



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

BUSINESS IMPACT TARGET

Final Report for the 2017-19 Parliament

October 2020



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



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BUSINESS IMPACT TARGET: FINAL REPORT FOR THE 2017-19 PARLIAMENT

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 23 of the Small Business, Enterprise and
Employment Act 2015

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Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

OGL

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Context of this report

The Secretary of State is required, under section 23 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment (SBEE) Act 2015, to publish a report setting out an assessment of the impact of the regulatory provisions coming into force, or ceasing to be in force, during each Parliament. The report must be published before Parliament is dissolved.

Section 23 of the SBEE Act places several reporting obligations on the Government. In particular, the report must include the independently validated business impact for each qualifying regulatory provision. However, it was not possible to discharge all of the Government's reporting obligations between the triggering of the 2019 general election on 31 October and the dissolution of Parliament on 6 November 2019.

The Government therefore published an interim report on 5 November 2019 which was its best effort at producing a transparent record within the available timescales, and undertook to produce a final report meeting the entirety of its reporting obligations as soon as it was practicable to do so after the general election. This is the final report.

The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 and the Government's Business Impact Target

The SBEE Act 2015 requires the Government of the day to publish a Business Impact Target in respect of qualifying regulatory provisions that come into force or cease to be in force during this Parliament. On 20 June 2017, the Government announced a target to deliver "a saving of £9 billion to business and voluntary or community bodies from qualifying measures that come into force or cease to be in force during this Parliament."

Section 23 of the SBEE Act sets up the reporting periods within the Parliament and requires Government to report on progress against its target within a month of each reporting period coming to an end. The first reporting period of this Parliament ran from 8 June 2017 to 20 June 2018 and the Government published its first annual report of this Parliament on 19 July 2018. The second reporting period of this Parliament ran from 21 June 2018 to 20 June 2019. The second annual report of this Parliament was published on 5 November 2019.

Implications of an early general election

The third reporting period of the 2017-19 Parliament started on 21 June 2019. Ordinarily, on the basis of a five-year Parliament, this reporting period would have ended on 20 June 2020. Government would have published a report in respect of the third reporting period by 20 July 2020.

However, because an early general election was called, the third reporting period became the final reporting period of the Parliament. The Government's report in respect of this third reporting period is included in this report for the whole Parliament.

Implications of an early general election on listed regulators' reporting duties

The SBEE Act also applies to regulators which are legally separate from UK Ministers and are independent of Government. On 29 March 2017, secondary legislation came into force that brought a list of such regulators into scope of the Business Impact Target. The Act requires each "listed regulator" to publish the following documents (the "required documents") within two weeks of a reporting period ending:

- A list of the qualifying regulatory provisions that they brought into force during the preceding reporting period; and
- A summary of the non-qualifying regulatory provisions that they brought into force during the same period.

Ordinarily, regulators would have been required to publish the "required documents" for the third reporting period by July 2020. However, as a result of the early general election, the statutory deadline for regulators changed and became no later than two weeks before the dissolution of Parliament. The dissolution of Parliament was set for 6 November 2019, just six days after the early general election was approved. Therefore, the statutory deadline for regulators to publish the "required documents" had already passed when the election was approved, making it impossible for regulators to comply with the SBEE Act requirements in this exceptional circumstance. For transparency, Government made every effort to provide as full a picture as possible of the regulatory provisions of listed regulators within its interim report. Regulators will continue to work towards publishing the relevant required documents as soon as feasibly possible.

Annex A: The Business Impact Target Qualifying Regulatory Provisions

Under the provisions of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 the Government is required to publish the following (together with other material set out in later annexes):

- the economic impact on business of any Qualifying Regulatory Provisions that came into force or ceased to be in force during the second reporting period of the 2017-19 Parliament but had not been validated in time for the publication of the 2018-19 Business Impact Target report (see table 1), including the aggregated impact;
- a list of all Qualifying Regulatory Provisions (and their associated validated economic impact on business), which have come into force or ceased to be in force during the third and final reporting period of the 2017-19 Parliament (see table 2), including the aggregated impact;
- a list of all Qualifying Regulatory Provisions (and their associated validated economic impact on business) of listed regulators which have come into force or ceased to be in force during the final reporting period of the 2017-19 Parliament (see table 3), including the aggregated impacts; and
- a description of and the reason for any Qualifying Regulatory Provisions introduced during the reporting period that go beyond the minimum provision necessary for implementing an EU or international obligation.

Table 1: Qualifying Regulatory Provisions of Government departments and Ministerial regulators that came into force during the second Business Impact Target reporting period of the 2017-19 Parliament but not reported in the 2018-19 Annual Report

Department / Ministerial regulator	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure	Impact on business			Total Net Present Value (millions)
			EANDCB (millions)	Business Impact Target score (millions)	Business Net Present Value (millions)	
Environment Agency	Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate - Regulatory Position Statement RPS206	In September 2017 the Environment Agency published a regulatory position statement covering the use of unbound municipal incinerator bottom ash aggregate in construction activities. Regulatory position statements set out how the Environment Agency intends to regulate a particular activity for a set period. The position was originally intended to be in place for under 12 months. This entry accounts for the extension of the position to be in effect for over 12 months and covers from September 2017 until August 2019.	-£98.3	-£196.7	£193.3	£193.3
Financial Conduct Authority	CP18/43: High-Cost Credit Review: Feedback on CP18/12 with final rules and guidance and consultation on Buy Now Pay Later Offers	We have introduced rules to improve the sales practices in the home-collected credit, catalogue credit and store card market to ensure consumers are better protected	£12.1	£60.6	-£104.4	-£104.4
Financial Conduct Authority	PS19/11: Product intervention measures for retail binary options	Introduces a ban on the sale of binary product option products following the temporary ban the European Markets Authority put in place in July 2018.	£15	£74.8	-£128.8	-£128.8

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OFCOM	Protecting access to emergency organisations when there is a power cut at the customer's premises	This policy provided guidance to relevant Communications Providers (CPs) as to whom they should target the provision of battery backup or other protection facilities to allow consumers to contact the emergency services in the event of a power cut to the home.	-£9.9	-£49.5	£46.2	£46.2
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Table 2: Qualifying Regulatory Provisions of Government departments and Ministerial regulators that came into force or ceased to be in force during the final Business Impact Target reporting period of the Parliament

Department / Ministerial regulator	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure	Impact on business			Total Net Present Value (millions)
			EANDCB (millions)	Business Impact Target score (millions)	Business Net Present Value (millions)	
Department for Transport	Specification for the Reinstatement of Openings in Highways	When carrying out street works, utility companies must reinstate the highway to prescribed standards. These standards are set out in the Specification for the Reinstatement of Openings in Highways (SROH), a statutory code of practice. The last edition was last updated in April 2010 and much has changed since then, hence this update.	-£5.6	£-27.9	£48.0	£96.0

Table 3: Qualifying Regulatory Provisions of listed regulators that came into force or ceased to be in force during the final Business Impact Target reporting period of the Parliament

Listed regulator	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure	Business Impact Target score (millions)
Environment Agency	Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate - Regulatory Position Statement RPS206	In September 2017 the Environment Agency published a regulatory position statement covering the use of unbound municipal incinerator bottom ash aggregate in construction activities. Regulatory position statements set out how the Environment Agency intends to regulate a particular activity for a set period: This entry accounts for the extension of the position from August 2019 until January 2020.	-£37.10
Financial Conduct Authority	PS18/14: Extending the Senior Managers & Certification Regime to solo-regulated firms	The Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SM&CR) currently applies to banking firms and, following the Bank of England and Financial Services Act 2016, is now being extended to FCA solo-regulated firms. It replaces the current Approved Persons Regime, changing how individuals working in financial services are regulated. The aim of the new SM&CR is to reduce harm to consumers and strengthen market integrity by making individuals more accountable for their conduct and competence.	£1,144.80
Financial Conduct Authority	PS19/18: Restricting contract for difference products sold to retail clients	Contracts for difference (CFDs) are complex, leveraged derivatives. They are typically offered to retail consumers through online trading platforms. The FCA intervened in this market to address poor conduct by UK and European Economic Area (EEA) firms who offer CFDs to retail consumers, and to limit the sale of CFDs and similar products with excessive risk features that result in harm to retail consumers.	£206.10

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Listed regulator	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure	Business Impact Target score (millions)
Financial Conduct Authority	PS19/17: Buy Now Pay Later offers - feedback on CP18/43 and final rules	In CP18/43 we proposed a combination of disclosure remedies and a product/pricing intervention, to address various harms we had identified in relation to Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL) credit offers. The proposals confirmed in PS19/17 mean: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Firms cannot charge backdated interest on amounts of money that have been repaid by the consumer during the BNPL offer period. •Firms have to provide better information to consumers about BNPL offers. The information should be more balanced and appropriately reflect the risks as well as the benefits of the product. •Firms must give prompts to consumers, to remind them when the offer period is about to end, so that consumers are more likely to repay the credit before they incur interest. 	£226.60
Payment Systems Regulator (PSR)	Confirmation of Payee: Specific Direction	The direction requires payment service providers in the UK's six largest banking groups to fully implement Confirmation of Payee (CoP) by 31 March 2020. CoP is a process that aims to reduce fraud and misdirected payments. It checks whether the name of the account that a payer is sending money to matches the name they have entered.	-£27.10
Health and Safety Executive	Change in Enforcement Expectations for Mild steel Welding	From February 2019 HSE strengthened its control expectation for mild steel welding because general ventilation does not achieve the necessary control. HSE will no longer accept any welding undertaken without any suitable exposure control measures in place, as there is no level of exposure at which there would be no harm to health. HSE released a safety alert to notify businesses of the risk and the new compliance expectations.	£90.60
Total			£1,603.90

Assessment of impacts against the Business Impact Target for the 2017-2019 Parliament

The 2017-19 Parliament ran from 8 June 2017 to 12 December 2019. Government departments and Ministerial listed regulators delivered £7,853 million net business costs from Qualifying Regulatory Provisions that came into force or ceased to be in force during this period. This was against a Business Impact Target of £9 billion of net savings to be achieved over what was originally envisaged to be a five-year Parliament, with an interim target of £4.5 billion net savings by July 2020.

Table 4: Estimated aggregate impacts delivered against the Business Impact Target during this Parliament by Government Departments

2017-19 Reporting period	Organisation	Business Impact Target score delivered (millions)
Reporting period 1 (8 June 2017–20 June 2018)	Government departments and Ministerial regulators	-£2,603.1 ¹
Reporting period 2 (21 June 2018–20 June 2019)	Government departments and Ministerial regulators	£6,594.3
Reporting period 3 (21 June 2019–12 December 2019)	Government departments and Ministerial regulators	-£27.9
Reporting period 1, 2 & 3	Listed regulators	£3,889.8
Total (for June 2017 to December 2019)		£7,853.1
Interim target (set for June 2017 to July 2020)		-£4,500
Business Impact Target (set for June 2017 to June 2022)		-£9,000

¹ Note, negative figures denote savings targeted/achieved.

Table 5: Breakdown of contributions by Government department

Government department	Business Impact Target score delivered in 2017-19 Parliament			
	Reporting period 1 (millions)	Reporting period 2 (millions)	Reporting period final (millions)	Total (millions)
Cabinet Office	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	£110.7	£2,612.8	No qualifying measures	£2,723.5
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	£167.4	£2,470.5	No qualifying measures	£2,637.9
Department for Education	No qualifying measures	-£68.0	No qualifying measures	-£68.0
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures
Department for Exiting the European Union	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures
Department for International Development	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures
Department for International Trade	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures
Department for Transport	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	-£27.9	-£27.9
Department for Work and Pensions	-£172.4	-£31.5	No qualifying measures	-£203.9
Department of Health and Social Care	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures
HM Treasury	-£2,645.3	-£44.0	No qualifying measures	-£2,689.3
Home Office	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures
Ministry of Defence	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures

Government department	Business Impact Target score delivered in 2017-19 Parliament			
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	-£63.5	£1,654.5	No qualifying measures	£1,591.0
Ministry of Justice	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures	No qualifying measures
Total Net Costs	-£2,603.1	£6,594.3	-£27.9	£3,963.3

Annex B: Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions

Under the provisions of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 the Government is required to publish:

- any Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions that came into force or ceased to be in force during the second reporting period of the 2017-19 Parliament but were included in the 2018-19 Business Impact Target Annual Report as Qualifying Regulatory Provisions because they were not validated in time for publication (see table 6);
- a list of all the legislative Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions which have come into force or ceased to be in force during the final reporting period of the Parliament (June 2019 – 12 December 2019) (see table 7); and
- a summary of all the non-legislative, Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions which have come into force or ceased to be in force during the final reporting period of the Parliament (see Annex B sub-section entitled “Non-legislative Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions” on page 22).

Legislative Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions

Table 6: Legislative Non-Qualifying Regulatory provisions that came into force or ceased to be in force during the final Business Impact Target reporting period of the Parliament but were recorded as unvalidated Qualifying Regulatory Provisions in the 2018-19 Annual Report

Department / Ministerial regulator	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure	Exclusion Category	Impact on business			Total Net Present Value (millions)
				EANDCB (millions)	Business Impact Target score (millions)	Business Net Present Value (millions)	
Financial Conduct Authority	SME access to Financial Ombudsman Service	Expansion of the groups eligible to have a complaint considered by the Financial Ombudsmen Service as of 1 April 2019 to small businesses and guarantors (as defined in the FCA handbook).	+/-£5m de-minimis threshold	£0.6	£3	-	
The Pensions Regulator	Annual Funding Statement	The statement sets out the Pensions Regulator's view on how trustees of occupational defined benefit schemes should approach a valuation of the assets and liabilities, as well as topical issues in the market. This statement contains specific sections on what standards are expected from trustees and employers in respect of the risks and funding objectives they should look at.	+/-£5m de-minimis threshold	-		-	-

Table 7: Legislative Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions of Government departments that came into force or ceased to be in force during the final Business Impact Target reporting period of the Parliament and fall below the +/-£5 million de minimis threshold

Department	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure
BEIS	The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (Consequential Amendments, Savings and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2019	"Amends financial services legislation in consequence of provisions in the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 ("SBEEA") which amend the Insolvency Act 1986".
BEIS	The Insolvency (Scotland) Rules 2018 (Miscellaneous Amendments) Rules 2019	Makes miscellaneous amendments to reserved and devolved legislation to ensure that UK primary and secondary legislation which extends to Scotland and refers to the Insolvency (Scotland) 1986 Rules.
BEIS	The Utilities Act 2000 (Amendment of Section 105) Order 2019	Amends section 105 of the Utilities Act 2000 (UA00) to enable information collected by Ofgem, in the course of its duties as the GB energy market regulator, to be disclosed for whistleblowing purposes. Specifically, the change will enable information caught by section 105 to be disclosed both when an individual makes a whistleblowing claim (known as a "protected disclosure") and during employment tribunal proceedings that may result from the whistleblowing claim.
DCMS	Broadcasting (Radio Multiplex Services) Order 2018	Use the power in the Broadcasting (Radio Multiplex Services) Act 2017 to modify the Broadcasting 1996 Act by Order to create a new lighter touch legislative framework which is appropriate for licensing small scale multiplexes.
DCMS	The Protection of Wrecks (Designation) (England) Order 2019	Wrecks - emergency SI relating to a wreckage off the coast of Eastbourne. It is proposed that a restricted area (of radius 100 metres) be designated under the terms of section 1 of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 surrounding a newly discovered unknown wreck site off Eastbourne, East Sussex.
DCMS	Broadcasting (Radio Multiplex Services) Order 2018	Use the power in the Broadcasting (Radio Multiplex Services) Act 2017 to modify the Broadcasting 1996 Act by Order to create a new lighter touch legislative framework which is appropriate for licensing small scale multiplexes.
Defra	The Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019	The SI implements a Directive requiring more detail in environmental risk assessments of GMOs before release. Applicants have provided this information since 2010. There is no change in policy; releases will still require prior approval.

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Department	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure
Defra	The Spirit Drinks and Scotch Whisky (Amendment) Regulations 2019	This SI makes operability amendments to our two domestic spirit drinks regulations. It enables the UK to have a functioning spirit drinks regime and continue to protect Geographical Indications such as Scotch Whisky.
Defra	The Eggs and Poultry meat (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2019	This SI will rectify domestic marketing standards for poultry meat and eggs & chicks. These now contain a reference to an article that is not in force. A successful legal challenge to this will impact on our ability to enforce the regs in part or in full.
Defra	The Tollesbury and Mersea (Blackwater) Fishery Order 2019	To establish commercial ownership of fishing rights in a local shellfishery. This SI is required by the parent Act every 20 years.
Defra	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Review of Maps) (England) Regulations 2019	To delay by five years the statutory requirement on Natural England to review the maps showing Open Access land in England.
Defra	The Persistent Organic Pollutants (Various Amendments) Regulations 2019	A revised POPs EU regulation comes into force on 15 July 2019. UK legislation which references the old EU regulation needs updating to ensure their operability. This SI will make those necessary amendments.
Defra	Coastal Access Commencement Orders under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (Newport Bridge to North Gare)	Coastal Access Commencement Order made under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 - to establish the England Coast Path. 66 stretches in total with one order for each stretch.
Defra	The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) (Amendment) Order 2019	To change the coming into force date of a previously laid SI (SI 2019/527) from 1 October to 1 December to allow critical consultation responses to be analysed and more time for a viable licensing system to be put in place.
Defra	The North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation (Amendment) Order 2019	To correct an error in the SI (2010, No. 2200) that sets the boundary of the North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority, amending the coordinates of the boundary zone.
Defra	The Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation (Amendment) Order 2019	This SI makes necessary amendments to the Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Order 2010 arising from local authority structural changes in Dorset effective from April 2019.

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Department	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure
Defra	The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2019	The Environmental Liability Directive has been amended recently. We need a statutory requirement for English enforcing authorities to report cases of environmental damage, so that we can respond to future Commission requests for information.
Defra	The Pesticides (Amendment) Regulations 2019	Updates references in UK legislation to an EU Regulation on pesticides which has been amended (changing the basis of regulation for one type of product). Amends one SI to reflect changes in the names of two bodies responsible for assuring qualifications.
Defra	The Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2019	This SI corrects drafting omissions in COTES 2018, which will update outdated references to COTES 1997 in other legislation. This will allow other COTES-related legislation to be operable and will ensure we can enforce it.
Defra	The Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (England and Northern Ireland) (Amendment) Regulations 2019	To meet our Common Travel Area (CTA) commitments to ensure that ROI slaughterers will have appropriate training recognised without the need to for them to re-train when making an application for a UK certificate of competence.
DfT	Transport Act 1985 (Amendment) Regulations 2019	These Regulations amend provisions that enable not-for-profit organisations to operate a vehicle carrying more than eight passengers under a permit rather than a Public Service Vehicle operator's licence. They clarify that a permit can only be applied for and held by an organisation that is exempt from the directly applicable EU Regulation setting out the PSV operator licensing requirements. They also use an exemption from all or some of the requirements of the EU Regulation for national transport operations only having a minor impact on the transport market because of the short distances involved.
DfT	Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2019	These Regulations provide for the implementation of the provisions of Annex VI of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 as they relate to the requirements for ships to be issued with an international energy efficiency certificate and a statement of compliance relating to fuel oil.
DfT	Merchant Shipping (Bridge Visibility) (Small Passenger Ships) Regulations 2019	The purpose of these Regulations is to maintain appropriate safety standards by requiring small passenger ships to be constructed so that the helmsman has good visibility over an arc of 360 degrees.

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Department	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure
DfT	Motor Vehicles (Compulsory Insurance) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2019	These Regulations make amendments to legislation in the field of compulsory motor insurance. They remove the options of a deposit or security as alternatives to conventional motor insurance. They mean that insurers can no longer rely on having voided a policy after an accident (if a policyholder deliberately misrepresented information when their policy was purchased to deny compensation to third party victims. They clarify the Statutory Off Road Notification (SORN) procedure (under which a vehicle need not have Road Tax or insurance if it is declared off road).
DfT	The Road Vehicles and Non-Road Mobile Machinery (Type-Approval) (Amendment) (EU Exit) (No. 3) Regulations 2019	This instrument revokes a retained EU Regulation and enacts two minor enhancements to the Road Vehicles and Non-Road Mobile Machinery (Type-Approval) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, in order to assist British SMEs with the transition that will be experienced during a No Deal EU Exit.
DfT	Aviation Safety (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) (No. 2) Regulations 2019	These Regulations address failures of retained EU law on aviation safety to operate effectively and other deficiencies arising from the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. This will ensure that the legal framework on aviation safety continues to function correctly after exit day.
DfT	Public Service Vehicles (Registration of Local Services in Enhanced Partnership Areas) (England) Regulations 2019	The Bus Services Act 2017 inserted new provisions into the Transport Act 2000 and the Transport Act 1985 that will enable certain local transport authorities (LTAs) to implement enhanced partnership (EP) plans and schemes with local bus operators. The Act also made provision for bus franchising in England and another form of statutory partnership called an Advanced Quality Partnership Scheme. The regulations also set out the mechanism for calculating the fees that can be charged by the LTA when acting as the registration authority.
DfT	Tonnage Tax (Training Requirement) (Amendment etc.) Regulations 2019	These Regulations increase the amounts to be used in calculating payments in lieu of training payable under the Tonnage Tax (Training Requirement) Regulations 2000.
DfT	Alternative Fuel Labelling and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2019	This instrument implements EU requirements on the deployment of alternative fuels and standardises the labelling of types of motor vehicle fuel.
DWP	The Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment and Disclosure) Regulations 2019	This requires occupational pension schemes to document and disclose their investment and engagement strategies and their arrangements with their asset managers. This instrument forms part of the UK's transposition of Directive (EU) 2017/828 as regards the encouragement of long-term shareholder engagement which must be transposed by 10 June 2019. Came into force 30 September 2019 and 1 October 2019.

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Department	Title of measure as in IA	Description of measure
HMT	The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) (Amendment) Order 2019	Credit unions (CUs) and community development finance institutions (CDFIs) provide alternatives to high-cost credit, but struggle to compete at scale. Registered social landlords (RSLs) can signpost their tenants to CUs and CDFIs to these providers, but this could be considered credit broking which would require FCA authorisation. We aim to reduce these regulatory barriers by allowing RSLs to signpost to CUs and CDFIs without the need for FCA authorisation.
MHCLG	Town and Country Planning (Car Park D, Ebbsfleet International Lorry Facility) (Special Development) (EU Exit) Order 2019	A temporary measure (lasting 15 months) granting planning permission for the Ebbsfleet site to be used as additional lorry parking where public bodies can make regulatory checks, to address any increase in demand of existing sites near Dover in the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal.
MHCLG	Town and Country Planning (North Weald Airfield Lorry Facility) (Special Development) (EU Exit) Order 2019	A temporary measure (lasting 15 months) granting planning permission for the North Weald Airfield site to be used as additional lorry parking where public bodies can make regulatory checks, to address any increase in demand of existing sites near Dover in the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal.
MHCLG	Town and Country Planning (Waterbrook, Ashford Lorry Facility) (Special Development) (EU Exit) Order 2019	A temporary measure (lasting 15 months) granting planning permission for the Waterbrook site to be used as additional lorry parking where public bodies can make regulatory checks, to address any increase in demand of existing sites near Dover in the event that the UK leaves the EU without a deal.
MHCLG	Fire Safety Clarification and Statutory Guidance in Approved Document B	The Approved Documents sit beneath the Building Regulations and offer one route to compliance with them. The relevant Approved Document for fire safety in residential buildings is Approved Document B. As per recommendation 1.63 of Dame Judith Hackitt's interim report, MHCLG has consulted on clarifying Approved Document B and is now publishing a clarified version. This certificate covers the introduction of this clarified Approved Document B.
MoJ	The Notification of Deaths Regulations 2019	The purpose of this measure is to set out the circumstances in which a registered medical practitioner must notify a senior coroner of a death.
MoJ	Guardianship (Missing Persons) Act 2017 Regulations 2019	The purpose of the measure is to introduce a legal status of 'guardian' for a missing person in order to provide clarity in the period when it is not clear whether a person should be presumed to be dead or alive.

Non-Legislative Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions

Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>The Field Activity Programme</p> <p>The Field Activity programme is a Defra programme, set up in 2015 to reduce regulatory burden on farmers and reduce annual farm visits. The programme scope was changed in April 2018 to focus specifically on the development and phased roll out of the Field Services Management (FSM) tool within the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA).</p> <p>During the qualifying period (June 2019 to December 2019):</p> <p>FSM is providing auto scheduling of field visits, infield electronic data capture and management information (MI)/reporting functionality across a range of GB wide animal health and welfare activity areas.</p> <p>The Field Activity Programme continues to contribute to Defra’s overall removal of farm visits through combining and co-ordinating inspection visits, enabling approximately 1,000 visits to be removed on an annual basis. Combining and co-ordinating inspections reduces the regulatory burden on farmers and reduces the cost of inspection visits.</p> <p>The Field Activity Programme closes on 31 October 2019. FSM technical development and functionality roll out will be on hold for the remainder of the current financial year. Currently deployed FSM capabilities will remain operational for a transition period, to move towards a business as usual arrangement.</p>
<p>Civil Emergencies</p>	<p>Disease Outbreaks - Since June 2019, APHA has dealt with a number of Equine Viral Arteritis cases in stallions resulting in restrictions being placed on the affected animals.</p> <p>In July 2019, APHA supported the Toddbrook Dam response; working collaboratively with our operational partners and emergency response resilience teams and the Cabinet Office to ensure that animal health and welfare matters were addressed in the potential flood zone should the dam have collapsed.</p> <p>APHA was actively involved with the ‘No Deal’ Brexit preparations as required by Operation Yellowhammer. A number of internal and cross government exercises were completed to test the command and control structures.</p> <p>Through the National Bee Unit (NBU) and the Plant Health & Seeds Inspectorate (PHSI), APHA continued to be involved in inspections at the border to protect UK businesses and native species from pests originating in the EU and beyond. This included finding more 3rd country quarantine pests than any other EU countries; such as Fall army worm, Tomato brown rugose fruit virus and <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>Significant activities included participation in a multi-agency response to Oak Processionary Moth (OPM). This involved tracing over 2,000 consignments and inspecting over 20,000 trees across England, Scotland and Wales resulting in approximately 100 findings. Over the same period four Asian Hornet incursions were dealt with to safeguard the UK's native bee colonies from this serious threat.</p>
<p>Fines and Penalties</p>	<p>APHA referred 203 cases to the Rural Payment Agency (RPA) for consideration of applying cross compliance penalties for those farmers who failed to TB test on time within their testing window. Severity of the penalty was dependant on the number of days overdue the test was when it was completed and imposed by RPA.</p> <p>Egg Marketing and Salmonella Controls: 13 Penalty Notices totalling £7,010.00 and 7 warning letters issued.</p> <p>Defra Investigation Service (DIS) referrals – June 2019 to date; there have been 4 cases referred to DIS.</p>
<p>Casework</p>	<p>No activities listed in this section represent a change in the burden of regulation placed on business. Licensing, registration and inspection - APHA licences, approves or registers a range of premises, such as markets (and other animal gatherings including shows), animal by-products plants (including rendering facilities, knackery yards, hunt kennels, maggot farms), quarantine centres, nurseries and other plant production sites, designated inspection points and egg producers. We licence movements of animals, the export of animals, animal by-products, plants and plant products, the import of animals, plants and bees and trade in bovine and porcine semen and embryos. APHA issues authorisations to hauliers for the transport of animals. We licence trade in endangered species and register certain birds kept in captivity. These licensing activities are supported by risk-based inspection regimes, often in partnership with local authorities and are designed to ensure ongoing compliance with the conditions of approval for the premises and activities concerned. We inspect farms and other holdings in response to reports about disease risk or conditions of animal welfare and to check compliance with welfare standards for the purposes of the single farm payment scheme. APHA inspects zoos, museums and other establishments that hold collections of endangered species.</p> <p>Surveillance and testing - APHA undertakes surveillance to detect the presence or spread of animal diseases, for example bovine tuberculosis and salmonella, through testing samples taken on farms, at abattoirs, markets and at animal by-products plants. APHA performs surveillance to detect plant and bee pests and diseases to measure their spread; this is achieved through inspection and sampling on nurseries, in public spaces and in the natural environment. We also take samples as part of our activities to regulate the trade in endangered species, for example to establish the species or to verify that an animal has been captive bred.</p> <p>The majority of animal health and welfare legislation that APHA regulates is enforced by the Local Authorities who are the named statutory enforcers and prosecuting authority.</p>

Civil Aviation Authority

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives	Implementation of EU regulations (EC2042/2003 & EASA Ops) to deliver oversight of commercial balloon activity. Replaces National regulation CAP 611.
Pro-competition	Funding Distribution project 8.33 KHz Implementation project to set up funding delivery mechanism to General Aviation end users.
Casework	<p>Licences issued:1336 initial flight crew licences; 1057 radio telephony licences; 90 initial engineering licences; 23 initial ATCO licences,</p> <p>Prosecutions and suspensions: 2 prosecutions; 8 PPL provisional suspensions; 4 flight examiner/flight instructor provisional suspensions</p> <p>Summary of measures, including any impact data where available</p> <p>Renewals: Operational Safety Cases (sub 20kg); 17 renewals, 1 initial; Operational Safety Cases (+ 20kg); 2 renewals, 2 initial</p> <p>Registrations: 240 aircraft registered; 244 aircraft de-registered</p> <p>158 Certificates of Airworthiness issued, 11 Certificates of Airworthiness revoked</p> <p>133 Permits to Fly issued</p> <p>Site Audits/Inspections: 19 Air Display, 53 Airworthiness, 18 Balloon, 19 Operations (including Ex-Military, wing walkers, Parachuting, Part Specialised Operations) and 39 Pilot Training</p> <p>Permissions, Approvals, Variations and Exemptions:</p> <p>2644 standard UAV permissions (sub 20kg); 44 Approval National Qualified entities; 29 Dangerous Goods; 101 Helicopter</p> <p>CAA Official Record Series 4 (ORS4)</p> <p>ORS4 1324 General Exemption – SUA Operator Registration Requirements for members of UK Model and Small Unmanned Aircraft Associations</p> <p>ORS4 1325 General Exemption – Registration and Remote Pilot Competency Requirements for Control Line Model Aeroplane Flights</p> <p>ORS4 1326 General Exemption – Remote Pilot Competency Requirements for Remote Pilots in possession of an Appropriate UK Model Aircraft Association Achievement Certification</p> <p>ORS4 1327 General Exemption – Remote Pilot Competency Requirements for Remote Pilots operating under a CAA Permission or Exemption</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>ORS4 1328 General Exemption – Remote Pilot Competency Requirements for Remote Pilots in Possession of the FPV UK ‘A’ Certificate</p> <p>CAA Publications</p> <p>CAP 722B National Qualified Entity Guidance</p> <p>CAP 722C Model Aircraft Guidance</p>
<p>Activity related to policy development</p>	<p>Consultations:</p> <p>Bringing new light aircraft 450-600kg under National Regulation.</p> <p>Economic regulation of Heathrow: working paper on financial resilience and ring fencing</p> <p>Economic regulation of Heathrow Airport Limited from January 2020: notice of proposed licence modification Economic Regulation of capacity expansion of Heathrow: consultation on early costs and regulatory timetable, July 2019</p> <p>Heathrow expansion –affordability and finance ability update</p> <p>Modification of Condition 6 of NATS (En-Route) plc air traffic service licence</p>
<p>Changes to management of regulator</p>	<p>Delegation of issue of initial Permits to Fly to the British Microlight Aircraft Association</p>

Community Interest Companies (CIC)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>On 2 September, we implemented a service to allow Community Interest Companies (CICs) to submit small accounts directly to Companies House (CH) digitally. Previously, these accounts could only be filed on paper. Over two thirds of the 17,000 CICs registered at CH now have the option to file online. The service will make it easier to file and should enable rejection rates to drop significantly from 36% for paper to 3% for online filing. The new service also allows for the online payment of the CIC annual report.</p> <p>In September 2019, phase 1 of the online application to extend the period allowed for filing accounts was released to private beta testing (a small group of customers). The service will make it easier for customers to apply for an extension period, reduce paper and contact with CH.</p> <p>In October 2019, an online facility to pay a late filing penalty was released to private beta. This service will allow customers to make an online payment via card.</p>
<p>Fines and Penalties</p>	<p>We take compliance action against company directors who do not file their annual accounts and confirmation statement (annual return) on time. We have a target to ensure that 97% of companies have an up to date confirmation statement.</p> <p>In 2018-2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97.8% of companies were up to date with filing their confirmation statement. 98.6% of companies were up to date with filing their annual accounts. 97.5% of limited liability partnerships were up to date with filing their confirmation statement. 97.6% of limited liability partnerships were up to date with filing their accounts. 214,088 civil penalties for late filing of accounts by private limited companies were issued and 571 were cancelled. 545 civil penalties for late filing of accounts by public limited companies were issued and 8 were cancelled. 4,680 civil penalties for late filing of accounts by limited liability partnerships were issued and 39 were cancelled.
<p>Casework</p>	<p>We take enforcement action against directors who don't meet their legal obligations:</p> <p>In 2018-2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,685 charges were laid in court for failure to deliver accounts. 1,936 convictions were made. 1,306 charges were withdrawn and 563 were adjourned to a later date. 2,134 charges were laid in court for failure to deliver the confirmation statement. 1,238 convictions were made. 690 charges were withdrawn and 245 were adjourned to a later date.

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>4,142 directors were summonsed to court, 2,029 directors were convicted. 3,511 companies were involved in proceedings and 1,901 companies in which directors were convicted.</p>
<p>Education, communications and promotion</p>	<p>During the period: We produced eight external communication campaigns CIC published videos including one small business story, two young entrepreneur case studies and three file online/file on time animations Promoted the register reform consultation from 5 May until 5 August. The consultation page had 19,471 visits in total, and 35% of all visitors came from Companies House channels. 10% of visits came from our easy-read article on our GOV.UK homepage, and 5% came from our social media channels. Our social posts were seen 345,063 times across Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn. Supported BEIS's Brexit content – featured 'get ready for Brexit' campaign on our website homepage, added line to all contact centre email footers, published guest post from BEIS on our blog and promoted it in our monthly newsletter, amplified BEIS social media content. CIC published 43 blog posts and had 417, 332 page views between 1 June and 31 October. Improved confirmation statement guidance, including a new video explaining payment periods and review periods. Guidance has had more than 43,000 views since the update. Sent out monthly newsletters and social media newsletters to an audience of more than 537,000 people. Promoted our London office move on our digital channels – blog post, news story and social posts. In collaboration with The Behavioural Insights Team, we are now working on a new trial which looks at stopping paper reminders and its effects on compliance. Promoted our digital apprentice vacancies which attracted 347 applications. We have worked proactively with press, media and trade contacts to promote and communicate key messages, responded to 95 media queries and gained 1,200 significant mentions.</p>

The Care Quality Commission (CQC)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>National Guidance on Notification Threshold for Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) Regulations</p> <p>Currently, healthcare providers are required to complete a webform when certain thresholds of medical exposure to ionising radiation are breached. This change updates the thresholds, meaning that fewer notifications will need to be completed, therefore saving providers time. The time that is saved by CQC will be used to increase the number of inspections that are conducted, this will be an additional cost to providers. The net positive impact on providers is estimated to be c. £16,400.</p> <p>Introduction of the Provider Information Collection for Providers at Scale as part of CQC’s Annual Regulatory Review</p> <p>This change is a continuation of the Annual Regulatory Review (ARR) process that was implemented in April 2019. In this reporting period, the ARR has been implemented for Providers at Scale - large-scale general practices and general practices that operate across more than one location. CQC reported on the impact of the implementation of the ARR for standard General Practices in their 2018/19 NQRP submission.</p> <p>Previously, provider locations were sent a Provider Information Return (PIR) to complete ahead of an inspection. Under the ARR, the PIR has been replaced by the Provider Information Collection (PIC) for providers rated as “Good” or “Outstanding”. The PIC is designed to monitor changes in the quality of care and entails a one-hour telephone call between CQC and provider staff.</p> <p>CQC Management Information shows that there are 709 locations operating as part of a Provider at Scale, of which 578 are rated “Good” or “Outstanding”. The agreed convention CQC has with the Department of Health and Social Care is that 6% of these locations will be treated as businesses for Business Impact Target purposes. This equates to 35 locations.</p> <p>Based on CQC internal analysis, a provider location rated as “Good” took 24 hours to complete a PIR. CQC does not hold reliable data for those provider locations rated as “Outstanding” but have assumed that they will take the same amount of time as those locations rated as “Good”. CQC’s internal assumption is that three members of staff were involved in completing a PIR; an Operations Manager, a GP, and a member of administrative staff. Using wage rates, including overheads, taken from the Office for National Statistics’ Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (£27, £39 and £10 respectively), CQC estimates that the cost to businesses of completing the PIR was £64,000 per annum.</p> <p>An internal evaluation of the PIC by CQC found that the median amount of staff time taken to complete a PIC is 11 hours, 10 hours to complete the PIC template and 1 hour for the PIC call. CQC has assumed that the same members of staff that completed the PIR complete the PIC. Therefore, the total annual cost to businesses of completing the PIC is £29,000, giving a total net annual saving to businesses of £35,000.</p>

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>Next phase of inspecting Independent Healthcare providers</p> <p>In the 2016-2021 CQC strategy, CQC planned to inspect and rate Independent Healthcare (IH) providers for the first time using the existing inspection methodology. For IH diagnostic imaging, the inspections started in August 2018 and are expected to be completed in December 2019. From April 2020 to 2021 CQC will also inspect for the first time, but not rate, the following IH single speciality providers: Laboratory servicers, Hyperbaric oxygen, and Blood and transplant services.</p> <p>CQC estimates that there are currently 360 Diagnostic imaging, 30 Laboratory, 8 Hyperbaric and 12 Blood and transplant service locations. CQC has previously consulted with providers of these services that it planned to inspect and, in some cases, rate their locations.</p> <p>Across all these services, whether rated or not, the publication of the inspection report could be used by service users to help them choose which provider they should go to for treatment. Consequently, this could impact on provider income, with service users choosing to select a service over another. However, findings from The King's Fund and Manchester Business School report (September 2018) identified the lack of available national data as a major limitation in understanding the impact of CQC inspection and rating on service user choice. Given that the lack of available national data is even more prominent for IH providers and that service user choice is not present for some of these providers, CQC considers that quantitative analysis is disproportionately costly to conduct.</p> <p>CQC has carried out a survey of Acute Hospital Inspectors carrying out single core service inspections to understand which staff are involved in inspections and how much of their time an inspection takes up. Using the standard cost model, CQC calculated the average cost of inspection for a core service to be £1,300. CQC thinks it is reasonable to assume that the cost for the IH sector is the same as, or even less than, that of a core service inspection for the hospital sector. CQC's highest estimate of the total annual cost to providers of the changes is £500,000 per annum. Some data used for costing are caveated in terms of their timeliness and sample size; however CQC believes it would be disproportionate to collect further data and is confident that the net impact to business will not reach the threshold for a Qualifying Regulatory Provision.</p> <p>Third way of inspecting the Adult Social Care sector</p> <p>CQC's Adult Social Care (ASC) directorate is introducing a new narrow inspection approach for provider locations. These inspections are more targeted than the comprehensive and focused inspections and will look at a specific area of concern e.g. following up on a warning notice issued after a comprehensive inspection. The approach is being piloted with the view to implementing it from the beginning of 2020. CQC will continue to use the current inspection framework and providers will not have to do anything differently ahead of an inspection. The providers will be sent a copy of the inspection report but CQC will not change the existing rating from the previous inspection.</p> <p>CQC estimates that the new type of inspection will only be carried out in 0.9% of ASC providers that were previously inspected. CQC estimates that the total number of inspections that will be carried out each year will be around 206. CQC has previously carried out a</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>survey of ASC Inspectors that carried out inspections to understand which staff are involved in an inspection and how much of their time an inspection takes up. Using the standard cost model, CQC calculated the average cost of inspection for an ASC provider is £200. Therefore, CQC's estimate of the annual cost to providers of the changes is c. £41,000 per annum and is therefore confident that the net impact to business will not reach the threshold for a Qualifying Regulatory Provision.</p> <p>Changes to the Provider Information Return for Adult Social Care providers CQC previously asked Adult Social Care (ASC) provider locations to complete a Provider Information Return (PIR) ahead of an inspection. The PIR was used by CQC Inspectors to highlight areas of focus during an inspection. In August 2019, CQC revised the frequency of the ASC PIR and made changes to its content. The PIR is now sent out to providers on an annual basis so that information can be used for continuous monitoring purposes. ASC providers now have clarity of the timing of the PIR which helps them to prepare. In addition, to improve provider experience, provider feedback has been used to re-organise the PIR to make it easier for providers to complete.</p> <p>The Department of Health and Social Care has identified that between 87% and 94% of Residential and Community based ASC services can be classified as businesses. For this assessment CQC has used the mid-point. In 2018/19, 10,668 ASC PIRs were requested by CQC, meaning that 9,655 PIRs were requested from businesses. Internal CQC analysis identified that providers spent 17 hours, on average, completing the previous ASC PIR and that it was completed by Registered Managers. The Office for National Statistics' Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings list the wage rate of a Registered Manager as £20 per hour; as such, the cost of the PIR to businesses was previously £3.28m per annum.</p> <p>CQC estimates that the new PIR will be sent to 18,980 of providers and therefore 17,177 businesses, annually. CQC has carried out an evaluation of the changes to the PIR and has identified the new format now takes providers 11 hours to complete. Therefore, the cost of the new PIR process is £3.78m to businesses per annum and the total net annual impact is a £0.5m cost to businesses.</p> <p>CQC's evaluation was based on a short survey collected from providers and therefore may not be exact. Given the scale of the estimated annual impact, CQC does not expect the collection of more accurate data to qualify this as a regulatory provision. However, CQC will continue to evaluate the impact of this change on providers.</p>
Casework	<p>The Care Quality Commission (CQC) is the independent regulator of health and adult social care in England. Details of its casework; including inspecting, registering and monitoring health and adult social care providers, can be found in the 2018-19 annual report and accounts (https://www.cqc.org.uk/sites/default/files/20190812_annualreport201819.pdf).</p>
Education, communications, and promotion	<p>CQC has been involved in education, communications and promotion activity related to sexual safety in both mental health and adult social care services. More information can be provided on request and through the following link (https://www.cqc.org.uk/publications/major-report/sexual-safety-mental-health-wards).</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>In May 2019, BBC Panorama exposed a culture of abuse and breaches of the human rights of people with learning disabilities and or autism at Whorlton Hall. It reinforced how everyone involved in the care of people with learning disabilities and or autism have a part to play in identifying where abuse and human rights breaches may be taking place. Since then, CQC has published new guidance for inspectors and their managers about how to identify and respond to 'closed cultures' in services. Additionally, CQC has written to providers to highlight that it has taken steps to strengthen the way it assesses these types of services. CQC asked providers to consider what steps they can take to better protect the human rights of people in their service. The work on how CQC responds to this is still ongoing, and as such, analysis of its impact on businesses will be reported in the next Business Impact Target reporting period.</p>
<p>Activity related to policy development</p>	<p>There were five policy development changes in this period. These changes included CQC continuing to fulfil its statutory responsibilities by publishing the State of Care and Mental Health Act Reports, as well as two thematic reports on the use of restraint, prolonged seclusion and segregation (RSS) for people with a mental health problem, a learning disability and or autism. The first of the thematic reports was published on 21 May 2019. This interim report (https://www.cqc.org.uk/publications/themed-work/interim-report-review-restraint-prolonged-seclusion-segregation-people) focused on people who were cared for in segregation on a learning disability ward or a mental health ward for children and young people. It makes several recommendations for the health and care system, including CQC. The final report will be published in March 2020, where CQC will share findings on the use of restrictive practices in a wider group of settings, including low secure and rehabilitation mental health wards and adult social care services.</p>

Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations	Most of DVSA's core activities are underpinned by EU directives. In this reporting period DVSA issued six guidance notices to organisations who conduct statutory activities on our behalf or who we regulate.
Education, communications and promotion	DVSA put 44 updates on GOV.UK with advice and information about our services for industry and the wider public.

Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	Changes to Annual Progress Reporting format. Part a) Data Tables submission date change of Information Letter 03/2019 and associated documents (Information Direction and Data Specification Tables).
EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations	Part b) Changes to enable Monitoring Variations within Information Letter 03/2019 and associated documents (Information Direction and Data Specification Tables). Amendments to Annex A of Information Letter 02/2018.
Casework	Regulatory Case Work (general measure, encompassing all regulatory casework undertaken by the DWI during the period).
Education, communications and promotion	Information Letter 04/2019 (launch of Risk Management Approval Scheme). Updated guidance on the Notification of Events. Chief Inspector's Report 2018. ERI & CRI provisional figures for 2018.
Changes to management of regulator	DWI cascade updated following personnel changes. DWI organigram updated following personnel changes.

Environment Agency (EA)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>Publication of updated Onshore oil and gas guidance for the onshore oil and gas exploration and extraction sector in England.</p> <p>Amendment to Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 requirements to show adaptation to climate change impacts for new and bespoke waste operation and process industry (installations) permits.</p> <p>Withdrawal of regulatory position statement (RPS) on using PAS 108 tyre bales in civil engineering projects and landfill infrastructure works: RPS 85.</p> <p>Changes to miscellaneous low risk waste position statements.</p>
<p>Casework</p>	<p>Permitting decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6140 permit determination decisions made; 445 of these were permit variations to secure the required environmental outcomes from the Water Company Periodic Review process (Asset Management Plan outputs). *Note this figure now includes water resources new authorisations which are new to the Environmental Permitting Regime. • 2025 permit determination decisions and 1304 exemptions for flood risk activities under the Environmental Permitting regime. • 98 permit determination decisions made across the entire radioactive substances regulation Environmental Permitting regime • 211 permits issued for movement of live fish to or from fisheries. • 578 authorisations issued for commercial fishing*. <p>* These figures relate to the 2019 season. Authorisations are granted on a seasonal basis and are compiled over each calendar year.</p> <p>Appeals against permitting decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 appeal against permitting decisions received. <p>Appeals against regulatory decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 independent internal reviews carried out under the provisions of the Regulators' Code. <p>Compliance assessment advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8196 Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) forms issued to permitted waste operations and facilities which carry out industrial processes. • 5809 CAR forms and letters issued for permitted water discharge activities. • Approximately 1065 CAR forms issued to water abstraction and impoundment licence holders (data July to September 2019, due to quarterly reporting period).

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 480 CAR forms issued across the radioactive substances regulation Environmental Permitting regime. <p>Registrations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 662987 exempt activities registered and 616 de-registered under the Environmental Permitting Regulations. • 17 commercial boats registered. <p>National Trading Regulatory Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 237 consents issued for international waste shipments, 2 of these were for radioactive wastes. • 2075 registrations and 2778 compliance assessment actions carried out under the Producer responsibility laws. <p>Climate Change Trading and Regulatory Services</p> <p>279 permitting decisions made. 260 compliance checks completed. 2353 entrants registered and 96 de-registered. 0 appeals received. 96 civil penalty notices issued.</p> <p>Enforcement activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 prosecution cases completed in this period. • 0 formal cautions accepted. • 67 enforcement notices served. • 503 warning letters sent. • Civil sanctions used on 16 occasions*. <p>* These are sanctions issued under the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008.</p>
Activity related to policy development	11 national external consultations held.

Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>PS18/24: Approach to final Regulatory Technical Standards and EBA guidelines under the revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2). PS19/3: General standards and communication rules for the payment services and e-money sectors. PS19/22: Guidance on Cryptoassets. PS19/9: Applying the Senior Managers & Certification Regime to Claims Management Companies (includes PS19/20). PS19/7: The Directory. PS19/27: Changes to mortgage responsible lending rules and guidance - feedback on CP19/14 and final rules. PS19/14: Loan-based ('peer-to-peer') and investment-based crowdfunding platforms: Feedback to CP18/20 and final rules. PS19/25: Overdraft Pricing and Competition Remedies. Financial Crime Supervision & Supervision Hub AML Call Campaign 2019/2020. Safeguarding arrangements of non-bank payment service providers. FG19/5: The GI Distribution chain: Guidance for insurance product manufacturers and distributors. Approving financial promotions.</p>
<p>EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations</p>	<p>Our remit includes implementation, supervision and enforcement of EU and international regulatory policy and standards in the UK. We classify associated implementation activities, with the exception of 'gold-plating' or going beyond what is required to comply, as NQRPs. Policy changes that were not required in relation to EU or international legislation are captured separately as QRPs unless they fall under a different exclusion.</p> <p>Examples of NQRPs due to the EU and international obligation exclusion, during this reporting period include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PS19/12: Changes to align the FCA Handbook with the EU Prospectus Regulation: Feedback to CP19/6. • PS19/28: Proxy Advisors (Stakeholder Rights) Regulation Implementation (DEPP and EG).
<p>Pro-Competition</p>	<p>No market studies were completed during this reporting period. However, the FCA did publish its interim report on the General Insurance Pricing Practices Market Study and began our Credit Information Market Study in this reporting period.</p> <p>In October 2019, the FCA published its interim report into General Insurance Pricing Practices. The interim report sets out our concerns about how pricing in these markets leads to consumers who do not switch or negotiate with their provider paying high prices for their insurance. It also includes potential remedies. The FCA intends to publish a final report and consultation on remedies in Q1 2020. So, we are not required to report on this.</p> <p>In June 2019, we launched our Credit Information Market Study. Credit information plays a critical role in many markets. It can impact consumers' access to a range of financial services (including mortgages, loans and credit cards) and in some cases the price they pay for them.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Casework	<p>In this reporting period we have processed 1,924 applications for authorisation from firms (this includes applications which were approved, rejected and withdrawn).</p> <p>During this reporting period, we also processed 757 applications for approval of a change in control, 1,674 cancellations of permission and 204 individual waivers.</p> <p>We also varied 1,347 firms' permissions, processed 3,574 mutual societies' returns and 4,181 firms' applications for passporting. This is the number of new passports and amendments to existing passports</p> <p>Supervisory Activities</p> <p>During the reporting period we held approximately 1900 meetings with our larger – fixed-portfolio - firms.</p> <p>This reporting period also saw the FCA identify and track approximately 170 potential issues at our largest firms.</p> <p>Between June 2019 and November 2019, the supervision hub took 67,547 phone calls from firms, answered 15,005 emails /web forms/webchats and 881 letters.</p> <p>Over the period (21 June 2019 to 12 December 2019), we closed 49 investigations about firms and we opened 30. We commenced 7 proceedings against firms. At the end of the period (as at 12 December 2019), we had 244 live matter about firms, of which 215 were at investigation stage and 29 were in litigation (referred to the Regulatory Decisions Committee, Upper Tribunal or Courts).</p> <p>Between 21 June 2019 and 12 December 2019, we cancelled the permissions of 84 firms, imposed requirements on 1 firm, and issued 6 fines to firms. We also took enforcement action against a firm operating an unauthorised collective investment scheme and illegal deposit-taking, resulting in a High Court order for the firm and directors to pay restitution to consumers.</p> <p>These figures also only relate to Restrictions/Requirements imposed in the reporting period due to Enforcement action via published statutory Final Notice, First Supervisory or Second Supervisory Notice</p>
Education, communications and promotion	<p>An undertaking is a promise by a firm under the Consumer Rights Act 2015 or Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 that it will amend or remove an unfair and/or insufficiently transparent contract term from its consumer contracts. These undertakings are published on our website and firms should remain alert to undertakings and review their contract terms. As such these are classified as non-qualifying as they are providing 'information, education and advice' to firms without giving examples of best practice or imposing new requirements on firms. Here is an example of an undertaking that we have published in this period.</p>
Activity related to policy development	<p>We launched 16 consultations during the reporting period. This includes Quarterly Consultation Papers (QCPs), guidance consultations, discussion papers and calls for input. Under the exclusion for policy development, we classify these as NQRPs. We report separately on QRP for final policy rules and guidance made in the same period.</p>

Financial Report Council (FRC)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>Accounting & Reporting Policy</p> <p>Amendments to FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland Multi-employer defined benefit plans (May 2019) - amends Section 28 Employee Benefits to require the difference between any liability for the contributions payable arising from an agreement to fund a deficit, and the net defined benefit liability recognised when applying defined benefit accounting, to be recognised in other comprehensive income. The effective date is 1 January 2020, with early application permitted. The amendments do not lead to significant additional costs.</p> <p>Amendments to FRS 101 – 2018/2019 cycle (July 2019) - amends the definition of a qualifying entity so that insurers cannot apply FRS 101 from the effective date of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. Unlike accounts that apply IFRS in full, those prepared in accordance with FRS 101 must comply with detailed accounting requirements set out in company law. Some of these requirements conflict with the requirements of IFRS 17. This amendment to FRS 101 was necessary to ensure continued compliance with company law that applies to non-IAS accounts. Costs will be offset by the respective cost savings associated with each framework as outlined in the consultation.</p> <p>FRED 72 Draft amendments to FRS 102 – Interest rate benchmark reform (July 2019) – proposed amendments to specific hedge accounting requirements of FRS 102 to provide relief that will avoid unnecessary discontinuation of hedge accounting as interest rate benchmarks are being reformed. FRED 72 is based on similar proposals issued by the IASB, and has a proposed effective date of 1 January 2020, with early application permitted. Expected to be finalised in November/December 2019.</p> <p>Actuarial Statement of Recommended Practice 1 – Financial Analysis of Social Security Programmes – promotes high quality technical actuarial work where actuaries are performing a financial analysis (or analyses) of Social Security Programmes (SSPs), or reviewing, advising on, or opining on such analyses. This standard applies to technical actuarial work in the scope of ASORP 1 which was completed on or after 1 September 2019. The transitional cost is estimated to be less than £20,000 with no ongoing extra cost.</p> <p>Audit & Assurance Policy</p> <p>Proposal to revise Practice Note 19 The Audit of Banks and Building Societies in the United Kingdom – to assist practitioners to comply with the requirements of UK auditing standards, by providing additional contextual material on the application of those standards in particular circumstances or in specialised sectors.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations, including the implementation of the EU Withdrawal Bill and EU Withdrawal Agreement</p>	<p>Professional oversight</p> <p>Third Country Auditors - The FRC has sent letters to EEA Competent Authorities and audit firms regarding arrangements for registering audit firms from European Economic Area (EEA) states as Third Country Auditors post EU-Exit. The FRC has held meetings with UK audit firms and Professional Bodies regarding EU-Exit preparation.</p> <p>Commission implementing decision (EU) 2016/1223 granted transitional status to third country auditors based in Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Egypt and Russia. This decision notice related to financial periods which started from 1 August 2016 to 31 July 2018. The EU Commission has not issued a further decision notice in relation to these countries. As the period to which the decision notice applied has now passed, the FRC is re-registering auditors from these countries under the full requirements of Article 45 of the 2006 Directive.</p>
<p>Fines and Penalties</p>	<p>Enforcement activities</p> <p>At 21 June 2019 there were 40 investigations (of which one case had been heard and was awaiting Tribunal decision) involving audit and financial reporting with a total of 88 subjects under investigation. During the period from 21 June 2019 to 31 October 2019:</p> <p>eight further investigations commenced into 15 further subjects;</p> <p>one investigation concluded with settlements made with three subjects;</p> <p>one investigation concluded following a determination by a Tribunal with two subjects; and</p> <p>cases closed for two subjects.</p> <p>Total fines (at settlement and tribunal) were £11,845,000 (£7,953,000 after discounts).</p> <p>In respect of non-financial sanctions imposed upon subjects:</p> <p>there were five reprimands/severe reprimands; and</p> <p>there were two conditions.</p> <p>As at 31 October 2019 there were 48 investigations with a total of 102 subjects under investigation for audit and financial reporting. Of these 102 subjects, 62 are under the Audit Enforcement Procedure, with the rest under the Accountancy Scheme.</p>
<p>Casework</p>	<p>Audit Inspections: The FRC expects to inspect circa 130 audits in 2019/20, including 15 Local Audits under the Local Accountability and Audit Act 2014.</p> <p>Corporate Reporting Review: The FRC has opened 105 thematic reviews and 67 routine reviews as part of its 2019/20 reporting cycle. As at 1 November, we have written 33 opening substantive letters to companies in relation to these reviews.</p> <p>Monitoring visits: The FRC's Professional Oversight team has conducted monitoring visits at four Recognised Supervisory Bodies for statutory audit purposes; at five Recognised Qualifying Bodies for statutory audit purposes; and at one Recognised Qualifying Body for local audit purposes.</p>

Business Impact Target: Final Report for the 2017-19 Parliament

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Activity related to policy development	<p data-bbox="465 252 831 280">Accounting & Reporting Policy</p> <p data-bbox="465 292 2056 443">SECR taxonomy - is a proposed addition to the FRC Taxonomies suite to reflect the new reporting requirements for energy and carbon data introduced on 1st April 2019. The new requirements apply to all large companies and LLPs as well as to all listed companies and supersede Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting which has been in force since 2013. While it is not mandatory to tag SECR data, Government is keen to enable companies that file their annual reports digitally to be able to report their SECR data in the same way to ensure the same level of transparency is available to external users.</p> <p data-bbox="465 491 741 520">Corporate Governance</p> <p data-bbox="465 531 2042 587">UK Stewardship Code 2020 – issued 24 October 2019 - aims to increase demand for more effective stewardship and investment decision-making which is better aligned to the needs of institutional investors' clients and beneficiaries. Effective date 1 January 2020.</p>

Gambling Commission

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	<p>The Commission made changes to the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice following consultations on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative dispute resolution processes. • Processes for identifying and interacting with customers who may be experiencing or at risk of gambling related harm.
Fines and Penalties	<p>The Commission has agreed three regulatory settlements which have included payments in lieu of financial penalty made by the licensees. Where possible, monies were returned to identifiable victims, used for socially responsible purposes and/or to cover the Commission's investigative costs. The Commission also imposed one financial penalty (paid for breach of anti-money laundering conditions and social responsibility failings), monies which are statutorily required to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.</p>
Casework	<p>The Commission imposed regulatory sanctions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one personal licence revoked. one personal licensee received a warning. one operator received a warning. one operator received warnings, additional conditions and financial penalties. one operating licence suspended by the Commission pending investigation and 1 operator voluntarily suspended activities pending investigation. <p>These actions against non-compliant businesses were to secure compliance with existing regulatory requirements. Between 21 June and 31 October 2019, 52 new operating licences were issued and 82 surrendered.</p>
Education, communications activities,	<p>The Commission has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given 13 presentations to external stakeholders and 3 to co-regulatory partners. • Provided general information to operators and co regulatory partners via 4 Licensing Authority and 9 e-bulletins and over 30 press releases; and we made various updates to our website content including advice notes, guidance notes, mini blogs, podcasts and webinars. <p>The Commission published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people & gambling report. Enforcement report for 2018-19. Podcast on gambling online with credit cards. <p>No activities listed in this section represent a change in the burden of regulation placed on business.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Activity related to policy development	<p>The Commission has consulted on and is currently considering responses to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Gambling online with credit cards.Changes to the test house framework.Calls for evidence on player protections on Category B machines and on gambling website blocking software. <p>We will report on the outcome of these next year.</p>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	HSE has withdrawn or published various updated guidance documents for duty holders and inspectors to simplify language or reflect up to date practices without changing requirements. Compliant duty holders are not expected to do anything different to manage risk.
Casework	One of the foundations of HSE's role as a regulator is to secure the effective management and control of risk. HSE uses different interventions to assess and secure effective management and control of hazards and remove risk from the workplace. These include inspections, investigations, permissioning and licensing regimes. As at 31 October 2019, provisional figures indicate that HSE took action to reduce risk at over half of the workplaces visited in the course of completing c8,300 targeted inspections and made regulatory contact with c440 major hazard sites. None of these activities represent a change in the burden of regulation placed on business. A comprehensive list of HSE's regulatory activities can be found in HSE's 2018/19 Annual Report and Accounts and the annual publication of the Health and Safety Statistics in Great Britain (updated 31 October 2019); both can be found on the HSE website.
Education, communications activities,	HSE campaigns, publications, press releases, news and stakeholder engagement events are available on the website. None of the material produced creates a new regulatory standard that businesses will be expected to follow and attendance at educational and promotional events is not compulsory.
Activity related to policy development	HSE public consultations held during the reporting period can be found on the HSE website. HSE has published completed Post Implementation Reviews on legislation.gov.uk .
Changes to the organisation and management of regulator	New Chief Executive Sarah Albon joined HSE on 2 September 2019. All changes to HSE Board, management and structures are detailed in the Annual Report and Accounts.

Human Tissue Authority

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>Casework</p> <p>As of June 2019, the HTA licensed 564 establishments across six sectors. Of these, 322 establishments were public sector organisations and 242 were classified as businesses.</p> <p>For this reporting period, the HTA’s casework did not introduce any new measures, or changes to activity, that would change the burden of regulation placed on business.</p> <p>Between 21 June and 12 December 2019, the HTA managed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 80 site visits of licensed premises, resulting in 411 shortfalls. * 308 incidents reported across six sectors. * 12 new licence applications. * 357 licence variation requests. <p>Information submissions for 25 preparation process dossiers.</p> <p>In October 2019, the HTA received 430 Compliance Update submissions from licensed establishments in five out of its six regulated sectors. Compliance updates are a biennial requirement and their direct impact on businesses falls within the de minimis threshold.</p> <p>The HTA has a statutory duty to make a decision on whether or not to approve every proposed case of living organ donation. This is to ensure that every donation takes place with valid consent, and to ensure that the donor is acting free from duress, coercion and reward. In this reporting figure, the HTA made a decision on 606 organ donation cases from living donors – a panel of HTA Authority Members made a decision on 175 of these.</p> <p>On 1 October 2019, the HTA changed the format of its inspection reports to make them shorter and to clarify the way in which inspection findings are reported.</p>
<p>Education, communications activities and promotional campaigns</p>	<p>The HTA produces a newsletter for professional stakeholders every two months. This contains general information about the HTA’s activities, and signposts to latest news, updated guidance and policies.</p> <p>A quarterly newsletter is sent to Independent Assessors.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the HTA published guidance for each of its sectors on how to meet existing regulatory requirements.</p> <p>In September 2019, the HTA published a regulatory alert on West Nile Virus. This was to raise awareness for our regulated establishments. HTA also published guidance for establishments on how to prepare for EU Exit.</p>

Intellectual Property Office (IPO)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>Since 21 June, through to present, IPO engaged with 1303 businesses and business advisors regarding Intellectual Property (IP), through attending or running 25 events including seminars, workshops, webinars or business exhibitions.</p> <p>IPO also delivered intensive 3-day IP training to 29 businesses or business advisors during this period and facilitated IP audits for 195 businesses. In addition to this, our network of Patent Libraries have provided advice to 4,317.</p> <p>IPO updated the following guidance:</p> <p>Manual of Patent Practice to provide guidance on any relevant case law over the period.</p> <p>IPO dealt with the following number of applications between 21 June and 30 November:</p> <p>Patent Applications: 8561 Trade Mark Applications: 39,644 Designs Applications: 12,236</p>
<p>EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) 2019/933 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 469/2009 concerning the supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products. Came into force 1 July 2019.</p> <p>The Regulation relates to supplementary protection certificates (SPCs), which provide an additional period of protection for a medicine after expiry of the patent protecting it. The Regulation provides a manufacturing waiver, under which SPC-protected medicines can be made for export outside the EU, or for storage ready for sale in the EU after the SPC expires.</p>

HM Land Registry

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>In this reporting period HM Land Registry has:</p> <p>Introduced 2 new services for customers undertaking complex commercial transactions and infrastructure developments which (1) provide initial guidance prior to the submission of the transaction (Pre-submission Enquiry Service) and (2) provide direct access to caseworkers, who discuss a transaction in advance of it being made and then closely manage the application when received (Application Management Service) following successful trials.</p> <p>Clarified the requirements for execution of deeds by corporate bodies and following a 3 month period of grace given to customers to ensure compliance, now fully enforce the attestation requirements.</p> <p>Introduced the Application Enquiry Service and Discharge Enquiry Service to HM Land Registry's Business Gateway, enabling Business e-services customers to check their current applications lodged and whether there has been any discharge of mortgage activity instead of separately accessing through HM Land Registry's portal.</p> <p>Introduced new guidance for dealing with various types of applications that are likely to be made by a guardian who deals with the property and financial affairs of a missing person as not covered by the Code of Practice introduced in support of The Guardianship (Missing Persons) Act 2017.</p> <p>Amended guidance to remind both customers and staff of the requirements of rule 213 Land Registration Rules 2003, as to when a plan needs to accompany an application dealing with part of a registered title and who must sign it.</p> <p>Clarified guidance on GOV.UK for completing the evidence of identity panel on an application form used where the discharge of a mortgage is the sole application, where no conveyancer is acting for either party.</p> <p>Amended certain application forms to (1) add a warning note as to the consequences of making a wrongful application and (2) require the applicant to specify how paying.</p> <p>Made more than 40 updates to practice guides (where not covered by another administrative exclusion) to add new guidance, to remove ambiguity and unnecessary information and improve readability, to reflect changes and/or clarify its practices, processes and requirements and to the law around, to aid customers in the making of applications and in the understanding of the process.</p>
<p>Education, communications activities,</p>	<p>HM Land Registry has moved to one advertised phone number for all non-specialist enquiries with one, consistent set of interactive voice response options and simpler call routing to 'expert' customer support staff and amended 7 practice guides to add or update contact details. In addition, promotional material has been produced through webinars, videos and published articles to promote the lodging of quality applications, new services and how to search for local land charges.</p>
<p>Activity related to policy development</p>	<p>HM Land Registry continues to trial further rejection criteria for applications to create new freehold or leasehold titles (first registrations). The second phase of a service pilot on an illustrative site plan product based on a title plan result now called Development Site Plan also continues.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Changes to management of regulator	HM Land Registry has also undertaken some internal organisational reform which resulted in changes to their internal complaints procedure.
All other excluded categories	Following consideration of the other exclusion categories there are no measures for the reporting period that qualify for the exclusions.

Marine Management Organisation (MMO)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>Marine Conservation The West of Walney Marine Conservation Zone (Specified Area) Bottom Towed Fishing Byelaw 2018. Management measures to reduce the impact of fishing activities within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the inshore (0-12nm) are introduced through a byelaw. The byelaw sets out the affected area within the MPA and the fishing activity restrictions. All permanent byelaws are subject to public consultation before they are introduced.</p> <p>The MMO West of Walney Marine Conservation Zone (Specified Area) Bottom Towed Fishing Byelaw 2018 will come into force on 4 July 2019. The purpose of the byelaw is to ensure the site’s conservation objectives are furthered by prohibiting bottom towed fishing to protect sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities, subtidal sand and subtidal mud features. An impact assessment was compiled alongside the byelaw. The annual net cost to business (EANDCB) was estimated to be £95,046 and therefore classified as a Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provision (NQRP). See - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/west-of-walney-marine-conservation-zone-specified-area-bottom-towed-fishing-byelaw</p> <p>NB – all the work to prepare this byelaw has been completed in the period. It will be in place after the period ends.</p>
<p>EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations</p>	<p>Fisheries Management Management of quota and fishing effort, technical conservation measures and control measures Europe’s fishing activity is managed mostly through the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), a piece of framework legislation that is implemented by the MMO in England. Sitting underneath the CFP are a number of EU regulations that have direct effect in UK legislation; these regulations are used to manage fisheries in three main areas: management of quota and fishing effort, technical conservation measures and control measures (such as log books and vessel monitoring systems). For the period of this report UK has not left the EU as yet, so these measures stand ready for Day 1.</p> <p>The MMO has determined that activities it undertakes in these categories are to be classed as Non-Qualifying Regulatory Provisions as there is an exemption for ‘EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations, including the implementation of the EU Withdrawal Bill and EU Withdrawal Agreement’. Examples of such activities would include fisheries closures, area closures and technical measures which cover restrictions to net sizes and gear type, and landing obligations (otherwise known as the discard ban) and the associated control (recording) of this.</p>

Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	<p>The Maritime and Coastguard Agency has implemented one de minimis measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Merchant Shipping (Bridge Visibility) (Small Passenger Ships) Regulations 2019.
EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations	<p>The Maritime and Coastguard Agency has made two EU Exit obligations with coming into force dates equal to 'exit day':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Merchant Shipping (Marine Equipment) (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 -The Merchant Shipping (Recognised Organisations) (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019
Education, communications activities,	<p>MCA published over 70 documents providing the UK maritime sector with general information in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved doctors, medical referees and health seminar presentations. Approved radio surveyors, MARPOL surveyors and Certifying Authorities. Approved service stations. Recruitment and placement agencies. Marine safety bulletins, safety information and Scientific, Technical and Operational Advice Notes. Training materials for counter pollution training courses. National Contingency Planning and Search and Rescue Cooperation Plans. Companies offering maintenance of radio equipment. Local fuel oil suppliers register. SAR statistical information. List of protected wrecks in the UK. Seafarer application forms. Survey and Inspection, and UK Shipping Register Newsletters. <p>Our Coastguard volunteers attend numerous local shows and events to promote coastal safety for pleasure users. MCA surveyors and policy teams are actively involved in Boat shows and Sea works, providing advice and guidance on maritime legislation.</p> <p>Attendance at educational and promotional events is not compulsory and none of the material produced creates a new regulatory standard that businesses will be expected to follow. Any new regulatory standards will follow the regulatory process and their impacts assessed as part of this process.</p>

Natural England

Exclusion category	Summary of activity										
Casework	<p>Between 21 June 2019 and 12 December 2019 Natural England responded to 22,831 items of casework consisting of:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="456 387 1220 620"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="456 387 943 427">Area of work</th> <th data-bbox="943 387 1220 427">Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 427 943 467">Terrestrial planning consultations</td> <td data-bbox="943 427 1220 467">11,918</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 467 943 507">Marine planning consultations</td> <td data-bbox="943 467 1220 507">584</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 507 943 579">SSSI and Land Management Consents/Assents</td> <td data-bbox="943 507 1220 579">2,348</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="456 579 943 620">Wildlife Licensing applications</td> <td data-bbox="943 579 1220 620">7,981</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area of work	Number	Terrestrial planning consultations	11,918	Marine planning consultations	584	SSSI and Land Management Consents/Assents	2,348	Wildlife Licensing applications	7,981
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Education, communications activities,	<p>Natural England has continued to update and make minor amendments to 13 pieces of guidance on GOV.UK, covering wildlife management, protected species and protected areas in response to customer feedback and requests. Natural England made 21 new publications available on its Access to Evidence portal, the majority of which focused on the Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment dataset, but which now includes the publication of the Chief Scientist Report to the Natural England Board. Natural England has published 59 items of new information on GOV.UK including corporate reports, updates to its services, policy or proposed changes to the Countryside Stewardship Scheme. It continues to make available, free of charge, maps and geographic information through its MAGIC website as well as updating and maintaining its designated sites database.</p>										
Activity related to policy development	<p>During the BIT reporting period, Natural England supported Defra in its ongoing consultations around wildlife licensing and the Invasive Species Order 2019. The organisation also published nine open access restriction consultations or reported on their outcomes. Natural England published proposals or updates on 39 stretches of the England Coastal Path and 5 Marine Area Site Packages. It also provided three updates relevant to bovine TB badger control licences.</p>										
Changes to the organisation and management of regulator	<p>There have been some minor changes to the organisation's senior leadership in line with the introduction of the Natural England Roadmap and the focus on four programmes of work.</p>										

Ofcom

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	<p>Enabling Shared Access to Spectrum.</p> <p>Making of regulations in connection with the award of 700 MHz and 3.6-3.8 GHz spectrum.</p>
EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations	<p>Statement: Wireless Telegraphy (Automotive Short-Range Radar) (Exemption) Regulations - preparing for potential no deal Brexit.</p>
Pro-competition	<p>Statement: Physical Infrastructure Market Review.</p> <p>Statement: Business Connectivity Market Review.</p> <p>Statement: Leased line charge control (part of the BCMR).</p> <p>Statement: BT regulatory financial reporting (technical adjustments to BT's regulatory financial reporting as an SMP provider).</p> <p>Statement: Review of regulatory financial reporting for Royal Mail: Cost allocation and transfer pricing.</p> <p>Consent to defer KCOM 2018/19 regulatory financial statements.</p> <p>Statement: BBC iPlayer Competition Assessment.</p> <p>Statement: Britbox Competition Assessment.</p> <p>Statement: Measures to support Openreach's full fibre trial in Salisbury (relating to SMP conditions).</p>
Casework	<p>Ofcom have made a variety of decisions relating to the granting and administration of broadcasting, radio and spectrum licences. These included the following:</p> <p>Listed events - Rugby World Cup 2019. Request for Ofcom's consent for event coverage by ITV.</p> <p>Local and Community Radio: various statements setting out our decisions on requested programming commitment changes, and on granting of licences.</p> <p>Listed Events. Our decision to include Channel 5 on the list of television programme services which are categorised as 'qualifying services' under the 'listed events' rules.</p> <p>Statement: Decision of proposal to vary 3.4 GHz radio spectrum licences. Decision to vary MNOs licences in 3.4-3.6 GHz band.</p> <p>Statement setting out what television channels will be required to provide access services in 2020.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Activity related to policy development	<p>Ofcom have published various consultations and calls for input over the period to further develop our policy and regulatory decisions. In addition, the following conclusions were drawn on industry proposals and future policy frameworks:</p> <p>Statement: Children's Content Review - responding to industry plans.</p> <p>Statement: Ensuring public service broadcasting delivers for viewers.</p> <p>Statement: EPG code review and the future of PSB prominence.</p> <p>Statement & consultation: Mobile handsets (including industry voluntary proposals). Statement: EPG code review and the future of PSB prominence</p> <p>Statement introducing an updated methodology for assessing which services are available to view live and for free by the widest possible audience for the purposes of Listed Events.</p>
Changes to the organisation and management of regulator	Extension of the remit of the Advertising Advisory Committee.
Imposing a tax, duty, levy or other charge – 22(4)(a)	Statement: Recovering consumer advocacy costs.

Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	Ofgem published four documents each with an EANDCB of less than +/- £5 million. This included measures such as minor changes to industry codes.
EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations	Ofgem published 17 documents to reflect changes in EU regulations and did not include gold plating. Most of these documents related to the Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin which is derived from Renewable Electricity Directive (RED), and to reflect the changes to Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management Regulation (CACM). Other publications reflected changes to European Electricity Balancing Guidelines, changes to the Regulation on Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT) and changes as a result of the European Third Energy Package.
Pro-competition	Ofgem published a total of 32 documents relating to regulatory provisions that are intended to deliver – or to replicate – better competition-based outcomes in an energy market characterised by market power. These included matters such as RIIO price controls, the Offshore Transmission Owners regime, the Competition in Connections Code of Practice, Competition and Market Authority Remedies, and Modifications to SLC 14 and 15.
Fines and Penalties	Ofgem published two documents relating to fines and penalties.
Casework	Ofgem published 206 documents regarding specific investigation and specific enforcement activity, and individual licence decisions. The majority of these documents related to the applications for, notice of, or revocation of individual licences. Other documents related to regulatory activities such as specific investigations or specific approval of individual charging and service statements and methodologies.
Education, communications activities,	Ofgem published two documents that were educational and did not create new regulatory standards that businesses would be expected to follow.
Activity related to policy development	Ofgem published 31 documents regarding our own policy development such as formal and informal consultations and ad hoc information requests.

Office for Nuclear Regulations (ONR)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>ONR has determined all costs to fall below the de minimis exclusion during this reporting period. No activities have been undertaken which represent a change in regulatory requirements or principles.</p> <p>ONR has a rolling programme to update and maintain its guidance for inspectors referred to as Technical Inspection Guides (TIGs) and Technical Assessment Guides (TAGs). Various TIGs and TAGs have been revised to simplify language/add clarity or reflect up to date practices without changing existing requirements or introducing new ones. In addition, two new TIGs have been issued and one withdrawn. The guidance documents reflect good practice and international standards and are published on the ONR website. Whilst duty holders may wish to familiarise themselves with the guidance, it is judged that the additional regulatory burden is minimal.</p>
<p>EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations</p>	<p>ONR/HSE published a new joint Approved Code of Practice in September to assist dutyholders in their compliance with the new Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (REPPiR) 2019. The revised regulations are part of the Government's implementation of the emergency planning requirements of the Basic Safety Standards Directive 2013 made under the Euratom Treaty.</p> <p>Requirements for emergency preparedness and response and the notification of certain incidents when transporting radioactive material were implemented via the Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Amendment) Regulations 2019. ONR drafted and consulted on non-statutory guidance to inform and assist duty holders, which was published via the ONR website in October 2019.</p> <p>Joint BEIS/ONR technical guidance for nuclear operators on post Brexit reporting requirements related to Nuclear Cooperation Agreements (NCA) was published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for comment during July and August. The guidance was updated in October on the basis of comments received. It covers future reporting requirements for operators and will allow the UK to comply with NCA and other obligations arising from international trade following the UK's withdrawal from Euratom. Operators already currently report to Euratom, so there is no extra reporting or additional burden under the new guidance.</p>
<p>Casework</p>	<p>ONR uses different interventions such as inspection, investigation, permissioning and licensing regimes to reduce the hazards of the nuclear industry so far as is reasonably practicable. Interventions are published on the ONR website and none of the activities represent a change in the burden of the regulation placed on businesses. A comprehensive report of ONR's regulatory activities during 2018/19 is available in the Chief Nuclear Inspectors annual report on GB's nuclear industry (published in October 2019) and further details will be published in ONR's 2019/20 Annual Report and Accounts.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Education, communications and promotion	<p>A list of ONR publications, press releases, news and engagement events are available on the ONR website. None of the material produced creates a new regulatory standard that businesses will be expected to follow and attendance at educational and promotional events is not compulsory.</p> <p>The Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS) Mission, co-ordinated through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) took place in October, at the request of BEIS to independently peer review the UK's nuclear regulatory infrastructure. It brought together a team of independent experts to review the regulation of safety across civil nuclear, radiological sources and the transport of radioactive materials. ONR hosted the mission which scrutinised UK regulatory bodies and government departments involved in occupational radiological protections, nuclear safety, medical and non-medical exposures, public exposures and environmental protection, transport of radioactive material, and emergency preparedness and response. The mission is expected to report in 2020, so is outside the scope of this current BIT report.</p>
Activity related to policy development	<p>ONR works closely with Government to inform policy development for example as part of preparing to deliver a UK State System on Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material and providing a domestic safeguards regime after the UK leaves Euratom.</p> <p>ONR engages its stakeholders on various IAEA draft safety standards which provide a robust framework of fundamental principles, requirements and guidance to ensure safety is set at the international level.</p>
Changes to management of regulator	<p>Two Board opportunities were advertised, but the recruitment process was not completed during the reporting period.</p>

Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (Ofqual)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	<p>Ofqual estimated a minimal cost for the implementation of new rules for Guided Learning for reformed Functional Skills Qualifications.</p> <p>Ofqual estimated minimal costs/benefits for changes to the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of the use of formal hearings and some final decisions taken by a panel with external members for Ofqual's Exam Procedures Review Service (EPRS). The remit of EPRS was also extended to include Technical Qualifications. • Continued development and functionality of an outward facing IT system, the AO Portal. This included making available reporting functionality for awarding organisations. • Mandatory collection of certification information about international qualifications awarded by awarding organisations. • Collection of malpractice data for vocational and technical qualifications included in performance tables as well as Pre-U and International Baccalaureate qualifications that were certificated in 2017/18.
Casework	<p>Ofqual has undertaken casework activity in the following areas which have involved some engagement with/requests for information from awarding organisations.</p> <p>Ofqual can report the following enforcement activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one Direction to an awarding organisation to take specific action. • six Undertakings by awarding organisations, accepted by Ofqual, setting out actions they will take to ensure ongoing compliance with the General Conditions of Recognition. • Special Conditions imposed in nine cases on six awarding organisations to support potential investigations, or as part of the enforcement process, and in two further cases for new organisations as part of the recognition process. <p>Ofqual completed 16 audit visits, 1 investigation visit and issued 29 recognition application decisions. Ofqual also handled 150 complaints about awarding organisations and received 58 whistleblowing disclosures.</p>
Education, communications activities,	<p>Ofqual communicates regularly with awarding organisations to keep them informed of Ofqual's existing and proposed regulatory requirements and for transparency purposes. This is done through stakeholder events, workshops and via a range of media activities including Portal articles, podcasts, videos, Responsible Officer letters, publications and guidance on the Ofqual website.</p> <p>One key area of regulation Ofqual communicated about was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining standards for Functional Skills qualifications – a communication sent on how Ofqual will maintain standards within reformed Functional Skills qualifications.
Activity related to policy development	<p>Ofqual formally consulted on the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations for awarding organisation controls for Centre Assessments. • Regulating performance table qualifications.

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amending our Taking Regulatory Action policy.• Changes to the Conditions of Recognition across qualifications regulators in England, Northern Ireland and Wales. <p>Research activity:</p> <p>Key areas of research Ofqual has undertaken that has involved engagement with/requests for information from various awarding organisations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderation – to gain deeper understanding of moderation practices, processes and mark scaling.• Improving awarding – to develop improved methods for maintaining GCSE and A level grading standards. <p>Evaluation of reform - Ofqual is gathering information from awarding organisations and teachers to help us evaluate the impact of new rules implemented as part of the reforms to GCSE, A and AS level qualifications.</p>

Office for Standards in Education, Children’s services and Skills (Ofsted)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	<p>New education inspection framework and early years inspection handbook from September 2019: early year settings and childminders’ familiarisation with changes to inspection.</p> <p>New education inspection framework and handbook from September 2019: independent schools’ familiarisation with changes to inspection.</p>
Education, communications activities,	<p>Ofsted provides information to enquirers via its general helpline. Information is also available through the Ofsted website: www.gov.uk/government/ofsted. Changes to inspection have also been communicated to providers by a range of other means including webinars, social media, and events.</p>

Payment Systems Regulator (PSR)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Casework	<p>PSR undertook reporting activity for the regulated payment systems and banks against the applicable General and Specific Directions as well as the Payment Account Regulations 2015.</p> <p>PSR has been actively monitoring compliance with the Interchange Fee Regulation (IFR) and the parts of the Second EU Payment Services Directive (PSD2) that PSR is responsible for.</p> <p>PSR has been actively progressing its IFR enforcement investigations, opened in 2018/2019.</p> <p>PSR has continued work on its first Competition Act 1998 investigation.</p> <p>PSR continued monitoring Pay.UK's procurement of central infrastructure services for the new payments architecture (NPA) to make sure it will achieve the intended benefits.</p> <p>As part of PSR's work on countering authorised push payment (APP) scams, the PSR has been monitoring how the Contingent Reimbursement Model Code, which was devised by an independent group of industry and consumer representatives, has been working in practice, to make sure it's delivering the intended outcomes.</p>
Education, communications and promotion	<p>PSR undertook communications and stakeholder management activity as part of fulfilling its role, and in relation to particular projects, including holding stakeholder meetings, workshop and publishing information. None of the information produced created any new regulatory standards that business will be expected to follow.</p>
Activity related to policy development	<p>In relation to the market review into the supply of card-acquiring services, PSR consulted on its merchant survey questionnaire and its proposed approach to profitability analysis; ran a survey of merchants; and continued gathering evidence and information from a range of stakeholders using a variety of methods.</p> <p>PSR undertook other consultations related to policy development. Including seeking views on its research into cash access, use and acceptance; seeking feedback on its updated Powers and Procedures Guidance; and consulting on its review of Specific Direction 8.</p> <p>PSR undertook policy scoping work in a number of areas, which have not imposed direct costs on business.</p>
Changes to management of regulator	<p>During the reporting period, Chris Hemsley was appointed as Managing Director of the PSR.</p>

Water Services Regulation Authority (Ofwat)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>In July 2019 Ofwat consulted on an innovation fund, and other supply side interventions. Ofwat expects to publish the outcome of the consultation in November 2019.</p> <p>In July 2019, effective from 1 August 2019, Ofwat modified the licences of the 17 water companies to include the objectives of the Board leadership, transparency and governance principles.</p> <p>In July 2019 Ofwat published its policy statement on New appointment and Variation (NAV) applications to confirm the policy, summarise responses from stakeholders to the previous consultation and note the actions taken to reduce barriers to NAVs.</p> <p>In July Ofwat published its decision and modified Retail Exit Code on price and non-price protections for customers in the business retail market.</p> <p>In September 2019 Ofwat published a consultation on draft guidance on Ofwat’s approach to granting derogations from the regulatory ring-fencing framework.</p> <p>In October 2019 Ofwat launched a consultation on proposed licence changes to Thames Water’s licence. This relates to the cost sharing mechanism on land sales that result from the Thames Tideway Tunnel project.</p> <p>Ofwat has led on establishing a new cross regulatory unit, the water Regulators’ Alliance for Progressing Infrastructure Development (RAPID). The alliance consists of three water regulators: Ofwat, the Environment Agency and the Drinking Water Inspectorate. RAPID will facilitate the timely and co-ordinated development of strategic schemes. These strategic schemes will be evaluated for access to the next tranche of funding in a gated process. RAPID has been working with the regulators and scheme proposers (water companies) to define the gated process and develop the information and quality requirements for the submissions. The first submission of information is planned for September 2020. A joint letter to water companies from Defra, Ofwat, Environment Agency and the Drinking Water Inspectorate was published on 23 October setting out our expectations of water companies.</p> <p>*There was one enforcement case in the reporting period in which Ofwat published a notice of the enforcement action we intend to take against Southern Water.</p> <p>*Ordinarily we would report this activity as exempt under the Casework exception, but de minimis also applies so including it here.</p>

The Oil and Gas Authority (OGA)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS</p> <p>The following guidance documents were published:</p> <p>UPDATED GUIDANCE DOCUMENT</p> <p>Refreshed set of Asset Stewardship Expectations</p> <p>The OGA launched a refreshed set of stewardship expectations in July 2019, to reflect three years of experience since first issue in 2016. These expectations promote industry good practice and support maximising economic recovery (MER). They aim to further stimulate upstream activity, maintain and support performance improvements while continuing to maintain high standards of safety and environmental management.</p> <p>Two new expectations have replaced previous two expectations: Well activity performance; and Commercial alignment and delivery. The first promotes successful delivery of well activity throughout the lifecycle using systematic deployment of existing practices and learning during planning and execution phases. The second, commercial alignment and delivery, promotes the adoption and implementation of existing good commercial practices to enable activity to progress in a manner and pace consistent with licensees' obligations in the MER UK strategy.</p> <p>There are expected to be policy costs to oil and gas businesses for implementing the refreshed Asset Stewardship expectations and associated familiarisation costs for understanding the guidance; these are estimated to be within the £5 million EANDCB de minimis threshold as they are incremental to previous expectations, the policy cost EANDCB of which was estimated at £3.9 million (2016 prices, 2017 present value) for the implementation of all 10 original expectations.</p> <p>NEW GUIDANCE</p> <p>Guidance for extended well tests</p> <p>This document provides guidance as to the OGA's approach to consenting to Extended Well Tests (EWTs). This guidance is intended for licensees planning EWTs and covers the OGA's objectives and considerations relevant to EWTs and the process leading to the consent of an EWT.</p> <p>There are no additional policy burdens on industry from this guidance as it is not a substitute for any regulation, and it does not have any binding legal effect.</p> <p>Guidance on Enquiry</p> <p>This guidance sets out the process the OGA will normally adopt when carrying out an Enquiry. This guidance also includes the process for handling disputes where the OGA decides to intervene on its own initiative under its Third-Party Access and Non-Binding Dispute Resolution powers.</p> <p>The guidance does not place any added burdens on industry and is not a substitute for any regulation or law and is not legal advice.</p>

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>Information and Sampled Requirements under Seaward Licence Terms (PON9)</p> <p>Petroleum Operations Notice (PON) 9 sets out the OGA's requirements for retention and reporting of information and physical samples under the terms of seaward licences issued under the 1998 Petroleum Act. It also explains how the OGA will disclose information and samples under licence terms.</p> <p>The guidance does not place any added burden on industry. If companies produce data during their business operations they are only required to continue to retain it in the usual way.</p> <p>ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS</p> <p>The OGA Annual Report and Accounts 2018/19 (for the year ending March 2019), was laid before Parliament on 4 July 2019. OGA published one overview document which gives a high-level overview of the OGA and its background, responsibilities, and priorities.</p> <p>OGA CORPORATE PLAN</p> <p>The OGA's second Corporate Plan describes the OGA's priorities and plans for the next five years. It sets out how it will continue to work with industry governments and others to maximise the economic recovery of the UK hydrocarbon resources, consistent with the drive to embody regulatory excellence.</p> <p>PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS</p> <p>The OGA published the following publications and reports. These documents are for information only and do not set any mandatory activities for industry:</p> <p>UKCS Operating Costs 2018 Report. Report on the costs of operating in the UKCS in 2018.</p> <p>Technology Insights Report 2019. The UKCS Technology Insights Report showcases a range of existing, emerging and further-required technologies to enable MERUK. The focus of this year's report is the opportunities for wider technology adoption and deployment.</p> <p>UK/Netherlands SNS Hackathon Reports. Report setting out a number of ideas generated at a UK/Dutch supply chain/operators event. The ideas revolve around solving technical challenges faced in late life production and decommissioning in the Southern North Sea.</p> <p>UKCS Decommissioning Cost Estimate 2019 Report. Report setting out the estimated cost of decommissioning the UKCS remaining oil and gas infrastructure.</p> <p>UK Oil and Gas Reserves and Resources as at end 2018. Report setting out the UK's oil and gas reserves and resources as at the end 2018.</p> <p>Oil and Gas Authority Wells Strategy 2019.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>The Wells Strategy provided a framework of how the OGA and industry will work together to deliver increased activity and improve performance. The Wells Strategy sets out three key areas of focus covering business processes to increase well activity, well performance and regulatory compliance and provides an outline of how these objectives will be delivered.</p> <p>CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS</p> <p>The OGA issued one consultation document on: Consultation on proposals to introduce new and amended OGA fees.</p> <p>The Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) seeks views from the UK oil and gas industry on proposals to amend some of its existing fees and introduce new fees for some of its services.</p> <p>A four-week consultation opened on 28 October 2019, to gather feedback and insights from industry on potential changes to the OGA's fee regime. The OGA regularly reviews the fees that it charges. As well as reviewing the rates of existing fees, the OGA also considers the rationale for and calculation of each fee to ensure they remain robust and in line with the principles and guidance as set out in HM Treasury's Managing Public Money. The intention of any proposed fee amendments is to more accurately reflect the actual costs of the services it provides. The OGA is not permitted to make any profit from its fees and is required to refund any financial surplus at the end of the year to levy payers.</p>
Casework	<p>The OGA approved:</p> <p>3 Field Development Plans / Addendums (FDP/FDPA) cases for offshore oil and gas fields. The FDP approvals allow operators to carry out new field developments while FDPA approvals are for incremental developments in existing fields to recover hydrocarbons.</p> <p>During the reporting period there were 7 sanctions, disputes or infrastructure access cases resolved without formal intervention. There were no formal sanctions taken.</p> <p>67 Field consents (including production, venting, and flaring) were issued.</p> <p>182 Pipeline works authorisations and associated consents were issued.</p> <p>193 offshore license events including relinquishments, transfers and terminations took place.</p> <p>37 onshore license events including relinquishments, transfers and terminations took place.</p> <p>The casework listed in this section does not represent a change in burden of regulation placed on business.</p>
Education, communications activities,	<p>The OGA has presented its work at various workshops and conferences including: Energy Exports Conference, Exploration Forum, OGUUK Breakfast Forum, Geoenergy Symposium, Offshore Europe, Hydrogen and AAPG Energy Transition event.</p> <p>None of the material produced creates a new regulatory standard that business will be expected to follow and attendance at educational and promotional events is not compulsory.</p>

Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Casework	<p>The OISC audits those registered organisations that are believed to be least likely to be compliant with the Commissioner’s Code of Standards. In this reporting period 21 June – 12 December 2019 there have been 115 audits completed and 35 are planned to be undertaken.</p> <p>For the reporting period 21 June - 12 December 2019 the OISC has prosecuted and convicted 4 people for providing immigration advice illegally. The OISC has also made 34 appealable decisions in respect of those registered to provide immigration advice.</p> <p>For the business year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 there have been 5 criminal prosecutions and 56 appealable decisions to date.</p> <p>No activities listed in this section represent a change in the burden of regulation placed on business, except where these result from a separate qualifying regulatory provision that has been assessed.</p>
Education, communications activities,	<p>During the reporting period 21 June – 12 December 2019 there have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> three seminars held on various aspects of complying with OISC Codes. one updated Practice Note produced. one OISC Newsletters published. <p>No activities listed in this section represent a change in the burden of regulation placed on business, except where these result from a separate qualifying regulatory provision that has been assessed.</p>

Office for Students

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	<p>Regulatory notices: these are issued to providers and amend the regulatory framework. There were no changes to Regulatory notices during this period.</p> <p>Regulatory guidance: Guidance helps providers to understand and meet our requirements. These do not form part of the regulatory framework.</p> <p>Five guidance documents were issued during this period:</p> <p>Advice 15: Monitoring and Intervention (15 October 2019).</p> <p>Advice 16: Reportable events (15 October 2019).</p> <p>Advice 9: Accounts Direction. Preparing and Publishing Financial Statements for periods beginning on or after 1 August 2019 (25 October 2019).</p> <p>Advice 14: Guidance for providers for the annual financial return (28 October 2019).</p> <p>Advice 17: Variation and revocation of degree awarding powers (9 December 2019).</p> <p>Consultations: the OfS undertook one consultation during this reporting period on:</p> <p>Data collection to information funding for 2020-21: Notification of changes (9 July 2019).</p>
Casework	<p>Our website details our regulatory decisions.</p> <p>Notifications: the OfS receives, assesses and where appropriate, investigates notifications made about a provider that the OfS regulates to ensure that they comply with the ongoing conditions of registration through the notifications@officeforstudents.org.uk email address.</p>
Education, communications and promotion	<p>Consistent with our strategy to enable providers to comply with the regulatory framework, we undertake presentations, organise webinars and we communicate on specific topics. Attendance at events and participation in our online webinars is not mandatory.</p>
Activity related to policy development	<p>We undertake data analysis, and commission and publish independent research to inform our decision making, and for transparency purposes.</p>
Changes to management of regulator	<p>Following consideration of the exclusion category there are no measures for the reporting period that qualify for the exclusion.</p>

Offshore Petroleum Regulator Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Fines and Penalties	OPRED has issued one enforcement notice under The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015 and two civil penalties under the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012 totalling £53,471 (paid in full). The number of enforcement notices and civil penalties issued were broadly similar to those of similar periods in previous years.
Casework	Eleven Decommissioning Programmes for offshore oil and gas installations and pipelines under Section 29 of the Petroleum Act 1998 have been approved during the reporting period. OPRED have also supported the execution of a further 52 projects and secured two financial security agreements. No activities listed represent a change in the burden of regulation placed on business.
Education, communications activities,	<p>OPRED participates in regular meetings with Oil & Gas UK (OGUK), the industry representative body. The OGUK Environment Forum meetings are attended by environmental representatives of virtually all the active offshore operators. OPRED also participates in the technical working groups set up by OGUK to discuss specific areas of interest.</p> <p>OPRED continue to participate (quarterly) in an Industry Forum (created in July 2017), with representatives from a range of oil and gas companies to hear directly any industry concerns as well as advise of forthcoming regulatory activities.</p> <p>OPRED has presented at five industry conferences on operational and environmental matters and five conferences on decommissioning, as well as giving numerous presentations to operators and other stakeholders throughout the period.</p>
Activity related to policy development	<p>A two-week public consultation was carried out in October 2019 in relation to an update of OPRED's Enforcement Policy. The main change in the policy relates to the introduction of Civil Sanctions under the Offshore Environmental Civil Sanctions Regulations 2018. The monetary Civil Penalties are designed to be imposed, instead of being in addition to a criminal prosecution. Criminal prosecutions will continue to be retained for the most serious breaches of legislation. The remaining amendments to the policy will have no significant impact on industry.</p> <p>A number of responses were received from industry focussing primarily on industry's interpretation and understanding of the wording contained in the document and OPRED's response to the consultation will be published in due course.</p> <p>OPRED, along with the Health & Safety Executive, undertook an offshore oil & gas industry survey from 10 June to 12 July 2019 to gather industry feedback for the purposes of a Post Implementation Review of The Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation Convention) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 [OPRED lead] and The Offshore Installations (Offshore Safety Directive) (Safety Case etc.) Regulations 2015 [HSE lead]. The survey was followed up by two workshops in September with offshore oil & gas industry trade associations and members to gather further information. The draft PIR is being prepared and is due for publication by July 2020.</p>

Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations	The Weights And Measures Act 1985 (Amendment) And Units Of Measurement Regulations 1986 (Amendment) Regulations 2019: following amendment to EU Regulation 2019/1258, to update UK regulation on the definition of certain measures to keep up to date with internationally agreed definitions and facilitate trade (based on consistent definitions of weight).
Measures certified as concerning EU Withdrawal Bill operability measures	<p>The Office, as part of EU Exit Preparations, has produced guidance for business applicable in a 'No Deal' outcome. This has included preparations for UK databases and notifications that business would provide to UK authorities, instead of the Commission, in a No Deal.</p> <p>Legislation has been prepared to ensure continuity of product safety and metrology regulation in a No Deal. This regulation, although made, is not enacted and does not change the regulatory obligations on business for trading in the UK.</p>
Fines and Penalties	There have been no changes to the way Safety and Standards approaches sanctions. The approach is set out in Safety & Standards' published Enforcement Policy
Casework	There have been no changes to the way Safety and Standards approaches its casework and investigatory activities within this reporting period. OPSS publishes a list of Statutory Enforcement Actions which is updated on a six-monthly basis.
Education, communications and promotion	OPSS has an ongoing programme of consumer safety advice and awareness campaigns.
Activity related to policy development	The Office for Product Safety and Standards is a Departmental Office of BEIS, and as such activity related to policy development for product safety, metrology and standards and accreditation is reported in the BEIS BIT return.

Office of Rail and Road (ORR)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	<p>Some of the following activities relate to policy development and therefore also fall into the policy development exemption:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes to ORR guidance consequential to Periodic Review 2018 (PR18) in relation to Network Rail: updated our guidance to Network Rail on our land disposal decision criteria (link). 2. We have made minor updates to our suite of access guidance and forms to stakeholders in respect of our casework. 3. We have submitted recommendations to the Williams Review to advise them of areas for potential action to deliver improvements in relation to delay compensation and accessibility. We also provided some cost-benefit analysis of different options for rail franchising e.g. management contracts vs traditional franchise contracts. 4. Research on passenger information during disruption, to be published late 2019/early 2020. 5. New Accessible Travel Policy (ATP) guidance published July 2019 (to replace the old Disabled People's Protection Policy). 6. Statutory licence modification of the Complaints Handling Procedure (CHP) licence condition to require membership of an ADR scheme published July 2019. 7. In September 2019 ORR published legal guidance on the potential applicability of the Public Service Vehicle Accessibility Regulations (PSVAR) to rail replacement bus services and how this might interact with ORR's new ATP guidance.
EU Regulations, Decisions and Directives and other international obligations, including the implementation of the EU Withdrawal Bill and EU Withdrawal Agreement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We have updated our guidance on access to service facilities to reflect European railway legislation as it applies to GB. 2. We are in the process of updating our guidance to reflect European railway legislation as it applies to Northern Ireland. 3. We have written to affected parties to explain the changes necessary to train and station operator licensing arrangements as a result of the decision not to renew the exemption to the Passenger Rights & Obligations Regulation. 4. We are in the process of considering whether the implementation of the Consumer Protection Cooperation Regulation in January 2020 will affect our consumer protection powers. 5. We have updated our suite of guidance on the licensing of train drivers (EU Directive 2007/59/EC)
Measures certified as concerning EU Withdrawal Bill operability measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We have produced guidance for UK industry on the impact of a no deal Brexit on railway safety certification, operator licensing and driver licensing. 2. We have carried out the necessary activities to allow international train drivers previously licensed by ORR to obtain valid licences from other EU authorities.

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Pro-competition	<p>We have continued to implement our findings from the Automatic Ticket Gates/Ticket Vending Machines (ATG/TVM) market study, aiming to open up these markets to greater competition by widening access to hardware and intellectual property.</p> <p>ORR published its market review on delay repay, recommending that third party intermediaries, in a suitable controlled regime, could improve consumer outcomes. We are now working on implementing a licence condition to bring this about.</p>
Education, communications and promotion	<p>(The following casework covers period 1 April – 12 December 2019):</p> <p>Licensing: we issued licences to 2 operators of railway assets; we granted licence exemptions to 2 operators of railway assets; and we revoked 1 licences/exam (The following casework covers period 1 April – 12 December 2019):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Licensing: we issued licences to 2 operators of railway assets; we granted licence exemptions to 2 operators of railway assets; and we revoked 1 licences/exemptions. (1 April 2019 to 30 October 2019) 2. Stations and depots: we gave our specific approval to the following – 5 new agreements and 80 amending agreements. We ratified the closure of 1 station (1 April 2019 to 30 October 2019). 3. Track Access: we approved numerous new track access contracts and amendments to existing contracts, which facilitate access to the rail network as follows: <p>Framework agreements of Train Operating Companies (TOCs) and Freight Operating Companies (FOCs) with Network Rail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *TOCs - Specific approvals: 50, notices of consent: 6. *FOCs – specific approvals 0 completed [10 expected by end December], plus 4 notices of consent issued. *Connection contracts, where networks between different parties meet: Specific: 3 cases approved [and 2+ expected]. *Facility access contracts between FOCs and freight facility owners: Specific: 4 new agreements. *Parties were also able to use General Approvals for many other contracts. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. We made decisions on one appeal under Part M of the Network Code – concerning disputes between industry parties. 5. We have issued new, amended or renewed railway safety certificates to 7 passenger or freight train operators. We have issued safety authorisations to 4 infrastructure managers. We have not revoked, suspended or restricted any certificates or authorisations. 6. We have issued 707 train driving licences options. (1 April 2019 to 30 October 2019) <p>Stations and depots: we gave our specific approval to the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5 new agreements and 80 amending agreements. We ratified the closure of 1 station (1 April 2019 to 30 October 2019). 2. Track Access: we approved numerous new track access contracts and amendments to existing contracts, which facilitate access to the rail network as follows:

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>Framework agreements of Train Operating Companies (TOCs) and Freight Operating Companies (FOCs) with Network Rail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *TOCs - Specific approvals: 50, notices of consent: 6. *FOCs – specific approvals 0 completed [10 expected by end December], plus 4 notices of consent issued. *Connection contracts, where networks between different parties meet: Specific: 3 cases approved [and 2+ expected]. *Facility access contracts between FOCs and freight facility owners: Specific: 4 new agreements. *Parties were also able to use General Approvals for many other contracts. <p>We made decisions on one appeal under Part M of the Network Code – concerning disputes between industry parties.</p> <p>We have issued new, amended or renewed railway safety certificates to 7 passenger or freight train operators. We have issued safety authorisations to 4 infrastructure managers. We have not revoked, suspended or restricted any certificates or authorisations.</p> <p>We have issued 707 train driving licences.</p>
Education, communications, and promotion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We have updated our public advice on the health and safety risks associated with crowding on stations and on trains. 2. ORR published its Annual Report on the Health & Safety Performance of Great Britain’s railways.

Security Industry Authority (SIA)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
<p>Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)</p>	<p>Reduction in licence fee</p> <p>Individuals must pay a fee to cover the full cost of their application for a Security Industry Authority (SIA) licence. The fee had been £220. Increased SIA efficiency, particularly the introduction of a new digital application system, has led to cost savings. Government legislated to reduce the application fee by £10 to £210 from 1 October 2019. The aim of the fee reduction was to ensure that the SIA could continue to be self-financing for individual licensing, without creating a surplus or overcharging license holders for the service they receive or making overall losses. This is in line with Government policy to pass on the benefits of improved efficiency in arm's length bodies to users. It is also to ensure that individuals pay a fair and proportionate contribution towards the service.</p> <p>Total costs that are included in the Net Present Value, include the best estimates of set-up costs from Year 1 of £20,000, and the ongoing costs over the five-year appraisal period of £6.02 million (Present Value). The total cost (best estimate) of the fee change over five years is estimated to be £6.04 million (Present Value).</p> <p>This includes a small transition cost of updating Post Office systems and internal digital processes. This has been estimated at between £15,000 and £25,000, with a central estimate of £20,000 in Year 1 only. However, it has transpired since this assessment was done that the Post Office has incurred no set up costs.</p> <p>There is no ongoing cost to business.</p> <p>The reduction of the fee will generate a benefit to the applicant that is equal to the ongoing cost (loss of the £10 in fee income) to the SIA. This is because the saving associated with processing applications more efficiently is passed onto the applicant in the form of the £10 reduction in fees. This equates to a benefit of £1.29 million per year, a Present Value of £6.02 million over the five years of the appraisal period.</p> <p>The Net Present Value is the Total Benefits minus the Total Costs, which results in a value of -£0.02 million. There is no significant cost to business because of the proposed fee reduction. Therefore, the estimated annual net direct cost to business (EANDCB) is £0.0 million.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Civil Emergencies	<p>The SIA worked with Derbyshire Constabulary and High Peak Borough Council to run a demonstration of three, simulated mass-casualty incidents at a night club in Buxton. These simulated incidents included an acid attack, and a mass stabbing attack. Representatives from private security companies in the region attended.</p> <p>The SIA and Police Scotland ran the You Can ACT initiative to raise counter-terrorism awareness among frontline private security operatives. The joint initiative was conceived and funded by the SIA. The SIA has now worked with NaCTSO (the National Counter Terrorism Security Office) to provide ACT e-learning for free, to SIA licence holders.</p> <p>Access to ACT e-learning is obtained via password protected access. This enables licence holders to access this module directly, instead of having to go via their employer.</p>
Fines and Penalties	<p>From 21 June to 30 October 2019, the SIA prosecuted nine individuals. These individuals received fines plus costs, confiscation orders and Victim Surcharges totalling £4,161. No businesses were prosecuted in this period.</p> <p>These figures do not include other prosecutions initiated by police forces and other government agencies who the SIA supports. Costing of prison terms and suspended sentences is not viable.</p>
Casework	<p>As of 1 October 2019, the SIA was working on cases involving 50 businesses and 127 individuals.</p>
Education, communications activities,	<p>The SIA sends out a monthly e-newsletter (SIA Update) a distribution list of approximately 16,000 people. It also sends out a monthly ACS Update to just over 1,000 Approved Contractors. In addition, the SIA is active on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn.</p> <p>For the period 21 June to 20 October 2019, the SIA website had 446,257 users and 2,316,491 page views.</p> <p>SIA regional teams work on an ongoing basis with the police, agency partners and charities on a variety of key awareness-raising initiatives, including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and violence reduction.</p> <p>During the reporting period the SIA published information posters as part of a campaign to make the night time economy a safer place for both security staff and people on nights out. The posters encourage SIA licence holders to report violence they had experienced. The SIA also published a case study on fatal restraint in the night time economy.</p> <p>The SIA plans to publish in November a new step-by-step guide to getting an SIA licence.</p>
Activity related to policy development	<p>Skills and qualifications review</p> <p>Every five years, the SIA reviews the specifications for the learning and qualifications necessary to apply for an SIA licence. A large proportion of the policy development work for the most recent review (including public consultations) was reported during the last reporting period.</p> <p>Discussions have been held with qualification awarding organisations on the detail of some of the new policies and how these will be implemented. For example, how to deliver the new requirement that learners for licence-linked qualifications must have completed a First Aid qualification if they are applying for a licence for the first time.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	<p>The new qualifications will be implemented in April 2020 (with the exception of the new close protection qualification, which will be implemented at a later date), and so will be reported on in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Code of Conduct</p> <p>The SIA is developing a proposal for a Code of Conduct for SIA licence holders and applicants for SIA licences. Conversations on a draft of this proposal have been held with key figures in the private security industry to test the approach and tone.</p>

Sports Grounds Safety Authority

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Measures certified as being below de minimis (measures with an EANDCB below +/- £5 million)	Following consultation in Spring 2019 with key stakeholders, SGSA published in July 2019 a document outlining how SGSA will work with clubs and local authorities in the 2019-20 season in enforcing the Government's all-seater policy. The proposed enforcement approach is not new. Rather, it provides clarity and transparency on how the SGSA's statutory duties will be discharged in the context of emerging new technologies in the provision of spectator accommodation.
Casework	SGSA issued 93 annual licences in July 2019, none of which contained specific licence changes.
Changes to management of regulator	Karen Eyre-White was Chief Executive until she left SGSA on 28 August 2019 following 12 months' maternity leave. Covering for Karen during her maternity leave, Martyn Henderson was Interim Chief Executive until 28 August 2019 when he became Chief Executive. Martyn is seconded to the SGSA from DCMS.

The Pensions Regulator

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Fines and Penalties	<p>In respect of the regulation of the automatic enrolment duties under the Pensions Act 2008: TPR issued 10,700 fixed penalty notices and 4,620 escalating penalty notices.</p>
Casework	<p>In respect of the regulation of work-based pension schemes, casework activities in this reported period included: 4 reports published on cases of non-compliance under section 89 of the Pensions Act 2004. 23 demands for information under section 72 of the Pensions Act 2004. TPR appointed 255 trustees to pension schemes, in accordance with their powers to do so.</p> <p>In respect of the regulation of the automatic enrolment duties under the Pensions Act 2008 casework activity included: 16,780 compliance notices. 16,928 unpaid contributions notices. 123 inspections.</p> <p>During this reporting period a total of around 34,257 employers completed their mandatory declaration of compliance, to inform TPR how they have complied with their legal duties under the Pensions Act 2008.</p>
Education, communications activities,	<p>During this reporting period TPR officials participated at around 100 speaking events and seminars. TPR carried out around five campaigns on various topics relating to occupational scheme regulation and automatic enrolment. TPR sent over 330,000 letters to employers at different stages before and after their automatic enrolment staging date/duties start date to let them know about the requirements they must comply with under the relevant legislation.</p> <p>TPR published guidance for trustees in the event of exiting the European Union without a deal. This guidance directed trustees of UK schemes towards the existing requirements of EU member states, and directed schemes based in the rest of the EU towards existing UK legislative requirements that would need to be complied with in the event of the UK leaving the European Union without a deal. This signposts trustees to existing requirements.</p> <p>TPR published guidance explaining the new regulatory changes introduced in 2018 and 2019, including The Pension Protection Fund (Pensionable Service), OPS (Investment and Disclosure) (Amendment and Modification) Regulations 2018, and the OPS (Investment and Disclosure) (Amendment) Regulations 2019.</p> <p>TPR revised its multi-employer schemes and employer departures guidance to bring it into line with existing practice. This addition is an explanation of options employers are allowed to consider, with no new expectations and standards being set.</p>

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Exclusion category	Summary of activity
	In respect of both the regulation of automatic enrolment and work-based pension schemes TPR published around 75 publications. TPR received and processed a total of 46 complaints.
Activity related to policy development	TPR carried out consultations on the future of trusteeship and governance in pension schemes, guidance on engaging with investment consultants and fiduciary managers, and are targeted consultation with key stakeholders on appropriate levels of capital for superfunds entering the occupational pension scheme market.

Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD)

Exclusion category	Summary of activity
Casework	<p>The VMD issued 77 marketing authorisations for veterinary medicines, and 11 animal test certificates for clinical trials for veterinary medicines.</p> <p>The VMD issued 146 warning letters and 49 advisory letters relating to illegal veterinary medicines. The VMD also issued 7 Seizure notices, 2 Improvement notices and referred 12 cases to our investigation team for further investigation. All these cases deal with non-compliance with the Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013 by businesses or the general public.</p> <p>The VMD carried out the following inspections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •37 Feed Business Operators. •85 SQP retailers. •168 Vet practice premises. •24 veterinary medicines manufacturing sites. •12 veterinary medicines wholesale dealing sites. <p>The VMD issued 8850 import certificates (certificates to authorise veterinary surgeons to import unauthorised medicines). None of the activities listed in this section represent a change in the burden of regulation placed on business.</p>
Education, communications activities,	<p>The VMD attended 3 events with the VMD publicity stand.</p> <p>Attendance at educational and promotional events is not compulsory and none of the material produced creates a new regulatory standard that businesses will be expected to follow.</p>

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