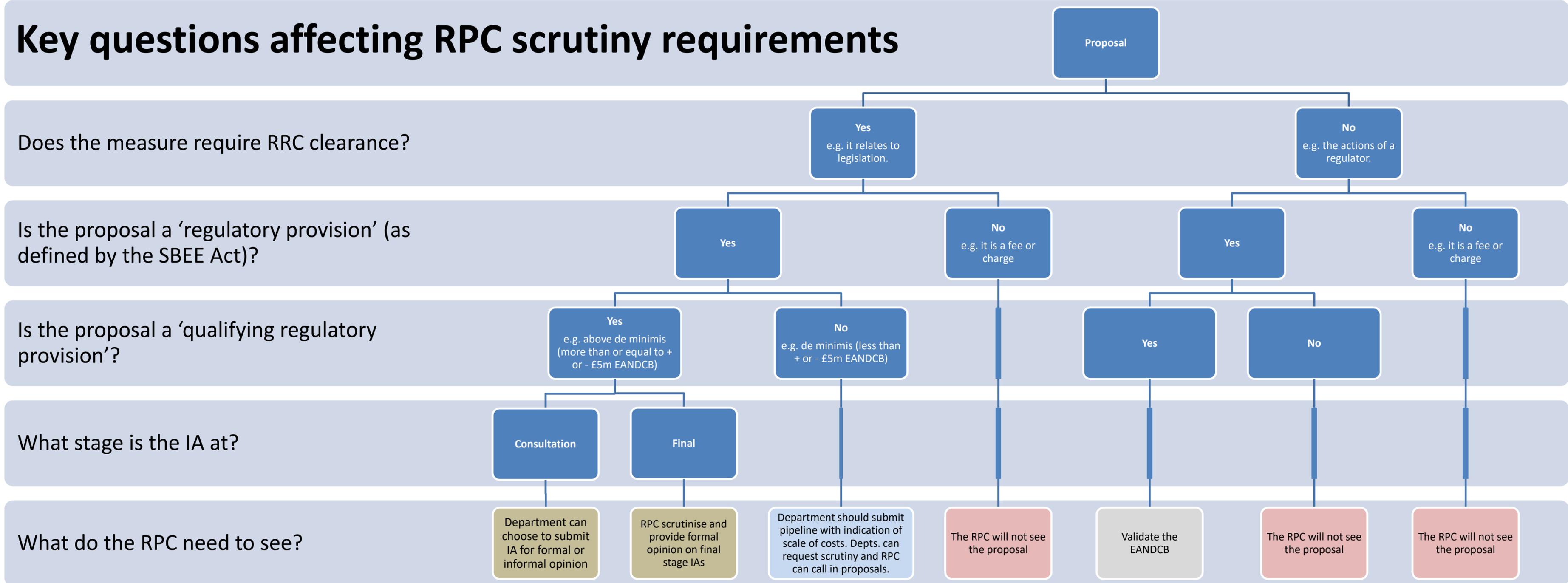


Key questions affecting RPC scrutiny requirements



Legend / what to submit: (further information on expectations below)

- Consultation or final IAs (including an EANDCB at final stage)
- Validation assessment only
- Confirmation of de minimis proposal
- The RPC will not see the proposal

What needs to be submitted to the RPC?

Consultation and final IAs (including an EANDCB at final stage)

Full IAs at pre consultation stage can be submitted in advance of consultation for either an informal or formal opinion. Full IAs will need to be submitted in advance of final policy clearance for a formal opinion. This will include all significant regulatory proposals from departments requiring RRC clearance.

At final stage this will include the validation of the equivalent annual net direct cost to business (EANDCB).

Validation IA only

The RPC will validate these measures at final stage, this will include changes by regulators.

A proportionate assessment to be submitted to the RPC will include sufficient information to:

- support the estimated equivalent annual net cost to business (EANDCB),
- describe what the proposal is, the number of businesses affected and the impacts per business, and
- justify assumptions or data sources used.

Does not need to be in the IA template – but if an IA is produced for other reasons it may be appropriate to use that IA. Regulators, for example, may have completed business engagement assessments that provide the necessary information.

Confirmation of non-qualifying legislative proposal and indication of the scale of costs

The submission to the RPC should include:

- A description of the measure, what business will need to do differently, and a summary of its anticipated impacts e.g. based on the likely costs and number of businesses affected. This should be no longer than three paragraphs in total and;
- A statement of which exclusion(s) the measure falls under, together with any justification as required.

The RPC anticipate such submissions to be concise/brief, and have prepared a template to be used for these cases.

The RPC will not see the proposal

Nothing will be submitted to the RPC, but the relevant policy clearance requirements still apply.

The RPC does not need to see proposals that are non-regulatory provisions such as fees and taxes. However, if a tax is introduced and there is a change in regulatory activity, the RPC may wish to see the proposal.

The RPC can call in cases that are regulatory and have an impact on business.