

Control by Parliament	Advantages	Disadvantages
Enabling Act	- Parliament sets limits. - Parliament can amend or repeal Act.	- The powers in the Act may be very wide.
Delegated Powers Scrutiny Committee	- Looks at proposed powers before they are enacted. - Should ensure that only appropriate powers are given.	- Can only report, cannot amend the Bill.
Affirmative resolution	- Means Parliament must agree with the regulations.	- Time consuming, cannot be used for all Statutory Instruments.
Negative resolution	- Gives MPs the opportunity to check Statutory Instruments before they come into force.	- Unlikely that many Statutory Instruments will be looked at under this procedure.
Scrutiny Committee	- Ensures: - Do not impose taxes or go beyond powers are not retrospective, do not make unusual or unexpected use of powers and are not unclear or defective.	- Only technical check – cannot check substance of the Statutory Instrument. - Committee can only report to Parliament, it cannot make changes.
Controls by the Courts		
Judicial review	- Anyone affected by the delegated legislation can ask for a judicial review.	- It is expensive to take court proceedings.
Doctrine of ultra vires	- Court can declare delegated legislation void.	- Can normally only do this if the correct procedure had not been followed OR - If the delegated legislation goes beyond the power given by the enabling Act.