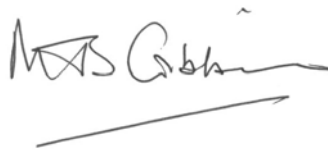
 <b>Regulatory Policy Committee</b>	<b>Validation of the One-in, Two-out Status and the Net Direct Impact on Business</b>
<b>Validation Impact Assessment (IA)</b>	The Prohibition of Keeping and Release of Live Fish (Specified Species) (England) Order 2013
<b>Lead Department/Agency</b>	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
<b>IA Number</b>	Defra0093
<b>Origin</b>	Domestic
<b>Expected date of implementation (and SNR number)</b>	1 October 2013
<b>Date of Regulatory Triage Confirmation</b>	07/08/2013
<b>Date submitted to RPC</b>	29/08/2013
<b>Date of RPC Validation</b>	20/09/2013
<b>RPC reference</b>	RPC13-FT -DEFRA-1845(2)
<b>Departmental Assessment</b>	
<b>One-in, Two-out status</b>	IN
<b>Estimate of the Equivalent Annual Net Cost to Business (EANCB)</b>	£0.01m
<b>RPC assessment</b>	
<b>VALIDATED</b>	
<p><b>Background (extracts from IA)</b></p> <p><b>What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?</b></p> <p>Non-native species pose a significant threat to native species and habitats, and Government has a strategy to prevent the introduction and spread of such species. Threats to GB from non-native fish species have for many years been greatly restricted by national fish health legislation. Following the harmonisation of fish health rules under European Commission Directive 2006/88/EC, the national criteria that controlled trade in almost all temperate species have been lost. Government has to consider amending the existing specific controls on non-native freshwater fish species under ILFA to maintain control on the risk that such species pose to native species and habitats. While it is important that we protect native species and environments from the impact of non-native species, it is also important to protect established trade in such species and facilitate new trade where the assessed threat is minimal.</p> <p><b>What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?</b></p> <p>A recent report estimated the current cost of invasive non-native species to the British economy at approximately £1.7bn per year. Therefore, the primary policy objective is to protect native species in England; and by extension, the biodiversity of habitats, ecosystems and commercial and recreational fishery waters from the</p>	

introduction of potentially damaging, invasive alien species. The secondary objective is to prohibit the keeping and release of specified species of non-native freshwater fish in England except under licence. This process will also simplify the legislative landscape as we will revoke the 1998 and 2003 ILFA Orders in relation to England and consolidate regulation into a single 2013 Order.

**RPC comments**

This EANCB Validation is fit for purpose. The IA explains how the proposal, of requiring a licence for the keeping and release of non –native freshwater fish, will increase costs to businesses of undertaking a full risk assessment and arrange for a site inspection prior to receipt of the licence. Based on the information provided this appears to be a reasonable assessment and is consistent with the Better Regulation Framework Manual (paragraph 1.9.10).

**Signed**

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Michael Gibbons', with a long horizontal stroke underneath.

**Michael Gibbons, Chairman**