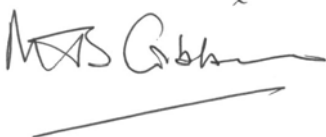
 <b>Regulatory Policy Committee</b>	<b>OPINION</b>	
<b>Impact Assessment (IA)</b>	Dealing with the problems of late night drinking – implementation of secondary legislation	
<b>Lead Department/Agency</b>	Home Office	
<b>Stage</b>	Final	
<b>Origin</b>	Domestic	
<b>Date submitted to RPC</b>	25/06/2012	
<b>RPC Opinion date and reference</b>	29/06/2012	RPC11-HO-1029(4)
<b>Overall Assessment</b>	<b>GREEN</b>	
<p>The IA is fit for purpose. The issues raised in our previous opinion (15/06/2012) have been adequately addressed.</p>		
<p><b>Identification of costs and benefits, and the impacts on small firms, public and third sector organisations, individuals and community groups and reflection of these in the choice of options</b></p> <p>The issues raised in our previous opinion (15/06/2012) have been adequately addressed. In particular, the IA now includes a monetised estimate of the cost of introducing Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMROs), which falls on businesses operating licensed premises. However, the IA could have more clearly presented the One-in, One-out position.</p>		
<p><b>Have the necessary burden reductions required by One-in, One-out been identified and are they robust?</b></p> <p>The IA says that the proposal is a regulatory measure that will impose a net cost to business (an 'IN') with an Equivalent Annual Net Cost to Business (EANCB) of £28.2m. However the late night levy is a tax and therefore out of scope of One-in, One-out (paragraph 16, iv). For One-in, one-out purposes the EANCB is therefore £10.1m. This is consistent with the current One-in, One-out Methodology (paragraph 17) and provides a reasonable assessment of the likely impacts.</p>		
<b>Signed</b>  	<b>Michael Gibbons, Chairman</b>	