

The Costs and Benefits of Defra's Regulatory Stock

Emerging Findings From Defra's Regulation Assessment

August 2011

By Defra's Better Regulation Team and Departmental Analysts

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Foreword

Freeing business and civil society from unnecessarily burdensome and detailed regulation is a core priority for the Coalition Government. Where possible this will be achieved by simplifying regulation and using alternative policy levers so as to enable businesses and civil society to innovate, diversify and grow whilst continuing to meet public policy objectives. The Government has therefore established a far-reaching programme for regulatory reform.

For Defra, regulatory reform is not a simple exercise in reducing unnecessary costs and the numbers of regulations, but looking for the most effective and efficient ways of achieving regulatory outcomes and, more widely, creating the right conditions for green growth. This is by making it easier to be green and clearer what needs to be achieved, thereby providing greater certainty to encourage green investment and innovation. This outcome-focussed approach is at the heart of the independent Farming Regulation Task Force Report which the Department is now starting to implement. And it will guide Defra's approach to regulatory reform more widely.

Ensuring that we take this opportunity to genuinely improve the way we design and implement regulation requires improved knowledge and understanding of the regulations for which the Department is responsible. We have therefore established this exercise to bring together an assessment of all Defra's regulations that affect businesses or civil society. I believe this is a first in Whitehall.

This report summarises progress so far, giving an initial picture of the costs and benefits to business of Defra's regulations and which sectors are most affected. It also indicates the scale of the wider environmental and social benefits that these regulations contribute to our overall welfare and well-being. The underlying database enables more powerful analysis to help us investigate, for example, whether other policy instruments such as voluntary approaches could provide a better incentive for improved practices, whether there are overlaps and tensions between existing policies or opportunities to simplify, integrate or consolidate regulatory requirements. More widely, as we continue to improve and fill gaps in the assessment especially in the wider environmental and social benefits, it will also put us in a better position to:

- Identify where there are quick wins for the Red Tape Challenge;
- Identify where, in the context of One-In, One-Out, regulation provides the best value;
- Press for reforms to improve EU regulation;
- Identify opportunities for more integrated environmental policy envisaged in the Natural Environment White Paper;
- Develop a policy framework with reduced burdens on businesses and which provides better foundations for green growth;
- More generally prioritise effort on regulatory reform.

This assessment is part of a wider Defra programme to improve the evidence supporting regulatory reform. Later this year we will launch a Regulatory Evidence Hub to make regulatory analysis and evidence more accessible and to work towards a shared evidence base with the business community, research community, NGOs and others. We will also continue to improve this assessment, welcoming any suggestions.

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To complement it, we will introduce DefraLex: an online and upto date list of all the legislation for which Defra is responsible.

More generally I look forward to continuing to work with you to improve the policy framework in place to achieve outcomes, as well as the way regulatory policies are implemented on the ground.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jim Paice". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Jim Paice, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food; and for Better Regulation

Research Approach

Overview

This document summarises an ongoing assessment of the costs and benefits of the stock of Defra regulations. It covers all the regulations for which Defra is responsible where there are requirements for business or civil society (hereafter, references to business should be taken to include civil society). Information for each regulation covered is held in an excel database which continues to be improved and updated. The database enables more detailed analysis and interrogation than is summarised in this document.

Information included

The following main categories of information are held on the database:

- **Direct costs to business.** The **policy costs** (the substantive costs of achieving the regulations' results, for example investing in pollution control equipment) and the **administrative burden** (the cost to business associated with information obligations such as filling in forms and keeping records) are identified separately.
- **Direct benefits to business.** These include the benefits resulting directly from action the regulations require accruing either to those taking the action or any others. This might include financial savings (for example from more efficient use of energy) or increased economic activity (for example from more rational use of marine resources).
- **Direct costs to other parties.** These will normally be the costs to regulators and other public agencies.
- **Other direct benefits.** This will include the direct benefits other than those accruing to business and civil society, such as financial benefits that accrue to households and contributions to a better environment, improved health and well-being.
- **Benefit-cost ratios.** This shows the overall comparison between benefits and costs taking account of all available monetised information in the four categories above.
- **Un-monetised impacts.** Some costs and benefits are harder to quantify and monetise, but are nevertheless important to understanding the impact of policy. The database therefore identifies, in narrative terms, those un-monetised impacts.
- **Apportionment of costs by business sector.** This shows how the direct costs to business and civil society fall by the different Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes¹.
- **Whether EU/international or domestic.** This identifies whether regulations derive from EU (or other international) legislation or are entirely domestic. There is also a field to capture what proportion of the costs of EU/internationally-derived legislation is necessary to deliver the basic requirements. This proportion is based on analysts' judgement in the absence of existing analysis.
- **Regulator.** This identifies which regulator/s enforce the regulations.

¹ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14012>

The information above was provided for each regulation where available. In some cases – particularly where it is hard to separate out the effect of a single regulation – estimates were provided for the impact of a group of regulations.

Research stages

Work on the assessment started in May 2010 and has so far been developed in the following stages:

- Initial report by the In-House Policy Resource (a cross-departmental in-house consultancy team) providing an overview of what Defra regulates and why, drawing together easily available information across the seventeen Defra policy areas responsible for regulation.
- Identification of all Defra regulations which potentially require action from business. The main sources for this included Defra policy teams, the IHPR report, PWC 2005², Defra website, Netregs³, Business Link⁴, legislation.gov.uk⁵, BIS IA library⁶
- Work with Defra economists and social researchers to assess the costs and benefits of the regulations identified – see next sub-section.
- Review by the policy teams responsible for regulations.

The next stages of work to improve the assessment are set out in the *Next steps* section.

Estimating costs and benefits

A method for assessing costs and benefits was developed with economists and social researchers across Defra and written up into a methods paper to ensure consistency of assessment. The main methodological issues covered were:

- **The counterfactual** (or baseline) against which costs and benefits are assessed. To ensure consistency of assessment, the notional counterfactual is a situation where none of Defra's regulations are applied from 2011 onwards.
- **The period over which impacts are assessed**, expected from now (2011) for the next ten years. This means that this assessment excludes the benefits and costs that have already accrued or been incurred. For example, the assessment does not include impacts for a regulation which required action or investment in the past but does not require anyone to take any further action and where nothing is expected to change if the regulation were removed.
- **The unit for measuring impacts** is millions of £s in annual equivalent terms – that is the equivalent arising on average in each of the next ten years. This enables consistent reporting of the impacts of those regulations that require different levels of expenditure – or lead to uneven benefits profiles - over each of the next ten years. Impacts are expressed in 2011 prices. Only direct – or 'first round' – impacts are included for consistency.

² <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/corporate/policy/regulat/adminburden.htm>

³ <http://www.netregs.gov.uk/>

⁴ <http://www.businesslink.gov.uk/>

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/>

⁶ <http://www.ialibrary.bis.gov.uk/>

- **The coverage of impacts.** The assessment is not yet complete: the aim at this stage is to include an initial estimate for the direct costs to business for all regulations, and to provide as much information as readily available on the other impacts. One of the next steps – outlined below – is to start filling gaps.
- **The sources for estimates** (for both costs and benefits) vary widely depending on analysts' judgement of the most reliable estimates available. In summary:
 - These are most often Impact Assessments (or their predecessors: Regulatory Impact Assessments and Compliance Cost Assessments) where available, with adjustments made, for example to exclude one-off costs that have already been incurred.
 - Better information on actual impacts is sometimes available from post-implementation reviews, specifically commissioned research, for example to value environmental benefits, or, in the case of costs, from actual sector or company spending plans.
 - Another source is the analysis within Defra to determine the value for money of Defra activity, such as the analysis used to inform the Spending Review and analysis done as part of Business Cases (which are required before any project is authorised).
 - Information on administrative burdens was available from an exercise carried out by Price Waterhouse Coopers in 2005 to establish the baseline of administrative burdens of all government regulation. This has been adjusted by estimated savings reported in Defra's Simplification Plans between 2005 and 2010. In some cases more recent estimates are available or more accurate estimates have been possible.
 - Given that our aim by the time of this publication was to have as complete an assessment of the direct costs to business as possible and, that in some cases, there are no published estimates available, analysts for each policy area have developed their own estimates based on available data and their specialist knowledge of the policy area.
 - Where possible, estimates are cross-checked with other sources – for example Defra's Environmental Protection Expenditure by Industry Survey⁷.
- **Reliability rating.** The available evidence is better in some cases than others and there is significant uncertainty for some of the estimates. In order to reflect this uncertainty in a consistent way, those providing information towards this assessment were asked to rate the quality of evidence according to the scale below. The assessment presents central or best estimates with reliability ratings rather than attempting to construct ranges for estimates. Reliability ratings are presented **only for the estimates of costs to business for now**; we will explore developing reliability ratings for benefits, in particular, as the work develops.
 - 5 – e.g. Impacts very well understood and all or almost all estimates are evidenced by real-world data
 - 4 – e.g. Impacts well understood and estimates are informed largely by real-world data or directly applicable research - or if not expert judgement
 - 3 – e.g. Impacts well understood, estimates rely largely on expert judgement informed by some real-world data
 - 2 – e.g. Impacts not fully understood – (e.g. some behavioural responses not clear) but all or most estimates informed by relevant experts

⁷ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/2011/06/23/5062/>

1 – e.g. Impacts not fully understood, hard to predict, heroic assumptions

Emerging Findings

This report presents progress so far as work is still going on to improve estimates.

Summary tables

Table 1 overleaf provides summary information of the numbers of regulations and their costs and benefits, by policy area. Table 2 provides summary information, for each policy area of how costs fall by different industrial sectors. The pie-charts present the same information on costs to business graphically: pie-chart 1 showing costs by policy area and pie-chart 2 costs by industrial sector. **These estimates are on the basis of information currently available. As discussed later, the estimates for costs are so far more complete than those for benefits.**

Table 1: Summary of Defra's regulations and their costs and benefits, where monetised, by Defra policy area

Policy area	Number of EU regs	Number of domestic regs	Direct costs to business, £m p.a.	Direct benefits to business, £m p.a.	Net cost to business, £m p.a.	Costs to other parties, £m p.a.	Other benefits, £m p.a.	Admin burden %	Benefit-cost ratio ⁸	Benefits included in BCR, £m p.a.	Costs included in BCR, £m p.a.	% of costs EU ⁹	Reliability of cost estimates (1-5)
Adaptation to climate change	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	15%				0%	3.0
Agriculture management	14	20	204	6	198	0	0	60%				72%	4.4
Air quality	10	4	925	170	753	2	401	1%	0.7	571	774	100%	3.3
Animal health and welfare	56	38	360	3	357	0	55	47%	12.0	55	5	92%	2.4
Biodiversity	5	31	7	10	-3	111	956	65%	8.6	956	112	71%	2.8
Chemicals and GMOs	9	2	15	17	-2	1	0	58%	38.4	17	0	28%	3.0
Cross-cutting	2	1	9	0	9	0	16	2%	1.7	16	9	24%	4.0
Flood management	1	7	271	1029	-759	787	2930	1%	3.7	3959	1056	0%	3.0
Food	37	0	57	38	14	6	0	10%				100%	3.6
Land and soil	0	4	283	2	281	22	0	0%				0%	2.0
Landscape and outdoor recreation	1	26	3	0	1	7	17	58%	2.2	17	8	3%	2.0
Marine	35	43	113	130	-17	43	0	25%	3.3	130	39	57%	2.8
Noise and nuisance	2	9	4	1	4	0	0	28%				16%	3.0
Plants	10	2	13	225	-212	5	2	18%	12.0	227	19	87%	3.8
Sustainable products	9	1	375	0	375	1	1273	1%	3.4	1271	372	100%	3.5
Waste	19	4	567	142	425	0	0	4%	5.1	142	28	95%	1.4
Water quality and quantity	17	15	2153	0	2153	46	1049	1%	1.0	1049	1020	86%	4.3
Totals	227	208	5361	1774	3578		6698	8%	2.4	8411	3411	81%	3.4

⁸ As explained in the text below, in general benefits estimates are only available for some regulations and the benefit-cost ratios reported here only include those regulations for which both benefits and costs estimates are available. The two columns to the right show the total level of benefits and costs on which the ratio is based.

⁹ As explained in the text below, this represents the costs of those regulations which derive from EU legislation. It does not yet deduct the costs of any domestic provisions within regulations which also transpose EU legislation.

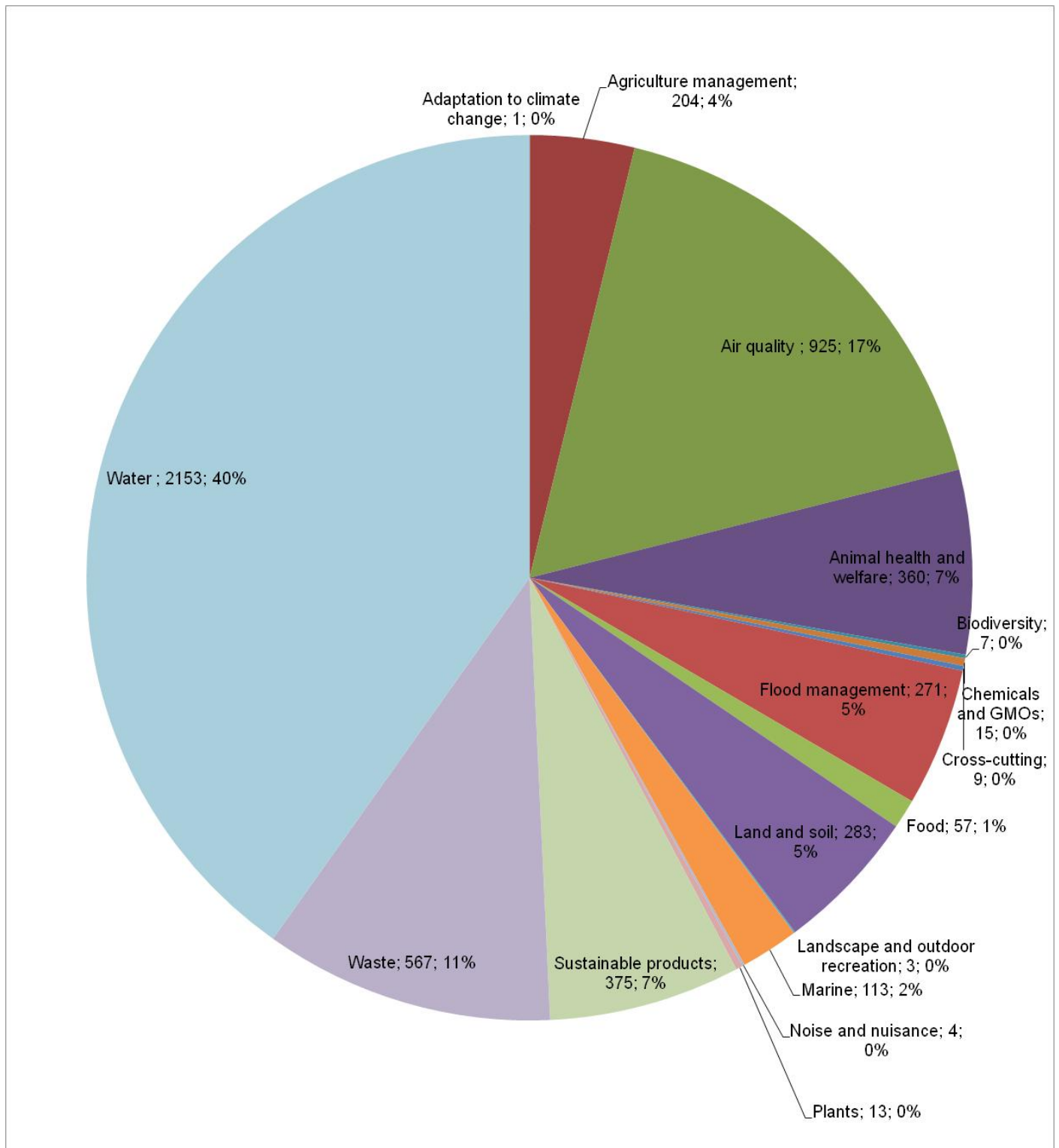
Table 2: the direct costs of Defra's regulations by business sector¹⁰

Policy area	Agriculture, Fish & Forestry (£m)	Mining (£m)	Manufacturing (£m)	Energy supply (£m)	Water (£m)	Waste (£m)	Construction (£m)	Retail (£m)	Transport (£m)	Housing & leisure services (£m)	Other services (£m)	Public services (£m)	Total
Adaptation to climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Agriculture management	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204
Air quality	21	0	467	312	0	0	0	11	0	109	0	5	924
Animal health and welfare	160	0	153	0	0	0	0	42	0	2	4	0	360
Biodiversity	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Chemicals and GMOs	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Cross-cutting	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Flood management	13	0	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271
Food	19	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Land and soil	3	14	14	14	0	0	224	0	14	0	0	0	283
Landscape and outdoor recreation	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Marine	49	15	1	42	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	113
Noise and nuisance	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Plants	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Sustainable products	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375
Waste	56	0	215	0	3	263	28	0	0	0	0	1	567
Water quality and quantity	186	0	23	1	1836	1	11	0	29	16	0	50	2153
Totals	748	29	1288	370	2100	265	269	56	47	127	4	57	5361.0
Percentage	14%	1%	24%	7%	39%	5%	5%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	100%
Turnover¹¹	36603	81622	567245	88069	16845	10420	249644	1202182	241113	665975	391597	77021	
% of turnover	2.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	12.5%	2.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	

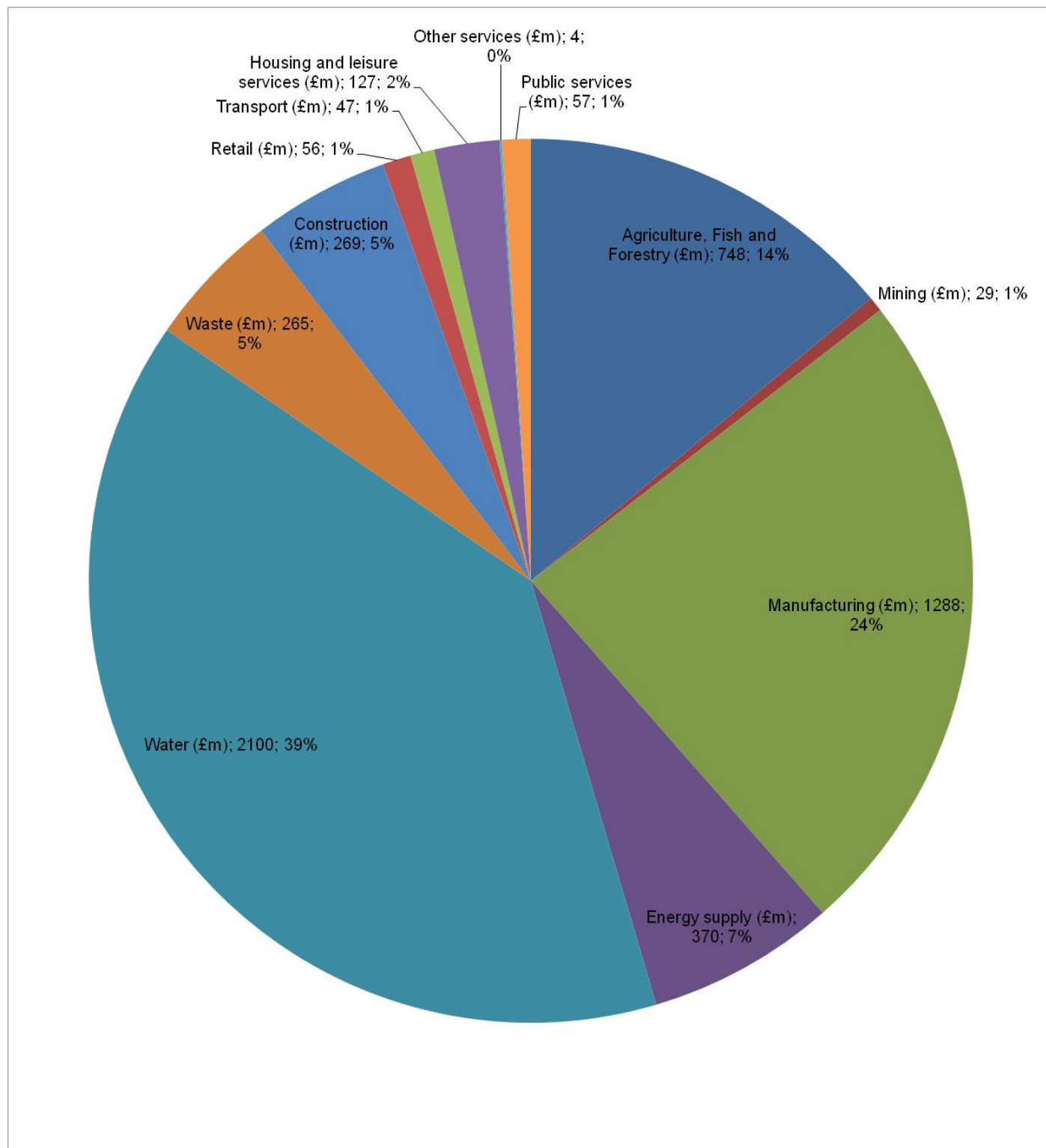
¹⁰ This apportions the cost estimates to business sectors, on the basis of formal estimates or, where not available, analysts' judgement.

¹¹ 2009, adjusted by 2009 and 2010 unadjusted growth rates (Office for National Statistics).

Pie-chart 1: the direct costs of Defra's regulations to business by policy area (£m;%)



Pie-chart 2: the direct costs of Defra's regulations by industry sector



Regulations covered

The assessment includes **435 sets of regulations**¹² that were identified as potentially requiring some action from businesses. Of these **227 (or 52%) are derived from EU** or international legislation and the remaining **208 are entirely domestic**.

Defra covers a vast spectrum of different types of regulation. For example, some regulations set rules about how environmental risks at industrial sites should be managed or to safeguard food safety; some set standards (for example for energy efficiency) which drive resource efficiency savings; others ban particularly harmful activities – or the use of particularly harmful substances; others assign liability so that the polluter, rather than the taxpayer, pays when they cause various types of damage. Some regulations provide the institutional rules to enable markets to operate – for example rules on agricultural tenancy arrangements and on assigning plant breeders' rights. Others are directly concerned with protecting business operations such as the arrangements to control plant diseases or to ban the marketing of whisky from outside Scotland as Scotch. Some regulations exist to provide the legal basis for making grant payments or subsidies – for example under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). There is, therefore, no single model for regulation.

Direct costs and benefits to business

Total direct costs

The initial estimate of total **direct cost to business is £5.4bn p.a.**

56% of these costs are accounted for by three policy areas (water 40%, air quality 17%, waste 11%), with another 24% accounted for by four further policy areas (sustainable products 7%, animal health and welfare 7%, land and soil 5% and flood management 5%). Eleven regulations with costs estimated at over £100m¹³ account for 67% of costs. While summary information on costs such as this can be helpful, for example in focusing attention for investigating opportunities for regulatory reform, an understanding of whether regulations are fit for purpose clearly requires much wider information, including on the nature of the problem, costs, benefits and alternative approaches.

Cost estimates are provided for the vast majority of regulations. However, there remain a few regulations for which costs have not yet been estimated (e.g. Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control regulations and regulations governing forestry activities), regulations against which we have very provisional estimates (e.g. the Animal By-Products Regulations) or regulations where important components of cost remain unquantified (for example,

¹² Where there are a number of very closely related Statutory Instruments, these are grouped together and counted as one set of regulations for the purposes of this assessment. The actual number of Statutory Instruments is therefore much larger.

¹³ The Water Framework Directive, The Large Combustion Plant Directive, The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, The Water Industry Act, The Contaminated Land Regulations, The End-of-Life Vehicles Directive, Water Resources Act, The Packaging Waste Directive, The Aerosol Dispensers Directive, The Animal By-Products Regulations and the CAP Single Payment Scheme.

maintenance expenditure on capital improvements made before 2010 to comply with water regulations). Reviewing the Environmental Protection Expenditure Survey suggests that the total impact of including these gaps is unlikely to exceed £1bn. Conversely, there is some evidence¹⁴ that the actual costs to businesses of regulations tend to be lower than estimated before regulations are introduced, which might suggest actual costs are lower than the estimates presented in this document. It is also notable that the costs of many stock regulations – for example those setting environmental standards – will decline over time as those standards become ‘business as usual’. Where estimates have been provided, they are generally well supported by evidence. The ratings in the reliability rating column of Table 1 show the weighted average scores for cost estimates in each policy area. The weighted average for all regulations for which costs have been estimated is 3.4.

Direct benefits to business

Some of the benefits of Defra’s regulations accrue directly to business. So far **£1.8bn p.a. of direct benefits** to business have been identified. This includes, for example, £1bn in reduced flood damage, £142m from better management of construction materials and waste resulting from Site Waste Management Plans, benefits to growers from controlling plant diseases (for example benefits of £41m to the English potato industry), benefits of £38m to whisky manufacturers and benefits of £34m to marine industries from increased economic activity resulting from more rational use of marine resources through the marine planning system. Unlike for direct costs for which analysts were asked to develop new estimates where none existed before, estimates for the direct benefits to business have only been included where currently available. For example, the benefits to business of animal health measures have not yet been included. We would, therefore, expect the estimate of direct benefits to increase relative to direct costs as this work continues.

Many of the benefits that we are currently capturing elsewhere may also benefit business. For example, there is an estimated £1.3bn p.a. of energy cost savings from the use of more energy efficient products, some of which will accrue to business rather than householders. More generally health and environmental benefits may feed into enhanced economic benefits – for example through reduced sick leave.

Direct payments, for example, under CAP are not included in these estimates because they represent economic transfers rather than additional costs or benefits.

Net cost to business

Deducting the £1.8bn of identified direct benefits to business, therefore means that the quantified estimate of **net costs to business is £3.6bn p.a.**

Direct cost by sector

An estimate was made of how the direct costs of each regulation fall to business sectors, providing estimates of the total direct cost of Defra regulation by sector. This is before the direct benefits to businesses are taken into account. Pie-chart 2 provides a summary. Table 2 provides an indication of how significant these costs are for each sector in terms of sector turnover. These estimates should provide an improved basis for understanding the

¹⁴ Recent Defra research: <http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=do0102.pdf>

cumulative impacts of policies on different sectors and should help to improve Impact Assessments. The database will also facilitate investigation into whether there are opportunities for greater use of sectoral approaches, for example rationalising numbers of regulations affecting individual sectors.

Proportion of direct costs accounted for by EU or international regulation

The database identifies whether regulations implement EU or international requirements or are entirely domestic, and that **81% of the total costs are associated with EU or international regulation**. While the Davidson Review of the Implementation of EU legislation shows implementing regulations rarely go further than is absolutely required by the underlying EU obligations, there are some limited examples; so the proportion of costs that is essential to meeting those obligations may be something less than 81%. The database does include a field to capture, for each regulation, the % of costs essential to delivering those EU obligations so this will enable a more refined estimate to be made in due course.

Administrative burden

In total **8% of the direct costs are the administrative burdens to business**, although there is a wide range between different policy areas, reflecting in part very different types of regulation. For example, the majority of costs for agricultural management regulations is for the CAP Single Payment Scheme for which all the recorded costs are for administering the scheme and are labelled as an administrative burden. The administrative burden is also a high proportion of overall regulatory costs for the animal health and welfare, landscape and outdoor recreation, biodiversity and plants policy areas.

Defra's Simplification Plans between 2005 and 2010 reduced the total administrative burden across Defra by over 25%. The number reported in this document (£408m) is now higher than in 2010 (£287m) reflecting the fact that it is now in 2011 (rather than 2005) prices and given the move towards recovering regulator administrative costs.

Direct costs other than to business

We have a less developed picture of the costs to other parties associated with regulations. **Evidence gathered so far identifies about £1bn p.a. of public expenditure resulting from Defra regulations**. This includes around £800m p.a. of investment in flood and coastal defence, £111m p.a. expenditure on improving Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and £22m p.a. for remediation of contaminated land. This does not include direct payments to industry, for example under the Common Agricultural Policy. Much of the rest is government expenditure on administering and enforcing regulations. We expect the scale of this latter category will continue to reduce (and be transferred to the regulated community) as regulators recover more of the costs of administration and enforcement.

Direct benefits other than to business

The picture for these benefits to society more widely is, again, partial. **Evidence gathered so far identifies £6.7bn p.a. of benefits accruing other than to business**. The large majority of these benefits are financial savings to the public: mainly from avoided flood

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damage (£2.9bn) and energy savings from more energy efficient appliances (£1.3bn). Most of the other benefits are in terms of an improved environment and improved health. This includes nearly £1bn of biodiversity benefits from enhancements to SSSIs, £400m of health benefits from improved air quality and £17m of benefits from recreational opportunities through increased coastal access and open access.

To illustrate how incomplete this assessment is of these benefits to society more widely, overall they have been assessed for regulations within only 9 of the 17 policy areas; within those policy areas the benefits for only some of the regulations have been assessed; and for individual regulations only some of the benefits have been assessed. For example, the assessment of benefits for the Large Combustion Plant requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations only take account of some of the expected health effects. Therefore a next step in this assessment is to review where gaps in benefits estimates can reasonably be addressed and to work towards a more complete assessment of benefits. This will, for example, take account of work in progress or planned to assess the costs and benefits of policy on plants and on animal health and welfare.

Work is also underway to better understand the role of policy in contributing to national wellbeing and is planned to understand the role of regulation in promoting innovation and the development of new technologies. The outcomes will be reflected within this assessment in due course.

For those regulations where these benefits to wider society have been monetised, the **overall benefit:cost ratio (i.e. including all the monetised benefits and all the monetised costs for all relevant regulations) is 2.4:1**. This means that where £1 is spent on regulation (mainly by businesses and public authorities), there is a £2.40 return to society (mainly economic benefits to business and the public and environmental and health benefits). It seems likely that this ratio may understate benefits compared to costs as, even for those regulations where benefits have been monetised, it is normally the case that some, not all of the benefits, have been assessed; whereas generally all or most of the costs have been monetised.

Economic and environmental/social

This assessment groups costs and benefits first as they affect businesses and then as they arise other than to business, i.e. to society more widely. A large part of the wider societal costs are financial costs (mainly to public bodies) and a large part of the wider societal benefits are financial benefits (largely to the public). There is currently a significant number of gaps for monetised estimates of the wider environmental and social benefits of regulations. The analysis developed so far is represented in table 3 below in terms of economic and environmental/social costs and benefits.

Table 3: Economic and Environmental/Social impacts, £m

Economic		Environmental/social	
Costs	Benefits	Costs	Benefits
6392	5976	0	2496

Next steps

The next steps are to review and improve this evidence base and to start using it to inform our approach to regulatory reform.

Review and improve the assessment

We will continue to improve this assessment by:

- Reviewing with departmental analysts, regulators and others where additional information is available, what gaps remain and the proportionality of doing further work to fill gaps. This will investigate particularly where the assessment of wider social and environmental impacts can be improved;
- Taking account of any additional information or comments provided;
- Considering whether collecting further categories of information on the regulations would be worthwhile;
- Review where this evidence base can be used synergistically alongside the National Ecosystem Assessment;
- Considering opportunities to work with other Government Departments towards a better shared evidence base;
- Reviewing how best to integrate and make consistent with two related Defra tools: Defra-Lex (the online and up to date list of all Defra legislation that is being developed) and the Regulatory Management Tool (the database used within Defra to help manage regulatory plans);

Later this year we will launch a Regulatory Evidence Hub to make regulatory evidence more accessible and facilitate better sharing and joining up by those organisations sponsoring research. The Hub will include this regulatory stock assessment and we will update it as we improve and update the assessment.

Using the assessment

Overall, as this evidence base improves, it will increasingly help us take a more objective, strategic and targeted approach to regulatory reform. In particular, we expect to use it to:

- Help identify where improvements to regulatory frameworks can be made as part of the Red Tape Challenge;
- Underpin a rationale approach to “One-in, One-out”, identifying where costs can easily be saved in the regulatory system to allow for important and more beneficial regulation to be introduced;
- Inform where we can use alternatives to regulation to achieve objectives and benefits;
- Help identify any opportunities to make regulatory frameworks more stable to encourage investment and innovation;
- Inform our engagement with the European Commission to identify where EU frameworks can be reformed to achieve results more efficiently – alongside work in hand to clarify the basic requirements of EU law and where there is flexibility, for example, for non-regulatory approaches;
- Help identify, alongside the National Ecosystem Assessment, where the more integrated approaches to natural environment policy envisaged in the Natural Environment White Paper can be deployed;

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

- Help inform the implementation of the Farming Regulation Task Force's recommendations;
- Judge our progress in reducing burdens and reforming regulation.
- Help provide baseline information that can be drawn on to improve Impact Assessments and Post-Implementation Reviews – for example, to reflect cumulative impacts on different industry sectors.

Adaptation to Climate Change

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Priority is to support a strong and sustainable green economy, resilient to climate change;
- Defra's Business Plan includes an action to help communities and wildlife adapt to climate change.

What we regulate

- Defra works in partnership with other Government Departments to ensure the country adapts to climate change;
- There is a climate change adaptation reporting power under the Climate Change Act for specified bodies, such as utilities providers and certain public bodies, to assess risk of climate change on their organisation and to put risk management plans in place. In total about 90 bodies have been directed by Government to report;
- Reports by key utilities and transport companies should enable Government to assess potential vulnerability to climate change and develop response measures.

Other policy instruments

- Encouraging voluntary reporting by large organisations not covered by the regulatory requirements.

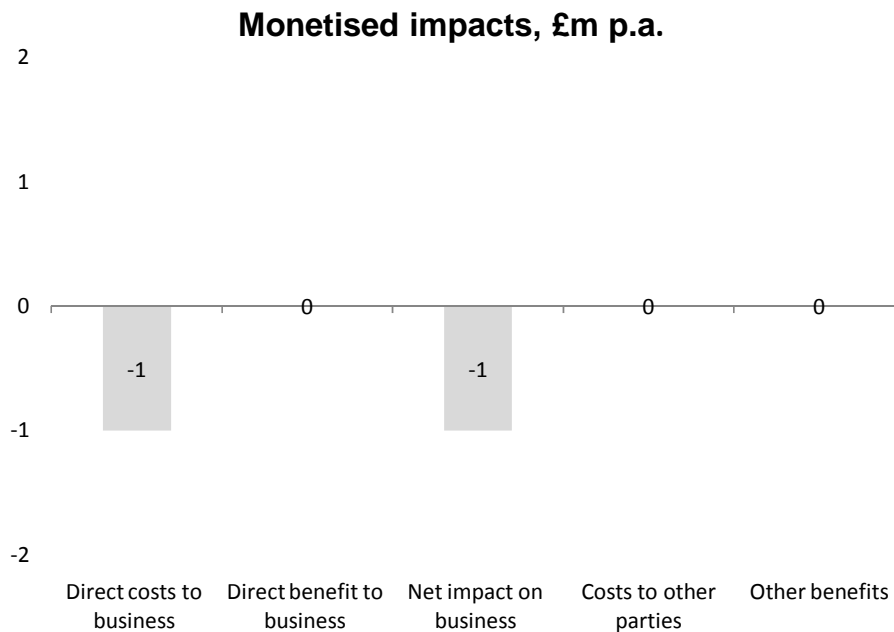
List of climate change adaptation regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
			s62 of the Climate Change Act 2008
Totals		0	1

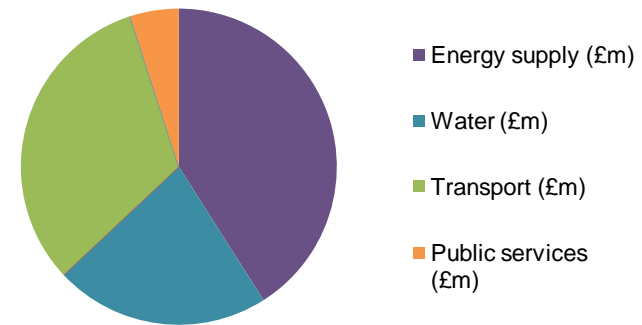
Adaptation to climate change - in statistics

Reliability*:
3/5

Number of regulations: 1 domestic regulation



Direct costs by business sector



Un-monetised impacts.
Public, Government and reporting authorities will benefit from:

- Enabling and encouraging factoring in of climate change risks into infrastructure and other decisions, including by economic regulators;
- Reduced risk of mal-adaptation and benefits;
- Enhanced ability to safeguard security of supply to consumers and businesses in the energy, water and infrastructure sectors;
- Raising awareness of climate change risks.

Benefit : cost N/A	Admin burden as % of business cost 15%	% of costs from EU legislation 0%
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* Refers to available cost estimates

Agricultural Management¹⁵

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Priority is to support and develop British farming and encourage sustainable food production;
- Agriculture has a fundamental part to play in sustainable development and economic competitiveness and is an integral part of the development of rural communities, sustainable land management, the food supply chain and ensuring health and safety standards;
- The EU provides a framework of agricultural objectives through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP);
- To provide a system for the letting of agricultural land and for determining disputes between landlords and tenants and drainage disputes between neighbours;
- To reduce the exploitation of workers and that labour providers operate within the law;
- To reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources

What we regulate

- CAP determines the rules regarding eg assistance to agricultural sectors with special problems, the allocation of funding and investment and the balance of funding to support environmental management and rural development. Member States set their own standards;
- Land must be kept in Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition and receipt of the Single Payment is linked to requirements on farmers to protect soils and maintain a range of both habitat and landscape features;
- Agricultural tenancies to provide a flexible letting system for tenants and landlords;
- Rules of procedures to be used by the Agricultural Land Tribunals in England and Wales;
- Environmental impact assessment for projects proposing the use of uncultivated land and semi-natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes;
- Rules relating to the applications made to the Gangmasters Licensing Authority to act as gangmasters;
- A single levy board (Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board), allowing funding via a statutory industry levy, with functions and duties relating to beef, lamb, pigs (England), cereals and oilseeds (UK), horticulture, milk and potatoes (GB);
- Designation of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones.

Other policy instruments

- The provision of a wide range of guidance and advice to farmers, including the Code of Good Agricultural Practice;

¹⁵ The agricultural sector is subject to a large number of regulatory regimes. Only those areas which do not fit elsewhere are included here.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

- Working with the industry to develop its own targets eg the Milk Road Map;
- Private sector assurance schemes from red Tractor to Waitrose Supply Chain agreements;
- Safeguarding and enhancing important landscapes, habitats and species through Environmental Stewardship agreements. Considerable funding and effort is put into encouraging best practice.

List of agricultural management regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
CAP	Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products	Agriculture (Cross-Compliance) Regulations 2009	
		Environmental Stewardship (England) Regulations 2005	
		Countryside Stewardship Regulations 2000	
		Uplands Entry Level Stewardship	
		The Common Agricultural Policy Single Payment and support schemes Regulations - various SIs. The Common Agricultural Policy (Wine) Regulations - multiple SIs. The Common Agricultural Policy Single Payment and Support Schemes (Cross Compliance) Regulations - multiple SIs.	
		Milk Quotas	
		Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Aid Scheme: Recognition; Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Aid Scheme: Operational programmes	
		Skimmed Milk Powder for Animal Feed	
		Casein Production	
		Value of Milk Purchased in England & Wales	
Wheat Milled and Flour Production			
Commission Regulation laying down implementing rules in respect of sugar production in excess of the quota.	Sugar Production Quotas		
Commission Regulation 2813/2000 rules for private storage aid	Butter and other private storage aid		
Commission Regulation 245/2001 on flax and hemp grown for fibre			
Land tenancy and land management			The Agricultural Land Tribunals (Rules) Order 2007
			Regulatory reform (agricultural tenancies) (England and Wales) Order 2006. Agriculture Tenancies Act 1995 - Agriculture Holdings Act 1986
			Official Controls (Animals, Feed and Food)
			The Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

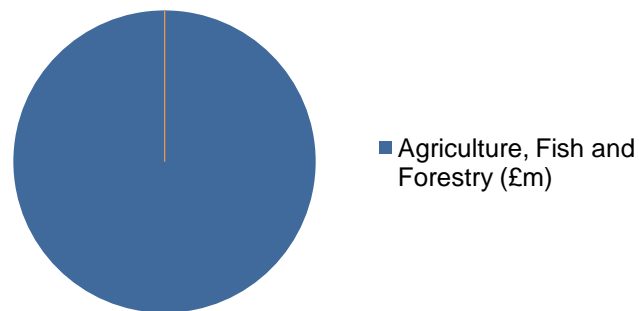
Employment			Agricultural Wages Act 1984
			The Gangmasters (licensing conditions) rules 2009
			Agricultural Wages Order 2010
Sector management, surveys and wider environmental issues			The Agricultural and Horticulture Development Board Order 2008
			Code of Good Agricultural Practice
			Whole Farm Approach (WFA)
			Nutrients Management Review
			Agricultural survey
			Revision of the Fertiliser Manual
			Vegetables and Flowers Survey
			Orchard Fruit Survey
			Glasshouse survey
			EC Survey of Wine Stocks - Producers, Wholesalers and Retailers.
			Weeds Act 1959 (as amended by the Ragwort Control Act 2003)
			Purchase of British corn in England and Wales
			Fertilisers (Sampling and Analysis) Regulations 1996
			Oatmeal Millers
	Directive 76/116/EEC	Fertilisers Regulations 1991	
Total		14	20

Agriculture management – in statistics

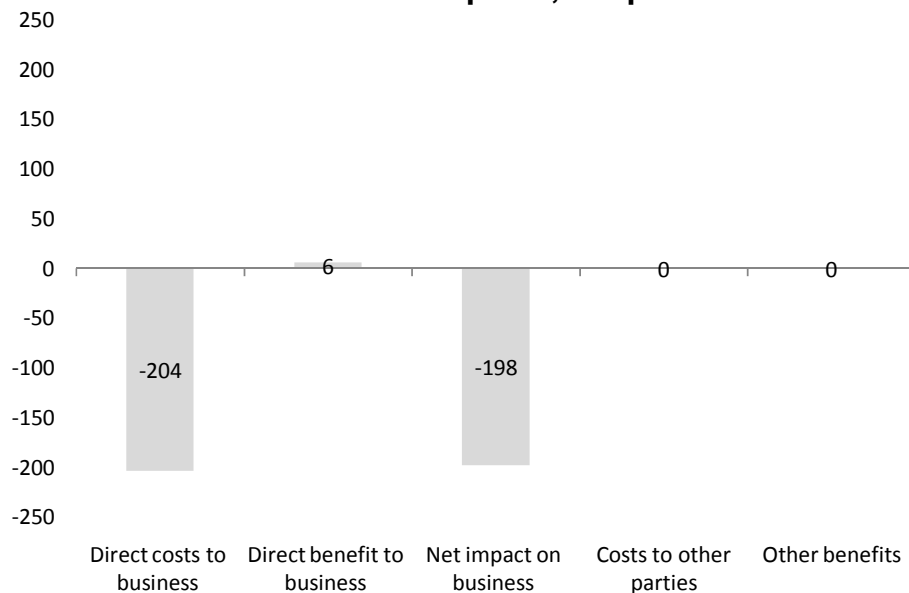
Reliability*:
4.4/5

Number of regulations: 34 (of which 14 are EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Monetised impacts, £m p.a.



Direct costs to business by regime:

CAP grants and measures (£147m); Land tenancy (£1m); Employment (£2m); general sector management (£53m).

Scope of monetised estimates

Includes:

- All costs to business

Do not include:

- Cost to EU and exchequer of grant funding
- Enforcement costs
- Benefits to sector from: CAP grants; enabling tenancy arrangements; sector management, including the Agricultural and Horticultural Development Board aimed at improving efficiency and competitiveness. Social benefits of enhanced working conditions.

Comment: the direct benefits to farmers far outweigh the direct costs. Many of the regulations are to give direct support to farmers or create markets to aid them.

Benefit : cost N/A	Admin burden as % of business cost 60%	% of costs from EU legislation 72%
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* Refers to available cost estimates

Air Quality

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Priority is to help enhance the environment and biodiversity to improve quality of life;
- Defra's Business Plan includes a commitment to enhance and protect the natural environment by, among other things, reducing pollution and mitigating greenhouse gases;
- Air pollution contributes to increased lung and heart disease and can damage agricultural crops, ecosystems and the built environment;
- Defra's aim is to reduce emissions and influence OGDs to contribute to meeting EU air quality standards and requirements stemming from EU Directives and UNECE Conventions.

What we regulate

- The existing framework focuses on controlling concentrations in outdoor air of a number of air pollutants known to have ill health effects or adverse effects on the natural environment; the framework is largely set by European and international obligations;
- EU regulation is designed to control certain substances that could deplete the ozone layer; and requires plans to be drawn up to minimise the unintentional production of persistent organic compounds;
- EU Regulation is designed to contain, prevent and thereby reduce emissions of certain fluorinated gases (F gases) which are powerful greenhouse gases;
- National emission ceilings to be met by 2010 also exist for each Member State for emissions of ammonia, sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds;
- Large scale industrial installations are regulated through environmental permits which embody European integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) requirements. These address emissions to all media, including air, through permit conditions based on the application of best available techniques (BAT).
- Generally smaller industrial installations are regulated under national requirements in a similar way but in respect only of their emissions to air;
- Many of these installations also are required to have environmental permits meeting EU requirements in respect of vapours from the storage and distribution of petrol, solvent emissions during manufacture, storage and use, and the impact of waste incineration, as well as to deliver EU and international air quality requirements;
- There is a requirement on Government to publish an Air Quality Strategy that include national objectives for improving air quality;
- Under the Environment Act 1995 Local Authorities have responsibility for assessing local air quality against the Air Quality Strategies National Objectives and must declare air quality management areas where national objectives are not met or are at risk. They must also put in place action plans to improve air quality in these areas;
- The smoke control and other requirements of the Clean Air Act 1993;
- Defra is a party to the UNECE Convention of Long Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution and Protocols made under that aimed at addressing long range air pollution.

Other policy instruments

- Codes of practice aimed at reducing emissions from agriculture and construction in particular;
- Statutory Guidance to local authorities on assessment of air quality and on policy and practice to improve air quality with regard to their duties under the Environment Act;
- Voluntary agreements with two industry sectors; risk-based inspection taking account of environmental management systems and other matters; trading/burden sharing arrangements for one sector; self-certification under consideration re the Clean Air Act.

List of air quality regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Air quality	Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe replaces Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management, Council Directive 1999/30/EC relating to limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air, Council Directive 2000/69/EC relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air, Council Directive 2002/3/EC relating to ozone in ambient air.) Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air. National emission ceilings directive 2001/81/EC, transposing regulation National Emissions Ceilings Regulations 2002	Air quality standards regulations 2010	
	Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management, and Council Directive 99/30/EC relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead ('the relevant pollutants') in ambient air.	Air Quality Limit Value Regulations 2003	
			Air quality (England) Regulations 2000
	IPPC Directive (2008/1/EC); European Regulation 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register	PPC requirements in the Environmental Permitting Regulations	
	Large Combustion Plant Directive (2001/80/EC);	Large combustion plant requirements in the	

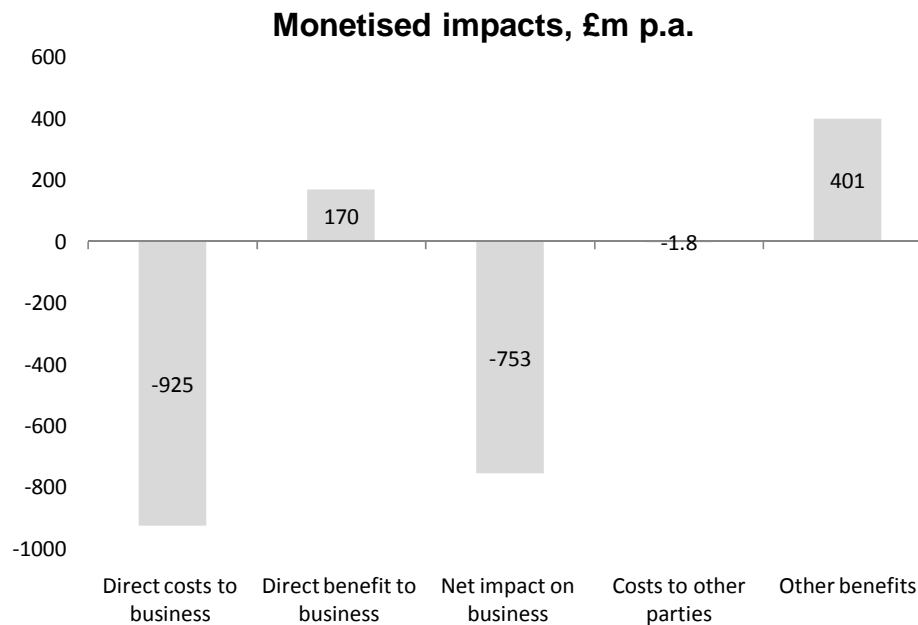
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		Environment Permitting Regulations	
	Petrol Vapour Recovery Stage I and Stage II Directives (94/63/EC + 2009/126/EC)	Petrol vapour requirements in The Environmental Permitting Regulations	
	Directive on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations (1999/13/EC); Paints Directive (2004/42/CE)	Solvents requirements in the Environmental Permitting Regulations. The Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations 2005 (as amended)	
	The Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels Directive (1999/32/EC)	The Sulphur Content of liquid fuels (England and Wales) Regulations (SI 2007 No.79)	
	EU Regulation on certain fluorinated Green House Gases (842/2006)	The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2009 (S.I 261)	
	Council Regulation (EC) no. 2037/2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. + relevant laws: EU Regulation 1005/2009 as amended by Commission Regulation 744/2010	The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2002 (SI 2002/528) The Ozone-depleting Substances (Qualifications) Regulations 2009	
	Aerosol dispensers Directive (324/1975)		
			The Environment Act 1995 (requirement to publish an air quality strategy)
			The Clean Air Acts
			Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958 SI 498
Total		10	4

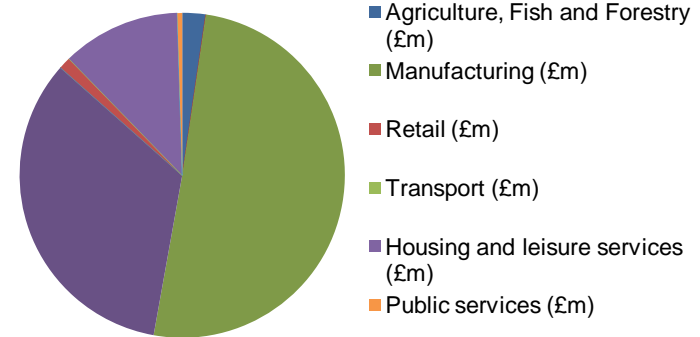
Air quality – in statistics

Reliability*:
3.3/5

Number of regulations: 14 (of which 10 are EU)



Direct costs by business sector



Scope of monetised estimates:

- Include:*
- Costs to business except estimates for IPPC only cover farming
 - Benefits to business only for the Aerosol Directive
 - Wider benefits estimates for PVR and LCD but covering only a limited range of health effects and estimated at the low end of the range.
- Do not include:*
- Health and environmental benefits and business benefits associated with remaining measures.

Benefit : cost
0.7:1 ~

Admin burden as % of business cost
6%

% of costs from EU legislation
100%

Notes:
To avoid double-counting, the impacts of the specific requirements on business are covered rather than of the national emissions targets.
~ Benefit-cost ratio only applies to Petrol Vapour Recovery and the Large Combustion Plant Directives.

* Refers to available cost estimates

Animal Health and Welfare

This covers

- Animal welfare;
- Monitoring animal movements;
- Disease prevention and surveillance;
- Disease outbreaks;
- Veterinary medicines.

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Plan priority is to support and develop British farming and encourage sustainable food production. The intention is to help to enhance the competitiveness and resilience of the whole food chain to ensure a secure, environmentally sustainable and healthy supply of food with improved standards of animal welfare;
- Defra's Business Plan includes a commitment to protect the environment, society and the economy from the risks of animal disease through a range of controls, surveillance and horizon-scanning activities in order to understand the risks and maintain proportionate management responses;
- Defra aims to protect public health from animal disease, reduce the incidence and cost of disease, and incentivise the industry to share costs and responsibility;
- Animal welfare is a matter of widespread public concern; there is a high correlation between high standards of animal welfare and animal health;
- Animal movements are regulated to help contain the spread of animal diseases that can affect humans, devastate farming and impact on trade in livestock;
- Targeted testing, surveillance and notification schemes can help contain the spread of disease;
- To maintain consistent methods of marketing and quality of production which benefit both animal health and welfare and brings consumer clarity and confidence.
- Honey bees play a key role in both food security and sustaining the natural environment through the pollination of many crops and some wild flowers. Honey bees are susceptible to serious pest and disease threats and in addition to implement EU requirements, government intervention on disease control is necessary because the majority of beekeepers are amateurs.

Animal welfare

What we regulate

- High minimum standards of welfare for all animals kept for farming purposes, during transport and at the time of slaughter;
- Specific welfare requirements for laying hens, meat chickens, calves and pigs;
- animal keepers are responsible for meeting the welfare needs of their animals, including suitable diet, place to live and avoidance of unnecessary suffering;
- Licensing conditions for specific animal related activities such as riding stables and pet shops include welfare considerations;
- There are a number of regulations that protect dog and horse welfare.

Monitoring movements

What we regulate

- Animals must be healthy before being traded in or imported into the EU;
- EU regulations set down requirements for the identification of cattle, sheep, goats, horses and pigs and (except for horses) the reporting of their movements. Sheep and cattle holdings must be registered with a proportion inspected;
- EU Directives set down requirements for the Intra-Community trade of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, poultry and hatching eggs, bees, semen, ova and embryos;
- Transportation must comply with specific conditions and be accompanied by supporting paperwork (eg passports, certificates);
- Many species must be checked for disease before movement and most livestock movements must be notified. There are also standstill requirements;
- Requirements exist governing the non-commercial movements of pet animals.

Disease prevention/surveillance

What we regulate

- EU Directives lays down minimum requirements for monitoring zoonoses and zoonotic agents and investigate food borne outbreaks;
- EU Regulation lays down rules on prevention, control and monitoring of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) such as BSE and scrapie;
- Rules govern products of animal origin intended for human consumption;
- Regulations govern the collection, transport, storage etc of animal by-products not intended for human consumption, categorised according to the likelihood of disease with legislation controlling different routes of disposal according to risk to protect public and animal health;
- Markets, slaughterhouses and animal transport must be cleansed, disinfected and, in the case of slaughterhouses, have a vet present;
- There are bio-security measures for the production of embryos and other genetic materials;
- Key surveillance regimes include salmonella in eggs/poultry; BSE testing of fallen and slaughtered cattle; routine testing for bovine TB in all cattle; and sample testing for TSEs in goats and sheep;
- Certain animal gatherings are licensed, eg livestock markets and collection centres, limiting the duration of markets and requiring disinfection between sales. Knackers Yards are also licensed.
- Beekeepers and importers of bees are regulated.

Disease outbreaks

What we regulate

- General measures to combat spread of certain animal diseases: diagnosis, holding under surveillance, treatment of contaminated materials and cleansing, circumstances for vaccination, establishment of protection zones;
- For certain diseases, notification requirements to the Commission and MSs. Where a notifiable disease is suspected or confirmed, it must be notified to the local Animal Health Office;
- The SoS may cause animals to be slaughtered. For certain diseases, slaughter is compulsory and protection/surveillance zones around infected premises are required;
- Prescriptive procedures set down for a number of diseases, for example foot and mouth, bluetongue, swine fever, African horse sickness and TSEs.

Veterinary medicines

What we regulate

- Governed by EU Directives and regulations for animal use, food safety and feed hygiene, animal nutrition;
- Medicines must be authorised before use and there are monitoring requirements for certain chemicals within live animals and animal products.

Animal Health and Welfare - other policy instruments

- Much of the industry operates to farm assurance standards (EN45011);
- Defra has published a series of animal health and welfare guides, animal welfare codes of practice and a farming magazine.

List of animal health and welfare regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Animal welfare	Minimum welfare standards for animals kept for farming purposes (Council Directive 98/58/EC)	Animal Welfare Act 2006;	
	Minimum welfare standards for the protection of laying hens (Council Directive 1999/74/EC); chickens kept for meat production (Council Directive 2007/43/EC); pigs (Council Directive 2008/120/EC; and calves (Council Directive 2008/119/EC)	Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended)	
	Protection of animals at time of slaughter or killing (Council Directive 93/119/EC)	The Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) (Amendment) Regulations 2007	
	Protection of animals at time of slaughter or killing (Council Regulation (EC) No.1099/2009)	Comes into force on 1 January 2013, updating requirements in Council Directive 93/119/EC	
	Protection of animals during transport (Council Regulation (EC) no. 1/2005 amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No. 1255/97)	Welfare of Animals at Markets Order 1990 (as amended);	
		Welfare of Horses at Markets (and other places of sale) Order 1990;	
		Welfare of Animals (Staging Points) Order 1998;	
		The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No.3) Order 2003 as amended by The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No.3) Order 2007	
		Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 2006;	
			The Hunting Act
		The Docking of Working Dog's Tails (England) Regulations 2007	
		Pet Animals Act 1951 (as amended in 1983)	

List of animal health and welfare regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
			Performing Animals (Regulation) Act 1925 Welfare of Racing Greyhounds Regulations 2010; The Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended) The Breeding of Dogs Act 1973, The Breeding of Dogs Act 1991, The Breeding and Sale of Dogs (Welfare) Act 1999; The Export of Horses (Protection) Order 1969; The Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order 1969; The Export of Horses (Veterinary Examination) Order 1969; The Riding Establishments Act 1964 and The Riding Establishments Act 1970 Animals Act 1971 Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 Dogs Act 1871 Town Police Clauses Act 1847 Metropolitan Police Act 1839 Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 (as amended, 1997)
Monitoring movement	Non-commercial movements of pet animals (Regulation (EC) No. 998/2003)	The Non-Commercial Movement of Pet Animals (England) Regulations 2004	
	Bovine identification (Regulation (EC) No. 1760/00); Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2629/97	The Cattle Identification Regulations 2007	
	Tuberculosis (Directive 64/432/EEC)	The Tuberculosis (England) Order 2007. The Tuberculosis (England) Order 2005. December 2005	Cattle Compensation (England) Order 2006 SI 2006/168 The Individual Ascertainment of Value (England) Order 2005
	(Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/2008 implements Council Directives 90/426/EEC and 90/427/EEC)	The Horse Passports Regulations 2009	
	Porcine identification (Council Directive 2008/71/EC)	The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2007	
	Intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine Intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals	The Disease Control (England) Order 2003 (as amended)	
	Ovine and caprine identification (Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 as amended)	The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (England) Order 2009; (and double tagging). The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (England) (Amendment) Order 2006. The Sheep and Goats (Records,	

List of animal health and welfare regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
		Identification and Movement) (England) Order 2005. December 2005	
	Deer identification and movement requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tuberculosis (Deer) (Amendment) Order 1993 • The Tuberculosis (Deer) Order 1989 The Tuberculosis (Deer) (Amendment) Order 1993 (SI no. 2010) • The Movement of Animals (Records) (Amendment) Order 1989 (as amended) • Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000 (as amended) 	Tuberculosis (Deer) Notice of Intended Slaughter and Compensation Order 1989
	(Directive 64/432/EEC as amended); (Council Directive 91/68/EEC as amended by Council Directive 2003/50/EC)	The Animal Gatherings (England) Order 2010	
	Intra-Community trade in, and imports of, poultry and hatching eggs; (Council Directive 2009/158/EC); Intra-Community trade in, and imports of, equidae (Council Directive 90/426/EEC as amended); Bovine ova and embryos (Council Directive 89/556/EEC); Porcine semen (Council Directive 90/429/EEC); Equine, ovine and caprine semen, ova and embryos; porcine ova and embryos; other animal species (Council Directive 92/65/EEC); Veterinary checks on live animals and animal products; (Council Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 97/78/EC)	The Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (England) Regulations 2006 & 2010 The Animals and Animal Products (Import and Export) (England) (Laboratories, Circuses and Avian Quarantine) Regulations 2007;	
		Charges for Inspections and Controls Regulations 1997 The Charges for Inspections and Controls (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2005. SI 2005/2715 October 2005	
	Bee diseases and pests (Balai Directive 92/65/EEC as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) 1398/2003; Commission Regulation (EC) No. 206/2010)	Bee Diseases and Pests Control (England) Order 2006;	
	Bovine semen (Council Directive 88/407/EEC as amended);	Bovine Semen (England) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/1319) [biosecurity measures for the production of genetic materials] ;	
			Importation of Animal Pathogens Order
			Importation of hay and straw

List of animal health and welfare regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
			order
			Export quarantine stations order
			Animal (Post-Import Control) Order 1995
Animal testing and disease prevention	Zoonoses and zoonotic agents (Directive 117/92/EEC), (part replaced by Directive 2003/99/EC and Regulation 2160/2003)	The Zoonoses Order 1989; the Zoonoses (Monitoring) (England) Regulations 2007; Zoonoses and Animal By-products (Fees) (England) Regulations 2008	
	Products of animal origin intended for human consumption (Directive 2002/99/EC)	The Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2008	
	Animal by-products not intended for human consumption (Regulation 1774/2002)	Animal By-Products (England) Regulations 2011	
	Control of food-borne salmonella (Regulation 2160/2003)	The Salmonella in Laying Flocks (Survey Powers) (England) Regulations 2004;	
		The Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries (England) Order 2007;	
		The Control of Salmonella in Turkey Flocks Order 2009	
		Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007	
		The control of Salmonella in broilers	
		The eggs and chicks regulations 2009	
		Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (England) Regulations 2003	
	Prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) (Regulation 999/2001)	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2010	
	Brucellosis (Directive 64/432/EEC and Directive 77/391/EEC)	The Brucellosis (England) Order 2000	
	Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (Directive 64/432/EEC) and Directive 77/391/EEC)	The Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (England) Order 2000	
	Animal Feedingstuffs: Production, Stocks and Usage of Raw Materials		
Avian influenza (Directive 2005/94/EC as amended by Directive 2008/73/EC) (Additional specific measures in Directive 2006/415/EC for H5N1 in poultry; Directive 2006/563/EC ref. H5N1 in wild birds; Directive 2005/734/EC - further preventive measures	The Avian Influenza and Influenza of Avian Origin in Mammals (England) (No.2) Order 2006; The Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (England) Order 2006; The Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (England) Order 2006; The Avian Influenza (H5N1) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Order 2007; The Avian Influenza (Preventive Measures) England Regulations 2006; The Avian		

List of animal health and welfare regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
		Influenza (Vaccination) (England) Regulations 2006; The Avian Influenza (Fees for the Licensed Vaccination of Birds) (England) Regulations 2007	
			The Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (England and Wales) Order 2003; The Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (Biosecurity Guidance and Disease Control (Slaughter) Protocol) (England and Wales) Order 2003; The Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (Contingency Planning) (England) Order 2003
			Rabies(importation of dogs, cats and other mammals) order
			Infectious diseases of horses order 1987
			Sheep Scab Order 1997
			Cattle Compensation Order
Disease out-breaks	Combat spread of certain animal diseases (Directive 92/119/EEC); Notification of diseases (Directive 82/894/EEC)	The Specified Diseases (Notification and Slaughter) Order 1992 & 1996 (as amended);	
	Foot and Mouth Disease (Directive 2003/85/EC)	The FMD (England) Order 2006; IA available The Foot and Mouth Disease (Control of Vaccination) (England) Regulations 2006;	
	Bluetongue (Directive 2000/75/EC)	The Bluetongue Order 2003; The Bluetongue (No.2) Order 2007; The Bluetongue Regulations 2008	
	Classical swine fever (Directive 2001/89/EC)	The Classical Swine Fever (England) Order 2003	
	African swine fever (Directive 2002/60/EC)	The African Swine Fever (England) Order 2003	
	African horse sickness (Directive 92/35/EEC)	The Specified Diseases (Notification and Slaughter) Order 1992 The Specified Diseases (Notification and Slaughter) Order 2006.	
	Aujesky's Disease (compulsorily notifiable in the EU, but there is no specific EU legislation).	Aujesky's Disease Order 1983	
	Directives 92/119 and 2007/10	The Swine Vesicular Disease Regulations 2009	
			Movement of Animals (Restrictions) (England) Order 2002 The Movement of Animals (Restrictions) (England) (Amendment) Order 2007
		The Diseases of Animals (Seizure) Order 1993	
		Animal Health Act 1981 (Amendment) Regulations 2005;	

List of animal health and welfare regulations

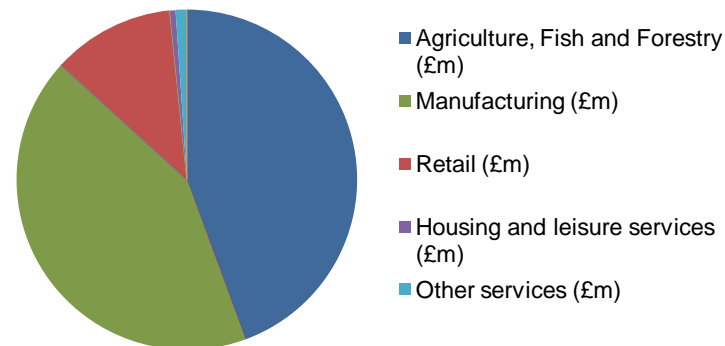
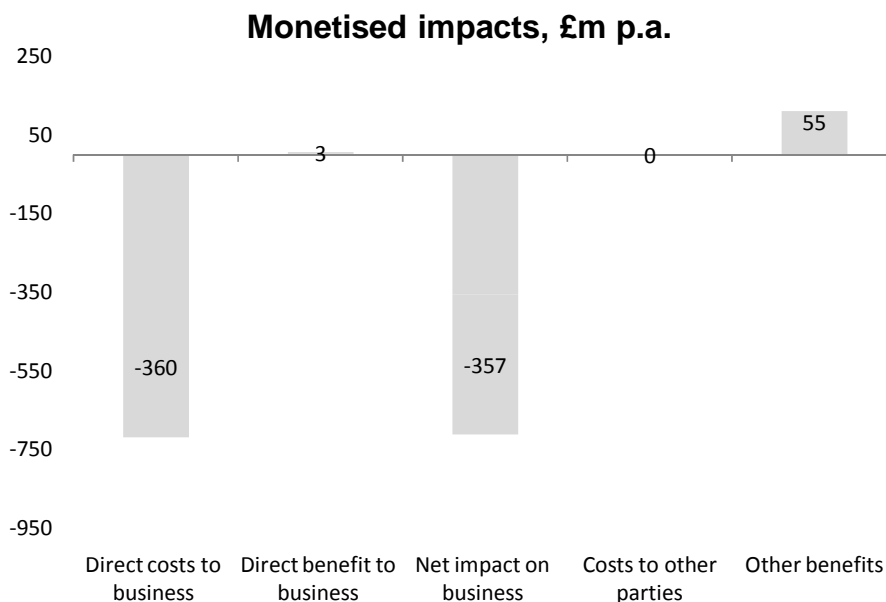
Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
			The diseases of Animals (approved disinfectants) Order
			The FMD (Packing Materials) Orders 1925 and 1926;
			The Specified Animal Pathogens (Amendment) Order 2009. The Specified Animal Pathogens Order 1998;
Veterinary medicines	Directive 2001/82/EC, as amended by Directive 2004/28/EC and Commission Directive 2009/9/EC	Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2009	
	Council Directive 81/851/EEC & Council Directive 90/676/EEC	Retailers records for veterinary medicinal products regulations 2000	
	Directive 2001/82/EC, as amended by Directive 2004/28/EC and Commission Directive 2009/9/EC	The Charges for Residues Surveillance (Amendment) Regulations 2009	
	Regulation (EC) 178/2002 (general principles of food safety)		
	Regulation (EC) 1831/2003 (additives)		
	Regulation (EC) 882/2004 (verification of compliance);	The official controls (Animals, Feed and Food) regulations	
	Regulation (EC) 183/2005 (feed hygiene)		
	Council Directive 96/22 (prohibition on use of certain substances)		
	Council Directive 96/23/EC (monitoring measures)		
	Council Regulation 470/2009 (residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin)		
	Commission Regulation 37/2010 (classification of residue limits)		
			Veterinary Surgery (Rectal Ultrasound Scanning of Bovines) Order 2002
			Veterinary Surgery (Artificial Insemination) Order 2010
Totals		56	38

Animal health and welfare – in statistics

Reliability*:
2.4/5

Number of regulations: 94 (of which 56 are EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Direct costs to business by regime:
 Animal welfare (£25m); monitoring movement (£105m); animal testing and disease prevention (£184m); disease outbreaks (£0.2m); vet medicines (£46m)

Scope of monetised estimates:
Includes:

- All costs to business
- Benefits to business for 1 set of regulations and wider benefits for 5 sets of regulations

Does not include:

- Costs incurred when there is an outbreak
- Benefits to business and society of reducing the incidence and total cost of animal disease outbreaks
- Benefits of animal welfare standards

Note: Benefit-cost ratio only covers 5 regulations.

Benefit : cost
12.1~

Admin burden as % of business cost
47%

% of costs from EU legislation
92%

* Refers to available cost estimates

Biodiversity

Why we regulate

- Action on Biodiversity is a key component of the Defra Structural Reform Plan priority 2 'to help to enhance the natural environment and biodiversity to improve quality of life' and an important part of the Government's commitment to the 'greenest ever';
- Defra's Business Plan includes commitments to spearhead international progress on conservation of biodiversity; to assess the scope of actions to offset the impact of development on biodiversity; and, alongside the Natural Environment White Paper, to publish an England Biodiversity Strategy setting out our strategic approach to conserving and enhancing biodiversity to 2020, amongst other things;
- The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity are critical for a healthy natural environment and for economic and social well-being. We rely on biodiversity for natural resources, for services pollination, the production of healthy fertile soils and so on;
- Recent studies, such as the ground breaking UK National Ecosystems Assessment help us to understand the true value of nature, for example pollinators are worth £430 million per year to British agriculture. But it also shows that over 30% of our ecosystem services are in decline. We are committed to ambitious International and EU agreements to take urgent action to halt the declines in biodiversity.

What and how we regulate

- Important sites for nature conservation are designated under International, EU or domestic law to protect important or threatened habitats and species, and to secure their positive management and prevent damage;
- These include Ramsar Sites, Natura 2000 sites, National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserves and Local Sites;
- Certain individual species are also protected at different levels. Some, which are endangered, may be offered complete protection, including protection of their habitat. Others may be managed through restrictions e.g. on hunting;
- Endangered species are subject to a strict licensing system as required by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to ensure that the international trade in endangered species is sustainable;
- Activities affecting uncultivated land and semi natural areas, which are often of biodiversity value, are subject to regulation. These regulations prevent being damage by agricultural projects and guard against possible negative environmental effects from the restructuring of rural land holdings;
- Zoos are required to carry out conservation managements activities.

Other policy instruments

- We will shortly publish the new England Biodiversity Strategy (EBS) for the period 2011-2020. It sets out how Government is responding in England to the UK's international commitments to halt the overall loss of biodiversity and provides a framework guiding conservation action over the next decade;
- All public authorities have a duty to take biodiversity into account when carrying out their public functions;

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

- On farmland, Defra uses a policy of financial incentives part funded through the EU Rural Development Regulation (pillar 2 of the Common Agricultural Policy) to encourage farmers and land managers in England to undertake effective land management to conserve and enhance the environment, habitats and wildlife. Schemes within the Rural Development Programme for England include Environmental Stewardship (ES) and English Woodland Grant Scheme. Effective use is also made of the cross compliance requirements ('conditionality' obligations attached to the Single Farm Payment) of the Common Agriculture Policy-to provide basic protection to aspects of the natural environment including supporting biodiversity legislation;
- The voluntary Campaign for the Farmed Environment, of which Defra is a partner, addresses biodiversity by encouraging farmers to enter into or renew Environmental Stewardship and undertake unfunded management measures which will deliver high quality environmental benefits for farmland biodiversity on arable farms, training and information programmes;
- Planning and development also impacts on biodiversity, and in addition to the policies set out in planning policy documents, we are looking to develop a voluntary scheme on biodiversity offsetting to improve the process for managing the impacts of development on biodiversity;
- Biodiversity conservation and enhancement projects are supported by a range of funding streams including Life+, and the Heritage Lottery Fund. Under the EBS we will be looking to encourage and facilitate new and innovative financing mechanisms to support conservation of biodiversity.

List of biodiversity regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Biodiversity	Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 as amended Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended	
	CITES Regulation (EC) No 338/97	Control of Trade in Endangered Species Regulations 1997 as amended; Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Designation of Ports of Entry) Regulations 1985, as amended; Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Fees) Regulations 2009	
	EC Zoos Directive 1999/22/EC	The Zoo Licensing Act 1981, as amended by the Zoo Licensing Act (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2002	
	Trapping Regulation (No. 3254/91)		
	Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended	The Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) (England) (No2) Regulations 2006	
			Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Wildlife and Countryside (Registration to Sell

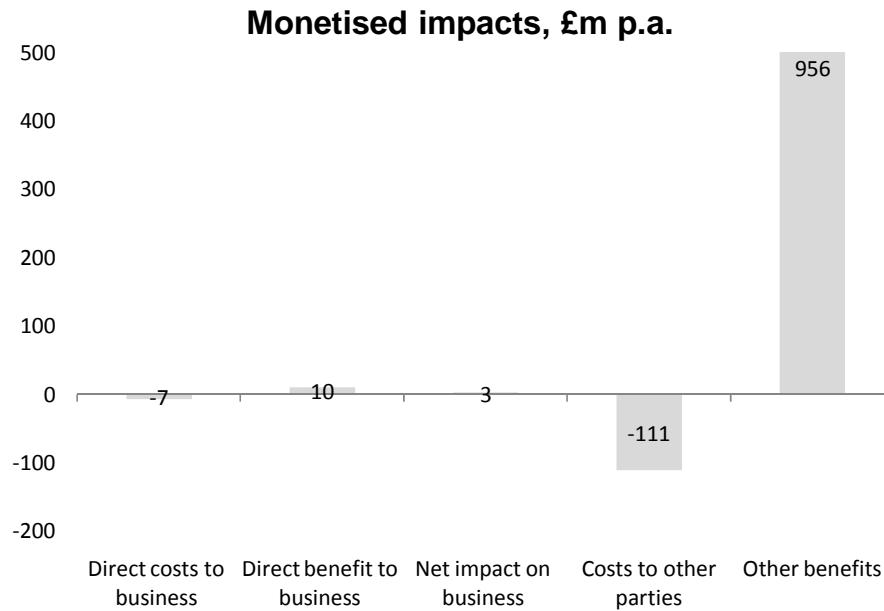
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

		etc. Certain Dead Wild Birds) Regulations 1991
		Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) Regulations 1982
		The Legislative Reform (Dangerous Wild Animals) (Licensing) Order 2010 No.839
		The Regulatory Reform (Game) Order 2007
		The Wild Birds (Sundays) Order 1955, 1957 and 1963
		Night Poaching Act 1828 & 1844
		Poaching Prevention Act 1862
		Game Act 1831; The Regulatory Reform (Game) Order 2007
		Ground Game Act 1880
		Ground Game (Amendment) Act 1906
		Hares Preservation Act 1892
		Protection of Animals Act 1911
		Destructive Imported Animals Act 1932
		Musk Rats (Prohibition of Importation and Keeping) Order 1933
		Grey Squirrels (Prohibition of Importation and Keeping) Order 1937
		Grey Squirrels (Warfarin) Order 1973
		Prevention of Damage by Rabbits Act 1939
		Rabbit Clearance Order No. 148 1972
		Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
		Pests Act 1954
		Small Ground Vermin Traps Order 1958
		Spring Traps Approval Order 1995, as varied
		Conservation of Seals Act 1970; Conservation of Seals (England) Order 1999
		Mink (Keeping) Regulations 1975, as amended; Mink Keeping (Prohibition)(England) Order 2004
		Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976, as amended
		Control of Pollution (Anglers' Lead Weights) Regulations 1986, as amended
		Coypus (Prohibition on Keeping) Order 1987
		Coypus (Special Licence) (Fees) Regulations 1997
		Deer Act 1991, as amended
		Protection of Badgers Act 1992
		Environmental Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (England) Regulations 1999
		The Heather and Grass &c Burning (England) Regulations 2007
		Countryside and Rights of Way Act for England and Wales 2000
		The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
Total	5	31

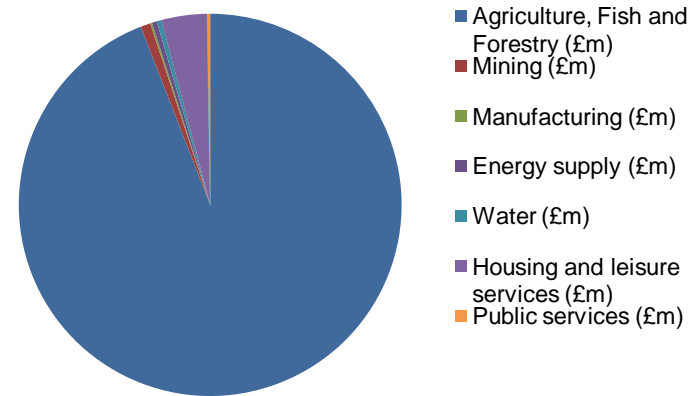
Biodiversity – in statistics

Reliability*:
2.8/5

Number of regulations: 36 of which 5 are EU



Direct costs by business sector



Scope of monetised estimates:

Includes:

- Costs to business for all regulations but some partial estimates.
- Benefits to business of CITES regulations
- Government expenditure on SSSIs
- Environmental benefits of enhanced SSSIs

Does not include:

- Benefits of measures other than SSSIs
- Costs to developers of assessing impacts on N2K sites
- Any opportunity costs of designations
- Enforcement costs (other than SSSIs).

Benefit : cost
8.6:1

Admin burden as % of business cost
65%

% of costs from EU legislation
71%

Notes: Benefit-cost ratio only includes SSSIs.

* Refers to available cost estimates

Chemicals and GMOs

Why we regulate

- To support all three of Defra's Structural Reform Plan priorities through encouraging sustainable food production, helping to enhance the environment and biodiversity to improve quality of life and support a strong and sustainable green economy;
- Chemical products that are intended to improve plant health or are consumed by industry or generated unintentionally as by-products of various industrial or combustion processes can persist, bio-accumulate and/or be toxic, affecting the environment and animal and human health. Persistent organic pollutants and mercury are both recognised as chemicals of global concern and action is undertaken internationally to restrict and ultimately eliminate their use;
- The chemicals industry contributes significantly to the UK economy, with 125,000 direct employees, total sales of around £46.5bn per annum and a Gross Value Added to the economy of £5.5bn per annum. Through regulation we encourage sustainable and innovative alternatives to hazardous chemicals to be found.
- To ensure the release of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) does not harm human health or the environment.

What we regulate

- EU regulation 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) prohibits the production, use and placing on the market of the POPs listed under both the international Stockholm Convention and the POPs Protocol with a view to reducing or eliminating their release and by establishing provisions regarding waste consisting of, containing or contaminated by any of these substances;
- Statutory sampling regimes ensure that residues within food products remain within legal limits;
- UK regulation implementing an EU Directive fulfils our obligation to dispose of and decontaminate equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) in order to eliminate them completely; this total elimination is shortly foreseen;
- The Mercury Export and Data (Enforcement) Regulations 2010 put into place provisions for UK enforcement and management of obligations under an EU regulation that requires (i) mercury producing companies to provide certain information e.g. amount of mercury produced (ii) bans mercury exports from the EU and (iii) requires the safe storage of waste mercury;
- Where chemicals are not caught by any specific regulatory regime, there is a requirement on manufacturers to register the chemicals made (REACH). Industry then has to provide information about environmental health risks before the chemical is assessed, possibly leading to its restriction.
- Under EU legislation, all plant protection products and GMOs must be authorised before being marketed for use within the EU, and GMOs must be assessed for safety before trials are authorised.

Other policy instruments

- Defra actively works with the chemical industry, on a voluntary basis, to reduce the risk of chemicals damaging the environment, eg via a formal agreement to take action to reduce the risk of environmental harm from certain specified substances.

List of chemicals and GMO regulations

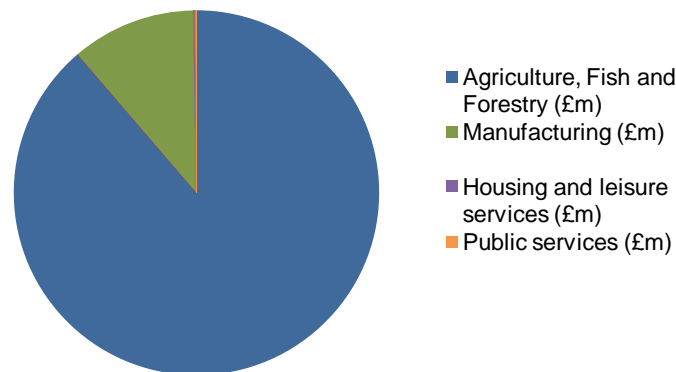
Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Chemicals	Pesticides Directive (91/414/EEC), to be replaced by Regulation EC 1107/2009	Plant Protection Product Regulations 2005	
			The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986
	Framework for sustainable pesticides use Directive (2009/128/EC)	currently being transposed	
	Regulation on pesticide statistics 1185/2009/EC	currently being transposed	
			The Food and Environment Protection Act 1985
	Regulation 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin	The Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels)(England and Wales) Regulations 2008	
	REACH Regulation 1907/2006, as amended	REACH enforcement regulations 2008 The REACH (Appointment of Competent Authorities) Regulations 2007	
	Persistent Organic Pollutants Directive (2006/507/EC)	The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations 2007	
	Regulation on mercury 1102/2008	The Mercury Export and Data (enforcement) regulations 2010	
	The Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Other Dangerous Substances Regulations) (England and Wales) 2000 (no 1043).		
GMOs	Directive 2001/18/EC on the deliberate release into the environment of GMOs. Although Defra has a role in other GMO-related regulations, main policy responsibility for the following regulations rests with other government bodies (The Contained Use Directive is HSE's; The GM food and feed Regulation and the traceability and labelling Regulation are both the responsibility of The Food Standards Agency	Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) Regulations 2002 (SI 2002/2443)	
Total	9	2	

Chemicals & GMOs – in statistics

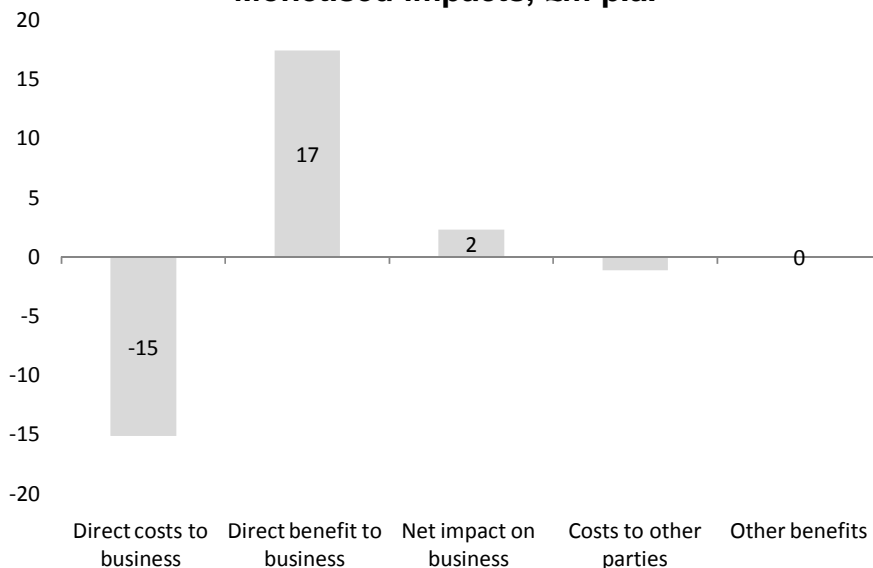
Reliability*:
3.0/5

Number of regulations: 11 (of which 9 are EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Monetised impacts, £m p.a.



Scope of monetised estimates:

- Includes:*
- Costs to business for all regulations except PCBs and POPs and 2 directives currently being transposed
 - Benefits to business of Mercury and REACH regs
- Does not include:*
- Benefits to human health and the environment from keeping exposure to harmful substances within safe limits;
 - Commercial benefits to food industry from increased consumer confidence of pesticides and GM safety;
 - Commercial costs and benefits of using alternatives to banned or restricted substances;
 - Enforcement costs.

Benefit : cost
38:1~

Admin burden as % of business cost
58%

% of costs from EU legislation
28%

Notes: ~ Benefit-cost ratio only encompasses REACH and mercury regulations

* Refers to available cost estimates

Cross-cutting

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Priority is to help enhance the environment and biodiversity to improve quality of life;
- To ensure that the polluter pays for cases of serious environmental damage;
- To provide a statutory right of access to environmental information held by public authorities;
- To ensure a proportionate enforcement regime.

What we regulate

- The prevention and remediation of cases of serious environmental damage;
- Environmental information includes information about air, water, soil, land, flora and fauna, energy, noise, waste and emissions; and information about decisions, policies and activities that affect the environment.
- The use of civil sanctions amongst the range of enforcement tools available to certain regulators to secure compliance with selected environmental regulations.

Other policy instruments

- Insurance companies offer policies that cover incidents of serious environmental damage.

List of cross-cutting regulations

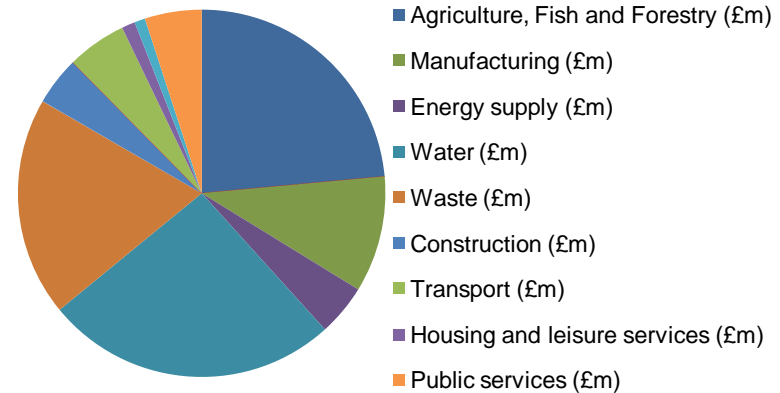
Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Cross-cutting	Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)	The Environmental Damage Regulations 2009	
	Public participation Directive (2003/35/EC)	The Environmental Information Regulations 2004 [SI 2004/3391]	
			The environmental civil sanctions order and regulations 2010
Total		2	1

Cross-cutting – in statistics

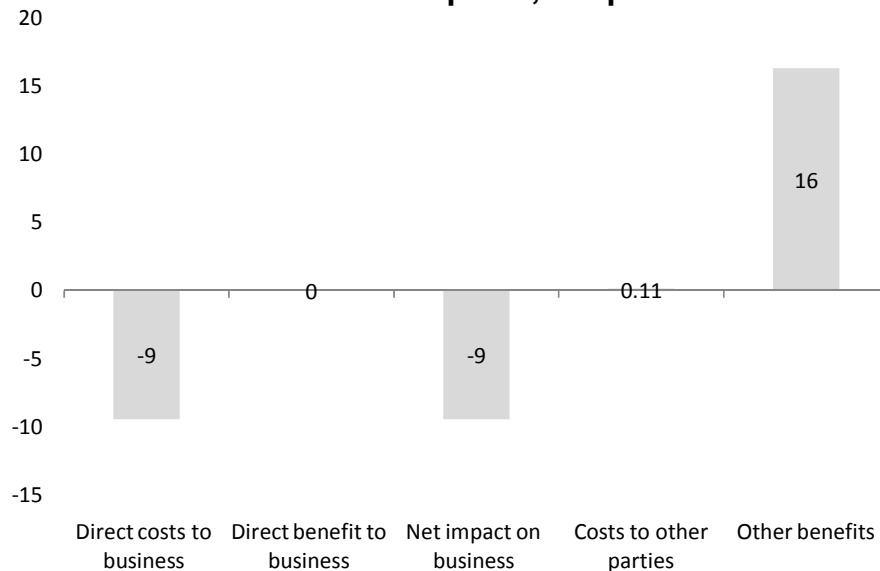
Reliability*:
4/5

Number of regulations: 3 (of which 2 are EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Monetised impacts, £m p.a.



Direct costs to business by regime:

Environmental civil sanctions: £7m; the Environmental Damage Regulations: £2m

Scope of monetised estimates:

- Includes:*
- Costs to business
 - Enforcement costs
 - Environmental benefits from remediation and avoidance of damage
- Does not include:*
- Impacts of the Environmental Information Regulations and the Environment Act 1995.

<p>Benefit : cost</p> <p>1.7:1</p>	<p>Admin burden as % of business cost</p> <p>2%</p>	<p>% of costs from EU legislation</p> <p>24%</p>
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* Refers to available cost estimates

Flood Management

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Plan priority is to help to enhance the environment and biodiversity to improve quality of life; and to enhance and protect the natural environment;
- Defra's Business Plan includes a commitment to complete a programme of investment to reduce the risk of flooding and improve flood defences;
- Over five million properties in England are currently at risk of flooding from surface water, rivers and the sea. Flooding can happen for a variety of reasons and is worsening as development increases run-off and the climate changes;
- Market failures mean that incentives for private action to tackle flood risk are weak. In particular, benefit is generally collective within affected areas (public good), and the adverse impacts on third parties from actions (e.g. development) are not priced (externalities). These issues have led to flood management becoming a collective public activity – and the basis for this goes back centuries.

What we regulate

- Riparian owners must maintain the bank and bed of watercourses to avoid obstruction of flow;
- Owners of river structures must maintain them properly. Works by rivers and ordinary water courses require formal consent. Riverside property owners in London are required to maintain flood defences;
- Sewerage undertakers must drain their areas effectively. They are responsible for investing in infrastructure to prevent sewage floods;
- Reservoir owners and operators are responsible for their safety; they must be registered and high volume raised reservoirs operate under permit – this is now changing to a more risk based approach;
- Permissive powers to manage flood risk for people, homes and businesses (e.g. through physical defence measures) are granted to public authorities;
- Internal Drainage Boards may levy agricultural land owners for drainage works and includes flood management that is incidental to drainage functions;
- Land may be subject to compulsory purchase for flood protection and the use of watercourses or flood or coastal defence structures may be restricted in the public interest;

Other policy instruments

- Environment Agency works with water and sewerage undertakers to identify flood hotspots, and work with local authorities to identify and promote information about flood risks and potential solutions;
- Some relief for landowners exists under the Countryside Stewardship scheme where existing flood defence removed to provide new inter-tidal habitat;
- ABI has agreed a statement of intent with Government to enable the insurance market to be able to provide flood insurance;
- Rural land management can reduce the incidence of flooding on a local scale.

List of flood management regulations

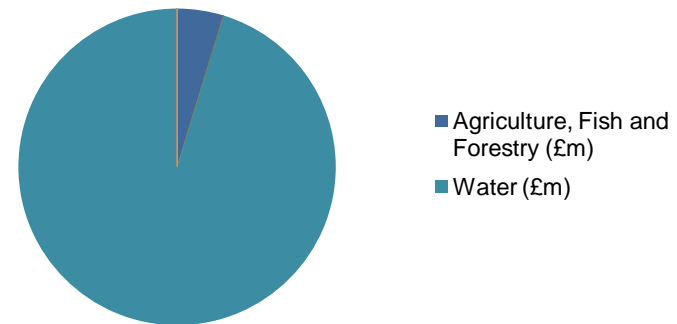
Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Floods	Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment of flood risks	Flood Risk Regulations 2009	
			Flood provisions of the Water Resources Act 1991
			Flood provisions of the Water Industry Act 1991
			Land Drainage Act 1991
			Flood provisions of the Reservoirs Act 1975
			Coast Protection Act 1949
			Metropolis Management (Thames River Prevention of Floods) Amendment Act 1879
		Flood and Water Management Act 2010	
Total		1	7

Flood management – in statistics

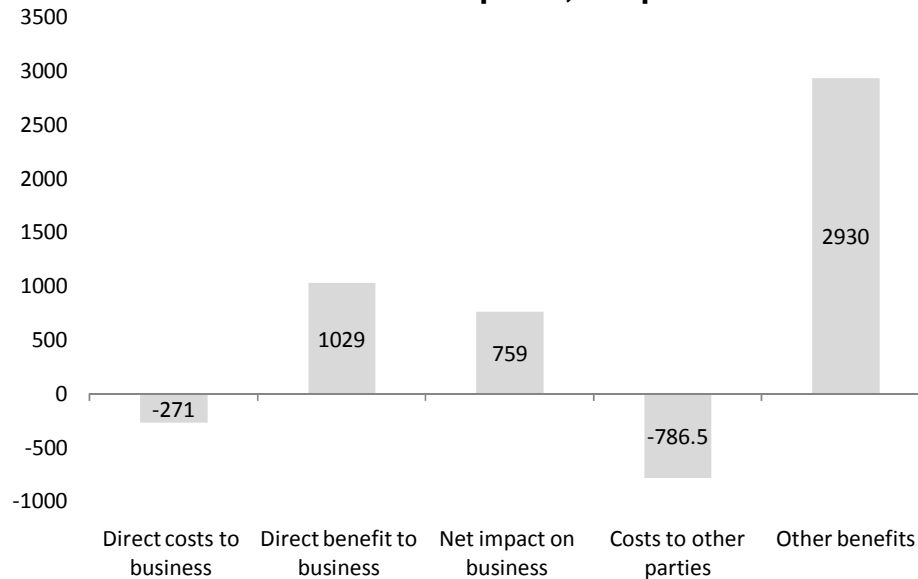
Reliability*:
3.0/5

Number of regulations: 8 (of which 1 is EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Monetised impacts, £m p.a.



Scope of monetised estimates:

Includes:

- Costs to business
- Government expenditure on flood management
- Benefits to business from avoided flood damage
- Financial benefits to others from avoided damage

Does not include:

- Avoidance of health and stress impacts, disinvestment, environmental and social damage from flooding
- Maintenance of investment confidence, urban clusters and mobility (through protection of transport infrastructure).

Benefit : cost
3.7:1

Admin burden as % of business cost
1%

% of costs from EU legislation
0%

* Refers to available cost estimates

Food

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Plan priority is to support and develop British farming and encourage sustainable food production;
- Defra’s Business Plan includes a commitment to promote domestic food production and ensure that consumers can be confident about where their food comes from;
- Government’s role is to ensure the food chain delivers a healthy and secure food supply for all. Farming also makes an important non-food contribution to rural economies and the environment.

What we regulate¹⁶

- The food industry is regulated to protect consumers from deceptive practices and encourage market transparency and fair competition;
- Food composition and labelling requirements;
- Some supply chain and marketing issues: poultry meat marketing, scotch whisky and spirit drink regulation, marketing of fresh horticultural produce, beef and veal labelling and dairy sector trade.

Other policy instruments

- Partnership working with the industry to: change producer action, for example Campaign for the Rural Environment; and to encourage new consumer behaviour and investment;
- Seeking to encourage businesses to adopt the best practice labelling guidance and develop a voluntary code of practice;
- Government leading by example in public sector food procurement to ensure they meet British standards of production and develop a set of Government Buying Standards;
- Participation in the voluntary system for the protection of food names on a geographical or traditional recipe basis.

List of food regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Standards and labelling	Regulation (EEC) No.1247/91 and (EEC) No.1907/90	Eggs (marketing standards) Regulations 1995	
	Regulation 1234/2007	Milk and Milk Products (Pulips in Educational Establishments) (England) Regulations 2001	
		Poultry meat Marketing standards	
		Beef - Compulsory Origin Labelling	
	Regulation No. 110/2008 Definition, description and	Spirit Drink Regulations 2008 /Specific measures concerning the marketing in ethyl	

¹⁶ The food industry has a number of environmental impacts, eg waste, water that are dealt with elsewhere. This section has a narrower focus.

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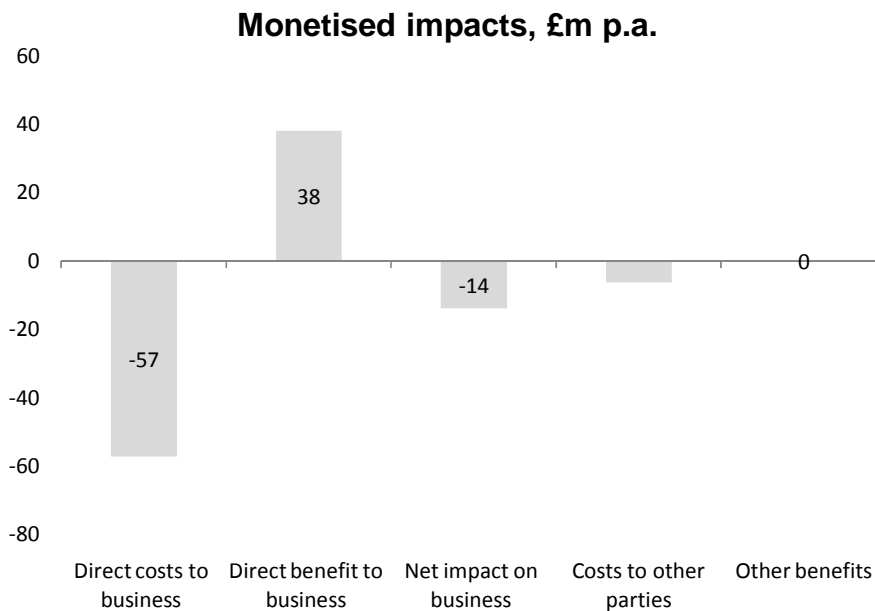
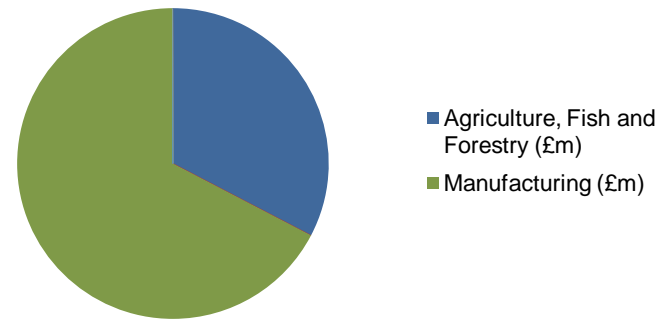
	presentation of spirit drinks	alcohol of agricultural origin	
		Control of Casein in Cheese Making	
		Brewers, Distillers and Maltsters	
		Wine Regulations	
	Numerous	Food labelling regulations	
	Regulation 104/2000	Fish labelling regulations	
		Beef and veal	
	89/397/EEC	Cocoa and chocolate products	
	Directive 2001/114/EC	Condensed and dried milk regulations	
	Directive 1999/4/EC	Coffee and chicory extracts regulations	
	Directive 80/777/EEC	The natural mineral water, spring water and bottled drinking water regulations	
	Directive 2001/112/EC	Fruit juices and fruit nectars regulations	
	Directive 2001/111/EC	Specified sugar products regulations	
	Directive 2001/113/EC	Jam and similar products regulations	
	Directive 2001/110/EC	Honey regulations	
	Regulation 1234/2007	Spreadable fats and milk and milk products regulations	
	Directive 77/99/EEC	Meat products regulations	
	Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 +	Scotch whisky regulations	
Slaughterhouses	Regulation No 1234/2007; No 1249/2008	The Beef and Pig Carcase Classification (England) Regulations 2010	
		Deadweight Price Reporting Cattle Scheme	
		Return of Stock Slaughtered by Type of Animal	
International trade	Regulation (EC) No 3448/93	Stocks of Cereals and Feeding stuffs held by Importers, Dealers and Merchants	
	EC Council Regulation 510/2006 on the Protection of Geographical Indications and Designations of Origin		
	EC Council Regulation No 509/2006 - Traditional Speciality Guaranteed		
	Regulation (EC) No 1043/2005	Import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products	
		Rice - Import and Export Licensing	
		Milk Import Duties	
		Importing and Exporting CAP Goods - Bananas	
	Regulation No 529/2007 and 545/2007	Beef Import Tariff Quota	
		Manioc imports from Thailand	
Other	EU School Fruit Scheme		
	Organic Products Regulations 2009		
	The Marketing of Fresh Horticultural Produce Regulations 2009		
Sum total		37	0

Food – in statistics

Reliability*:
3.6/5

Number of regulations: 37 (all EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Direct cost to business by regime: standards and labelling (£43m); slaughterhouses (£0m); international trade (£6m); horticultural marketing (£9m)

Scope of monetised estimates:
Includes:
 •Costs to business of all regulations
 •Government expenditure on the school fruit scheme
 •Benefits to UK of Scotch Whisky regulations
 Does not include:
 •Benefits to consumers of food standards and transparency;
 •Benefits to industry of transparency about standards and of trading rules;
 •Enforcement costs for slaughterhouses and international trade.

Benefit : cost
N/A

Admin burden as % of business cost
10%

% of costs from EU legislation
100%

* Refers to available cost estimates

Land Contamination and Soils

Why we regulate

- Defra's Business Plan includes a commitment to enhance and protect the natural environment, including biodiversity and the marine environment, by reducing pollution, mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and preventing habitat loss and degradation;
- England has a substantial legacy of chemical contaminants in its soils, stemming from a long history of industrial activity, posing potential risks to humans and the environment, though direct scientific evidence of links between human health and soil contamination remain poorly understood;
- Soils provide a range of essential ecosystem services such as food production, water management and carbon storage. Their ability to continue to provide these in the future may be threatened by intensive agricultural production, industrial pollution, development pressure and climate change.

What we regulate

- The UK currently covers a wide range of soil protection measures through voluntary agreements and there is little soil specific legislation as voluntary approaches are seen to perform well as they are highly flexible and can be adapted to the wide range of soils and land uses across the UK;
- The Natural Environment White Paper 2011 sets out the ambitious objective of improving the sustainable management of soil and to tackle degradation to preserve healthy soils for future generations;
- England's peat reserves are protected using a voluntary approach which aims to phase out the use of peat in horticulture by 2030;
- Where contaminated land poses unacceptable risks to human health or the wider environment and no market-led solution exists, the Local Authority takes action under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Land managers must comply with four Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) standards in order to receive CAP payments. These standards aim to protect agricultural soils focusing on erosion, soil compaction and soil organic matter decline. Compliance is met through completion and implementation of a Soil Protection Review. The Soil Protection Review is aimed at the protection of agricultural soils and requires land managers to assess soil types and risks and select appropriate land use measures to address the identified risks from a catalogue of options;
- Other environmental measures directly or indirectly protect soils from degradation (e.g. environmental permits, fertiliser regulations, a code of practice for the use of sewage sludge, the protection afforded by Nitrate Vulnerable Zones under the Nitrates Directive and the Construction Code of Practice, which aims to protect soils from hazards occurring during building and development activities);
- There are regulatory controls that are focused on ensuring that organic materials do not present an unacceptable risk to human health and the wider environment.

Other policy instruments

- In tackling land contamination current policy is that the market should be encouraged to deal with land contamination when land is redeveloped, and

hold other measures in reserve to deal with cases where there is no prospect of private sector solution¹⁷;

- The Contaminated Land Programme within Defra provides grants to local authorities to identify and remediate contaminated land where no market-led solution exists;
- A Code of Practice for Soil Use on Construction Sites and a new toolkit for planners on how to take soil functions into account through the planning system have been published in order to ensure that soils are protected from the pressures imposed by construction, such as compaction through heavy machinery.

List of land contamination and soils regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Land			DETR Circular 2/2000 Contaminated Land: Implementation of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990
			Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000
Soil			Soil Protection Review
			The Agricultural Land (Removal of Surface Soil) Act, 1953
Total		0	4

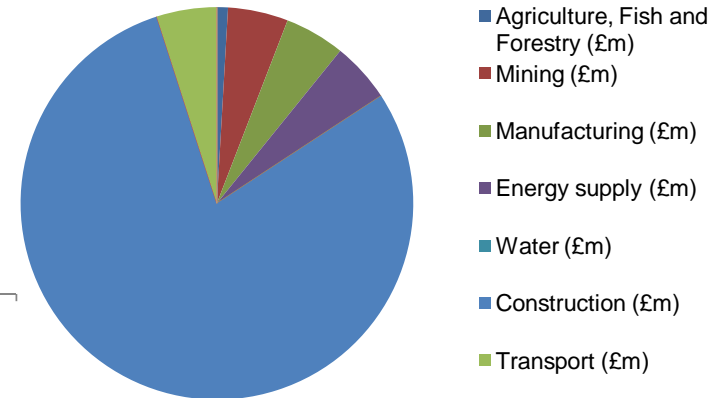
¹⁷ The prevention of more contaminated land being created is covered by policies and regulations on pollution relating to air, water, waste and chemicals. The Soil Strategy sets out Defra's particular approach to soil pollution

Land and soil – in statistics

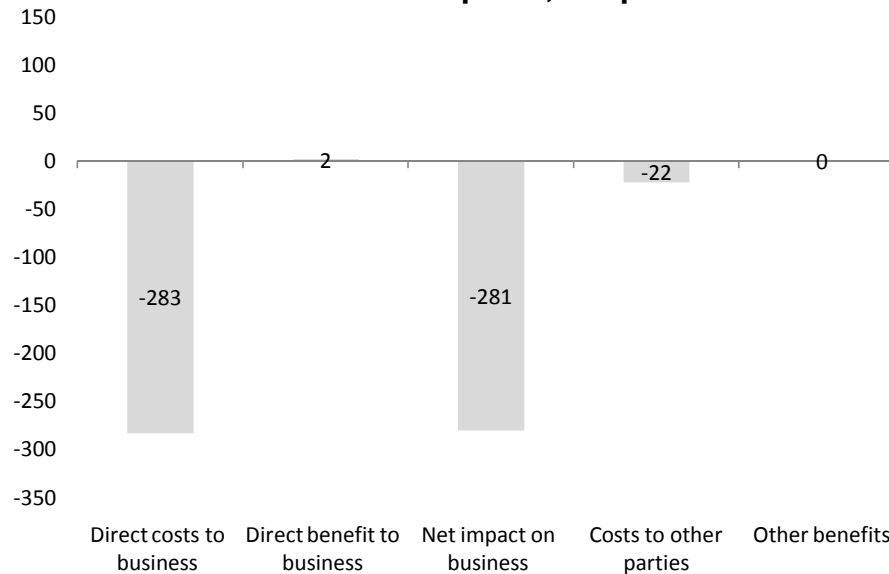
Reliability*:
2.0/5

Number of regulations: 4 (none EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Monetised impacts, £m p.a.



Scope of monetised estimates:

- Includes:*
- Costs to business of the contaminated land regime and the Soil Protection Review.
 - Government expenditure on remediation & assessment
 - Benefits to business of the Soil Protection Review (minimum estimate)
- Does not include:*
- Reduced health and ecological risks from remediation
 - Improved soil function from actions in response to the Soil Protection Review.
 - Environmental disbenefits associated with land remediation work.

Note: Most of the cost is from higher than efficient standards of remediation resulting from uncertainty in the contaminated land regime.

Benefit : cost
N/A

Admin burden as % of business cost
0%

% of costs from EU legislation
0%

* Refers to available cost estimates

Landscape and Outdoor Recreation

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Plan priority is to help to enhance the environment and biodiversity to improve quality of life;
- Access to high quality landscapes provides a range of health benefits.

What we regulate

- Public access to land, coastal access, access to open countryside, footpaths and bridleways and along inland waterways;
- Plant health and forestry reproduction;
- Planning requirements within National Parks, for example: forest managers may be required to prevent loss of tree cover and ensure that new forests and related operations do not harm the environment. A felling licence and longer term design plan may be required before starting work.

Other policy instruments

- A voluntary approach is used to improve public footpaths through the development of permissive paths;
- Grants are available to farmers in key areas of the countryside under the Higher Level Stewardship Scheme in order to meet specific targets including access to the countryside.

List of landscape and outdoor recreation regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Access and public rights of way			Parts I and II of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
			Access to the Countryside (Exclusions and Restrictions) (England) Regulations 2003
			Highways Act 1980 sections 25-28, 118-119b and schedule 6
			Part III of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
			Access provisions in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
			Part 6 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
			Part IV and V of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949
			Part IV and V of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949
Common Land			Commons Act 2006

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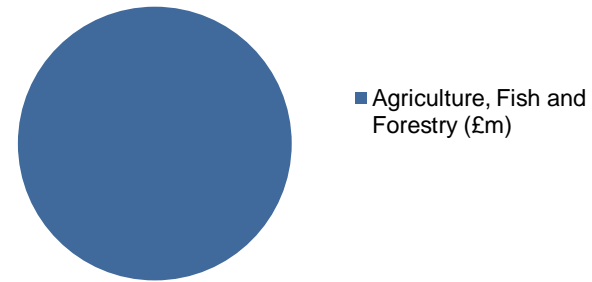
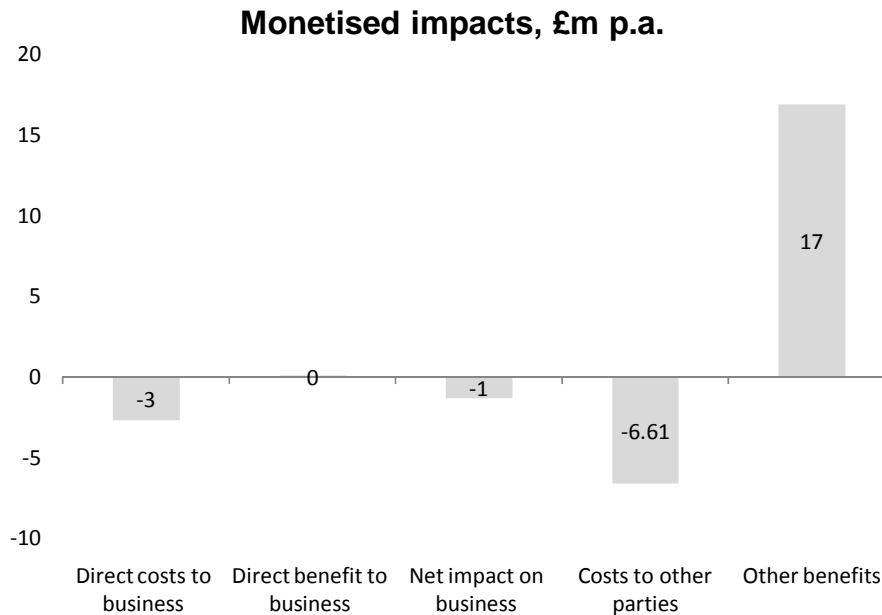
			Commons Registration Act 1965 Part 1 of the Commons Act 1899
National parks			National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949 section 20 and 21 National Park and Broads Authorities (Model Code of Conduct) (England) Order 2001 Statutory powers in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988
Areas of outstanding natural beauty			Part IV of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Establishment of Conservation Board) Order 2004 Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Establishment of Conservation Board) Order 2004
Forests: grants and licensing			The Forestry Act 1967 English Woodland Grant scheme; Farm Woodland Premium Scheme
	EIA Directive	Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry)(England and Wales) Regulations 1999	
Forests: plant health			Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005; Plant Health (Forestry) (Amendment) Order 2006 Plant Health (Forestry) (Phytophthora Ramorum) (Great Britain) Order 2004 Plant Health (Wood Packaging Material Marking) Order 2006 Plant Health (Export Certification)(Forestry)(Great Britain) Order 2004 Treatment of Spruce Bark Order 1993
			Forest Reproductive Material (Great Britain)(Amendment) Regulations 2006
			The Forestry Commission Byelaws 1982
Total		1	11

Landscape and recreation – in statistics

Reliability*:
2.0/5

Number of regulations: 27 (of which 1 is EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Direct cost to business by regime: Access (£1.1m); National Parks (£0.3m); Forests (£2.1m)

Scope of monetised estimates:

Includes:

- Costs to business for access and National Park; administrative burden only for forestry;
- Costs to users and the public sector of access;
- Social benefits for access

Does not include:

- Costs or benefits of Common Land or AONBs
- Impacts of forestry regs: compliance costs and government costs including grant funding. Benefits to foresters of grants and of forestry management measures, environmental and social benefits.;
- Other costs of access (to property owners of disruption, safety measures and ongoing management);
- Opportunity cost of National Parks;
- Health and wellbeing benefits from increased access;
- Environmental, social and economic benefits of Parks.

Benefit : cost
2.2:1

Admin burden as % of business cost
58%

% of costs from EU legislation
3%

* Refers to available cost estimates

Marine

This covers:

- Protection and use of the marine environment;
- Sea fisheries policy;
- Freshwater and migratory species policy.

Why we regulate

- The UK vision for the marine environment is for clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas. This is reflected in Defra's Structural Reform Plan which includes priorities to help to enhance the competitiveness and resilience of whole food chain, including the fish industry; and to enhance and protect the natural environment, including biodiversity and the marine environment;
- Defra's Business Plan includes a commitment to lead efforts to protect the marine environment, particularly through the publication of the UK Marine Policy Statement and the designation of Marine Conservation Zones; and to work to reform the Common Fisheries Policy;
- We subject our seas to competing demands as well as pollution and other damage. They help to regulate our climate, but their ecosystems are threatened by warming and acidification. Some fish stocks are not fished at sustainable levels and some habitats and species are threatened by the pressures on our seas;
- Our seas are a common public resource so we aim to ensure they are sustainably managed for a range of social, environmental and economic benefits. We are tackling the issues of how best to strike a balance between conservation and development of marine resources. Supplies of fish as a healthy food source need to be secured, without destroying fish stocks and damaging the marine environment, and enabling a sustainable fishing industry;
- Regulation is often necessary to ensure compliance with our EU and international obligations and commitments.

Protection and Use of the Marine Environment

What we regulate

- The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 established a framework for taking a more inclusive and forward looking approach to managing marine activities. This encompasses the creation of a new non-departmental public body, the Marine Management Organisation which will carry out planning functions within the English inshore and offshore regions, a new streamlined marine licensing system, and a new system of marine planning which will guide decisions which affect the marine environment;
- The marine planning process has commenced with the creation of the UK Marine Policy Statement which provides the UK-wide policy context and framework within which Marine Plans will be developed;
- The second stage of marine planning will consist of a series of Marine Plans that will interpret and present the national policies within the UK Marine Policy Statement and apply area specific policy, spatially where appropriate, within Marine Plan areas. Marine planning within the English inshore and offshore

regions will be taken forward by the MMO using a phased approach with two plans being developed at any one time. It is estimated that each Marine Plan will take roughly two years to complete;

- All public authorities taking authorisation or enforcement decisions that affect or might affect marine areas must do so in accordance with the Marine Policy Statement and Marine Plans unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise;
- Marine licensing is the term used for giving official consent to people or companies who want to carry out a wide range of projects or activities in, on or under the sea. Through the process of marine licensing and the conditions put into licences, the objective is to minimise the adverse impact of activities on the environment, navigational safety and other legitimate uses of the sea;
- The Marine Strategy Framework Directive requires Member States to put in place measures to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status in their seas by 2020. We are deciding what Good Environmental Status will mean for our seas, balancing our environmental ambitions against impacts on industry and society as a whole;
- We are seeking to halt the decline in marine biodiversity and allow recovery where appropriate. This requires a range of measures to be agreed to meet our obligations under EU and national legislation, while managing competition between conservation and socio-economic needs. Marine protected areas are one of the major tools to conserve biodiversity and associated ecosystem services in the marine environment;
- The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 introduced a new type of marine protected area called Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs). MCZs will complement existing marine protected areas and those in the pipeline under European legislation, to create a coherent network that will conserve important marine ecosystems for future generations;
- MCZs will contribute to the UK's commitments under the Convention on Biological Biodiversity, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Sea fisheries policy

What we regulate

- The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) is the EU's instrument for the management of fisheries and aquaculture. It is a highly centralised, one size fits all regime, where EU Fisheries Ministers make decisions each year on catch limits on "quota" stocks and related measures such as the time fishermen can spend at sea;
- The CFP also provides financial support through the European Fisheries Fund as well as providing the regulatory framework for monitoring, control and enforcement;
- Much of this regulatory framework is directly applicable via EC regulations. Some requirements, such as the need for fishing vessels to be licensed, restrictions on the number of days at sea, restrictions on the type of fishing gear, and restrictions in the ports where landings can be made, have been implemented into national legislation.

Freshwater and Migratory Species Policy

What we regulate

- The overall aim of freshwater and migratory species policy is to promote the conservation, restoration and rational management of salmonids, eels and freshwater fish stocks;
- The Environment Agency, who have day to day management and regulatory responsibility for salmon and freshwater fisheries, can introduce byelaws to protect fish stocks by restricting the methods and baits that are used by anglers and netmen;
- Defra licences the keeping and/or release of species of fish and crayfish likely to constitute a threat to species native to the UK;
- Major amendments to the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 made by the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 will enable the introduction of a new authorisation scheme for net and trap fisheries for eel, smelt and lamprey fisheries in order to ensure proper scrutiny is given to these fisheries before they may be pursued;
- Amendments will also enable the introduction of a number of new schemes concerning the stocking and transportation of live fish, this includes a scheme to regulate the introduction, removal and keeping of live fish and another concerning the stocking of alien fish in fish farms;
- We are encouraging the development of efficient, competitive and sustainable aquaculture industries whilst protecting the health status and conservation of UK farmed and wild freshwater fish and shellfish.

Marine - other policy instruments

- The UK is piloting the use of catch quotas as a new way of managing fisheries. Under this scheme all catches are counted against the quota and fishermen have to stop fishing once these are reached. Instead of discarding, fishermen used their professional knowledge and skills to maximise the return from what they caught;
- The Fishing for the Markets Project looked at ways to encourage consumption of under-utilised, sustainable species that are often discarded. The project investigated what Government and industry can do to remove barriers to using less popular fish, use market incentives to deliver more sustainable fisheries and to maximise the value of what is already caught. The project reported in May and next steps are currently under consideration;
- Industry-led self-regulation of brown crabs with self-imposed limits for larger vessels.

List of marine regulations			
Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Protection and use of the marine environment			Licensing requirements now in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (and associated SI)
			Civil sanctions in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (and associated SI) (not currently applicable)
			Planning system in the Marine

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			and Coastal Access Act
			Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009- Reform of inshore fisheries management
			Marine Conservation Zone provisions of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
	The Habitats Directive; The Wild Birds Directive	The Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 2007	
	The EIA Directive	The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2011	
	The Marine Strategy Framework Directive	The Marine Strategy Regulations 2010	
Fisheries: principal acts			Fishery Limits Act 1976
			Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1967
			Sea Fisheries Act 1968 and Commencement Order 1969
			Fisheries Act 1981
			Sea Fisheries (Shellfish) Act 1967
Fisheries: Access to fishery limits	Common Fisheries Policy (2371/2002)		
	Unreported and unregulated fishing (1005/2008). Regulation 1010/2009 lays down the detailed rules		
	Authorisation of Community vessels outside Community waters (1006/2008). Commission Regulation 210/2010 lays down detailed rules		
Fisheries: technical measures	Regulation on the protection of juveniles of marine organisms (850/98)	Sea Fishing (enforcement of Community Conservation Measures) Order 2000 as amended	
	Regulation on incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries (812/2004)		
	Regulation on the removal of fins of sharks on board vessels (1185/2003)	The Sea Fishing (Prohibition on the removal of shark fins) Order 2007	
		Shrimp fishing nets Order 2002	
		Sea Fish (Specified Sea Areas (Regulation of Nets and Other Fishing Gear) Order 2011 as amended	
			Undersized edible crabs Order 2000
			Undersized velvet crabs Order 1989
			Undersized spider crabs Order 2000
			Undersized lobster Order 2000
			Undersized Bass Order 1989

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		<p>Lobsters and crawfish (prohibition on fishing and landing) Order 2000</p> <p>The Tope (Prohibition of fishing) Order 2008</p> <p>Prohibition of fishing with multiple trawls Order 2003</p> <p>Bass (Specified Areas) (Prohibition of Fishing) Order 1990, as varied</p> <p>Razor Shells, trough shells and carpet shells (specified sea are) (prohibition of fishing) Order 1998</p> <p>Scallop Fishing Order 2004</p> <p>South West Territorial Waters (Prohibition of Pair Trawling) Order 2004</p>
Fisheries: Total allowable catches	Regulation fixing total allowable catches for certain fish stocks and groups if fish stocks (53/2010)	
		<p>Sea Fishing (recovery Measures) Order 2008</p> <p>Sea Fishing (restrictions on days at sea) Order 2007</p>
Fisheries: special protections	Regulation on access requirements for deep sea stocks (2347/2002)	
	Regulation on control measures for certain highly migratory stocks (1936/2001)	
	Regulation on recovery plans for blue fin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (302/2009)	
	Regulation on a catch documentation programme for blue fin tuna (640/2010)	
Fisheries: control measures	Regulation on a control system applicable to the Common Fisheries, (2846/93 as amended by 1224/2009)	
	Regulation on detailed rules for real time closures of certain fisheries in the North Sea and Skagerrak (724/2010)	
	Regulation on detailed rules for recording information on Member States' catches of fish (2807/83)	
	Regulation on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation 1966/2006 on electronic recording and reporting of fishing activities and on the means of remote sensing (1077/2008)	
		Registration of Fish Buyers and Sellers and Designation of Fish

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		Action Sites Regulations 2005
Commission Regulation 1292/97 laying down, pursuant to Article 10(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No.2847/93, notification deadlines for fishing vessels flying the flag of, or registered in, certain third countries		
Commission Regulation 1449/98 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation 2847/93 as regards effort reports		
Commission Regulation 1382/87 establishing detailed rules concerning the inspection of fishing vessels		
Commission Regulation 1542/2007 on landing and weighing procedures for herring, mackerel and horse mackerel, as amended	Sea Fishing (landing and weighing procedures for herring, mackerel and horse mackerel) Order 2009	
Sea Fishing (Enforcement of Community Control Measures) Order 2000, as amended by SI 2009/1847		
Commission regulation 1381/87 establishing detailed rules concerning the marking and documentation of fishing vessels	The Fishing Boats (Marking and Documentation) (Enforcement) Order 1993	
Commission Regulation 356/2005 laying down detailed rules for the marking and identification of passive fishing gear and beam trawls, as amended	The Sea Fishing (marking and identification of passive fishing gear and beam trawls) (England) Order 2006	
Commission Regulation 2244/2003 laying down detailed provisions regarding satellite based Vessel Monitoring Systems	The Sea Fishing (enforcement of Community Satellite Monitoring Measures) Order 2004	
Commission Regulation 1342/2008 establishing a long term plan for cod stocks and fisheries exploiting those stocks. Commission Regulation 237/2010 lays down detailed rules		
Commission Regulation 811/2004 establishing measures for the recovery of Northern Hake stock		
Commission Regulation 509/2007 establishing a multi annual plan for the sustainable exploitation of the stock of sole in the western channel		
Commission Regulation		

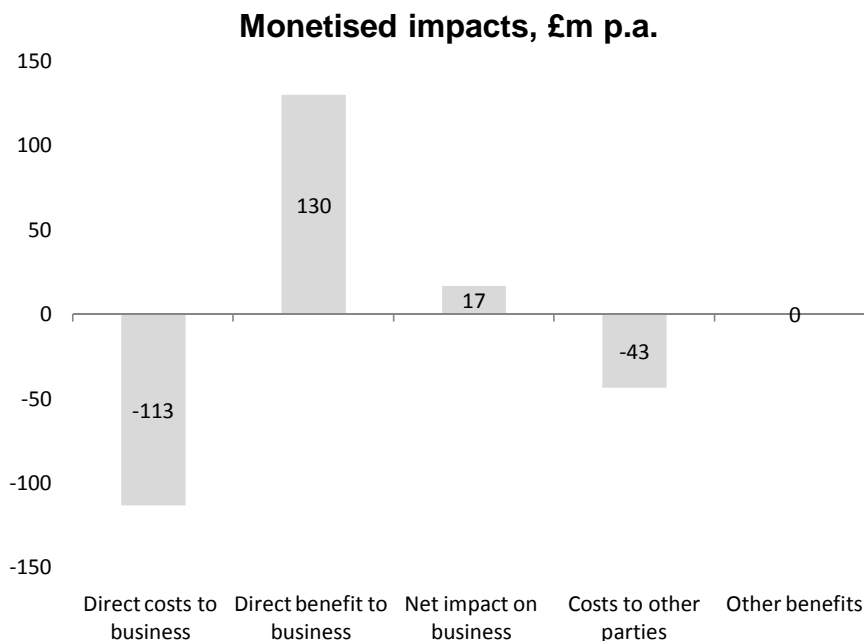
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	676/2007 establishing a multi annual plan for fisheries exploitation of stocks of plaice and sole in the North Sea		
	Commission Regulation 1300/2008 establishing a multi annual plan for the stock of herring distributed in the west of Scotland and the fisheries exploiting that stock		
Fisheries: Licensing and landing restrictions		Sea Fish Licensing Order 1992, as amended	
			Sea Fish (Specified Manx Waters) Licensing Order 1990
			Sea Fishing (Specified Western Waters) (Restriction on Landing) Order 1990, as varies
			Receiving of Trans-shipped Sea Fish (licensing) Order 1982, as varied
			Sea Fishing (Licensing and Notices) Regulations 1994
	Council Regulation 734/2008 on the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems in the high seas from the adverse impacts of bottom fishing gears		
			The Lyme Bay Designated Area (Fishing Restrictions) Order 2008
		The Fal and Helford (fishing Restrictions) Order 2008	
		The Solent Marine Site (Prohibition on method of dredging) Order 2004	
Freshwater and migratory fisheries			Requirements in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
			Requirements in the Water Resources Act 1991
			The aquatic animal health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009
			The Salmon and freshwater Fisheries Act 1975
	Alien species regulation (708/2007)		
	Eel passes regulation (1100/2207)	The Eels Regulations 2009	
			The prohibition of keeping or releasing live fish (Specified species) Order 1998
			Import of live fish Act 1980
		The Salmon Act 1986	
		The Salmon and Migratory Trout Orders	
		The Diseases Of Fish (England And Wales) Order 2007	
		Importation of salmonid Viscera	
Total		35	43

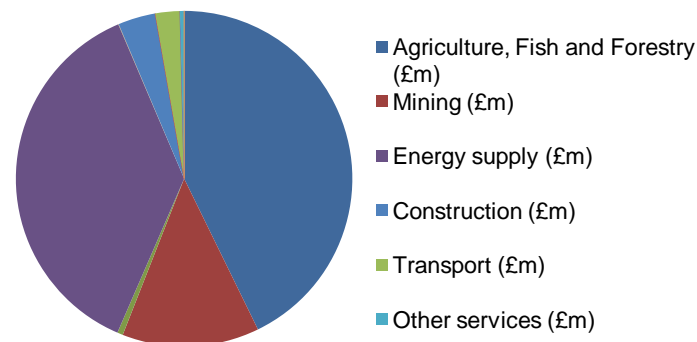
Marine – in statistics

Reliability*:
2.8/5

Number of regulations: 78 (of which 35 are EU)



Direct costs by business sector



Direct cost to business by regime:
Protection/use of the marine environment (£88m);
marine fishing (£22m); freshwater and migratory
fisheries (£28m).

Scope of monetised estimates:
Includes:

- Costs to business of all regulations
- Enforcement costs of fisheries regulation
- Costs of rod licenses
- Benefits to business of the maintenance of sustainable levels of commercially important fish stocks and of the marine planning system

Does not include:

- Ecosystem and social benefits of marine conservation.
- Enforcement costs for other regulations

Notes: ~ The benefit-cost ratio reflects marine fisheries management and marine planning only.

Benefit : cost
3.3:1 ~

Admin burden as % of business cost
25%

% of costs from EU legislation
57%

* Refers to available cost estimates

Noise and Nuisance

Why we regulate

- There is emerging evidence that long term exposure to environmental noise can cause adverse health effects; and impacts from other nuisances can adversely affect quality of life.

What we regulate

- Defra is responsible for issues to do with environmental noise nuisance, sharing responsibility for noise policy with a number of other Government departments, leading on the Government's Noise Policy Statement;
- Local authorities have powers to stop statutory nuisance from businesses or households. Statutory nuisance includes noise, odour, smoke, dust, foul water, gases or steam, vermin and kept animals, insects and artificial lighting; there are also powers to deal with noise and vibration from construction sites and the use of loudspeakers in the street;
- There are statutory noise standards for a number of mechanical appliances and for some particularly noisy industrial processes noise conditions are included with an environmental permit;
- Transport operators are required to set out noise maps and develop action plans.

Other policy instruments

- The Aggregates Levy addresses, by taxation, the environmental costs associated with quarrying operations, including noise.

List of noise and nuisance regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Noise and Nuisance			Noise Act 1996
			Environment Protection Act 1990
			Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 (covers vehicles and machinery)
			Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (covers insects and artificial light)
			Control of Pollution Act 1974 (powers for LAs to deal with noise and vibration from construction and demolition sites and loudspeakers)
	Noise from outdoor equipment Directive (2000/14/EC)	Noise emissions into the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001	
	Environmental noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	Environmental noise (England) regulations 2006	
			Noise and vibration control on

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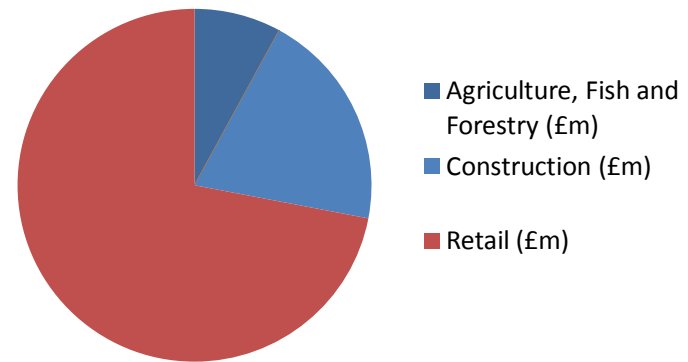
		<p>construction and open sites - Part 1 : Code of Practice for basic information and procedures for noise and vibration control; Part 3 : Code of Practice applicable to surface coal extraction by opencast methods; Part 4: Code of practice for noise and vibration control applicable to piling operations; Part 5 : Code of Practice applicable to surface mineral extraction (except coal) sites</p> <p>The Dog Fouling (Fixed Penalty)(England) Order 2002</p> <p>The Litter (Fixed Penalty)(England) Order 2002</p> <p>Street Litter Control Notices (England) (Amendment) Order 2007</p>	
Total		2	9

Noise and nuisance – in statistics

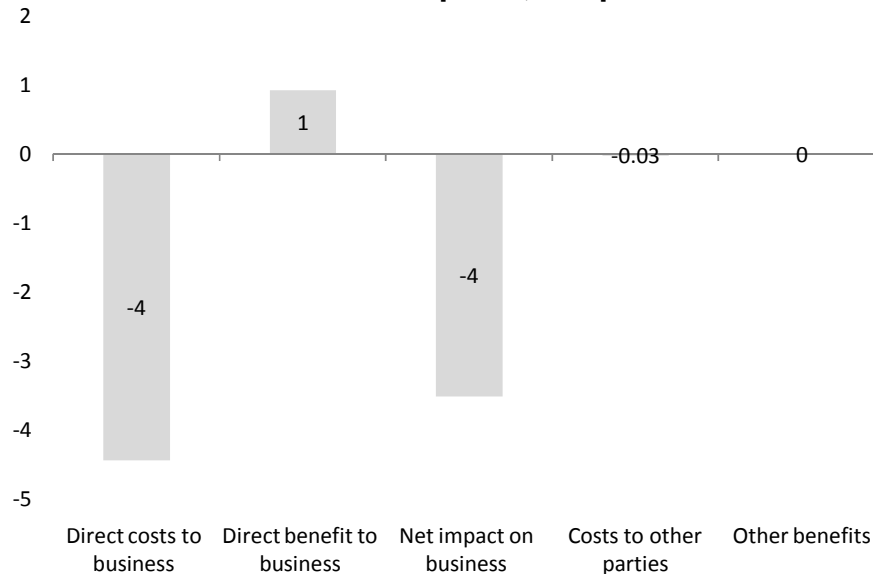
Reliability*:
3.0/5

Number of regulations: 11 (of which 2 are EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Monetised impacts, £m p.a.



Scope of monetised estimates:

Includes:

- Costs to business. A large portion of the costs of noise regulations have already been incurred (e.g. putting in place action plans in airports). Most of the residual cost is for Street Litter Control Notices.
- Enforcement costs for the Environmental Noise regs
- Benefit to business of the Environmental Noise regs

Does not include:

- Benefits to health and wellbeing from management of noise (e.g. annoyance, sleep disturbance health effects from sustained exposure) and nuisance.
- Enforcement costs for other regs

Benefit : cost
N/A

Admin burden as % of business cost
28%

% of costs from EU legislation
16%

* Refers to available cost estimates

Plants

Why we regulate

- Defra Structural Reform Plan priorities are to help enhance the environment and biodiversity to improve quality of life, and to support and develop British farming and encourage sustainable food production;
- Plant pests and diseases can change the face of the UK landscape, devastating crops and ornamental plants, affecting food security and the environment as well as affecting demand for horticultural exports. Regulation reduces the risk of introducing and spreading new plant pests and diseases by inspecting the highest risk trades and carrying out surveillance;
- Regulation of movements of plants and plant products is required in connection with the EU Plant Health regime and the International Plant Protection Convention to facilitate trade and prevent the spread of pests and diseases.
- Plant Reproductive Material listing and marketing regulations provide consumer protection, assuring the quality of the material.
- Listing and Plant Breeders' Rights legislation drives improvements in new plant varieties and allows breeders to charge royalties.

What we regulate

- Importers, exporters, growers and traders of plants and certain plant products are regulated. Plants that harbour the most serious pests cannot be moved between businesses without plant passports. Plants and some plant products cannot be exported to many third countries without an official phytosanitary certificate;
- Plant material is inspected at ports and airports and businesses are authorised to issue plant passports;
- Seed potatoes being marketed must be of a certified quality.
- Some Plant Reproductive Material is subject to registration before marketing is permissible;
- Plant Reproductive Material must meet quality standards;
- Plant Breeders' Rights legislation provides for intellectual property protection for new varieties of plants.

Other policy instruments

- The cost of plant health checks is partially recovered from the industry
- Industry awareness and self regulation are appropriate in some cases, following risk assessment and consultation.

List of plants regulations

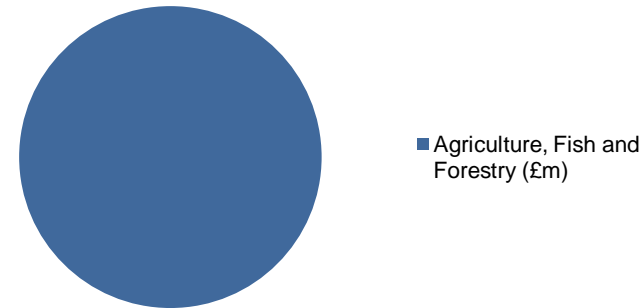
Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Plant health	Directive 2000/29/EC and amending Directives (e.g. Directive 2002/89/EC; Directive 2004/103; Directive 2004/105/EC; Directive 2005/16/EC). Directive 92/105/EEC and amending directives (e.g. Directive 2005/17/EC); Directive 2005/260/EC	Plant Health (England) Order 2005 and amendments; The Plant Health (Licence Fees)(England and Wales) Regulations 1996; The Plant Health (Plant Passport Fees)(England) Regulations 2007; The Plant Health (Import Inspection Fees)(England) Regulations 2010	
			Plant Health (Phytophthora Kernovii Management Zone) (England) Order 2004
	Directive 2002/56/EC; Directive 2004/842/EC	The Seed Potatoes (England) Regulations 2006 and amendments; The Seed Potatoes (Fees)(England) Regulations 2009	
			The Plant health (export certification) Order 2004; The Plant health (export certification fees) (england) regulations 2005
	Decision 2004/4/EC and 96/301/EC	The Potatoes Originating in Egypt (England) Regulations 2004	
	Commission Decisions: 2002/757/EC, 2004/426/EC and 2004/278/EC	Plant Health (Phytophthora ramorum) (England) Order 2004	
Marketing	Directives 92/33/EEC; 93/61/EEC; 93/62/EEC and successors	The Marketing of vegetable plant material regulations 1995 and amendments	
	Directives 92/34/EEC; 93/48/EEC; 93/64/EEC; 93/79/EEC and successors	The Marketing of Fruit Plant Materials Regulations 2010	
	Directives 98/56/EC; 93/49/EEC; 91/682/EEC	The Marketing of Ornamental Plant Propagating Material Regulations 1999	
	Directives 66/401/EEC; 66/402/EEC; 2002/54/EEC; 2002/55/EC; 2002/57/EC; 2008/62/EC; 2009/145/EC & 2004/117/EC	The Seed Marketing Regulations 2011	
	Directives 2002/53/EC; 2002/55/EC; 2008/62/EC; 2009/145/EC;	Seeds (National Lists of Varieties) Regulations 2001 and amendments	
	1991 International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties	Plant Varieties Act 1997; and associated Plant Breeders' Rights Regulations	
	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1148/2001 of 12 June 2001 on checks on conformity to the marketing standards applicable to fresh fruit and vegetables.		
Total		10	2

Plants – in statistics

Reliability*:
3.8/5

Number of regulations: 12 (of which 10 are EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Direct cost to business by regime:
plant health regulations (£9m); plant varieties regulations (£4m).

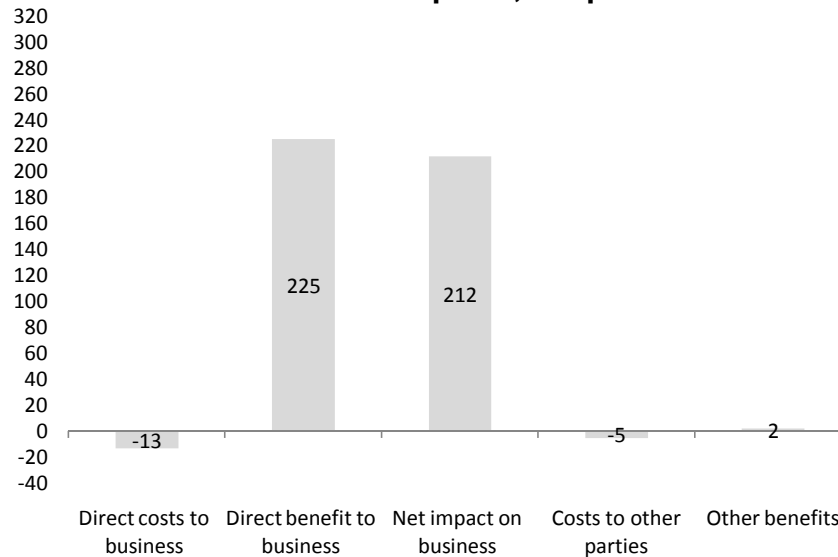
Scope of monetised estimates:
Includes:

- Costs to business for all regulations
- Enforcement/surveillance costs for plant health regs and government expenditure on Phytophthora ramorum
- Benefit to business from reducing incidence of plant diseases and creating a market for seeds
- Reduced costs and wider benefits resulting from Phytophthora ramorum investment

Does not include:

- Business benefits for plant varieties regulations
- Enforcement costs for plant varieties regulations.
- Wider environmental and social benefits for other regs

Monetised impacts, £m p.a.



Benefit : cost
12:1

Admin burden as % of business cost
18%

% of costs from EU legislation
87%

* Refers to available cost estimates

Sustainable Products

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Plan priority is to support a strong and sustainable green economy, resilient to climate change;
- Defra's Business Plan includes a commitment to drive sustainable public sector practice across Government;
- EU wide rules for improving the environmental performance of energy related products through eco-design and for consistent labelling requirements creating a level playing field for intra-EU trade.

What we regulate

- EU-wide mandatory performance standards for a variety of energy using products, eg external power supply units, simple set-top boxes, tertiary lighting products, non-directional domestic lighting products, washing machines, dishwashers, TVs, fans;
- EU-wide mandatory labelling for products such as fridges and freezers, washing machines, driers, dishwashers, ovens, air conditioners and most lamps.

Other policy instruments

- The purchasing power of central Government gives public procurement a critical role in driving the market for sustainable products;
- The Enhanced Capital Allowance Scheme enables a business to claim 100% first year capital allowances on their spending on qualifying energy saving products;
- There is financial incentive under the Carbon Reduction Commitment to reduce emissions by placing a price on carbon emissions, potentially increasing the market for more efficient products;
- A voluntary labelling scheme for IT products (Energy Star) and a wider range of products with the EU Eco-label;
- Voluntary labelling scheme operated by the Energy Saving Trust (Energy Saving Trust Recommended) for the highest performing domestic products, eg home appliances, computers and peripheral equipment;
- Voluntary product roadmaps with the industry help to identify where supply chains could be improved. 8 pilot roadmaps are ongoing for clothing, milk, fish and shellfish, plasterboard, window systems, WCs, sewage system motors, and ultra-efficient lighting.

List of Sustainable Products regulations

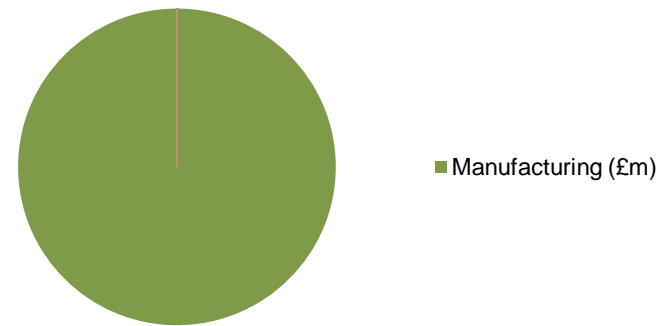
Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Sustainable Products	Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC	Eco-Design for Energy Related Products Regulations (SI 2010 No 2617).	
	Energy labelling Directive 2010/30/EC	Transposing regulations in June 2011 <i>including:</i>	
		Standby	
		Simple set top boxes	
		Tertiary lighting	
		External power supply units	
		Domestic lighting	
		TVs (incl labelling)	
		Motors	
		Cold Appliances (incl labelling)	
		Washing machines (incl labelling)	
		Dishwashers (incl labelling)	
		Stand-alone circulators	
		Fans	
		Energy Information (Lamps) Regulations 1999	
		Energy Information (Combined Washer-Driers) Regulations 1997	
		Boiler (Efficiency) Regulations 1993	
		Energy Information (Tumble Driers) Regulations 1996	
		Energy Information (Household Electric Ovens) Regulations 2003	
		Energy Information (Household Air Conditioners) Regulations 2003	
	Energy Efficiency (Ballasts for Fluorescent Lighting) Regulations 2001		
Total		9	1

Sustainable products – in statistics

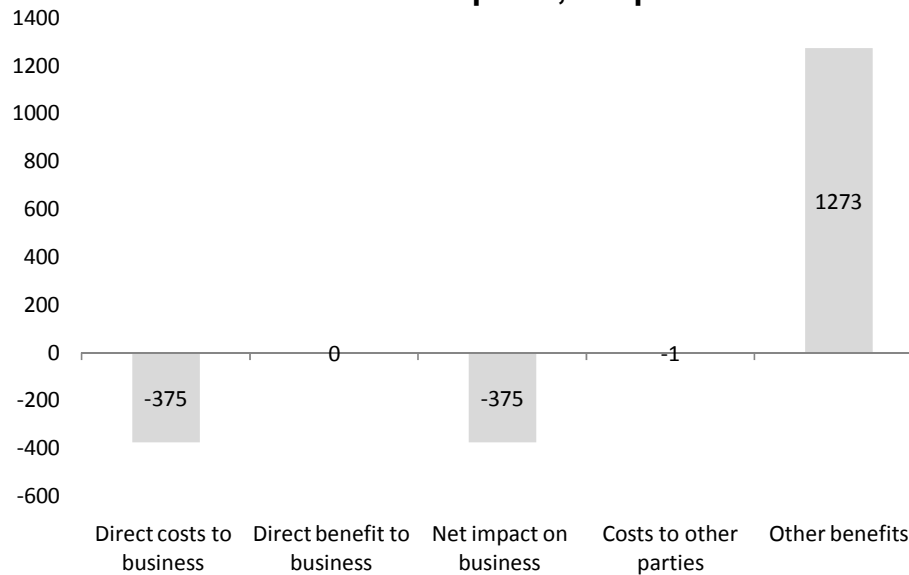
Reliability*:
3.5/5

Number of regulations: 10 (of which 9 are EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Monetised impacts, £m p.a.



Scope of monetised estimates:

Includes:

- Costs to manufacturers of labelling and meeting standards
- Enforcement costs
- Financial savings to final consumers from reduced energy consumption

Does not include:

- Benefits from stimulation of innovation, contribution to energy security, other air quality improvements, avoided costs of renewables generation.

Benefit : cost
3.4:1

Admin burden as % of business cost
1%

% of costs from EU legislation
100%

Notes: While costs of labelling and standards will fall on manufacturers in the first instance, these are then passed through to the final consumers (households and other businesses) who benefit from cost savings that considerably outweigh the upfront cost.

* Refers to available cost estimates

Waste

Why we regulate

- A Defra Structural Reform Plan priority is to support a strong and sustainable green economy, resilient to climate change;
- Defra's Business Plan includes a commitment to drive a "zero waste" agenda;
- Waste management can pose a risk to human health and the environment and a loss of valuable resources that could be put to better use, saving businesses and consumers money;
- To ensure acceptable standards of waste management are complied with and to enforce against those who flout the law and undercut legitimate operators;
- The UK consumes natural resources at an unsustainable rate and contributes unnecessarily to climate change. Each year we generate over 80 million tonnes of waste from households, commerce and industry.

What we regulate

- Those who import produce, keep, handle, transport treat, recover or dispose of waste through systems of permitting and registration;
- Sites where waste is recovered or disposed of including landfill; waste incineration; composting and anaerobic digestion and a range of treatments of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes;
- The diversion of waste from landfill;
- the collection, treatment, re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE;
- Flytipping;
- The management of hazardous waste;
- Mining waste;
- The use, handling and disposal of animal by-products;
- Waste from end-of-life vehicles;
- The use of toxic chemicals in batteries and producer responsibility for treating/recycling waste batteries;
- The management of packaging waste;
- Controls on the import and export of waste.

Other policy instruments

- Environmental and climate change targets means driving action further up the waste hierarchy, away from landfill towards more environmentally beneficial waste management options;
- There are financial incentives to encourage the development and take up of renewable energy, eg anaerobic digestion, and waste management technology;
- The WRAP programme provides a single source of expertise for English businesses, local authorities and households on how to become more resource efficient, supporting moves to a low carbon economy, underpinned by voluntary agreements;
- Defra and DECC are working together to provide guidance to local authorities and industry on the use of Energy from Waste.

List of waste regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations	
Waste	Directive 2008/98/EC - Revised Waste Framework Directive	The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 Waste management requirements in the Environmental Permitting Regulations Waste Management Licensing compensation and consultation requirements in the Environmental Permitting Regulations Agricultural waste management requirements in the Environmental Permitting Regulations		
		Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005, as amended		
		List of Waste Regulations 2005		
		Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991		
		The Waste (Household Waste Duty of Care) (England and Wales) Regulations 2005. SI 2005/2900		
		Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989		
	Directive 2006/21/EEC (The Mining Waste Directive)	Mining waste requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations. Major Accident Off-Site Plan (Management of waste from Extractive Industries England and Wales) Regulations 2009		
	Directive 1999/31/EC (The Landfill Directive)	Landfill requirements in the Environmental Permitting Regulations		
				Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendments are due to come into force 1 October 2011) Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) Regulations 2004 Landfill (Scheme Year and Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations 2004 – This is due to be replaced by the Landfill (Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations 2011 (Coming into force 1 October 2011)
	Directive 2000/76/EC	Waste incineration requirements in the Environmental Permitting Regulations		
Council Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003, Council Directive 2004/12/EC and Council Directive 2005/20/EC (“the	Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997, as amended			

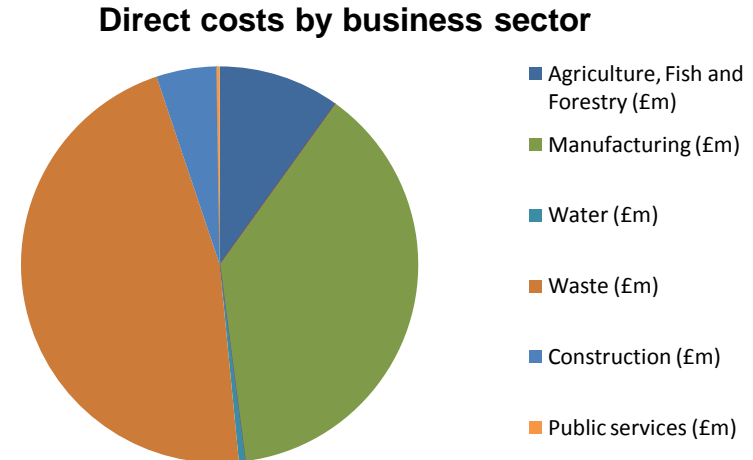
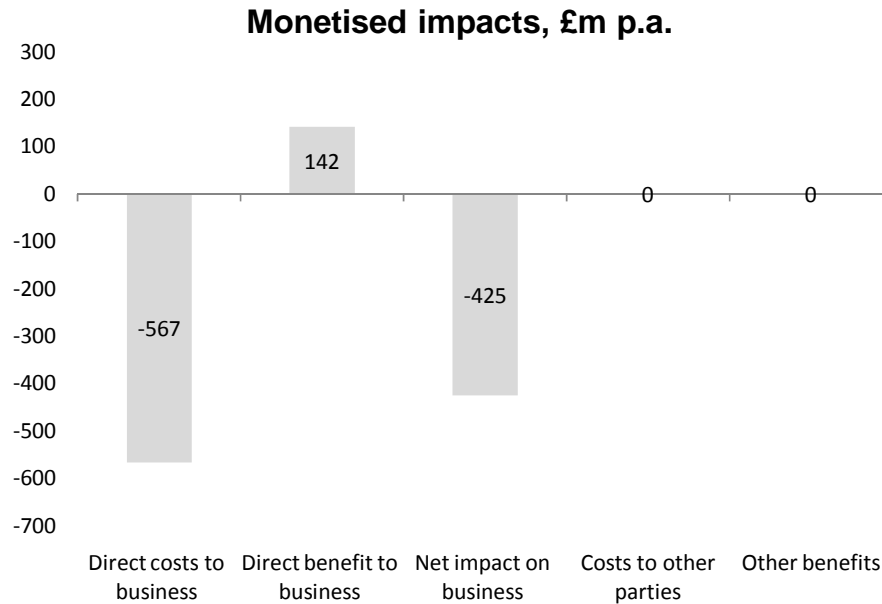
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	Packaging Waste Directive”).		
	Waste Shipments Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006	Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007 Transfrontier Shipment of Radioactive Waste Regulations 1993	
	Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics.		
	2002/96/EC (WEEE Directive)	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2006 as amended	
		Stop, search and seizure regulations (not yet in force)	
	2006/66/EC(Batteries Directive)	The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 as amended.	
	EU 2000/53/EC (End of life vehicles)	End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 as amended	
			Controlled Waste Regulations 1992
			Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991
			Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008
Total		19	4

Waste – in statistics

Reliability*:
1.4/5

Number of regulations: 23 (of which 19 are EU)



Scope of monetised estimates:

Includes:

- Costs to business of all regulations but many need updating.
- Benefits to business driven by Site Waste Management Plans

Does not include:

- Health, environmental and social benefits from waste management.
- Commercial benefits from improved resource efficiency.
- Enforcement costs.

Benefit : cost
5.1

Admin burden as % of business cost
4%

% of costs from EU legislation
95%

Notes: Benefit-cost ratio based on Site Waste Management Plans and only reflects the costs and benefits to business

* Refers to available cost estimates

Water Quality and Quantity

Why we regulate

- Water and how we use it is critical to human life, and the animal and plant life in our environment. Quantity (excess or deficiency) and quality both have significant impacts.
- Water is a natural resource: it varies naturally in availability and it cycles through the environment. Human activity impacts on that cycle and alters its availability and quality.
- Defra's Structural Reform Plan includes the two priorities of supporting a strong and sustainable green economy, resilient to climate change, and helping to enhance the environment and biodiversity to improve quality of life;
- Defra's Business Plan includes a commitment to reform the water industry to enhance competition and improve conservation;
- Water needs to be shared between different uses and society requires rules for ensuring that is done equitably and fairly including a fair share for the environment.
- Public interest in the public water supply should be protected within what are natural regional monopoly services, and the long terms supply of water assured
- Public health should be protected by ensuring drinking water is wholesome and it should also be acceptable to consumers
- Water and waste water discharged back to the environment should meet certain standards, so that bathing waters do not pose a risk to human health and there is no deterioration in the status of ground and surface waters

What we regulate

- Water undertakers and licensees providing water supply services, and sewerage undertakers taking sewage away from domestic and business premises are subject to a regulatory framework overseen by the economic regulator, Ofwat.
- Water companies have a general duty to develop and maintain an efficient and economic system of water supply and to make necessary arrangements to provide water supplies, including planning to balance supply and demand over the longer term, and the assurance of continuing supplies during periods of water shortage;
- Drinking water should meet with mandatory standards set to protect public health and safeguard consumer acceptability; and mandatory monitoring requirements overseen by the Drinking Water Inspectorate;
- Water fittings such as toilets, taps, showers, urinals, washing machines and dishwashers which have minimum standards to protect public health;
- Sewerage undertakers have duty to provide a system of public service and effective drainage;

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- Most businesses abstracting more than 20 cubic metres per day need a licence ; and water undertakers are required to take action to prevent environmental harm from abstraction;
- Bathing water should meet mandatory standards limiting bacteria concentrations;
- Ground water and surface waters have to meet requirements to prevent deterioration in water status (the quantity and chemical quality for ground waters and ecology and chemical quality for surface waters);
- Businesses that discharge water or waste water need an environmental permit;
- Diffuse pollution, largely arising from farms, arising from run-off from manure and slurry on farms,; and from detergents to reduce phosphate pollution;
- Protecting the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water; preventing contamination of drinking water.

Other policy instruments

- There is a private voluntary labelling scheme for bathroom appliances;
- The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) provides advice on resource efficiency, including water;
- There are voluntary industrial targets on water efficiency;
- GreenPlumb trains plumbers on water efficiency;
- Promoting competence of plumbers in the application of the Water Fittings Regulations through the Approved Contractor schemes;
- The Enhanced Capital Allowance scheme for water efficient technologies was introduced in 2003, encouraging development of environmentally beneficial technologies;
- The England Catchment Sensitive Farming Delivery Initiative (ECSFDI) offers some limited capital grants in these catchments to improve water quality and infiltration of rainfall; and offers targeted advice to farmers on how to change practices to reduce nutrient loads and manage soils;
- Environmental Stewardship offers opportunities for farmers to take up land management options to reduce the impact of farming on water quality.

List of water regulations

Regime	EU regulations	Transposing regulations	Domestic regulations
Water	Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations 2003	
			Water Industry Act 1991 Water Resources Act 1991
	Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) & Mercury Directive (82/176/EEC)	Water control provisions of the Environmental Permitting Regulations; The Trade Effluents (Prescribed Processes and substances) Regulations 1989; 2010 Directions to the Environment Agency	
	Priority Substances Directive 2008/105/EC	Environmental Permitting Regulations	
	The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (England and Wales) Regulations 1998 Nitrate Sensitive Areas Regulations 1994 Protection of Water Against Agricultural Nitrate Pollution (England and Wales) Regulations 1996 Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008 The Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (England) Regulations 2010	
	EIA Directive (85/337/EEC)	Water Resources (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003	
	Sewage Sludge directive (86/278/EEC)	Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989	
	Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	Environmental Permitting Regulations (Section 22)	
	Detergents Regulation (648/2004)	Detergents Regulations 2010	
	Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)	The Bathing Water Regulations 2008	
	Urban Wastewater treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994	
	Freshwater Fish Directive	The Surface Waters (Fishlife) Directions 2010 The Surface Waters (Fishlife)(Classification) Regulations 1997	
	Shellfish Waters Directive (2006/113/EEC)	The Surface Waters (Shellfish) Directions 2010 The Surface Waters (Shellfish) Classifications Regulations 1997	
	Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	Private Water Supply Regulations 2009 Water Supply (Water Quality) Regs 2000 Drinking Water (Undertakings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999	
	Convention on Biological Diversity	UK BAP	
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Conservation of habitats and species regulations 2010 (SI no. 2010/490)		
		Control of Pollution	

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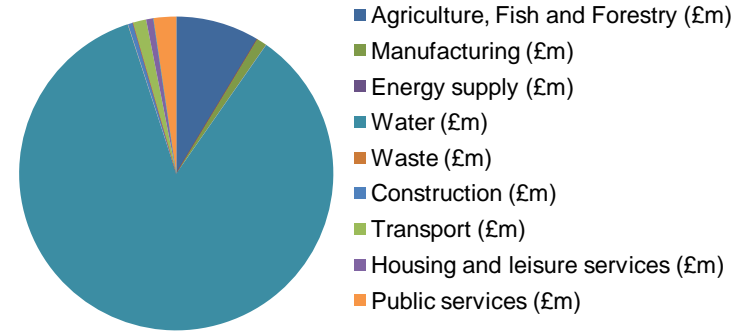
			(Applications, Appeals and Registers) Regulations 1996
			Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
			Water Supply and Sewerage Services (Customer Service Standards) Regulations 1989
			Reservoirs Act 1975
			Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water
			Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001
			Anti-pollution Works Regulations 1999
			The Water Industry (suppliers' Information) Direction 2009
			Water Act 2003
			Water Resources (Impounding & Abstracting) Regulations 2006
			Drought Plan Regulations 2005
			Catchment sensitive farming delivery initiative
			Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (Schedule 3: Sustainable Drainage Systems) (to commence in 2012)
Total		17	15

Water – in statistics

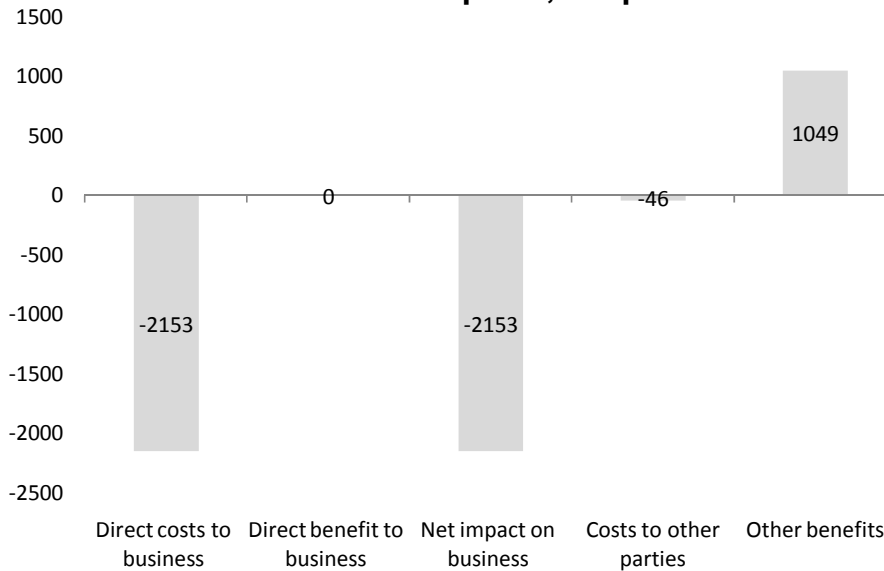
Reliability*:
4.3/5

Number of regulations: 32 (of which 17 are EU)

Direct costs by business sector



Monetised impacts, £m p.a.



Scope of monetised estimates

Include:

- Costs to relevant sectors of the Water Framework Directive (estimates from a former IA used as a proxy), the Nitrates Directive, the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations and the Control of Pollution regs;
 - Water industry capital and operational expenditure on other environmental regulations for 2010 to 2015;
 - Administrative burdens for all regulations;
 - Environmental benefits of the Water Framework Directive and the Private Water Supplies Regulations;
- Do not include:*
- Maintenance expenditure on capital improvements made before 2010;
 - Environmental, business & other benefits of other regs.

Note. Capital and operational expenditure is treated as a cost to water companies although it will be passed on to households and other business sectors.

Benefit : cost
1.0:1

Admin burden as % of business cost
1%

% of costs from EU legislation
86%

* Refers to available cost estimates