



Department
for Business
Innovation & Skills

**THE NINTH STATEMENT OF NEW
REGULATION**

Better Regulation Executive

DECEMBER 2014

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Ministerial Foreword



As part of our long term economic plan we have taken action to save businesses £2.2 billion annually over the course of this Parliament.

Our world-leading One-in, One-out rule, introduced in January 2011, and increased to One-in, Two-out in January 2013, has ensured that new regulations are only introduced if absolutely necessary. These rules kick-started a cultural change across Government and regulation is now viewed as a last resort, rather than the default.

As well as stemming the tide of new regulation, our existing stock has been tackled through the Red Tape Challenge. Over 30,000 public submissions helped us to abolish or reform regulations so they work for, not against, business.

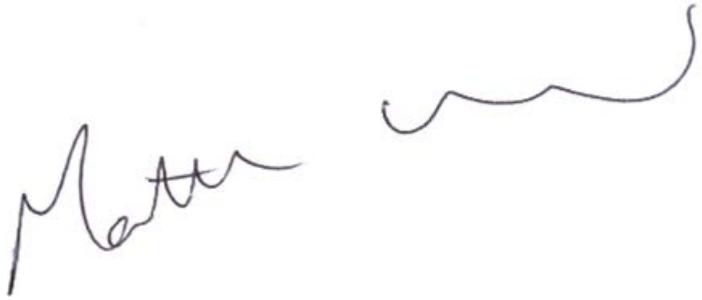
Now we're winning the fight at home we've taken the campaign abroad and our efforts are already bearing fruit – 10 out of 30 recommendations of the Prime Minister's Business Taskforce on EU regulation have already been achieved. This has saved UK business over £200 million in the first year, including by getting the Commission to scrap plans for unnecessary legislation on shale gas, traineeships, soil protection and environmental access to justice.

Businesses told us that the way regulations are enforced matters as much as the regulations themselves. We established ten Focus on Enforcement reviews to significantly improve regulators' practices, which will make it easier to do business.

Most importantly, businesses are feeling the impact of our actions. Our 2014 Business Perceptions Survey noted that the proportion of businesses which see regulation as an obstacle to their success has dropped by 11 percentage points since 2009. Fewer businesses find the amount of time spent complying with regulation to be burdensome, falling sharply by 12 percentage points.

But, of course, there's still more to do. Looking forward, the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Bill will introduce a Business Impact Target, obliging future Governments to publish a target for the economic impact of regulation on businesses, and to report transparently against this target. The Bill will also establish Small Business Appeals Champions, making sure that regulators have business-friendly appeals and complaints processes. This will make sure future Governments continue to cut regulation and help business thrive.

Ultimately, I am proud to report, the Government's achievements in this Parliament, as well as its efforts to produce sustainable change, will help to make the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Hancock', with a decorative flourish extending to the right.

The Rt Hon Matthew Hancock MP
Minister of State for Business, Enterprise and Energy

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The Ninth Statement of New Regulation

Executive Summary

Since 2011, the Government has published a Statement of New Regulation (SNR) every six months, giving a list of upcoming regulatory and deregulatory measures and an account of the Government's regulation and deregulation to date.

This Statement is the ninth in this series, and the last in this Parliament. It provides transparency for business by setting out the measures to be introduced in the first half of 2015 and reports on regulation and deregulation since the start of 2011, using figures independently scrutinised and validated by the Regulatory Policy Committee. It places this activity in the context of the Government's wider deregulatory agenda to remove red tape and make the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business.

Holding Government to Account

This Statement shows that since the start of 2011, under One-in, One-out and One-in, Two-out, the Government has reduced the annual cost to business of domestic regulation by almost £2.2 billion. A summary of final figures for each SNR period to date is shown in Table 1, demonstrating progress towards the final saving.

Table 1: Net Regulatory Cost to Business from January 2011 to July 2015

SNR1	SNR2	SNR3	SNR4	SNR5	SNR6	SNR7	SNR8	SNR9	Total to date
-£3,309m	-£210m	£7m	£2,320m	-£224m	-£36m	-£31m	-£673m	-£33m	-£2,189m

The figures in this table are validated by the independent Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) and have been updated from those presented in the equivalent table in the Eighth Statement of New Regulation in July 2014. A Departmental breakdown can be found overleaf.

Between the start of 2011 and July 2015, it is expected that the Government will have introduced 119 regulatory INs, 214 deregulatory OUTs and 183 measures with Zero Net Cost to business.

The figures above include only the validated measures; we intend to validate as many as possible of the remaining measures before the end of the Parliament. Only 10 INs remain to be validated – Independent School Standards, estimated at £1.61m, and 9 fast track measures which will cost less than £1m each.

Key domestic measures are outlined on pages 8-9, and a full list is provided in annex A.

Table 2: Departmental regulation and deregulation from January 2011 to July 2015

Department	Number			Equivalent Net Cost to Business		
	INs	OUTs	ZNC	INs	OUTs	NET
Department for Business, Innovation & Skills	20	31	34	£63.75	-£492.13	-£428.38
Department for Communities & Local Government	11	30	23	£6.56	-£208.08	-£201.52
Cabinet Office	2	1	3	£1.48	-£5.61	-£4.13
Department for Culture, Media & Sport / Government Equalities Office	5	12	9	£18.72	-£53.22	-£34.50
Department of Energy & Climate Change	7	15	12	£2.34	-£721.62	-£719.28
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	14	23	16	£5.20	-£172.91	-£167.71
Department for Education	5	16	6	£2.80	-£13.54	-£10.74
Department for Transport	9	30	30	£9.86	-£118.85	-£108.99
Department of Health	11	8	41	£39.43	-£5.40	£34.03
Department for Work & Pensions / Health & Safety Executive	6	21	19	£2,741.75	-£3,545.01	-£803.26
Food Standards Agency	0	3	2	£0.00	-£0.80	-£0.80
HM Treasury	11	10	5	£150.50	-£38.19	£112.31
Home Office	13	12	8	£112.93	-£18.59	£94.34
Ministry of Justice	4	1	12	£13.76	-£0.03	£13.73

Department	Number			Equivalent Net Cost to Business		
	INs	OUTs	ZNC	INs	OUTs	NET
Total for Government¹	119	213	184	£3,205.08	-£5,393.98	-£2,188.90

Annex C sets out the INs and OUTs for each Department that make up the totals above. The figures above do not include one IN awaiting validation. This is the Independent School Standards measure from DfE, and is estimated to cost business £1.61m per year. They also do not include the 19 OUTs that have not yet been validated.

Unvalidated regulatory measures on the 'fast track' process are included in the account at £1m each, agreed by the RPC as the maximum cost for such measures.

The table below shows Department's net savings over the Parliament in the form of a league table.

¹ The Total Government line takes into account a £36m IN not listed under any Department. This is the Smart Meters measure, introduced in the Fifth Statement of New Regulation, was treated as a cross-Government measure, and so is not scored against any Department.

Table 3: Departmental net regulation from January 2011 to July 2015

Ranking	Department	Net regulation
1	Department for Work & Pensions / Health and Safety Executive	-£803.26m
2	Department of Energy & Climate Change	-£719.28m
3	Department for Business, Innovation & Skills	-£428.38m
4	Department for Communities & Local Government	-£201.52m
5	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	-£167.71m
6	Department for Transport	-£108.99m
7	Department for Culture, Media & Sport / Government Equalities Office	-£34.50m
8	Department for Education	-£10.74m
9	Cabinet Office	-£4.13m
10	Food Standards Agency	-£0.80m
11	Ministry of Justice	£13.73m
12	Department of Health	£34.03m
13	Home Office	£94.34m
14	HM Treasury	£112.31m

Providing Transparency

As well as a record of the Government's overall performance under One-in, One-out and One-in, Two-out (for which further detail is provided below on page 12), the Ninth Statement of New Regulation (SNR9) provides businesses with transparency around the regulatory measures expected to be introduced in the next six months. Since the beginning of 2013, the Government has published not only all the One-in, Two-out measures to be introduced together with all the Red Tape Challenge (RTC) measures, but also those European Union (EU) measures which have a direct effect on business and need to be implemented in UK law.

Annex A shows the planned measures for SNR9, including:

- 102 measures within scope of One-in, Two-out, comprising 32 INs, 39 OUTs, and 31 Zero Net Cost measures
- 17 EU measures being implemented by UK legislation, 13 of which are regulatory and 4 deregulatory.

Key measures being introduced include:

- The Review of Local Technical Housing Standards (£96.2m OUT). The outcome of the review significantly reduces the many varying technical building standards that were being applied at the local level to fewer common standards applied nationally through the Building Regulations. This substantially reduces the bureaucracy and costs on construction firms in gaining planning permission for their housing developments without compromising on quality, sustainability, safety and accessibility. It is a real pro-growth measure designed to stimulate house building. It is also the single largest outcome from the RTC.
- Right to use deep-level land for the purpose of exploiting oil, gas and geothermal energy (Infrastructure Bill) (£65.6m OUT). This measure will simplify the existing procedure for operators drilling for oil, gas and geothermal energy to access underground land at depths of 300 metres below the surface and more.
- Return of Insurance Certificates (£28.7m OUT). This will remove the requirement for policy holders to return their motor insurance certificate if a policy is cancelled mid-term. This should save businesses £29m.
- Construction and Design Management (£19.6m OUT). This measure will ensure there is clearer expression of duties for small projects, as well as a reduction in bureaucracy and appropriate guidance for small projects.
- Cap on the Cost of Payday Loans (£91.3m IN). Requires the FCA to use its existing powers to cap the cost of payday loans at a level of its determination.
- Transparency Directive (£33.6m IN). This measure will require extractive companies (mining, quarrying, dredging, oil and gas extraction industries) and logging of primary forest companies listed within the EU to report their payments to

governments around the world. The intention is to align implementation of the reporting requirement of the Transparency Directive with the Accounting Directive, which applies to all large UK registered companies. It will therefore be transposed early and introduced on 1 January 2015, requiring reporting to begin from financial year 2015/16. This is part of the Prime Ministers G8 commitment on Trust and Transparency, which was made as part of the UK's presidency of the G8 to raise global standards for extractives transparency.

- Charges controls in qualifying schemes used for automatic enrolment (£18.8m IN). This measure is being introduced to ensure that members' retirement savings are not eroded by high or unfair charges. It also supports the Automatic Enrolment programme and will help maintain trust and confidence in pension providers supporting it. The measure will be implemented to allow some combination charging structures which help new providers enter the market, to ensure that there is a diverse competitive market for workplace pensions.
- Gaming Machines (£17m IN). This regulation addresses problem gambling by requiring customers using higher stakes gaming machines to interact directly with staff after the first £50 if they want to continue to play the machine. The aim is to put an end to unsupervised high stake machine gaming, ensuring better interaction between customer and operator and improving opportunities for more effective provision of information and interventions.

Business perceptions of regulation

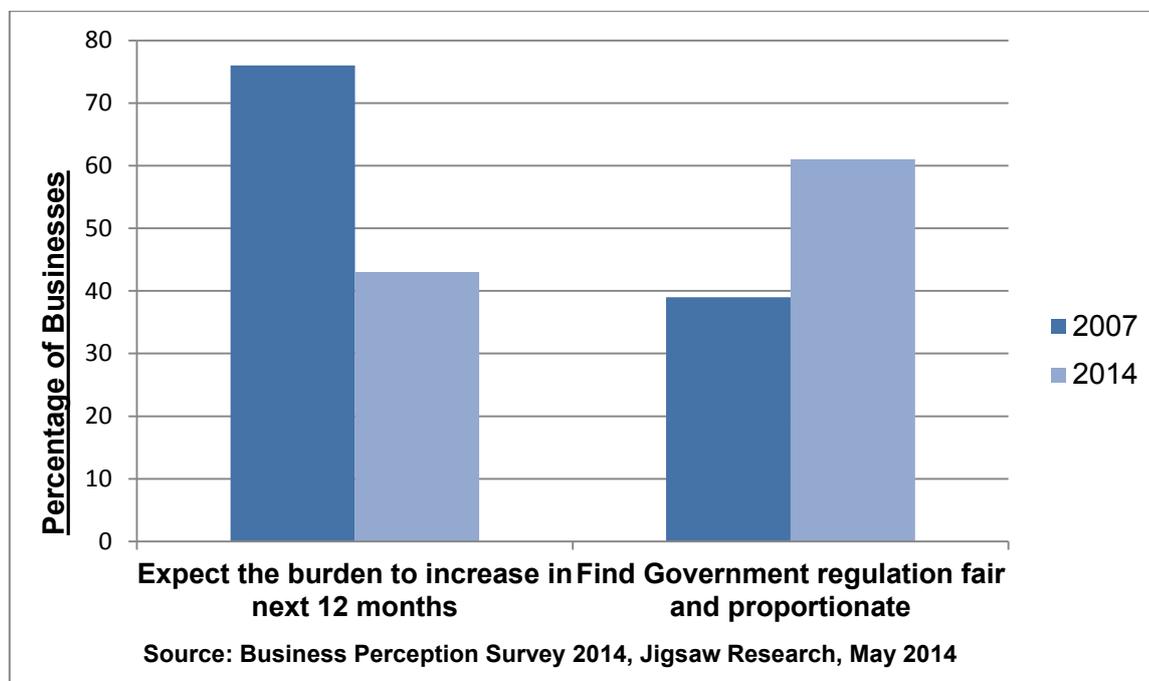
Business views of regulation have improved over this Parliament, demonstrating that businesses are starting to benefit from the Government's drive to reduce regulation.² Since 2009, significantly fewer businesses see regulation as an obstacle to their success (62% in 2009 compared to 51% in 2014). Compliance with regulation is now considered the fourth biggest challenge out of six for businesses. In 2009 it was the second biggest.

Since 2010, businesses are more positive about the Government's approach to regulation and find compliance easier. 70% of businesses agree that the purpose of the law is clear; this is up from 61% in 2010. Fewer businesses find the amount of time spent complying with regulation to be burdensome, falling sharply from 67% in 2010 to 55% in 2014.

This improvement in business experience of regulation is shown in the 2014-15 World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report, which ranks countries based on ease of complying with Government administrative requirements. The UK's ranking has improved substantially from a low of 89th place in 2010 to 37th out of 144 countries in 2014, making us the highest ranked of the G7 countries.³

These changes have also increased confidence about the future, and the proportion of businesses that expect the burden to increase in the next 12 months has fallen by 33 percentage points to 43%. However, this is still too high. We are legislating through the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Bill to give business confidence that that future Governments will continue to bear down on the costs of regulation and make compliance easier. These measures are explained later in this document.

Figure 1: Business perceptions of regulation



² All results from the BIS and National Audit Office funded business perceptions survey: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-regulation-perceptions-survey>

³ <http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-competitiveness-report-2014-2015>

The Government's Strategy for Reducing Regulation

One in, One-out (One-in, Two-out from January 2013) is a major component in the Government's strategy for reducing the burden of regulation on business, but it is not the only one. The Better Regulation Executive is also responsible for a range of other policies designed to reduce the costs of regulation for business and so stimulate investment and growth. These policies have stemmed from the Government's Principles of Regulation, which have guided its approach to regulation and deregulation.

The Principles state that the Government will regulate to achieve its policy objectives only:

- i. having demonstrated that satisfactory outcomes cannot be achieved by alternative, self-regulatory, or non-regulatory approaches
- ii. where analysis of the costs and benefits demonstrates that the regulatory approach is superior by a clear margin to alternative, self-regulatory or non-regulatory approaches
- iii. where the regulation and the enforcement framework can be implemented in a fashion which is demonstrably proportionate; accountable; consistent; transparent and targeted.

There will be a general presumption that regulation should not impose costs and obligations on business, social enterprises, individuals and community groups unless a robust and compelling case has been made.

From these Principles, the Coalition set out its five commitments on better regulation. The Government has progressed towards each of these. Below is a summary of some of the Government's achievements to date, as well as information about how it is ensuring that there is a sustained focus on each.

Commitment 1: We will cut red tape by introducing ‘One-in, One-out’ rule whereby no new regulation is brought in without other regulation being cut by a greater amount.

The Better Regulation Framework was established in order to embed the One-in, One-out, rule across Government. The Framework comprises the rules that Whitehall departments must follow when introducing new proposals for regulation and deregulation, to ensure any new regulation is effective, targeted and proportionate, and overall costs to business are kept to a minimum.

The Framework thereby serves to incentivise Departments to consider alternatives to regulation wherever possible. The Regulatory Policy Committee’s (RPC) scrutiny of Impact Assessments (see below) checks whether Departments have considered alternatives, alongside regulation. Over the course of this Parliament, we have seen a host of successful examples of alternatives to regulation across Government. This includes work by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency to improve fishing safety; recent amendments to the Food Standards Agency’s Feed Law Code of Practice to introduce earned recognition in the feed sector; the Women on Boards Campaign from BIS; and DECC’s accreditation scheme for small scale energy renewables.

One-in, One-out

One-in, One-out was established both to reduce the overall burden of regulation on business, and to help change the culture of policymaking, through a sharper focus on minimising impacts on business, and by encouraging non-regulatory interventions. Under One-in, One-out, Departments were encouraged to look for alternatives to regulation wherever possible, and required to find deregulation to match the cost of any new regulation deemed necessary.

One-in, One-out was the first national system to work on the basis of total compliance cost, which includes the burden of the regulation itself, not just the administrative burden. At the close of One-in, One-out on 31 December 2012, the target of offsetting any new cost of regulation by introducing deregulatory measures had been exceeded, with a £1.2 billion net reduction in costs to business.

The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Bill, which builds on the success of the One-in, One-out rule, will introduce a Business Impact Target. This will oblige future Governments to publish a target for the economic impact of regulation on business in each parliamentary term. The Government must also regularly and transparently report against this target, and any assessments must be independently verified.

One-in, Two-out

Based on the success of One-in, One-out, in January 2013 the Government doubled its ambition by moving to One-in, Two-out. That meant that for every pound of cost which new domestic regulation imposes on business, two pounds of cost must be removed through deregulation.

One-in, Two-out was designed to incentivise Departments to drive down the cost of new regulation even further and maximise the savings to business. This has proved a real challenge, but the Statement shows that the Government is estimated to end this Parliament with a One-in, Two-out 'credit' of £662m (calculated by doubling the cost of the INs before subtracting the OUTs). This demonstrates the commitment shown across Whitehall to ensure new regulation is only introduced if absolutely necessary, and disproportionate existing regulation is removed or reformed. The final position of each Department under One-in, Two-out is shown in the league table below.

Table 4: Departmental One-in, Two-out position for January 2013 to July 2015

Ranking	Department	One-in, Two-out position (£m)
1	Department for Energy & Climate Change	-£714.55m
2	Department for Communities & Local Government	-£190.94m
3	Department for Transport	-£106.99m
4	Department for Business, Innovation & Skills	-£37.85m
5	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	-£28.20m
6	Department for Culture, Media and Sport / Government Equalities Office	-£4.96m
7	Cabinet Office	-£2.65m
8	Food Standards Agency	-£0.67m
9	Department for Education	£2.77m
10	Department for Work and Pensions / Health and Safety Executive	£16.10m
11	Ministry of Justice	£27.49m
12	Department of Health	£33.31m
13	Home Office	£56.16m
14	HM Treasury	£289.44m
	TOTAL	-£661.54m

Impact Assessments and Independent Scrutiny

The Government has also acted to strengthen the Impact Assessment system, and scrutiny of Impact Assessments by the independent RPC.

Impact Assessments play a vital role in ensuring that the economic and other impacts of proposed legislation are properly assessed before being introduced, and are set out in a transparent way. As well as supporting evidence-based policy making they also provide the evidence used to calculate impacts of individual measures under One-in, Two-out.

To ensure the quality and consistency of the evidence and analysis contained in Impact Assessments, in 2011 the Government introduced the new requirement for all Impact Assessments to be independently scrutinised by the RPC, an independent expert non-departmental public body whose members include economists, senior business people and a civil society representative. Impact assessments are required to be assessed as fit for purpose by the RPC before new measures are given policy clearance.

The RPC assesses the quality of evidence and analysis supporting most of the regulatory changes affecting businesses and civil society organisations. This includes checking the robustness of Government departments' estimates of the costs and savings to business as a result of regulatory reforms. This independent scrutiny is pivotal for the operation of the One-in, Two-out policy and for supporting the Government's better regulation regime. RPC opinions can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/regulatory-policy-committee-opinions-on-impact-assessments>

The RPC checks that Government Departments justify why new regulation is more appropriate than non-regulatory alternatives, such as voluntary codes of practice. Where new regulation is required, the RPC checks that the Government explains how it is minimising the effects on small businesses in particular, through scrutinising the Small and Micro Business Assessment (SaMBA). In early 2015, the RPC will publish a report providing information on its findings for 2014 and across the lifetime of the Parliament. This will provide further insight into how the quality of departmental evidence has changed over time, the impacts of the SaMBA, and further background on the measures that have dominated the regulatory landscape during this period.

To support transparency the RPC publishes its opinions when the relevant Departmental Impact Assessment has been published. The RPC now lists validated costs and savings to business for individual regulatory proposals, making it easier for businesses to access information on the cost of regulation.

The RPC analyses a large number of Impact Assessments each year (83 of the 204 first time submissions in the first half of 2014 were impact assessments). The proportion of Impact Assessments reviewed which were judged to be 'Fit for Purpose' has improved over time. In the first half of 2014 80% of first time submissions were judged to be fit for purpose⁴. By comparison, between September and December 2011 56% of IAs did not

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulatory-policy-committee-opinions-departmental-performance-january-to-june-2014/departamental-performance-tables>

raise concerns regarding the quality of analysis and evidence provided⁵. This demonstrates that policy officials are producing more accurate assessments of the impact of their policies, and that non-regulatory alternatives are being considered more seriously.

Fast Track

In 2012 a 'fast track' process was introduced as a way of providing a more proportionate level of scrutiny to measures that are deregulatory (including Red Tape Challenge measures), or where the costs on business are small. Incorporating the 'fast track' has ensured that regulatory appraisal and scrutiny focuses on the measures which are most burdensome to business, whilst also speeding up the implementation of deregulatory measures.

Small and Micro Businesses

Regulation can often place a disproportionate burden on smaller businesses, which lack the economies of scale and specialist expertise available to larger businesses when complying with new requirements. To help mitigate those burdens, in June 2013 the Government announced the introduction of the SaMBA.

SaMBA builds upon and strengthens the earlier Micro-Business Moratorium by covering a larger number of businesses, and requiring departments to consider a wider range of options for mitigating disproportionate burdens. It requires departments to provide clear evidence of the potential impact of the regulation on small and micro business, as part of the Impact Assessment. If a SaMBA reveals any disproportionate burdens, Departments must exempt small businesses from regulations or take all possible steps to mitigate any disproportionate impact, for example through partial exemptions or extended transition periods.

For instance, small and micro businesses were exempted from a measure requiring energy suppliers to provide key, personal information on consumer bills in a machine readable format, such as a bar code. The SaMBA indicated that the 10 energy suppliers believed to be small or micro businesses, with a combined total market share of just 0.2%, would bear 3.2% of the one-off set-up and close-down costs associated with the policy.

Similarly, a public liability cap for compensation as a result of riots was designed so that the cap will only affect larger claims which, in general, come from larger businesses. Small businesses experienced a net benefit from the measure due to associated changes to the compensation process, for example allowing claims to cover motor vehicles.

Building on the success of the SaMBA, the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Bill includes a statutory definition of small and micro business to help avoid disproportionate burdens on small businesses. The definitions will enable greater use of legislative exemptions.

⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/255865/RPC-Report-Challenging-Regulation-Feb-2011-FINAL.pdf

Commitment 2: We will end the culture of ‘tick-box’ regulation and instead target inspections on high-risk organisations through co-regulation and improving professional standards.

The Government has introduced a series of programmes, codes and initiatives in order to target inspection more effectively.

Focus on Enforcement

The Focus on Enforcement initiative looks at the impact on the regulated of how regulations are enforced by national regulators and local authorities with a view to identifying the opportunity for improvements. Ten reviews have been undertaken since Focus on Enforcement was announced at Budget 2012. The findings, together with the regulators’ response, for all of these reviews have now been published. Reforms resulting from these reviews’ findings have now started to be delivered, and there is growing recognition that real improvements have been made to the regulatory environment in the areas addressed by the reviews. Details of the reviews and responses to them can be found at: <http://www.discuss.bis.gov.uk/focusonenforcement>

Business Focus on Enforcement

We announced *Business Focus on Enforcement* – an evolution of the Focus on Enforcement initiative - as part of *Small Business: GREAT Ambition* in December 2013. This new variant allows trade associations and representative business groups – instead of civil servants - to bid to review how enforcement operates in their business area and offers them potential access to limited funding under the Ministerial Contestable Policy Making fund. Successful bidders have the chance to run a review and present their findings and the case for change, directly to relevant regulators and Ministers. The first three reviews have all been announced and launched. They are examining enforcement arrangements in respect of livestock farm inspections (led by the National Farmers Union), imports of fresh produce (led by the Fresh Produce Consortium) and the classification of electronics exports (led by techUK).

This year’s Autumn Statement announced that the programme is to be made permanent. New bids for reviews, and the opportunity for groups to register interest in principle in an issue which they might wish to review in future, are now being invited.

Primary Authority

Primary Authority enables a business to form a statutory partnership with one local authority, which then provides robust and reliable advice for other local authorities to take into account when carrying out inspections or addressing non-compliance. These agreements can cover environmental health, fire safety, licensing and trading standards legislation, or specific functions such as food safety or petrol storage. Primary Authority ensures that local regulation is consistent at a national level, but sufficiently flexible to address local circumstances.

The Better Regulation Delivery Office (BRDO) exercises statutory responsibility for the operation of Primary Authority on behalf of the Secretary of State, nominating partnerships and issuing guidance.

Primary Authority has considerable support from industry and been taken up by more and more businesses over the course of this Parliament. To enable thousands more businesses to benefit from clearer advice and more consistent enforcement, Primary Authority was extended on 1 October 2013 and again on 6 April 2014.

By October 2014, over 1900 businesses were in partnerships with nearly 140 local authorities. Further information is available at: <https://primaryauthorityregister.info>

Regulators' Code

Brought into statutory force on 6th April 2014, the revised Regulators' Code replaces the Regulators' Compliance Code. It is a statutory code of practice which provides a clear, flexible and principles-based framework for how regulators should engage with those they regulate, highlighting six robust and concise requirements for transparent, open and accountable regulatory delivery. BRDO is working with regulators to ensure the values and principles of the Code are fully understood and implemented for the benefit of those subject to regulation. The Regulators' Code is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulators-code>

Duty for regulators to have regard to growth

The Government is bringing forward the duty for non-economic regulators to have regard to growth – 'growth duty' – as part of the current Deregulation Bill. It amends the statutory framework to ensure that economic growth is part of regulators' decision-making and removes uncertainty about whether regulators are able to respond to economic concerns. BRDO published draft guidance on how the growth duty is intended to operate in practice in January 2014, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/growth-duty-draft-guidance>

Competency

Professional development and culture change by regulators are being supported through the introduction of the common approach to competency. BRDO launched the RDNA self-assessment tool and GRIP in November 2011. The former is an interactive website that provides a robust process enabling regulators to identify their development needs, while the latter is a portal website with links to a wide range of relevant learning resources.

There are now over 4000 registered users of the RDNA tool, and GRIP had 18,000 page views in 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/brdo-professional-development-and-culture-change-resources>

Better Business for All

BRDO works with Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) and other bodies on the Better Business for All (BBfA) programme. This brings together businesses and local regulators – often for the first time – to consider and change how local regulation is delivered and received. Learning is shared through a toolkit launched in October 2012. BBfA was well received and is supported by business groups, including the British Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of Small Businesses. There are now 14 LEPs and over 100 local authorities involved in the programme. For more information, see

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/business-regulation-better-business-for-all>

Business Reference Panel

Business engagement is a key strand of BRDO's activities. At a national level, this is done primarily through the Business Reference Panel (BRP), established in 2009. This group of around 60 organisations and trade associations, representing a wider network of around 750,000 businesses, helps us to better understand the views of the business community with regard to regulation. It explores issues, identifies potential solutions, and gives feedback on our ideas and proposed work programmes, to ensure issues of real importance to a broad base of the business community are addressed.

For example, a group of BRP members worked collaboratively to gather evidence on and to make recommendations to BRDO on improvement of the enforcement of legislation relating to age restricted products and services, which led to the development of a code of practice for this regulatory area.

Accountability for Regulator Impact

The Accountability for Regulator Impact (ARI) scheme, launched in July 2013, asks non-economic regulators to demonstrate transparency and accountability to business when making significant changes to regulatory policy or practice. Under ARI, regulators assess the cost to business of proposed changes in advance and discuss those impacts with their business stakeholders. In some instances, these discussions may result in changes to the proposed option.

In the 2014 Autumn Statement the Chancellor announced that before introducing any Government-sponsored voluntary regulation scheme, Government departments and regulators will be required to engage business on the likely impacts, and to work with them to minimise costs where possible. BIS will work with business and regulators to reflect the extended scope of ARI in guidance.

Building on the success of the programmes outlined above, and embedding the Coalition Commitment, the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Bill will place a duty on Ministers to appoint a Small Business Appeals Champion in order to review national regulators' complaints and appeal processes from a business perspective. The Appeals Champion will give businesses a clear and straightforward pathway to challenge decisions, thereby helping to change the culture where businesses see little point in appealing regulators' decisions into each non-economic regulator.

Commitment 3: We will impose sunset clauses on regulations and regulators to ensure that the need for each regulation is regularly reviewed.

The Government has acted to strengthen the processes for ensuring that new regulations are subject to periodic review. That will help ensure that regulations are only retained where they can be shown to be necessary, effective, and where burdens on business are minimised. For EU-derived measures, it is also important to ensure that implementation of the regulation does not put UK businesses at a competitive disadvantage. Reviews can also contribute more broadly to better regulation goals, by identifying lessons that can be used to improve the design, appraisal and implementation of future regulatory proposals.

In March 2011 the Government introduced a new requirement for regulations to include sunset or review provisions. Review provisions impose a statutory duty to carry out a review of the measure in a specified timescale, typically with five years, while sunset provision provide for automatic expiry of the measure on a specific date. Since March 2011, some 270 pieces of legislation have been made containing a sunset or review provision. The associated reviews are due to be published between 2015 and 2019.

The Government has a policy to use sunset review clauses when new statutory non-economic regulators are created. New statutory bodies with regulatory functions are subject to a statutory review clause – a legislative duty, contained within its founding legislation, on the relevant Secretary of State to conduct and publish a review of the body, which will address the extent to which it has been successful in achieving the objectives that led to its creation, and the case for its continued existence after a given period. The recently-created Groceries Code Adjudicator is one such example, and the Pubs Code Adjudicator (currently before, and subject to Parliament) is expected to be another.

The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Bill will ensure that all new regulations affecting business will include statutory review provision, except where a review is not appropriate. This will help ensure that out-dated, ineffective or burdensome regulation continues to be tackled in future.

Commitment 4: We will give the public the opportunity to challenge the worst regulations.

The Red Tape Challenge (RTC) was launched by the Prime Minister in 2011 to give business and the general public the opportunity to challenge the Government to get rid of burdensome regulations. Since its launch, the programme has reviewed more than 5,600 regulations and has responded to over 30,000 comments from individuals or businesses. It is on course to exceed its target of achieving £850m annual savings to business and is expected to achieve over £1 billion annual savings to business by the end of the Parliament.

These savings form an integral part of the Government's better regulation agenda. They are also key to helping Government achieve One-in, Two-out because the majority of these savings will contribute to the total net savings to business accounted for under One-in, Two-out.

In addition, the RTC is continuing to deliver further, non-legislative reforms, such as improvements to paperwork, guidance and online services that will save businesses time and money beyond the scope of One-in, Two-out.

A full list of all the RTC measures implemented since the start of the programme is attached at [Annex E](#). The list of RTC reforms that will come into force over the SNR9 period (January to June 2015) is attached at [Annex D](#). These can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/one-in-two-out-ninth-statement-of-new-regulations>

Key RTC reforms implemented during the past six months

We have:

- Widened the definition of a micro business under the Gas and Electricity Regulated Providers (Redress Scheme) Order 2008 benefiting up to an extra 150,000 micro businesses by giving them access to the same redress system that domestic customers access when a consumer complaint cannot be resolved directly with the energy provider.
- Introduced draft regulations as part of improvements to the Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2010, which will establish fundamental standards as requirements for registration with the Care Quality Commission. These reforms will come into force in April 2015.
- Removed the requirement for motorists to display a tax disc in 37 million vehicles.
- Implemented the next phase of Defra's 'smarter data' programme, alongside further progress on Defra's 'smarter guidance' programme. These programmes aim to implement reforms by April 2015 that are expected to save businesses and others over £90m per year.

Key RTC measures reducing burdens in SNR 9

Of the 973 regulatory reforms expected to be introduced in the next 6 months arising from The RTC, there are 218 measures in scope of the One-in, Two-out rule that will reduce

burdens over and above tidying the statute book. These will be reported as part of the overall One-in, Two-out account in SNR9. RTC measures coming into force over the coming six months include:

- Making it easier and cheaper to build quality new homes by reducing 100s of locally applied housing standards to 5 national standards with estimated savings of £96.2m per year.
- Increasing the maximum speed and combination weight limits for agricultural tractors and trailers from 20mph to 25mph and 24.39t to 31t. This measure is aimed at increasing productivity in the agricultural sector.
- Completion of the “paperless driving” reforms to provide a range of online services that in total are estimated to save businesses over £20m per year. The DVLA has already removed the requirement to renew the Statutory Off Road Notification annually and removed the paper tax disc. During SNR9, the DVLA will also:
 - Remove the requirement for fleet operators to hold a vehicle registration certificate (V5C) and develop an electronic enquiry facility for operators to check vehicle details directly from DVLA's vehicle records;
 - Increase the ability of drivers to make changes to their vehicle record electronically for sales to trade, acquisitions and change of keeper; and
 - Introduce a new transaction which will allow customers of the Personalised Registrations scheme to transact digitally, bringing significant benefits to motor traders and dealerships (the new facility will allow numbers to be put on retention and transferred between vehicles).
- Updating the Construction Regulations ensuring they are better suited to the needs of small businesses in the sector, thus increasing compliance and improving health and safety. Changes will also be made to better align the Regulations with the relevant EU Directive, to reflect ‘better regulation’ principles. These changes will come into force in April 2015 and are expected to save business £19.6m annually.
- Consolidate and modernise the legislative controls for mines - some of which are 50 to 60 years old and highly complex - with a single set of modern goal-setting regulations. This will significantly reduce the time taken to understand what the law requires while maintaining health and safety standards.

Commitment 5: We will end the so-called ‘gold-plating’ of EU rules, so that British businesses are not disadvantaged relative to their European competitors.

A substantial proportion of the legislation that impacts on UK businesses derives from the EU. Meeting our goal to reduce the overall burden of regulation on business therefore requires strong action at the EU level, which is why the UK Government engages with the EU early in the policy-making process to influence EU proposals that could place significant costs on UK business. We achieve this by working with partners to press the EU institutions to apply effective cross-cutting better regulation policies, to take proportionate approaches in specific new regulatory proposals, and to review established legislation with the aim of minimising costs.

We have committed to end the so called ‘gold-plating’ of EU legislation when transposing EU measures into domestic law, unless it is clearly in the UK’s interests to do so. To achieve this, in 2011 we put in place the Government’s Guiding Principles for EU legislation, which ensure that UK businesses are not put at a disadvantage compared with their European counterparts. In 2013 we reviewed and strengthened the Guiding Principles, to include a specific principle to ensure that the UK does not go beyond the minimum requirements of an EU measure, save in exceptional circumstances.

Securing further EU commitments to reduce regulatory burdens

Business Taskforce

The Business Taskforce was appointed by the Prime Minister in June 2013 with the aim of putting the voice of business at the heart of the debate on cutting EU red tape by identifying practical reforms to EU rules, regulations and practices (both existing and proposed) drawn direct from business experience.

The Taskforce’s report – ‘Cut EU red tape’ – was published in October 2013. The report put forward 30 recommendations for reform of individual EU rules, which could save businesses billions of pounds. In particular, the Taskforce made recommendations which would remove barriers to overall business competitiveness; starting a company and employing people; expanding a business; trading across borders; and innovation. It also called on the Commission to adopt a ‘common sense filter’ for all new proposals – the ‘COMPETE’ principles – to ensure new EU regulation is pro-innovation and pro-growth. The ‘Cut EU red tape’ report can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cut-eu-red-tape-report-from-the-business-taskforce/cut-eu-red-tape-report-from-the-business-taskforce>

Our influencing work in Brussels has been, and continues to be, focussed around achieving the Taskforce’s recommendations. In November 2014, we published an update report – ‘Cut EU red tape: One Year on’ – setting out the progress that had been made since the Taskforce’s report was published. The report is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cut-eu-red-tape-business-taskforce-report-one-year-on>. To date, 10 of the 30 dossier-specific recommendations have been delivered, saving over £200 million in the first year, and there has been good progress made on a number of others.

There has also been considerable support for the COMPETE principles from the major EU business organisations, the European Parliament, and most recently, the Commission's own better regulation advisory group – The Stoiber Group. Notably the Parliament, and the Stoiber Group called for the “ offsetting” of burdens and costs (i.e. One-in, One-out), whilst BusinessEurope, the Council of European Employers of the Metal, Engineering and Technology-based Industries (CEEMET), RegWatchEurope, and the French and German equivalents of the CBI have all called for One-in, One-out at the EU level.

Achievements to date:

1. Commission adopted a non-binding Recommendation on Shale Gas, rather than binding legislation;
2. The EU agreed a new framework for Non-Financial Reporting, limited to large listed companies and large public interest entities;
3. The Council adopted a non-binding Recommendation, rather than binding legislation, on Traineeships;
4. The agreement reached on the Posting of Workers Enforcement Directive limits the amount of paperwork that businesses are required to provide. It will provide more certainty and transparency for business;
5. The EU adopted new rules for Environmental Impact Assessments, which will minimise burdens on SMEs;
6. The EU adopted practical and proportionate rules on Country of Origin Labelling for Food;
7. The Commission has proposed an amendment to the Waste Framework Directive to allow Member States to exempt SMEs from registering as waste carriers when transporting low volumes of non-hazardous waste
8. The Commission withdrew its proposed Access to Justice in Environmental Matters Directive;
9. The Commission withdrew its proposed Soil Framework Directive; and
10. The EU adopted a new streamlined Regulation for Clinical Trials.

Member State engagement

We are continuing to work closely with other Member States in order to achieve EU regulatory reform. Many other Member States are adopting similar better regulation initiatives to those we have introduced – for example, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Romania, Lithuania and Austria are now all implementing forms of One-in, One-out; whilst Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the Czech Republic have independent scrutiny bodies, like our Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC), and France is expected to have one in place in early 2015.

This December's EU Competitiveness Council Conclusions on Better Regulation were extremely positive, calling, for the first time, for EU burden reduction targets, as well as for greater use of lighter regimes for SMEs and micro-enterprises, and the involvement of independent, outside expertise in the Commission's Impact Assessment Board.

In addition, in late 2012 and early 2013, we secured support for the 'Ten point plan for EU Smart Regulation' from 13 other Member States. The Commission addressed six of the ten demands when it launched its REFIT programme, and we are actively pursuing the remaining points, many of which also feature among the Taskforce COMPETE principles.

Regulatory Fitness ('REFIT') Communication

In June 2014 the Commission published a report setting out its achievements on regulatory reform over the past 18 months, and plans for further action.

The Commission has made some progress in reducing the burden of EU regulation, and we have fought hard to secure new proposals to cut the cost of EU rules. In particular, we are pleased that the REFIT report records delivery of five of the Business Taskforce's recommendations, bringing the total achieved to ten. This included the withdrawal of two major proposals for unnecessarily burdensome environmental rules as recommended by the Taskforce – namely, the Soil Framework Directive and the Access to Justice in Environmental Matters Directive.

The Commission now needs to go further to lighten the burden of red tape on business, with particular emphasis on the recommendations of the Taskforce. It is therefore vital that regulatory reform remains a top priority for the new Commission.

We also welcome:

- Progress on applying exemptions or lighter regimes to the smallest businesses under new EU legislation. REFIT records 17 adaptations for small businesses and exemptions for micro-businesses.
- A raft of proposed 'fitness checks' and evaluations of EU legislation, especially the Cumulative Cost Assessment of regulation relating to the construction sector.
- The Commission's indication that its proposal to revise the Pregnant Workers Directive "could be considered for withdrawal". If carried out, this would deliver another Taskforce recommendation. Withdrawal would not affect existing rights. However, it would avoid having to implement amendments moved by the European Parliament, which would have cost the UK an estimated £2.5bn per year.

Annex A – New measures to be introduced

Introduction

This Statement of New Regulation provides transparency on forthcoming regulation intended to come into force between January and June 2015. These are ordered by Department, and then by date order within Departments. The information is correct at the time of publication.

This annex identifies whether measures are regulatory or deregulatory, whether they are in scope of One-in, Two-out, whether they are Red Tape Challenge (RTC) derived and whether they have an EU origin. The costs or savings associated with measures can be found in Annex C.

List of all measures planned for SNR9 – One-in, Two-out and EU measures – by Department and by Date

Acronym Key:

Acronym	Meaning
IA No. and/or RTC theme	Number on the Impact Assessment and/or category of RTC theme
Lead Dept	Department with lead on the measure
Title of measure	Title of the UK legislation created/amended/removed, if available
Coming into force	Date measure is due to come into force
Reg/Dereg	Regulatory or Deregulatory
OITO	One-in, Two-out measure
RTC	Red Tape Challenge measure
EU	EU measure (Directive or Regulation) necessitating a change in UK law for implementation

The following list of upcoming regulation is subject to change where regulations are dependent on parliamentary approval.

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
BIS LM007	BIS	The Deduction from Wages (Limitation) Regulations 2014	To limit the time period for which claims for unlawful deductions for wages can be backdated to two years. This will apply to claims made on or after 1 July 2015.	08/01/2015	Dereg	✓		
BIS 0401	BIS	Recruitment Sector Advertising	Prohibiting employment agencies and employment businesses from advertising jobs exclusively in other EEA countries.	05/01/2015	Reg	✓		
BIS IPO 008	BIS	Reducing the duration of Copyright in unpublished works	Reduces the overly long term of Copyright Protection currently afforded to unpublished works created under previous Copyright Act 1956.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
BIS-TBC	BIS	Accounting Directive Chapters 1-9	To streamline, update and consolidate existing EU legislation on financial reporting; and reduce obligations on some medium-sized companies by increasing the threshold for the small companies regime.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		✓
BIS0148	BIS	Shared Parental Leave	To bring in statutory adoption leave and pay in line with maternity leave and pay; and to increase flexibility for parents in deciding when to take unpaid parental leave by increasing the age of the child from 5 years to 18 years.	05/04/2015	Reg	✓		
BIS0067	BIS	Amendment to Outer Space Act 1986	To introduce an upper limit on liability for the majority of licenced UK space operators.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
BIS0373	BIS	Appeals route	To introduce two routes of appeal against design decisions of the Intellectual Property Office, offering business a choice on the route which best suits their needs. This mirrors the choices currently available for trademarks.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
BIS InsS013	BIS	Changes to the law governing insolvency proceedings	A collection of 6 deregulatory measures to Insolvency Procedures, three of which will together deliver direct benefits to business of £2.1m a year. The measures delivering direct benefit to business will: 1) Allow creditors to consent to an administration being extended for a period of up to 12 months; 2) Remove the requirement to seek sanction from the appropriate authority for certain actions in liquidation and bankruptcy; 3) Add a statutory trigger for the crystallisation of floating charges in Scottish administrations, allowing funds to be returned to unsecured creditors without the need for a liquidation.	May/June 2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
BIS-TBC	BIS	The Weights and Measures (Knitting Yarns) Order 1988	To deregulate fixed quantities and quantity labelling rules for knitting yarn. This benefits business by allowing knitting yarns sold in a band rather than pre-packaged to be sold in any size the retailer chooses.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
BIS-TBC	BIS	Pressure Equipment (Amendment) Regulations	Updates classification of pressure equipment containing hazardous substances defined by Dangerous Substances Directive (67/548/EEC) to use definitions under Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances & Mixtures (1272/2008/EC).	01/06/2015	Reg			✓
CO1025	CO	A Statutory Register of Lobbyists	To make the lobbying industry more transparent to both policy makers and the public, increasing democratic legitimacy and creating more efficient Government policy outcomes.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
CO1026	CO	Political Reform Bill: non-party funding in general elections	<p>To limit and increase transparency in relation to spending in an election campaign by people who are not candidates, or organisations who are not political parties, by requiring them to publish and record more information about their spending, donations, accounts and board members.</p> <p>To clarify and extend the Electoral Commission's duty to monitor and take all reasonable steps to secure compliance with regulatory requirements.</p>	01/01/2015	Reg	✓		
CO-TBC	CO	Raising the Charities Audit Threshold	To raise the financial threshold below which charities can opt for an independent examination, and to add to the range of bodies that can undertake a qualified independent examination.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
DCLG-TBC	DCLG	Amendment of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011	To raise thresholds for screening for EIA.	January 2015	Dereg	✓		
DCLG2165	DCLG	Changes to Development Consent Orders for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)	To simplify the process for making changes to Development Consent Orders for NSIPs (post consent) through amendment to Regulations.	Infrastructure Bill dependent	Reg	✓		
RPC14-FT-CLG-2046	DCLG	Streamlining Consents for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) (section 150)	To increase the number of consents that may be included within a Development Consent Order for an NSIP.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
RPC14-FT-CLG-2252	DCLG	The Review of Local Technical Housing Standards	To reduce bureaucracy and costs on house builders to support growth whilst delivering quality, sustainability, safety and accessibility.	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓	✓	
RPC14-FT-CLG-2202(2)	DCLG	Helping Home Businesses - Amendment to the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954	To encourage residential landlords to permit tenants to run businesses from home by making clear a business tenancy will not be created as long as it remains primarily a home	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
RPC14-FT-CLG-2120	DCLG	Transparency of Letting Agents Fees	Require letting agents to display their fees on their premises and publish those fees on their website, with a description of what each fee is for	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
RPC13-CLG-1881(3)	DCLG	Reduction in qualifying time for Right to Buy	To reduce the qualifying period for the Right to Buy from five to three years (Clause 29: Deregulation Bill).	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
RPC14-FT-CLG-2121	DCLG	Tenancy Deposit Provisions in the Housing Act 2004	To amend the primary legislation to provide that when a fixed term tenancy rolls over into a statutory periodic that this is not a new tenancy and therefore does not trigger the Tenancy Deposit Protection legislation.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
RPC14-FT-CLG-2012	DCLG	Neighbourhood Planning Reform	Part of a package of measures intended to make the neighbourhood planning process simpler and speedier in the immediate and medium term.	February 2015	Reg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DCMS-TBC	DCMS	Review of funding restrictions for community radio	Improves the conditions that Community Radio operate within by lifting the restrictions on advertising and sponsorship for some stations, where applicable, and by increasing the licence term up to a further 5 years, with the aim of assisting stations with their quest to raise finance/investment.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
DCMS-TBC	DCMS	Extension of commercial analogue radio licences	The legislative change assists Government's policy of a listener-led transition to digital radio. An extension of existing licences would provide commercial radio broadcasters with certainty and allow them to prepare for a managed transition to digital.	01/03/2015	Dereg	✓		
DCMS101	DCMS	The Legislative Reform (Incidental Non-Commercial, Private Society, Work and Residents' Lotteries) Order 2014	The LRO will amend Schedule 11 of the Gambling Act 2005 to permit donations to be given to charities through the use of incidental non-commercial, private society, work and residents' lotteries.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DCMS-TBC	DCMS	Gaming Machines Circumstances of Use Regulations 2015	To require those accessing higher stakes (over £50) to use account-based play or load cash via staff interaction. The measure will put an end to unsupervised high stake machine gaming ensuring better interaction between customer and operator and improving opportunities for more effective provision of information and interventions.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
DCMS033 and DCMS100	DCMS	Entertainment Deregulation	Legislative Reform Order (LRO) and clause in Deregulation Bill to remove burdens imposed by the Licensing Act 2003 on providers of lower risk entertainment. Deregulation will make it easier for local authorities, PTAs, pubs, voluntary arts groups, circuses, friends of hospitals, film societies and other community groups to put on cultural and sporting events and particularly music entertainment.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DECC0164	DECC	EU regulation on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency	Introducing criminal sanctions to address energy market abuse as part of the energy market competition package of proposals.	February 2015	Reg			✓
DECC-TBC	DECC	Transmission Ownership (unbundling) rules options	To amend the transposition of the EU third Energy Package related to the ownership unbundling by introducing more certainty and flexibility.	01/02/2015	Reg	✓		✓
DECC0191	DECC	Emissions Performance Standard	The policy objective is for the EPS to act as a regulatory backstop, alongside the Government's other decarbonisation policies, ensuring that while fossil fuel-fired electricity generation continues to make an important contribution to electricity security of supply it does so in a manner consistent with the UK's decarbonisation objectives.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
DECC0169	DECC	Shetland non-domestic cross subsidy	To provide continuing support for nondomestic customers on Shetland by subsidising the cost of their electricity.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
DECC0170	DECC	Implementation of the Wood Review proposals for UK offshore oil and gas regulation	To create a framework to establish the Maximising Economic Recovery UK Principles in legislation, which the oil and gas industry will be expected to adhere to, and a power for the Secretary of State to raise a levy to fund the new UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) Regulatory Body (the Oil and Gas Authority).	Feb/March 2015	Reg	✓		
DECC1079	DECC	Automatic access rights to deep geothermal	To grant the right to use deep-level land in the case of horizontal drilling techniques for deep geothermal.	May 2015	Dereg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DECC1077	DECC	Automatic access rights to underground land	To grant automatic access rights to underground land in the case of horizontal drilling techniques for unconventional oil and gas.	May 2015	Dereg	✓		
DECC0152	DECC	Legislation to require energy suppliers to provide key, personal information on consumers bills in a machine readable format	To require domestic retail energy suppliers to print, on all hard-copy energy bills and statements of account machine readable images containing key information on customer's energy consumption, tariff and expenditure.	30/06/2015	Reg	✓		
DEFRA1318	Defra	Revision of Brucellosis (England) Order	To amend and reduce the frequency of bulk milk testing for the whole dairy industry and to require producer-retailers to submit bulk milk samples for testing in future (instead of AHVLA collecting them).	02/03/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DEFRA1805	Defra	Species Control Orders	To provide powers for the Secretary of State and relevant agencies to make Species Control Orders to ensure appropriate action is taken against invasive non-native species.	01/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
DEFRA1792	Defra	Improve the Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (England) Order 2002	The Secretary of State is required to issue this Code of Practice under s71(2) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. The Code has now become a British Standard (BS5228) and will be adopted as the updated statutory Code of Practice reflecting current construction practices.	01/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DEFRA1877	Defra	Repeal legislation on Noise Abatement Zones.	To repeal legislation on Noise Abatement Zones to remove burdensome rules on local authorities and remove uncertainty for businesses operating in 'inactive' Noise Abatement Zones, due to save business £0.032m a year.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DEFRA1702	Defra	Improve the Agricultural Holdings Act 1986	To amend the Act following recommendations made by the Future of Farming Review relating to succession.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DEFRA1091	Defra	The Keeping and Introduction of Fish (England) Regulations 2014	These Regulations replace existing legislation with a new scheme which regulates the keeping and introduction of live fish in inland waters in England. The new scheme will better protect biodiversity, while significantly reducing regulatory burdens on both industry and the Environment Agency.	01/01/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DEFRA1627	Defra	Improve Cattle Identification Regulations 2007	The Regulations will be amended to remove the requirement for holding registers to include the identification code of the mother of each animal that is moved on to the holding. The requirement will remain for animals born in the holding.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DEFRA1894	Defra	Amend Part 3 of the Clean Air Act 1993	To simplify arrangements so that fireplaces and fuels authorised for use in smoke control areas are listed on the Defra website rather than in legislation. This will mean that businesses no longer have to wait for new legislation to be laid before their products are authorised for use in smoke control areas.	01/03/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DEFRA1476	Defra	Amendments to Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 – reform of controls for small sewage discharges from septic tanks and package treatment plants in England.	Managing pollution from small sewage discharges by reforming the controls in England to reduce burdens on households and businesses.	01/01/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
Defra1726	Defra	Implementation of the pelagic landing obligation in England.	To implement changes agreed under the Common Fisheries Policy in respect of the pelagic landing obligation including the discard ban	01/01/2015	Reg			✓
DEFRA1900	Defra	The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015	To enforce Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, which will lead to an 80% reduction in emissions of fluorinated gases by 2030.	01/03/2015	Reg			✓
DEFRA1808	Defra	Invasive Alien Species Regulation	Regulation on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species of fauna and flora (animals and plants)	01/01/2015	Reg			✓
DEFRA1899	Defra	Amend the bird ringing regulations.	<p>Amendments will be undertaken in two tranches:</p> <p>A) Amend the bird ringing regulations to birds listed on schedule 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1982 to ensure consistency in the requirements when selling/showing captive-bred birds of most species. Amendments ensure the arrangements do not restrict trade. (Coming into force date - Spring 2015).</p> <p>B) Further amendments will address further issues identified by stakeholders, including requirements for British birds and an apparent disparity between rings sizes listed on the regulations and those actually being supplied by authorised suppliers to bird keepers. (Coming into force date of 01/10/2015).</p>	01/03/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
Defra 1821	Defra	The Ship Recycling Facilities Regulation	The development of a domestic legal framework that implements the requirements of the EU Ship Recycling Regulation and empowers the competent authorities to undertake the necessary functions	31/03/2015	Reg			✓
DfE	DfE	Updating Independent School Standards 1-4 and 6-8	To amend and update the Independent School Standards to raise the bar and improve outcomes for pupils, to update the requirements for assuring the suitability of school staff and proprietors, to strengthen the requirements on pupil welfare, to streamline requirements on the provision of information and the manner in which complaints are to be handled; and to improve the quality of leadership and management	05/01/2015	Reg	✓		
DfE TBC	DfE	Social Work Provider Registration	To end the requirement for social work provider organisations to register with Ofsted	2 months after Royal Assent to Bill	Dereg	✓		
TBC	DfT	Designation of the statutory harbour authorities	Designating harbour authorities in England and non-fishery harbour authorities in Wales with the power to give harbour directions	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
DfT00203	DfT	Driving Instructors (Disabilities) Deregulation Bill	Removing the separate category of Disabled Approved Driving Instructors and removing the offence of those with medically restricted licences teaching full driving licence holders in a manual vehicle.	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DfT00203	DfT	The Motor Cars (Driving Instruction) (Amendment) Regulations 2015	The Regulations will implement measures under the Disabled Approved Driving Instructors part of the Deregulation Bill. The Regulations will remove an assessment that only applies to instructors with a disability when qualifying to become an Approved Driving Instructor. The removal of this burden creates a level playing field for all instructors. The Regulations will also limit an offence, which broadens the instruction market for instructors with disabilities.	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓		
DfT00285	DfT	Amendments to the Air Navigation Order; and Rules of the Air Regulations 2015	To make a series of amendments to the Air Navigation Order, transposing EU changes into domestic aviation regulation; and to make complementary UK rules of the air to the Standardised European Rules of the Air.	March 2015 (Rules of Air Regs)	Reg			✓
DfT00274	DfT	1. The Drug Driving (Specified Limits) (England and Wales) Regulations 2013 2. The Drug Driving (Specified Limits)(England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015	1. To set specified limits on specified drugs over which it will be an offence to drive. 2. To add amphetamine and its limit to the above regulations over which it will be an offence to drive	02/03/2015 (Regulations concerning amphetamine may be after this date)	Reg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DfT00306	DfT	Equalities Act on Ships and Hovercraft Amendment	To include Turkmenistan in preparation for ratification of EU-Turkmenistan Partnership and Co-operation Agreement.	Implementation will be synchronised with the ratification of the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement which is yet to be confirmed.	Dereg			✓
DfT –TBC	DfT	Transposition of Tractor Exhaust Emissions Update Directives	Transpose Directives 2014/43 and 2014/44, updating Directives 2000/25 and 2003/37 respectively, so as to maintain alignment of the tractor emission standards with the non-road mobile machinery emissions standards which they reference.	01/01/2015	Reg			✓
DfT00280	DfT	Raising the speed limit for HGVs over 7.5t on dual carriageway roads	The intention is to modernise the speed limit, improve compliance, make the limit more credible and legitimise the behaviour of professional drivers. It would also be a deregulatory move, as HGV drivers will be able to drive at speeds they currently cannot.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
DfT-TBC Mar093	DfT	Merchant Shipping (Survey and Certification) Regulations 2015	To provide opportunities to extend the range of surveys delegated to private Certifying Authorities and to consolidate all the survey regulations.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DfT 00218	DfT	Deregulation Bill Testing of Vehicles	This re-regulation confers on the Secretary of State power to designate premises as stations where goods vehicles examinations and allows a charge to be made for the functions associated with the testing of commercial vehicles	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓		
DfT00293 RTC0370	DfT	V5C on demand - Amendment to the Roads Vehicles (Registration and Licensing Regulations) 2002	To remove the legal requirement for vehicle fleet operators to hold a V5/C registration certificate.	Phased implementation from March 2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT00273 RTC (new)	DfT	Deregulation Bill – Taxi and private hire vehicle measures	To eliminate from the legislation 2 specific burdens in order to reduce costs on taxi/ PHV drivers and provide a better climate for the trade to flourish. Proposing to amend the legislation to allow operators to sub-contract bookings across licencing authority borders and standardise at three years and five years respectively driver and operator licences. This should yield a direct and substantial cost saving for taxi and private hire vehicle drivers and private hire operators.	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT00311 RTC0100	DfT	The Electrically Assisted Pedal Cycles (Amendment) Regulations 2015	To deregulate the current restrictions that define an Electrically Assisted Pedal Cycle as not being a motor vehicle (in that they are not subject to vehicle excise duty, registration etc.) for the purposes of licensing and registration etc.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT00151 RTC (new)	DfT	Raising the speed limit for HGVs over 7.5t on single carriageway roads	Vehicle specific speed limits on single carriageways for HGVs over 7.5t will be raised from 40mph to 50mph. This will modernise limits set decades ago, reflecting the technological improvements in HGVs since then, and is accompanied by a package of safety measures.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DfT00223 RTC0244	DfT	Removal of the requirement to return Insurance Certificates if a policy is cancelled mid- term	To remove the requirement on policyholders to return a motor insurance certificate to their insurer if a policy is cancelled mid-term.	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT00314 RTC0329, RTC0330, Retail142, Retail 143	DfT	DVLA vehicle and personalised registration services - amendment to the Road Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Regulations 2002, the Retention of Registration Marks Regulations 1993 and Sale of Registration Marks Regulations 1995	Increase available on line services for customers to complete vehicle and personal registration transactions.	Before May 2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT00299 RTC0365i	DfT	Increasing the Agricultural Tractor and Trailer Speed and Weight Limits	To increase the speed and maximum combination weight limits for agricultural tractors and trailers. The policy objective is to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector.	March 2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT-TBC MAR141, 143	DfT	The Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous Safety) (Revocations) Regulations 2015	To revoke regulations which concern the requirement for the specific weighing of goods at ports on a weighbridge in ports.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DfT00307	DfT	There are three Orders relating to the Wreck Removal Convention Act 2011. 1. The Wreck Removal Convention Act 2011 (Commencement) Order 2015; 2. The Merchant Shipping (UK Wreck Convention Area) Order 2015; and 3. The Merchant Shipping (Fees) Regulations 2015.	The first Order will bring the Wreck Removal Convention Act 2011 into force in the UK. The second Order will describe the area within which the wreck removal provisions have effect. The third Order will set the fee levels for the certification of Wreck Removal insurance.	By 14/04/2014	Reg	✓		
DfT00-318	DfT	Enhanced child seat restraint-United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Reg129- Amendment of the wearing of seatbelt regulations	Allow the use of child restraint which conform to UNECE Reg 129	January 2015	Dereg			✓
TBC	DfT	The Railways Infrastructure (Access and Management) (Amendment) Regulations 2015	To enable transfer of economic regulation of the Channel Tunnel from the Intergovernmental Commission (IGC) to the national regulator. It transposes the requirement under Directive 2012/34/EU for a single national regulatory body per Member State.	31/03/2015	Reg			✓
DfT00256 Mar 316, Mar 321, Mar 325	DfT	Merchant Shipping (Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping and Safe Manning) Regulations 2015	To implement amendments to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) and transpose Directive 2012/35/EU on seafarer training. In addition, these regulations consolidate three sets of regulations: Certificate of Competency as A.B., Training and Certification, and Safe Manning, Hours of Work and Watchkeeping.	01/03/2015	Reg		✓	✓

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DfT00256	DfT	The Shipping (Alcohol) (Prescribed Limits Amendment) Regulations 2015	To set a lower alcohol limit for professional mariners, as agreed at the International Maritime Organization under the amendments to the Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping Convention	01/03/2015	Reg			✓
DfT0310 MAR288, 290, 333	DfT	The Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous Safety) (Revocations) Regulations 2015	To revoke regulations to remove overlap with more generic health and safety provisions elsewhere in legislation and to remove the duplication of pilot ladder requirements	31/01/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT00257	DfT	Sulphur Content in Liquid Fuels Directive amendment	To transpose the requirements of Directive 2012/33/EU as regards Sulphur Content of Marine Fuels	01/01/2015	Reg			✓
DfT-TBC RTC0290	DfT	Regulations covering the behaviour of drivers, inspectors, conductors and passengers on buses	To improve the existing regulations - primarily by removing requirements where they duplicate other legislation so far as possible without affecting safety or accessibility.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT-00315 RTC0086	DfT	Abolition of the paper counterpart to the driving licence	To remove the requirement for drivers to hold a paper counterpart to their driving licence, removing the inconvenience of safely storing and producing it, and to provide a secure online enquiry facility to allow drivers' details to be checked by those with a legitimate need	May 2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT-TBC MAR294	DfT	Removal of the requirement for ships to carry hard copies of the Code of safe Working Practices for Merchant Seamen	To remove the mandatory requirement to carry hard copies of the Code of Safe Working Practices and allow ships to carry electronic copies as an alternative.	30/06/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DfT00305 MAR158	DfT	MS (Domestic Passenger Ships) (Safety Management Code) (Amendment) Regulations 2015	To amend the Regulations so that the frequency of ship audits are significantly reduced, but include an element of company office audit and annual self-assessments - will reduce disruption to customer operations and reduce staff costs to operators from fewer Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) audits, as they often require crew members to be called in early. In addition, it removes gold plating requiring domestic high speed craft to comply with international safety management, aligning these ships with other domestic passenger ships.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT00291 RTC0266	DfT	Adopt the European timescales for downloading digital data	To amend legislation to allow longer intervals for transport operators of vehicles, that are in scope of the EU drivers' hours rules, to download drivers' hours data from the on-board digital recording equipment ("tachograph").	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DfT00288 MAR329, 330	DfT	Merchant Shipping (Boatmasters' Qualifications, Crew and Hours of Work) Regulations 2015	To introduce a new category of boatmaster's licence (a Tier 2 Level 2 licence) for tidal waters; extend the scope of acceptable equivalent qualifications; make minor changes to the endorsements and revalidation requirements; and introduce a provision requiring boatmasters to be medically fit to perform normal duties. This will reduce costs and time taken for training as seafarers will be able to take a more fitting exam to allow them to enter into waters they would not have previously been able to without having to take an unnecessary larger packet of examinations.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
TBC	DfT	Wearing of seat belts by children on coaches	Ensure children aged 3-14 wear seat belts while travelling on coaches.	By April 2015	Reg			✓

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DH6104	DH	Review of Care Quality Commission (CQC) registration requirements (fundamental standards)	To simplify the current regulations and to allow CQC to initiate prosecutions without issuing a warning notice first.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
DH3076	DH	Tobacco Advertising and Promotion (Display)(England) Regulations	To extend the current display ban on tobacco products in large shops to all shops.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
DH6112	DH	Duty of Candour.	To introduce a duty of candour for all organisations that register with CQC.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
DH6111	DH	Fit and proper persons requirement for directors (FPPT)	To ensure that all healthcare providers undertake the necessary checks to ensure that their directors are fit and proper for their positions.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
DH7056	DH	Market Oversight of difficult to replace care providers	To ensure continuity of care for vulnerable care service users in the event of financial distress and market exit of a major provider of care services.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
DH6118	DH	Displaying ratings	To enable patients and visitors to health and social care facilities to see, at a glance, what their rating is.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DH3124	DH	Mitochondrial donation treatment	To remove the current ban on mitochondria donation treatment.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
TBC	DWP	Automatic Enrolment (A-E) (information provision) easement for employers	To remove requirements on employers to provide information on A-E to their employees.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
TBC	DWP	Regulations to exclude certain workers from Automatic Enrolment (A-E)	To offer employers some more flexibility, so that in a limited number of specific situations, affecting only a small number of workers, employers are not obliged to go through the process of automatic enrolment.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
TBC	DWP	Alternative test for Defined Benefit (DB) Auto-Enrolment schemes	To provide for alternative Defined Benefit quality requirements under Auto Enrolment, giving employers more choice and potentially a simpler test to be a qualifying Auto Enrolment scheme.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
DWP0045	DWP	Minimum Governance Standards in qualifying A-E schemes	To ensure that all individuals saving into a workplace pension get value for money.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
TBC	DWP	Pension Schemes Bill - Procedure for registering independent trustees (PEN004)	To provide procedural arrangement for registering trustees.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
DWP0042	DWP	Charges in qualifying A-E qualifying schemes	To ensure that members' retirement savings are not eroded by high or unfair charges; to ensure those running pension schemes have the required visibility of cost and charge information; to support the Automatic Enrolment programme and maintain trust and confidence in pension providers supporting it; to ensure a diverse competitive market for workplace pensions.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
DWP0045	DWP	Adjustment of Pension Credit Benefit Age	To give schemes the flexibility to choose, if they so wish, to raise the age at which they start to pay pension credit benefit, as long as it does not exceed the age at which normal members would receive their pensions.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
DWP0043	DWP	Defined Ambition	To introduce a more flexible legislative framework for Defined Contribution schemes.	Pension Schemes Bill dependent	Dereg	✓		
FOOD0066	FSA	The Animal Feed (Hygiene, Sampling etc. and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2015	To consolidate animal feed regulations concerned with administrative enforcement and hygiene requirements at feed establishments into one SI.	06/04/2015	Dereg		✓	✓
FOOD0067	FSA	Animal Feed (Composition, Marketing and Use) Regulations 2015	To consolidate animal feed regulations concerned with provisions relating to feed compositional and labelling requirements into one SI.	06/04/2015	Dereg		✓	✓

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
FOOD0146	FSA	Revisions to the Food Law Code of Practice	<p>To update the Food Law Code of Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a revised section on registration of establishments, providing clarification on what is an establishment and who is the Food Business Operator, including and clarifying the requirements with regards to mobile establishments. • Providing clarity on who should register ships and on assessing the risk and deciding when to inspect. • Enhanced requirement for the continued professional development of authorised officers. 	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
RPC14-HMT-2287	HMT	Fair and Effective Markets Benchmarks regulation	The regulation of benchmarks in the foreign exchange, fixed income and commodity markets on the recommendation of the Fair and Effective Markets Review	01/04/2015	Reg	✓		
RPC14-HMT-2237	HMT	Transparency Directive (TD) – extractive country by country reporting requirements	The UK is implementing part of the Transparency Directive early. The relevant part requires EU listed extractive companies to report their payments to Governments around the world. By improving accountability, the Directive aims to reduce the space for corruption and other illicit activities, and ensures that citizens of developing countries benefit appropriately.	02/01/2015	Reg	✓		✓
HMT-TBC	HMT	FCA Cap on the Cost of Payday Loans	Requires the FCA to use its existing powers to cap the cost of payday loans at a level of its determination.	02/01/2015	Reg	✓		
RPC14-HMT-2176(2)	HMT	Sale and Rent Back Regulation	To continue the current regime (following sunset clause) that protects consumers and ensures the market is effectively regulated by the FCA.	01/01/2015	Reg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
RPC14-FT-HMT-2263	HMT	Monthly Instalment Credit	Extend the exemptions for instalment credit that currently applies to quarterly instalments, where no fees and charges are applied, for up to 12 repayments over 12 months.	07/01/2015	Dereg	✓		
RPC12-HMT-1383(3)	HMT	The Regulation of Payment Networks	The legislation will designate which payment systems are to be brought into the scope of regulation by the Payment Systems Regulator (PSR). An impact assessment for the PSR was completed with the original Act, which was validated by the Regulatory Policy Committee as a pro-competition measure with Zero Net Cost. No additional regulatory impacts are expected to arise from these proposals, but the Treasury will update the impact assessment in 2015 once the final tranche of designation decisions have been made.	01/04/2015	Reg	✓		
RPC14-HMT-2212	HMT	Signposting to the guidance guarantee at retirement	Duty on the FCA to require contract-based pension schemes to signpost individuals to the guidance service at retirement	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
RPC14-HMT-2212	HMT	Private Sector defined benefit transfers.	A new requirement for an individual to take advice from an impartial financial adviser regulated by the FCA before a transfer from a defined benefit to a defined contribution scheme can be accepted.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
RPC14-HMT-2193	HMT	Mutuals' Redeemable Shares Bill	To update legislation for mutual insurers and provide a means for these mutual organisations to raise external finance in a way that will enable them to preserve their mutual status and preserve or extend their range of products and services	01/04/2015	Dereg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
RPC14-HMT-2297	HMT	Money Laundering Regulations 2007: Appointment of CILEx	Amendments to the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 following the Treasury's decision to appoint CILEx as an anti-money laundering/counter terrorist financing supervisor, and the decision taken by CIPFA to withdraw from its role as a supervisor	10/02/2015	Reg	✓		
HO-TBC	HO	Powers of Entry: Code of Practice	Introduce a Powers of Entry Code of Practice to ensure greater consistency in the exercise of powers of entry and greater clarity for those affected by them, while upholding effective enforcement.	06/04/2015	Reg	✓		
HO-TBC	HO	Liqueur confectionary	Repealing the criminal offence of selling liqueur confectionary to children under 16 years.	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓	✓	
RETAIL 117 & 118	HO	Proposed changes to the Poisons Act	To require home users to obtain a licence in advance if purchasing a Part 1 poison. Part 1 poisons would still only be sold by registered pharmacists. Retailers would no longer need to apply for a licence to sell Part 2 poisons. The Poisons Board, a statutory advisory body, would be abolished.	Spring 2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
Hospitality 079d	HO	Lost Licences	Removes the requirement on licence holders under the 2003 Act to report the loss or theft of licensing documents to the police and obtain a crime number before they can receive duplicate copies.	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓	✓	
Hospitality 079c	HO	Late Night Refreshment Orders	To remove regulations where there is no risk to the licensing objectives by allowing businesses to provide late night refreshment	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
HO-TBC	HO	Hospices requisition forms	Removing the requirement for the palliative care sector to use a requisition form when obtaining stocks of controlled drugs	By 04/2015	Dereg	✓		
Hospitality 079b	HO	Community and Ancillary Notices	A simple new licence process to enable specific businesses and community groups to engage in small-scale, low-risk alcohol sales over 12 months, without needing a premises licence, club premises certificate or Temporary Events Notice.	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓	✓	
Hospitality 079f	HO	Personal Licences - renewal requirements	To abolish the requirement on personal licence holders to renew their licence every 10 years.	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓	✓	
RPC14-FT-HO-2240	HO	Unauthorised Mobile Phones in Prisons	Reduce the number of unauthorised mobile phones/devices in prisons	Spring 2015	Reg	✓		
HSE0091	HSE	Health and Safety and Nuclear (Fees) Regulations 2015	To update existing charges for the performance of a wide range of statutory functions in areas such as licensing activities, approving equipment and conducting testing associated with the issue of such approvals; and for biocidal products, to incorporate the separate existing fees regulations and remove the General Industry Charge.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
HSE0090	HSE	Deregulation Bill – Amending the Employment Act 1989 to extend the exemption for turban wearing Sikhs	To exempt turban wearing Sikhs from the need to wear head protection, wider than the current ‘construction site’ limit	Deregulation Bill dependent	Dereg	✓	✓	

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
HSE0079	HSE	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015	To ensure there is clearer expression of duties, reduction of bureaucracy and appropriate guidance for small projects.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓		
HSE0089	HSE	Mines Regulations 2014	To simplify and modernise old and prescriptive mines safety legislation by replacing many separate sets of regulations with one instrument.	06/04/2015	Dereg	✓	✓	
MoJ028/2014	MoJ	Recovering the costs the Lord Chancellor will incur in meeting the costs of the Legal Ombudsman, dealing with complaints about claims management companies (CMCs) from the authorised claim industry	To ensure that the costs incurred by the Lord Chancellor in relation to the Legal Ombudsman expenditure in dealing with CMCs are recovered from regulated CMCs in a fair and proportionate way, ensuring that the fees imposed are not overly burdensome on smaller CMCs.	28/01/2015	Reg	✓		
MoJ 210	MoJ	Judicial Review Phase 2	To reduce the incidence of weak judicial reviews by providing better balanced financial incentives to discourage weak or frivolous cases.	01/04/2015	Reg	✓		
MoJ 022	MoJ	Ban on lawyers giving clients inducements to make a claim.	To prohibit the offering of inducements or similar rewards as an inducement to make a claim.	01/04/2015	Reg	✓		

IA No. and/or RTC theme	Lead Dept	Title of Measure	Effect of the Measure	Coming into force	Regulatory / Deregulatory	OITO	RTC	EU
MoJ-FT	MoJ	Modifications of Functions Order for sole practitioners	To harmonise the regulatory regime to eradicate regulatory inefficiency reducing costs for sole practitioners and the Solicitors Regulatory Authority (SRA) and possible risks to consumers of legal service	01/04/2015	Dereg	✓		

Annex B – Technical Notes

What is included in the Statement of New Regulation?

This Statement is more comprehensive than previous SNRs: it includes information on the Government's achievements across the whole Parliament, in addition to details of measures expected to come into force over the next six months. As well as setting out changes to domestic regulation that are within the scope of the One-in, Two-out rule the Statement also sets out:

- Other measures scrapped or improved as a result of the Red Tape Challenge; and
- EU legislation affecting business and voluntary organisations and which are implemented through changes to UK regulation.

What are the One-in, One-out and One-in, Two-out rules?

The One-in, One-out rule was introduced on 1 September 2010 and applied to regulations introduced from 1 January 2011. The rule prevented any Government Department introducing new regulation that would impose a direct net cost on business and voluntary organisations – unless the Department could find savings by removing or modifying another regulation of an equivalent cost. One-in, Two-out operates in a similar way – but the removal or modification must be of twice the equivalent cost.

Like One-in, One-out, One-in, Two-out does not apply to EU legislation unless it has been converted into UK law in a way that goes beyond minimum EU requirements, putting UK businesses at a disadvantage. A number of other areas are exempt from the rule, including: tax administration; fiscal measures; fees and charges; and civil emergencies regulation. For more detail on the scope of One-in, Two-out, see the 'Better Regulation Framework Manual':

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/better-regulation-framework-manual>.

What is the difference between an IN, an OUT and a Zero Net Cost measure?

An IN is a measure that results in an increase in regulatory costs for business. In other words, the direct costs to business, assessed over the lifetime of the regulation, are expected to exceed the value of any direct benefits or savings to business.

An OUT is a measure that removes or recasts an existing regulatory burden on business, resulting in a quantified reduction in direct costs to business.

The Zero Net Cost category can cover a variety of different scenarios. These include regulatory and deregulatory measures where there is no quantified net cost or saving to business (for example, where impacts are very small). In addition, the Zero Net Cost

category covers measures that impose new obligations on business, but where costs to business are expected to be fully offset by the anticipated savings.

How are the costs of regulation calculated?

The Statement of New Regulation includes details of the equivalent annual net cost to business (EANCB) for each measure which has been validated by the Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC). The EANCB represents the annualised direct net cost to business, incorporating direct recurring costs and transition costs, direct recurring benefits, and direct transitional benefits, spread out over the lifetime of the policy.

The RPC rigorously scrutinises and challenges the assumptions underpinning the calculation of the costs and benefits for measures included in the Statement, making sure they accurately reflect real impacts on business. In the rare cases where no agreement can be reached between the Department and the RPC, it is the RPC's figure that is used.

What is the role of the Regulatory Policy Committee?

The RPC was established to provide external and independent scrutiny and challenge on the evidence and analysis, presented in Impact Assessments, supporting the development of new regulatory measures proposed by the Government. In delivering its remit and the full benefits of external challenge, it aims to be objective and consistent as well as being truly independent of Departmental decision making.

Department of Business, Innovation & Skills

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-innovation-skills>

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