OFT Annual Report and Accounts 2013 to 2014

Annexe H

Reporting on better regulation

Simplification and Burden Minimisation 2014 – A summary of better regulation compliance measures carried out by the OFT in 2013 to 2014

Introduction

This is the OFT's final report leading up to its closure on 31 March 2014 as result of Government reforms to the arrangements for competition, consumer protection and consumer credit regulation.

During the year the OFT continued to support the Government's committed aim to delivering less regulation, better regulation and regulation as a last resort.¹

Table H.1 sets out the actions the OFT has undertook during the year to meet its commitment to better regulation generally, and particularly to comply with the requirement under Part 4 of the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008, voluntarily accepted by OFT, to keep performance of its **regulatory functions** under review and secure that they do not impose or maintain unnecessary burdens on business.

¹ The Government's regulatory policy is outlined in 'Reducing regulation made simple' (HM Government, December 2010).

Table H.1 – Actions undertaken in 2013-14

Item	Work area	Relevant objectives	(Actions in 2013-14)
1	Transparency	To provide better information about the work we do,	We have published impact indicators on our website in line with a commitment in our 2011-15 Spending Review Business Plan:
		what we are doing, how long it is likely to take and how we will engage with stakeholders so as	For all our cases we acted in accordance with the commitments set out in our Transparency Statement, as updated by changes to our Competition Act procedures guidance. This included publishing case opening summaries on our website for all Competition Act cases.
		to minimise burdens and increase our accountability.	We increased the transparency of our Consumer Credit Act enforcement work, making it easier to access the full range of our activity on the OFT website.
2	Stakeholder engagement	To facilitate discussion between the OFT and businesses, consumers and other stakeholders, and to hear any concerns about unnecessary burdens.	Members of the OFT's policy team, working closely with the CC, the CMA leadership and a group with specialist expertise in the two organisations, developed the new guidance documents which had to be in place by 1 April 2014. This guidance related to changes introduced by ERR Act 2013 or to changes which arose as a result of the unity of the new organisation. We have worked very closely with the FCA in the run-up to the transfer of consumer credit regulation to them in April 2014.

ltem	Work area	Relevant	(Actions in 2013-14)
		objectives	
3	Prioritisation	To ensure that we	
		made appropriate	We continued to use our published prioritisation principles to inform our
		decisions about	decisions about which work to take forward where we have discretion to
		which projects and	choose. Our prioritisation principles describe the factors we consider and
		programmes of work	balance when we make decisions on our priorities. Those principles are:
		we undertake across	
		areas of our	• Impact: what would be the likely direct and indirect effect on consumer
		responsibility where	welfare, and what would be the expected additional economic impact
		we have discretion	on efficiency/productivity?
		to choose whether	Strategic significance: does the work fit with OFT's strategy and
		or not to act. We	objectives, is the OFT best placed to act and what would be the impact
		prioritise so as to	of the new work on the balance of OFT's current portfolio of work?
		focus our	Risks: what is the likelihood of a successful outcome?
		interventions on	• Resources: what are the resource implications of doing the work, are
		areas which pose	the resource requirements proportionate to the benefits and will any
		the greatest threat to	savings be created for the OFT by enabling us to meet our objectives
		competitive, open	more efficiently?
		and well-functioning	·
		markets.	We consulted on – and subsequently published – our Annual Plan for 2013-
			14, which set out the OFT's strategic priorities for the year. This was informed
			by the OFT's Strategic Assessment of Risks to UK Consumers and Markets
			which was published in November 2012.

Item	Work area	Relevant	(Actions in 2013-14)
		objectives	
4	Evaluation	To evaluate whether	
		the OFT delivers its	The OFT was committed to producing annual estimates of direct
		objectives	consumer savings as a result of our activities. The most recent estimates,
		proportionately to	published in March 2014, show a benefit to cost ratio of 10.0:1.
		costs and burdens	
		and to help the OFT	In addition, in 2013-14 we conducted two significant evaluations.
		target and follow up	
		its work to maximise	First, an evaluation of our work in the cash ISA market. The evaluation
		benefit to	focussed on the impact of the OFT's recommendations on switching and
		consumers.	transparency in our response to the Consumer Focus super-complaint.
			We estimate total annual consumer benefits in the range between £4.07
			million to £8.11 million from a faster switching process.
			Second, an evaluation of the conditional clearance of the Shell/Rontec
			merger which required the divestment of 12 forecourts. It found that (i) the
			OFT's assessment of the impact of the merger on competition was correct
			and (ii) the OFT's intervention to divest forecourts effectively restored pre-
			merger levels of competition. This prevented price increases to
			consumers.
			By contributing to a better understanding of the impact of our interventions
			on markets, these evaluations will also inform future work of the CMA and
			how it is conducted.

Item	Work area	Relevant objectives	(Actions in 2013-14)
			The OFT published the outcomes of all our evaluations on our website at: www.gov.uk/oft
5	Impact estimation and monitoring	To provide estimates of the likely impact of prospective interventions, including burdens on business, so as to inform prioritisation decisions and ensure that interventions are risk based and well targeted.	During initial prioritisation it was the policy of the OFT to estimate the likely impact of an intervention, with these estimates updated as the project progressed. As part of the ongoing process of producing Impact Estimation Plans, teams considered the impact of any intervention on businesses as well as consumers.
6	Market-wide targeted analysis of consumer problems	To facilitate better targeting of, and more consistent, consumer enforcement action.	Details of the market studies we carried out can be found in the main body of the Annual Report.

Item	Work area	Relevant objectives	(Actions in 2013-14)
7	Consumer protection enforcement principles	To ensure that the OFT's consumer protection enforcement complies with the principles of better regulation and the Regulators' Compliance Code, and does not impose unnecessary burdens on business.	The OFT's commitment to proportionate and targeted enforcement was set out in published consumer protection enforcement principles. It had been the OFT's practice to consult relevant stakeholders on the fitness for purpose of these principles, and to update them as necessary, on an annual basis. This process was not undertaken in 2013 -14 given that recent changes to the consumer landscape were still bedding in and the OFT was itself coming to an end. The OFT has assisted the CMA in preparing for its consumer enforcement role as reflected in the CMA's guidance on the use of its consumer powers
8	Use of intelligence	To improve overall outcomes of work carried out by the OFT (and where possible, its enforcement partners such as TSS) by increasing the use of intelligence to	As noted in the 'Prioritisation' section above, through an objective assessment of intelligence within and outside the OFT, the OFT's Strategic Assessment informed our strategic priorities, as set out in our Annual Plan 2013-14. The Strategic Assessment identified current, emerging and potential risks to consumers and markets and thus helped the leadership team take decisions on what work to prioritise. The Pipeline and Performance Group's Intelligence Unit continued to systematically monitor, analyse and report across a wide range of sources of intelligence. At the instigation of the Enforcement and Mergers Management Team we carried out a review of the OFT's pipeline and intelligence management

ltem	Work area	Relevant	(Actions in 2013-14)
		objectives	
		interventions are	ongoing investment in the OFT's pipeline for continuation into the
		risk-based and well-	Competition and Markets Authority.
		targeted.	We worked with the Consumer Protection Partnership to identify its priority
			areas, based on assessment of information and evidence indicative of
			consumer detriment.
)	Compliance	To maximise	We continued to apply the set of principles prepared in 2009-10 for use
	partnerships	compliance with the	when working with compliance partners to maximise compliance with the
		Consumer	CPRs and BPRs.
		Protection from	
		Unfair Trading	Our Compliance Partners have tried and tested systems for encouraging
		Regulations 2008	compliance and include self-regulatory bodies, statutory enforcers,
		(CPRs) and the	industry funded self-regulatory and co-regulatory bodies, code scheme operators, trade and business associations. This approach was consistent
		Business Protection	with the OFT's wider consumer enforcement protection enforcement
		from Misleading	principles. The adoption of a risk-based approach allowed the OFT and
		Marketing	our partners to apply the principles of proportionality and to make the best
		Regulations 2008	use of resources through a mix of incentives, support and enforcement.
		(BPRs) through	For example, in October we published a consultation document -
		means other than	Guidance for lettings professionals - compliance with relevant consumer
			protection law: a consultation - which once finalised will assist lettings professionals comply with consumer protection laws and laws about
		formal enforcement	dealing with other businesses which are relevant to them.
		action.	dealing with earler such recess which are relevant to them.
0	Self-	To promote and	As noted above we continue to support the principles of self regulation.
	regulation	safeguard	
		consumers' interests	From 2 April 2013 under changes to the consumer landscape introduced
		by supporting the	by Government responsibility for operating a successor scheme to the

Item	Work area	Relevant objectives	(Actions in 2013-14)
		principles of self regulation.	OFT's Consumer Codes Approval Scheme transferred to the Trading Standards Institute (TSI).
11	Consumer education and campaigns	To enable people to better protect their interests as consumers and thereby improve consumer welfare generally without resort to formal enforcement action.	The UTCCRs hub will be launched to businesses in sectors with high detriment. Promotion will be aligned with TSI's activity for DSRs and SOGA. We promoted the Competition compliance toolkit to businesses and aligned business compliance promotion with enforcement and other action in markets.

13	Consumer credit	To increase the effectiveness of our	We continued to provide timely and targeted intelligence on credit markets
		regulation of consumer credit businesses through use of market	and practices to ensure that enforcement resources were targeted at those firms/issues causing the most detriment, and to support policy development.
		intelligence, an	

Work area	Relevant	(Actions in 2013-14)
	objectives	
	effective licensing	We continued to work on simplifying and focusing our information
	regime, targeted and	requests to businesses when assessing their competence to engage in
	proportionate	specific high risk categories of consumer credit or ancillary credit
	enforcement,	activities. We introduced a single credit competence form for licence
	working with	applicants to replace the previous two forms and have continued to
	industry to raise	provide assistance to applicants with licensing queries.
	standards, limiting	
	any burdens on	The year also saw the end of the renewals process for most licence
	businesses to what	holders as we moved to the maintenance payments process. This
	is necessary to	reduced the burden for those licence holders – the vast majority – who
	protect the interests	have not raised any regulatory concerns.
	of consumers.	
		We have worked very closely with colleagues in government and the FCA
		on the development of a model of credit regulation for the FCA, leading up
		to publication of the FCA's final rule book for the credit sector in order to
		ensure a seamless transition for regulated businesses. This included
		sitting on the FCA's programme board and policy development group and
		involvement with many other transition related activities.
		With the same objective e have shared our experience and knowledge of
		regulating credit markets in order to assist the development of the FCA's
		regulatory model as they prepare for this work. Since legislation permitting
		this was enacted, we have been sharing data with the FCA to further
		assist them in preparing for their new regulatory responsibilities in
		advance of the formal transfer.

Work area	Polovant	(Actions in 2013-14)
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Anti-money Laundering (AML) regulations	To assist the OFT's supervised businesses to comply with requirements through advice and published guidance, and to monitor compliance and take proportionate enforcement action in the event of noncompliance in line with the Regulators' Compliance Code and the principles of better regulation.	We carried out: 76 inspections of registered businesses to assess their compliance with the Regulations, resulting in the issue of 35 warning letters. We carried out 15 revisits and five desktop inspections to follow up on non-compliance issues identified in previous visits.
Competition		In July 2013, the OFT published revised guidance on applications for
		leniency and no-action in cartel cases. The guidance contains easy to
		understand tables and diagrams outlining the steps in the leniency
		application process. It was accompanied by two user-friendly Quick
		application process. It was accompanied by two user-mentity which
	Anti-money Laundering (AML) regulations	Anti-money Laundering (AML) regulations comply with requirements through advice and published guidance, and to monitor compliance and take proportionate enforcement action in the event of non- compliance in line with the Regulators' Compliance Code and the principles of better regulation. Competition work – non regulatory contributions to

objectives	
	Guides, one dealing with leniency for businesses and the other dealing
	with no-action letters for individuals.