseas central-counterparty regulatory regimes as equivalent to the United Kingdom's. Primarily relevant to financial institutions, clearing houses and investors operating across international derivatives and securities markets.

SI 2026/778 - Changes the Register of Overseas Entities regime, including rules surrounding protected information and trusts, while also applying updated company-law rules to Limited Liability Partnerships. Relevant to foreign companies and investors owning UK property through overseas entities or LLP structures.

SI 2026/777 - Designates specified major cloud-service providers as "Critical Third Parties" to the UK financial sector, placing them under direct financial regulatory oversight. Relevant to banks, insurers, investment firms and fintech businesses dependent upon major cloud infrastructure.

SI 2026/765 - Changes VAT rules, including the treatment of specified computer equipment under the Capital Goods Scheme. Potentially relevant to businesses making large technology or IT investments.

SI 2026/759 - Expands the statutory jurisdiction of Employment Tribunals in England and Wales in conjunction with the new employment-claim time-limit regime.

SI 2026/758 - Extends the time available for workers to bring specified Employment Tribunal claims and establishes transitional arrangements. Employers should therefore expect a longer potential liability window for certain employment disputes.

SI 2026/756 - Specifies the information a trade union must provide when making use of the new statutory right to request access to a workplace. Relevant to larger employers and businesses with organised union representation.

SI 2026/750 - Changes ecodesign and energy-information requirements for energy-related products, including continued recognition arrangements for specified compliant products. Relevant to manufacturers, importers and retailers of regulated electrical and energy-consuming goods.

SI 2026/848 - Changes electrical product-safety rules to permit and regulate standard plugs intended for plug-in microgenerators, including small plug-in solar generation systems. Also changes associated electricity-network safety rules. Comes into force on 27th August 2026.

SI 2026/746 - Changes the Procurement Act transitional regime and delays a specified procurement requirement until 1st May 2027. Relevant to businesses supplying goods or services to government and other public authorities.

SI 2026/729 - Creates England's new Digital Waste Tracking regime, requiring information about waste movements to be recorded and shared electronically. Relevant to manufacturers, construction companies, waste carriers, logistics firms and other businesses producing or moving significant quantities of waste.

SI 2026/727 - Formally incorporates emissions from international aviation and international shipping into the UK's Climate Change Act framework. This increases the likelihood that future carbon-budget policy will directly affect

airlines, shipping companies, ports, airports and businesses dependent upon international freight.

SI 2026/725 - Updates the statutory list of government securities treated as gilt-edged securities for Capital Gains Tax purposes. Relevant principally to investors, financial institutions and treasury operations holding UK government debt.

SI 2026/869 - Grants development consent for the construction, operation and eventual decommissioning of the Peartree Hill Solar Farm east of Beverley in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

SI 2026/754 - Grants development consent for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Dean Moor Solar Farm.

SI 2026/701 - Updates the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme, including compliance, reporting and action-plan requirements for qualifying large organisations. Came into force on 22nd July 2026.

Less relevant legislation:

National Security (State Threats) Act 2026 - Bill 012 2026-27 - Gives the Secretary of State power to designate organisations involved in foreign-power threat activity and creates criminal offences connected with assisting, supporting or receiving benefits from designated bodies. Received Royal Assent on 8th July 2026.

Principally relevant to national security, political organisations and businesses dealing with sanctioned or state-linked entities.

Steel Industry (Nationalisation) Act 2026 - Bill 010 2026-27 - Creates the legal powers required for the Government to transfer securities, assets, rights and liabilities of qualifying steel undertakings into public ownership. Received Royal Assent on 15th July 2026. Primarily relevant to the steel industry and investors, creditors, employees and suppliers connected with British Steel.

THE STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS (SIs) THAT ARE TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS OF AIRSPACE WILL NOT BE INCLUDED HERE

SI 2026/895 - Changes annual payments made to specified Church of England legal officers.

SI 2026/894 - Changes fees payable to ecclesiastical judges, legal officers and other Church office-holders.

SI 2026/891 - Changes the statutory terms of service applying to holders of ecclesiastical offices.

SI 2026/890 - Makes technical changes to the Net Zero Teesside Development Consent Order.

SI 2026/889 - Changes the circumstances in which Church authorities need consent before dealing with specified ecclesiastical property.

SI 2026/884 - Changes the statutory flying restrictions applying to jet formation display teams, including technical geographical/co-ordinate changes.

SI 2026/883 - Establishes procedural rules for the Church of England's abuse-redress scheme.

SI 2026/882 - Updates the procedural system governing clergy-conduct cases.

SI 2026/872 - Substantively amends the Infected Blood Compensation Scheme, including eligibility, compensation calculation and administration following further recommendations arising from the Infected Blood Inquiry.

SI 2026/861 - Amends civil legal-aid coverage relating to anti-social behaviour and prevention/investigation measures.

SI 2026/858 - Establishes detailed student-support rules for the new Lifelong Learning Entitlement, including eligibility, course and module designation, available support and awards. Comes into force on 1st September 2026.

SI 2026/857 - Establishes the repayment framework for loans issued through the Lifelong Learning Entitlement. Comes into force on 1st September 2026.

SI 2026/856 - Establishes the credit-based tuition-fee limits applying to courses and modules financed through the Lifelong Learning Entitlement, replacing the conventional full-course approach for qualifying provision.

SI 2026/855 - Makes consequential changes to existing education legislation concerning the establishment of new schools under the Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026.

SI 2026/853 - Revokes the old statutory charging regime governing government work connected with abandonment of offshore oil and gas installations and pipelines, as part of the transition to the replacement system.

SI 2026/852 - Brings section 208 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 fully into force, allowing NHS England to establish and maintain formal lists of people performing or assisting in local pharmaceutical services. Comes into force on 1st October 2026.

SI 2026/850 - Alters the rules of the UK Capacity Market and provides transitional provisions, including changes to how generators qualify for and retain capacity payments.

SI 2026/849 - Makes technical amendments to the Great Britain REACH chemicals regime, including changes to statutory definitions and related provisions.

SI 2026/847 - Designates the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, Islamic Movement of Companions of the Right and GRU Volunteer Corps under the new foreign-power threat regime.

SI 2026/846 - Brings provisions of the Energy Act 2023 concerning charges associated with abandonment of offshore oil and gas infrastructure into force. Comes into force on 30th September 2026.

SI 2026/845 - Reconstitutes the Warboys, Somersham and Pidley Internal Drainage Board.

SI 2026/844 - Changes which electricity generators are eligible to participate in the Contracts for Difference renewable-energy subsidy scheme.

SI 2026/843 - Creates/reorganises the March and Euximoor Water Management Board.

SI 2026/842 - Makes changes to the Development Consent Order for the M25 Junction 10/A3 Wisley Interchange project.

SI 2026/841 - Brings coastal-access arrangements between Silecroft and Silverdale into operation.

SI 2026/840 - Brings coastal-access arrangements between Harwich and Shotley Gate into operation.

SI 2026/839 - Formally determines that electricity generation using the Rolls-Royce Small Modular Reactor design is justified under the UK's radiological-protection regime, clearing an important regulatory hurdle for the technology.

SI 2026/838 - Revokes statutory directions previously issued to Ofcom under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006.

SI 2026/836 - Updates the statutory description of a prohibited offensive weapon sometimes referred to as a "ninja sword".

SI 2026/835 - Updates how the UK tracks and regulates civil nuclear materials such as uranium and plutonium and adjusts associated nuclear-safeguards fees following the UK's departure from the EU safeguards system.

SI 2026/834 - Brings further provisions of the Bus Services Act 2025 into operation and establishes transitional arrangements. Takes effect from 5th August 2026.

SI 2026/833 - Modifies other legislation so that the statutory transfer of British Steel property, rights and liabilities can operate without being obstructed by incompatible corporate or contractual rules.

SI 2026/832 - Legally transfers specified British Steel assets, rights and liabilities under the nationalisation framework.

SI 2026/831 - Gives planning, regeneration and associated powers to the Oxford Street Development Corporation covering Oxford Street and surrounding parts of Camden and Westminster.

SI 2026/829 - Changes the list of sports grounds in England subject to statutory safety-certification requirements.

SI 2026/827 - Brings the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Act 2026 into force and provides transitional arrangements concerning the UK's implementation of the international high-seas biodiversity treaty.

SI 2026/826 - Updates the Climate Change Agreements regime for energy-intensive businesses and installations and removes superseded provisions.

SI 2026/825 - Raises the legal capital-borrowing limit available to the Welsh Government.

SI 2026/822 - Alters Nursing and Midwifery Council rules concerning fees, practice committees and fitness-to-practise proceedings.

SI 2026/821 - Establishes rules for the statutory Loan Charge Settlement Scheme affecting certain historic employment and trading-income arrangements.

SI 2026/820 - Changes which roads form part of the West Midlands Combined Authority's Key Route Network.

SI 2026/819 - Makes a second amendment to pleasure-craft arrival and reporting requirements, correcting/replacing elements introduced by SI 2026/707.

SI 2026/817 - Makes further amendments to the Civil Procedure Rules used by courts in England and Wales.

SI 2026/813 - Changes a Universal Credit commencement order and associated transitional provisions in England.

SI 2026/806 - Revises the tolls charged for crossing Dunham Bridge.

SI 2026/804 - Establishes statutory requirements concerning digital communications and contact details under specified government schemes.

SI 2026/803 - Brings further England-only provisions of the Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026 into force.

SI 2026/798 - Reconstitutes the Ramsey Internal Drainage Board.

SI 2026/796 - Makes miscellaneous changes to childcare regulation in England.

SI 2026/795 - Updates social-security contribution coordination between the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man.

SI 2026/794 - Changes the operation of the UK-India social-security contributions agreement.

SI 2026/793 - Establishes the information and procedures required when businesses and organisations submit notifications under the Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act - the implementation framework associated with "Martyr's Law".

SI 2026/792 - Makes a second adjustment to temporary licensing-hour arrangements connected with FIFA World Cup matches.

SI 2026/788 - Brings the revised Equality Act Code of Practice on Services, Public Functions and Associations into force. Comes into force on 5th August 2026.

SI 2026/787 - Revokes the previous Equality Act Code of Practice on Services, Public Functions and Associations when the replacement takes effect. Comes into force 5th August 2026.

SI 2026/786 - Establishes/updates barred and advisory lists applying to Civil Nuclear Constabulary personnel.

SI 2026/785 - Makes consequential amendments to existing legislation required by the National Security (State Threats) Act 2026.

SI 2026/784 - Establishes the procedure through which an organisation may apply or appeal to have a foreign-power-threat designation removed.

SI 2026/773 - Establishes/updates barred and advisory lists applying to National Crime Agency personnel.

SI 2026/772 - Brings further provisions of the Sentencing Act 2026 into force.

SI 2026/771 - Changes the allocation of functions between chambers of the First-tier Tribunal and Upper Tribunal.

SI 2026/770 - Changes procedure in the Property Chamber of the First-tier Tribunal.

SI 2026/769 - Establishes/updates barred and advisory lists applying to Ministry of Defence Police personnel.

SI 2026/766 - Brings further provisions of the Border Security, Asylum and Immigration Act 2025 into force.

SI 2026/764 - Establishes/updates barred and advisory lists applying to British Transport Police personnel.

SI 2026/763 - Alters restrictions on councils disposing of land and other assets while undergoing local-government structural or boundary reorganisation.

SI 2026/761 - Changes the compulsory electronic-monitoring condition which may be imposed on certain prison licences.

SI 2026/760 - Changes statutory licence conditions applying to offenders released from custody.

SI 2026/757 - Updates fees charged by government in connection with pollution-prevention and control regulation, principally affecting the offshore oil and gas sector.

SI 2026/755 - Makes consequential amendments required by the Planning and Infrastructure Act 2025.

SI 2026/753 - Changes how earned income is disregarded when Housing Benefit entitlement is calculated.

SI 2026/752 - Changes penalty-charge, adjudication and enforcement rules for road-user charging schemes in England.

SI 2026/751 - Updates rules governing television coverage of legally protected "listed events", principally major sporting events.

SI 2026/745 - Adds changed or alternative names used by organisations already proscribed under terrorism legislation.

SI 2026/744 - Changes the remuneration paid for specified criminal legal-aid work.

SI 2026/743 - Makes further changes to the repayment rules applying to specified student loans.

SI 2026/742 - Changes temporary alcohol-licensing hours connected with FIFA World Cup matches.

SI 2026/741 - Changes driving-licence rules, including provisions affecting specified foreign licences and permits.

SI 2026/740 - Converts the Northern School of Art into a Higher Education Corporation.

SI 2026/737 - Prescribes the formal notice to be used when statutory rights of entry are exercised under the infrastructure-planning regime.

SI 2026/736 - Temporary traffic restrictions relating to the M48 Severn Bridge crossing.

SI 2026/735 - Makes procedural changes to the Development Consent regime governing Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.

SI 2026/733 - Makes it unlawful or restricted to market vehicles using language which could falsely imply that they possess legally authorised self-driving capabilities.

SI 2026/731 - Brings further parts of the Automated Vehicles Act 2024 into force.

SI 2026/730 - Appoints the date for a revised Pensions Regulator Code of Practice governing authorisation and supervision of Collective Defined Contribution pension schemes and withdraws the superseded code.

SI 2026/728 - Establishes a statutory timetable for government decisions on certain direction requests under the infrastructure-planning regime.

SI 2026/726 - Changes which regulatory functions fall within the statutory financial-services complaints scheme.

SI 2026/724 - Modernises and revises the statutory powers and governance arrangements of Poole Harbour Commissioners.

SI 2026/723 - Changes arrangements for transferring proceedings between parts of the Senior Courts and makes consequential amendments.

SI 2026/721 - Makes further amendments to the Criminal Procedure Rules.

SI 2026/719 - Establishes remuneration-panel arrangements used by Combined Authorities and Combined County Authorities when setting allowances for members.

SI 2026/718 - Brings coastal-access arrangements between Bawdsey and Aldeburgh into operation.

SI 2026/717 - Exempts or relieves specified compensation payments under the Horizon Family Members Redress Scheme from taxation.

SI 2026/716 - Brings further provisions of the Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 into force.

SI 2026/715 - Brings further provisions of the Communications Act 2003 and Media Act 2024 into force, with saving provisions for the old regime.

SI 2026/714 - Changes fees charged for central services supporting Clean Air Zones in England.

SI 2026/709 - Revokes a superseded Pensions Act Code of Practice.

SI 2026/707 - Changes reporting requirements applying to pleasure craft arriving in the United Kingdom. Subsequently supplemented/corrected by SI 2026/819.

SI 2026/706 - Changes Universal Credit-linked eligibility rules for free school meals in maintained nursery schools in England.

SI 2026/705 - Brings further provisions of the Football Governance Act 2025 into force.

SI 2026/704 - Changes statutory time limits governing the removal, storage and disposal of motor vehicles.

SI 2026/693 - Updates the process for reviewing Court Martial sentences and makes related supplementary provisions.