



Technical annex – 25% administrative burden reduction target methodology for standardising measures and details on delivered measures

In the [Regulation Action Plan](#), the government committed to cutting the annual administrative burden of regulation by 25% by the end of the Parliament. We have subsequently delivered and identified an estimated **£2 billion** in net annual administrative savings for businesses.

This technical annex sets out the methodology and data sources for standardising measure estimates and provides further details on measures underpinning progress against this target set out in the 'Regulation Action Plan: One Year On' publication. It builds on the technical annex¹ in the [Regulation Action Plan: Progress Update and Next Steps](#)² and should be read alongside this.

Background

The [Regulation Action Plan: Progress Update and Next Steps](#) set out the methodology, assumptions and data sources underpinning the government's approach to estimate the baseline of annual administrative burdens on business from regulation. It set out the estimated baseline for the annual administrative burden of regulation on businesses to be £22.4 billion a year, in 2024 prices, with an associated 25% target of £5.6 billion, in 2024 prices, to be achieved by the end of the Parliament.

This technical annex sets out how each of the measures contributing to progress against the target are estimated on a like-for-like basis, so we can consistently track net progress against the £5.6 billion target. This annex is structured as follows:

- **Section A** sets out our general methodology for estimating administrative burdens, detailing the approach taken to standardising estimates for comparability.
- **Section B** then provides details on the measures contributing to the target, with detail on how the methodology was applied and data sources for measures with savings or burdens greater than £1 million, and lists measures with savings or burdens less than £1 million.³

Section A: Methodology and data sources for standardising measures

We estimate the direct annual administrative burden of regulation, such as time businesses spend filling in forms related to regulation and other administrative activities discussed in the Standard Cost Model.⁴ We do not include second order effects, such as behaviour change or a 'cooling effect' of regulation administrative burdens. We align the scope and approach with the similar and successful 'Administrative Burden Reduction Programme' carried out by government between 2005 and 2010⁵, and we align with the [Green Book](#) and the [AQuA Book](#). This exercise includes annual administrative burdens arising from compliance with all regulatory activities or regulation from central UK government regulation, with the exception of Building Safety and HMRC administered taxes, duties or levies, that impact on UK businesses. Where regulations are

¹ HM Treasury (2025), [Technical Annex – 25% Target Methodology \(Annex A\)](#)

² HM Treasury (2025), [Regulation Action Plan – Progress Update and Next Steps](#)

³ This threshold and its proportionality will be kept under review and may be revised for subsequent update publications.

⁴ Cabinet Office (2005), [Standard Cost Model handbook](#)

⁵ HM Government (2010), [Simplification plans 2005-2010: final report](#)

imposed by HMG, but are administered through regulators or other bodies, including local authorities, these are also in scope.

All estimates of administrative burdens or savings throughout this exercise and discussed below are **standardised** so that they can be counted as progress against the target on a like-for-like basis. This process allows one measure to be compared to another (and the baseline and target) regardless of the appraisal period or when impacts begin. Every measure detailed in this technical annex has been subject to this process of standardising impacts – therefore, specific figures presented here may not fully align with existing published estimates such as in published Impact Assessments or otherwise. To standardise each measure, we draw from the following sources:

- To rebase impacts to 2024 prices, we use the relevant [HMT GDP Deflator series](#).
- To smooth the profile of administrative burdens and savings, we use the Green Book 3.5% discount rate and individual measure appraisal periods and Present Value Base years. This method of standardisation follows the approach taken on Equivalent Annual Net Direct Cost to Businesses (EANDCB) used in Impact Assessments⁶, but with impacts restricted to administrative burdens or savings⁷.

Any measure that is **delivered** by the end of this Parliament is 'counted' when measuring progress against the target:

- A legislative measure counts as being delivered if that legislation has commenced
- A non-legislative measure counts as being delivered if it is operational/in-force

All measures that have been 'delivered' in this Parliament will be subject to this approach. This is the most consistent approach to capturing the impacts of different policies over time – including any measures that only deliver impacts in subsequent Parliaments. This approach is consistent with the Green Book and avoids hard cut-off points or abstracting from known burdens/savings in future. It is also consistent with wider analysis in impact assessments and allows us to best capture government ambition.

For practical purposes throughout the programme, we report against delivery years. For this delivery year (2025/26) – measures commenced or in-force between April 2025 and March 2026 are 'delivered'. To monitor progress on delivering the target by the end of this Parliament, we also track '**future** measures' that will be delivered by the end of parliament and departments have identified as having an impact on the annual administrative burden. We do not include a breakdown of these measures at this stage as estimates are subject to change and further details will be published in future updates once measures are delivered.

Section B: Delivered and future net savings

Figure 1 shows that government has so far delivered or identified an estimated £2 billion in net annual administrative savings. This is made up of £1.5 billion estimated net annual administrative savings from delivered measures and a further £0.5 billion estimated net annual administrative

⁶ Department for Business and Trade (2026), [Impact assessment and options assessment calculator](#)

⁷ In practice, this involves solving for an 'equivalent' or 'constant' such that the summed present value of that constant would equate with the summed PV of the actual stream of net direct costs over the period. Discounting is not otherwise used – progress against the target is in 2024 prices and smoothed, but is not discounted.

savings from future measures. **Table 1** provides further information on the number and value of delivered and future measures.

Figure 1: Delivered and future gross savings, gross burdens and net annual administrative savings estimates (£million, 2024 prices)

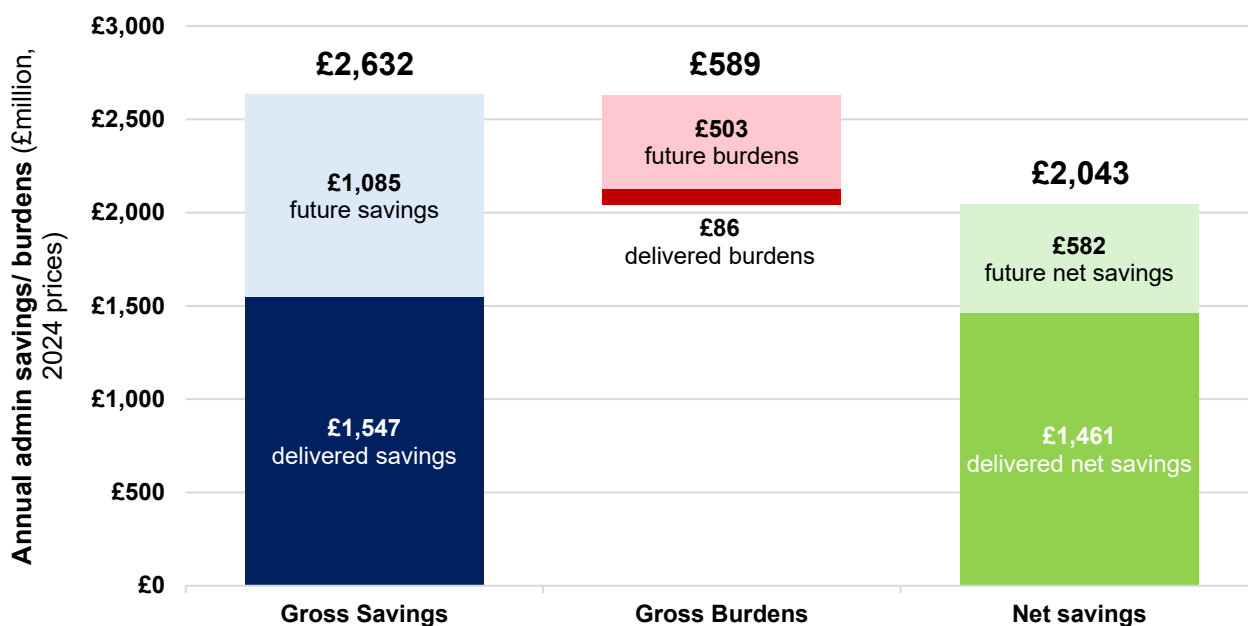


Table 1: Delivered and future measures: number of measures, gross savings, gross burdens and net savings estimates (£million, 2024 prices)

Measure status	Number of measures	Annual administrative savings (£million, 2024 prices)	Annual administrative burdens (£million, 2024 prices)	Net annual administrative savings (£million, 2024 prices)
Delivered	154	£1,547	£86	£1,461
Future	233	£1,085	£503	£582
Delivered and future measures	387	£2,632	£589	£2,043

Administrative burden and saving estimates for delivered measures

This section sets out data sources and methodology for reforms underpinning the £1.5 billion of delivered net annual administrative savings estimate against the target set out in the main body of the paper. All estimates of the administrative burden impacts of reforms are presented on a like-for-like basis in relation to their gross annual contribution to the target. They are all standardised using the method above and rounded to the nearest £1 million⁸.

⁸ It is not expected that estimates for delivered measures will be revised. Where any minor errors are uncovered, we will update in the next published update. Major errors or revisions will be made as soon as possible with reasons provided.



Table 2: Delivered measures with annual administrative savings or burdens estimates greater than £1 million a year:

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
<p>DBT: Revising Companies Act company size thresholds, rationalising the Directors' Report and Director's Remuneration Report and Policy</p> <p>Increasing the monetary size thresholds for micro, small, medium and large-sized companies by approximately 50%, enabling up to 132,000 companies to benefit from lighter touch requirements; and eliminating duplicative or redundant reporting requirements from the Directors' Report and Director's Remuneration Report and Policy.</p>	<p>£192m saving</p>	<p>Eliminating duplicative or redundant reporting requirements from Directors' Report and Director's Remuneration Report and Policy is expected to deliver £192m in administrative savings. The Companies (Accounts and Reports) IA estimated the benefit of a major deregulatory initiative with negative £240m EANDCB (2019 prices), enacted in 2025. The analysis assumes that companies stop doing more complex accounts when exempted and administrative burdens are reduced through: removal of Directors' report requirements to provide information to others (~£1m EANDCB; p.29); and savings from companies moving to smaller size thresholds with fewer reporting requirements (£53m – rows 3 to 6 of Table 20, p.50), and companies having less complex accounting requirements (£30m). We also consider savings to companies benefitting from the small companies' audit exemption (£156m EANDCB; p.46) to be partially relevant. We assume that the typical audit is conducted via three distinct phases – planning, fieldwork, and reporting – which each makes up around 1/3 of the time spent conducting the audit. We assume that around 1/3 of auditors' costs relate to information obligations, for the reporting phase – i.e. the time auditors spend producing the final audit report – representing an administrative burden reduction (£52m per year). We estimate around £150m EANDCB (2019 prices) to be relevant to administrative reduction. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative savings of around £192m a year.</p>	<p>DBT (2024), The Companies (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment and Transitional Provision) Regulations 2024 impact assessment</p>
<p>DBT: Financial Reporting Council Guidance to support Actuaries with amendments to Pension rules</p> <p>Providing clear, practical guidance to help pension scheme actuaries take a proportionate approach when confirming historic changes to pension scheme rules — supporting consistent application of judgement where records are incomplete, reducing uncertainty and strengthening</p>	<p>£6m saving</p>	<p>Guidance produced by the Financial Reporting Council to support Actuaries with amendments to pension rules will deliver administrative savings for affected businesses. The guidance provides practical, non-prescriptive guidance for actuaries, including examples illustrating how to apply a proportionate approach in collecting information and forming judgements when historic records are incomplete. There are approximately 5,000 defined benefit pension schemes in the UK and we estimate that c.2,000 will make savings: of the 5,000 schemes, 85% of pension schemes are assumed to have been contracted out during the period when rule amendments covered by the relevant legislation could have taken place, of which half of those are assumed to seek retrospective confirmation from their scheme actuary, and, of which, 90% are assumed to be able to achieve administrative</p>	<p>The Pensions Regulator (2025), Occupational defined benefit landscape in the UK 2025 and Department for Business and Trade (Financial Reporting Council, 2025) FRC issues guidance to support actuaries dealing with historic amendments to pension rules</p>

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
confidence that pension schemes have complied with their legal obligations.		burden savings by using the guidance. For each scheme affected, the time saving associated with not needing to collect, validate, analyse and develop conclusions from individual member data is estimated to be 40 hours at an estimated charge out rate for actuarial consultancy of £300 per hour. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative savings of around £6m a year (2024 prices, with savings being made by the schemes in 2026 and 2027).	
<p>DBT: Furniture and Furnishing (Fire) (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 - part of product safety framework reforms</p> <p>Modernising furniture fire-safety requirements by removing the requirement to attach a “display” (swing) label to new products, excluding specified baby and young children’s items from scope, and extending the time available for enforcement action—maintaining core safety protections while reducing unnecessary process and paperwork for manufacturers and retailers.</p>	£3m saving	Targeted amendments to modernise Furniture and Furnishings fire safety regulations are expected to deliver administrative savings for upholstered furniture manufacturers. Amendments will remove the requirement of printing and attaching display labels for a number of products, as it is considered that the permanent label carries all relevant compliance information, for certain products (IA, p.19). Using information on products previously expected to have a display label and data on UK manufacturers' sales, it is estimated around 10.5m products are impacted (p.19). Using a central estimate of £0.25 per label (IA, p.19), manufacturers are expected to save around £2.6m a year (2023 prices) in display labelling costs. There will also be a small familiarisation cost of £0.04m - this is based on a 'director or manager' with an average wage of £31.27 an hour familiarising with the SI across 21,000 businesses (IA, p.16, similar assumptions with a shorter document length). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will decrease annual administrative burdens by around £3m a year (2024 prices).	Department for Business and Trade (Office for Product Safety and Standards) (2023), The Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 20XX - Impact Assessment
<p>DBT: Informal CMA guidance and advice - delivered</p> <p>Informal CMA guidance and advice seeks to ensure businesses can proceed with beneficial collaborations and mitigate costs in identifying where these exist.⁹</p>	£2m saving	Informal CMA guidance and advice seeks to ensure businesses can proceed with beneficial collaborations and mitigate costs in identifying where these exist. To illustrate cost savings, we draw on business impacts in a single recent informal guidance (p20), adjusting this by a proxy probability CMA advice was pivotal (50%, broadly calibrated to results showing guidance is helpful but not a panacea to realising agreements on p2). We account for highly illustrative spillover benefits using the lower bound (3.9x) of the most cautious survey undertaken on commercial agreements, assuming symmetry in deterrence and anti-deterrence impacts p27). We also include an illustrative reduction for costs arising	Competition and Markets Authority (2023), Builders Merchants Federation's supply chain initiative , Linklaters, Sustainable collaboration report.pdf (2023), Competition and Markets Authority (2017), The deterrent effect of the

⁹ The CMA measures listed here are a small part of the CMA's wider 4Ps programme (Pace, Predictability, Proportionality, Process) - the most significant transformation in the CMA's history. Many of the 75+ 4Ps commitments are either counted as future measures or are not practicable to quantify directly in monetary terms (for example the step-change in the CMA's engagement with stakeholders, for which the CMA has instead conducted survey-based research).

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
		from less need to acquire bespoke economic and legal advice proxied using phase 1 merger review costs (p44), even accounting for the business costs of reading our guidance using FCA assumptions for a large firm for standard changes (p75-6) and ONS data on business/technical and legal salaries, again adjusting by 50% to account for the probability the CMA advice was pivotal. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure could deliver annual administrative savings of around £2m a year.	competition authorities' work and Department for Business and Trade (2023), Reforms to merger control: annex 3 impact assessment ; ONS (2025), Employee earnings in the UK - Office for National Statistics
<p>DBT: CMA Mergers turnover test & best placed to act approach - phase 2 impacts</p> <p>Raising the mergers turnover test and focussing on cases where we are best placed to act both reduce costs to businesses.</p>	£2m saving	<p>Raising the mergers turnover test and focussing on cases where we are best placed to act both reduce costs to businesses. We illustrate cost reductions in the last year based on observed phase 2 data and DBT cost estimates (we take the sum of the midpoints of each estimated internal and cost to business per phase 2 merger on p44, £2.95 in 2019 prices), though it is challenging to fully isolate the impact of this measure and firms' decisions to merge which can respond to many factors. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure could deliver annual administrative savings of around £2m a year.</p>	<p>Competition and Markets Authority (2026), Merger investigation outcomes and Department for Business and Trade (2023), Impact Assessment – Reforms to Merger Control</p>
<p>DBT: The Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors (Amendment) Regulations 2025)</p> <p>Amendments to the Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations modernise how compliance is demonstrated for affected products. The changes remove duplicative requirements, such as the need to submit declarations of conformity to authorities, update testing methods, and continue acceptance of CE marking, reducing unnecessary administrative</p>	£1m saving	<p>Updates to the Noise Emissions in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors regulations, including on the methods to measure airborne noise emitted by in-scope equipment, removing the requirement for responsible persons to provide their declaration of conformity to the relevant authority, and continuing the acceptance of CE marking for products in scope will deliver administrative savings for affected businesses. Administrative savings will be made across a range of reduced activities, relative to the legislation not being introduced, including on copying, distribution and filing, marking and labelling and reduced assessment costs from reduced frequency of duplicate testing. Over a 10-year appraisal period, reduced administrative activity across these categories, will deliver expected savings of around £12m. There will also be a small familiarisation cost of £0.2m (2024 prices). This is based on two hours of familiarisation at an hourly cost of £69 (based on the median wages for 'corporate managers and directors', 'administrative occupations', and 'science, engineering, and technology associate professional' from the ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings for 2024) across 1,116 businesses (based on internal DBT analysis using 2024 ONS IDBR business numbers data). The hourly cost is uplifted by 18% to account for non-wage labour costs incurred by businesses. Adjusting for inflation and</p>	<p>ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – 2024 - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) - Office for National Statistics, Information on the EU Directive: Directive 2000/14/EC - noise - equipment for use outdoors Safety and health at work EU-OSHA, ONS ABS / HMRC (2022), trade data (2022). The business impacts relating to CE recognition (marking and labelling; reduced time costs from reduced duplicate testing) are broadly based on the methodology</p>

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activity while maintaining environmental protections.		standardising estimates, this measure will decrease annual administrative burdens by around £1m a year (2024 prices).	which was applied to estimate the impacts of continuing CE recognition for 21 regulation sectors which is available via The Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment) Regulations 2024 Impact Assessment
<p>DBT: 2025/6 CMA guidance, roadmaps and clarity measures – existing</p> <p>CMA guidance, roadmaps and other measures seek to reduce costs businesses face in familiarising themselves with CMA tools/ plans.</p>	£1m saving	<p>CMA guidance, roadmaps and other measures seek to reduce costs businesses face in familiarising themselves with CMA tools/ plans. To illustrate the cost savings, we use the midpoint of two estimates very broadly considering cost reductions from certainty, albeit with uncertain applicability to these measures (3.1% for a small change in predictability using Jong & Kloeze p7, and 7.9% based on a SEC study average of compliance figures on p52 adjusted by ratio of average of compliance related to non-compliance impacts on p60-1). We baseline costs using DMCCA IA estimates of familiarisation and ongoing compliance costs (p47, p130). We net off estimated costs of firms' engaging with the guidance itself drawing on FCA assumptions for a large firm for standard changes (p75-6) and ONS data on business/technical and legal salaries. We apply an illustrative scaling factor of 3 to account for guidance and clarity measures the CMA has issued outside of the DMCR. We assume impacts persist over time. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will could deliver annual administrative savings of around £1m a year.</p>	<p>Jong and Kloeze (2013), Institutions and the Regulation of Business – An International Firm-Level Study of Regulatory Compliance Costs, Link, Securities and Exchange Commission (2011), Study and Recommendation on Section 404(b), Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (2023), Impact Assessment – A new pro-competition regime for digital markets and Financial Conduct Authority (2024), Statement of Policy on Cost Benefit Analyses; ONS (2025), Employee earnings in the UK - Office for National Statistics</p>
<p>DBT: The Registrar (Identity Verification and Authorised Corporate Service Providers) Regulations 2025</p> <p>The Registrar (Identity Verification and Authorised Corporate Service Providers) Regulations 2025 introduce identity verification for individuals involved in company formation and management, alongside new registration requirements</p>	£28m burden	<p>The introduction of a requirement for Identity Verification (IDV) from those setting up and running companies, and changes which see third party agents wishing to file documents on behalf of corporate clients registering with Companies House as Authorised Corporate Service Providers (ACSPs), will introduce administrative burdens. The Registrar (Identity Verification and Authorised Corporate Service Providers) Regulations 2025 IA analysis identifies the stock of 'unique' officers who will need to be identity verified as around 7.7million and then a flow of around 0.8million further new officers a year. It assumes the main costs of identity verification, which are all administrative burdens, are from familiarisation, verifying stock and flow, and confirming verification. On ACSPs, there are familiarisation costs and other time costs from registering with Companies House. The IA</p>	<p>DBT (2024) The Registrar (Identity Verification and Authorised Corporate Service Providers) Regulations 2025 Impact Assessment (specific figures on p.56)</p>

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
for Authorised Corporate Service Providers. While increasing administrative requirements for some businesses, the reforms improve transparency and trust in the UK company register, which will benefit businesses using the register to inform their business transactions.		estimates £20m EANDCB (2019 prices) across IDV and ACSPs. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will add annual administrative burdens of around £28m a year (2024 prices).	
<p>HMT: Review of Solvency II: Adapting to the UK insurance market</p> <p>Reducing unnecessary regulatory friction for insurers by updating reporting and disclosure requirements under Solvency UK - streamlining the PRA's reporting framework while maintaining robust prudential oversight and transparency.</p>	£66m saving	Changes in regulatory reporting and processes for UK insurers as part of 'Review of Solvency II' will result in annual administrative savings. The majority of the administrative burden figures are as reported in the PRA Policy Statement PS3/24 (Table A) for regulatory reporting impacts, using the central estimate calculated as the average of the lower and upper transition cost estimates provided in the policy statement - or £133m one-off transition costs and annual ongoing savings of £63m (2022 prices). Additional administrative burden savings reflect streamlined regulatory processes for Internal Model approvals and TMTP. The impact of the internal model changes is quantified at £10m per year using the potential cost savings per internal model approval in CP12/23 - Review of Solvency II paragraph 3.82 (being up to 25% of £20m for new model approvals and £1.75m for model changes respectively) combined with an expected number of approvals per year. TMTP savings (£3.5m p.a. for 7 years) are based on firms' 2021 Quantitative Impact Study (QIS) data. The total represents the sum of the estimated savings across reporting, internal models and TMTP - adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, these measures will reduce administrative burdens by around £66m a year (2024 prices).	Bank of England (2024), PS3/24 – Review of Solvency II: Reporting and disclosure phase 2 near-final and Bank of England (2023), CP12/23 – Review of Solvency II: Adapting to the UK Insurance Market
<p>HMT: New rules for the public offers and admissions to trading regime (PS25/9)</p> <p>Modernising the UK prospectus regime to make capital raising more efficient by reducing friction and targeted paperwork—most notably increasing the threshold for when a prospectus is required for further issuances to 75%, while continuing to support investor transparency through targeted</p>	£29m saving	Introducing new rules for the public offers and admissions to trading regime will deliver administrative savings. Administrative burden reductions arise from a change meaning a prospectus is no longer required for large sizes of further issuances - this results in burden reductions between £23m and £35m (2024 prices) and familiarisation costs of £2.0m (2024 prices). Additionally, there are further costs including a one-off burden of around £1m, and further ongoing costs of around £0.1m costs (2025 prices). These costs are as reported in consultation paper CP24/12 (p.95) and consultation paper CP25/2 (p.58, Table 2) - this includes all costs as they relate to prospectuses and streamlining listing requirements, which are information to third parties. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative savings of around £29m a year (2024 prices).	Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Consultation on the new Public Trading Offers and Admissions to the Trading Regulations regime (POATRs) and Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Consultation on further changes to the public offers and admissions to trading regime and the UK Listing Rules

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
disclosures and market-wide information standards.			
<p>HMT: Financial Conduct Authority Data Decommissioning (Part Two)</p> <p>Reducing routine reporting burdens by decommissioning and simplifying specified FCA data returns as part of the Transforming Data Collection programme—ensuring the savings reflect only the returns in scope (REP022, RIA Complaints, REP008 and REP009) while maintaining proportionate supervision.</p>	£6m saving	<p>Improving the quality of the data collected by the FCA by decommissioning low-value data returns and simplifying reporting requirements through its Transforming Data Collection Programme will deliver administrative savings for businesses. Administrative costs include removing reporting to the FCA for REP022 and RIA Complaints, reducing the frequency of reporting for REP009 and removing the requirement to submit nil returns for REP008. Please note, following a post-submission review, the original savings figure in the October 2025 regulation action plan update was identified as overstated because it included savings from returns outside the CP25/16 proposals. The savings figure used have therefore been corrected and reflects only the proposed decommissioning of REP022, RIA Complaints, REP008 and REP009. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative savings of around £6m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Quarterly Consultation CP25/16 No 48</p>
<p>HMT: Financial Conduct Authority Data Decommissioning</p> <p>Simplifying FCA data requirements by reducing and streamlining elements of firms' reporting and notification obligations—cutting duplication and lowering the time spent on regulatory administration while keeping the information needed for effective oversight</p>	£2m saving	<p>Changes by the FCA to remove and streamline data reporting requirements will deliver administrative savings. Administrative burden reductions arise from a reduced frequency of some reporting and notification requirements - saving businesses around £2m a year (2025 prices). These costs are as reported in consultation paper CP25/24 (p.14, para.4.23) - the measure relates solely to removing/ streamlining data reporting requirements, so the resulting cost reductions are treated as administrative cost burden reductions. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative savings of around £2m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Quarterly consultation No 49v</p>
<p>HMT: Financial Conduct Authority Data Decommissioning (Part One)</p> <p>Cutting low-value reporting by removing two regular data returns and an adviser complaints notification (FSA039, RMA-F and Form G), simplifying requirements while maintaining effective supervision—freeing firms to focus resources on</p>	£1m saving	<p>Removing specified data collections (RMA-F, FSA039 and Form-G) will deliver administrative savings for affected businesses. Administrative burden reductions reflect eliminated reporting and collection activity and are treated as administrative burden savings, as reported in the IA for the FCA Policy Statement PS25/7 (p.4) and the supporting breakdown in the prior consultation paper CP25/8 (p.14-16) which contain estimates on reduced costs to firms of £1m a year (2025 prices). This policy change relates to removing data collections only, therefore all costs removed reflect a reduction in administrative burdens. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative savings of around £1m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Data Decommissioning: Removing reporting and notification requirements Impact assessment and Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Data Decommissioning Removing reporting and notification requirements consultation paper</p>

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
customers and outcomes rather than routine reporting.			
<p>HMT: Changes to the safeguarding regime for payments and e-money firms</p> <p>Strengthening safeguarding to better protect customer funds held by payments and e-money firms—improving record-keeping monitoring and reporting so shortfalls are reduced and funds can be returned to customers more quickly if a firm fails, while enabling earlier supervisory intervention where standards are not met.</p>	£2m burden	<p>Changes to the safeguarding regime for payments and e-money firms will introduce new administrative burdens for affected businesses. Administrative costs include due diligence/ diversification checks (one-off and ongoing), improved record-keeping (one-off), and reporting costs arising from the requirement to submit safeguarding data to the FCA as they all relate to data submission or potential FCA information requests. These costs are as reported in consultation paper CP24/20 (p.62-63; Table 6), with the monthly safeguarding returns cost updated using the policy statement PS25/12 (p.55), where the consultation estimate (£1.2m) is revised to around £1.5m (2024 prices). Enhanced monitoring and reporting in Table 6 is not counted in the administrative burdens total given it is the sum of two other figures in the table, the safeguarding returns which are already counted in the administrative burdens total and the annual audit element, which is not an information obligation and therefore not an administrative cost. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative burdens of around £2m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Consultation Paper - Changes to the safeguarding regime and Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Policy Statement - Changes to the safeguarding regime</p>
<p>HMT: Improving the complaints reporting process</p> <p>Making complaints reporting simpler and more consistent by introducing a single unified complaints return to replace multiple existing returns, tailoring reporting to firms' permissions, simplifying "nil returns", removing group reporting, updating the complaints taxonomy and improving vulnerability reporting—supporting better quality data and stronger consumer protection</p>	£6m burden	<p>Changes by the FCA to improve the complaints reporting process will deliver additional administrative costs. This initiative introduces a unified reporting that replaces separate returns, reduces the population and simplifying nil reporting. However, due to the lack of data available on the existing cost of the current ad hoc collections, this appears as an administrative burden increase, likely underestimating the ongoing reduction in administrative burdens, which are expected to outweigh the costs sooner than would be implied by the quantified estimates. Administrative costs include training (£7m) and governance (£7m) costs, ongoing staff costs and efficiency time savings (around £2m net savings), IT costs (£12m) and familiarisation and gap analysis costs (£23m) (2025 prices). These costs are as reported in consultation paper CP25/13 (p.42, Table 9), with IT costs updated using the policy statement PS25/19 (p.70) to around £29m (2025 prices). As the intervention relates to complaints data reporting only, all these impacts are treated as administrative burdens. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative burdens of around £6m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Consultation Paper - Improving the Complaints reporting process and Financial Conduct Authority (2025), Policy Statement - Improving the Complaints Reporting process</p>
<p>HMT: Final rules for Consumer Composite Investments</p> <p>Improving retail investment disclosures by moving to a more flexible,</p>	£6m burden	<p>Establishing final rules for Consumer Composite Investments will introduce administrative burdens for businesses. Administrative costs include familiarisation costs of £1.8m (2024 prices, pg.81), IT and change costs of £47m as set out in CP24/30 (2024 prices, pg.81) alongside additional familiarisation costs of £3m set out in CP25/9 (2025 prices, p.31).</p>	<p>Financial Conduct Authority (2024), A new product information framework for Consumer Composite Investments consultation paper</p>

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
<p>consumer-centric approach that gives firms freedom over the design of product summaries while standardising key comparable information (including costs, risk/return and past performance) - helping consumers receive clearer information at the right time to make informed decisions.</p>		<p>Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase administrative burdens by around £6m a year.</p>	<p>and Financial Conduct Authority (2025) Further proposals on product information for Consumer Composite Investments</p>
<p>HMT: Financial Conduct Authority consumer credit regulatory returns</p> <p>Improving the quality and consistency of information collected from consumer credit firms by introducing a new regulatory return covering credit broking, debt adjusting, debt counselling and credit information services—using clearer terminology and a structured set of sections (including permissions, business model, marketing, revenue and staff) to reduce ad-hoc requests and strengthen oversight.</p>	<p>£8m burden</p>	<p>Introducing a streamlined consumer credit regulatory return to replace a set of longstanding ad hoc and irregular data requests. This appears as a net increase in administrative burdens due to the lack data available to quantify the baseline costs of ad-hoc reporting that will fall away under the new system. Over the long term, the reforms will reduce administrative burdens due to the predictability and simplification of the reporting system. Increased administrative burdens reflect incremental reporting/ IT change and ongoing staff time required to comply as reported in the IA for FCA Policy Statement PS25/3 (p.26) and with supporting detail in the preceding consultation paper CP24/19 (p.22-37; summary table on p.29). These contain estimates on one-off familiarisation costs of around £18m (2024 prices) and change and IT costs of £27m (2024 prices) across a 10-year appraisal period. The IT and change costs were deemed to be administrative costs as they are required to comply with the data reporting change. Firms will also incur an additional £2.3m (2024 prices) ongoing cost for collating and reporting the data required. An ongoing cost of £0.5m (2024 prices) in CP24/19 Table 2 (p.29) is excluded as it relates to internal FCA running costs rather than administrative burdens faced by businesses. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will add annual administrative burdens of around £8m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>Financial conduct Authority (2024) Consumer Credit Regulatory Returns: Credit Broking, Debt Adjusting, Debt Counselling and Providing Credit Information Services Impact assessment and Financial Conduct Authority (2024), Consumer Credit Regulatory Returns: Credit Broking, Debt Adjusting, Debt Counselling and Providing Credit Information Services consultation paper</p>
<p>DSIT: Enabling the use of digital verification services</p> <p>Putting digital identity verification on a stronger footing through a statutory trust framework, codes and a register—helping people and businesses use reliable digital verification services with greater confidence, reducing friction in identity checks and supporting a more efficient digital economy.</p>	<p>£496m saving</p>	<p>It is estimated that widespread use of digital verification services will deliver significant administrative savings. All administrative savings attributed to UK businesses are figures estimated in the Data (Use and Access) Act IA. These savings are productivity and efficiency savings UK businesses experience due to being able to conduct identity checks digitally. Conducting an identity check is an administrative activity, as it does not constitute part of a good or service. A digital identity check is an administrative burden as organisations only conduct identity checks as existing legislation requires them to do so. The direct net benefits to businesses, as a result of the Digital Verification Services measure, are an administrative burden saving for business. These savings are based on four 'use cases' - trusted financial transactions, employee mobility, travel at airports and purchasing a home, based off the total estimated annual checks of 287.7 million across</p>	<p>Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (2024), Data use and access bill digital verification services De Minimis impact assessment (specific figures p.21 and p.28)</p>

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		these use cases (see p.21 of IA), and the estimated cost savings of conducting a digital check as opposed to a manual. These savings were estimated through estimated time savings of employees conducting a check, which varied across use cases from 1 minute to 1 hour. Further details on these estimates are discussed on p.21 of the IA and estimated at an annual rate assuming 100% adoption of digital identity checks. The benefits were calculated using an estimated rate of adoption that increases over time. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, as in Section 1, this measure will deliver annual administrative savings of around £496m a year.	
<p>DSIT: Clarification of data protection rules</p> <p>Modernising the UK's data protection framework to reduce ambiguity and provide greater clarity for organisations - supporting innovation and growth while maintaining strong protections for people and their rights, including clearer rules for research, automated decision-making and certain cookies.</p>	£58m saving	The Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 strengthened the UK's data protection framework by clarifying data protection rules, easing automated decision-making limits, enhancing legitimate interests, refining cookie and transfer rules, and improving enforcement and children's data safeguards, which will deliver administrative burden savings for businesses. Affected businesses will save around £32m (2024 prices) a year on reduced administrative costs as a result of clearer guidance and clarifying legal bases (p.75 of IA) and, where administrative burdens were a barrier to implementing a new product or process, businesses will make savings of around £36m (2024 prices) a year (p.97 of IA). There will also be a one-off administrative cost to businesses of around £22m to familiarise with these changes (p.135 of IA). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative savings of around £58m a year.	Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (2024), Data (Use and Access) Act Impact Assessment
<p>DSIT: Ofcom Child Safety duties</p> <p>Strengthening protections for children online by implementing duties for services likely to be accessed by children—providing clearer expectations through guidance and supporting safer digital services and better compliance.</p>	£3m burden	Implementing duties to protect children online around services that are likely to be accessed by children under the Online Safety Act will have administrative burdens for affected businesses. This increase in administrative burdens is due to businesses having to familiarise themselves with the new guidance which is estimated to be a one-off total cost of £26m. We used assumptions employed in estimating the familiarisation costs published in the OSA enactment IA. Estimates of total hours spent familiarising with child safety duties per firm are 12, 16, 22 (low, central, high), based on length of that specific guidance. These are multiplied by estimated number of businesses in scope in each size category * number of staff involved * uplifted wages of those staff in 2022 prices. Total costs for each firm size category are summed for final total estimate of administrative burden for all businesses in scope of around £26m (2022 prices). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase administrative burdens by around £3m a year.	DSIT (2025), Online Safety Act: Enactment impact assessment
<p>DHSC: Enabling the safe development of highly personalised and critical medicines at the point of care (The Human Medicines (Amendment))</p>	£3m saving	Reducing the numbers of inspections for manufacturers seeking to produce point of care (POC) and modular manufacturing (MM) products will reduce administrative burdens for affected businesses. Administrative savings are expected to arise from reduced inspection costs equalling around £3m a year (2023 prices, p.14). There is also a small familiarisation	Department for Health and Social Care (2024), The Human Medicines (Amendment) (Modular Manufacture and Point

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<p>(Modular Manufacture and Point of Care) Regulations 2025</p> <p>Supporting innovative “point of care” and modular manufacturing of medicines by reducing the number of inspections required - cutting unnecessary administrative activity while maintaining the safety and quality safeguards needed for patients.</p>		<p>cost associated with this measure of around £0.4m (2023 prices, p.3). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will reduce annual administrative burdens by around £3m a year.</p>	<p>of Care) Regulations 2025 (Specific figures p.3 and p.13)</p>
<p>DHSC: Restricting volume prices promotions for high fat, sugar and salt.</p> <p>Restricting promotions on foods that are high in fat, sugar and salt – to reduce excess purchases and consumption of foods high in fat, sugar and salt, which are likely to contribute to childhood obesity.</p>	<p>£2m burden</p>	<p>Restricting volume price promotions for foods that are high in fat sugar and salt (HFSS) is expected to increase administrative burdens for affected businesses. Administrative burdens are expected to arise from ongoing cost from gathering information and assessing products which will be in scope of the regulation, equalling around £3m a year (2019 prices, p.80). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase annual admin burdens by around £2m a year.</p>	<p>Department for Health and Social Care (2025), Final impact assessment: restricting volume promotions of HFSS products Specific figure p.80)</p>
<p>DEFRA: Environmental Agency reducing permit backlog and improving meeting service levels</p> <p>A short-term initiative to deploy additional staff to reduce the backlog in permit application processing and speed up the time taken for applications to reach the decision-making stage</p>	<p>£48m saving</p>	<p>Reducing the backlogs for the number of permits issued is expected to reduce administrative burdens for affected businesses. Reducing the backlog and cutting delays will reduce the waiting time by 14 weeks (based on observed Environmental Agency data on previous waiting times and reform intent) for an estimated 5,371 applications (observed Environmental Agency data) Time is saved for a mix of administrative staff, at £18 an hour and associate professionals at £28 an hour over this period (2025 prices). This will save businesses an estimated £49m per year (2025 prices). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will decrease annual administrative burdens by around £48m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>Environment Agency, analysis of Employee earnings in the UK - Office for National Statistics and uplifted by ONS (2020), Index of Labour Costs per hour and observed Environmental Agency data</p>
<p>DEFRA: Marine Recovery Fund</p> <p>Speeding up offshore wind consenting by creating a mechanism for developers to fund strategic environmental compensation—helping projects progress more efficiently while protecting marine</p>	<p>£45m saving</p>	<p>The Marine Recovery Fund is a voluntary fund that offshore wind developers can pay into to meet compensation requirements for their project’s impact on the Marine Protected Area (MPA) network, speeding up the consent process. The MRF has the dual benefit of unlocking clean power whilst delivering effective compensation to protect nature. The Marine Recovery Fund IA estimates that these savings, from reducing delays and no longer having to pay the option fee to The Crown Estate, will be around £610m (2025 prices, p.42). The IA also estimates a familiarisation cost of £0.1m (2025 prices p.43). Adjusting for</p>	<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025)</p> <p>The Marine Recovery Funds Regulations 2025 (Specific figures on p.42 and p.43)</p>

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
protected areas and supporting environmental recovery.		inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will reduce annual administrative burdens by around £35m a year (2024 prices).	
<p>DEFRA: Environmental Agency validation process</p> <p>Faster permitting decision (acceptance or rejection), meaning the permit application could be updated (if needed) and approved more quickly.</p>	£13m saving	Improvements to the validation process which result in quicker determination will reduce administrative burdens for affected businesses. These savings come from reduced delays from administrative activities for businesses. Based of an assumption of 3,279 applications, with 40% estimated to be complex applications and 60% estimated to be standard applications. Improvements to the validation process are estimated save 100 days per complex application and 50 days per standard application. Administrative staff (£18 per hour) and associate professionals (£22 per hour) conduct administrative activities (2025 prices). The reduction in time spent on the validation process will save businesses an estimated £14m a year (2025 prices). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure is expected to decrease annual administrative burdens by around £13m a year (2024 prices).	Environment Agency, analysis of Employee earnings in the UK - Office for National Statistics and uplifted by ONS (2020), Index of Labour Costs per hour and observed Environmental Agency data on estimated time savings.
<p>DEFRA: The Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Regulations 2025</p> <p>Enabling the development and marketing of precision-bred plants by simplifying regulatory processes—reducing time spent on submissions, dossiers and related reporting, while maintaining appropriate oversight.</p>	£7m saving	Enabling the development and marketing of precision bred plants is expected to reduce administrative burdens for affected businesses. These savings mainly arise from administrative cost of reporting and submitting information/applications, roughly £0.02m (2024 prices, p.23). Administrative savings from submitting regulatory dossiers which will save a total of £72m (2024 prices, p.24); reduced monitoring and surveillance and the reporting/submitting information associated with this will reduce burdens by £0.7m (2024 prices, p.24). There is a small familiarisation costs associated with this measure £0.2m (2024 prices, p.17). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will decrease annual administrative burdens by around £7m a year (2024 prices).	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025), The Genetic Technology (Precision Breeding) Regulations 2025 - DMA
<p>DEFRA: Environmental Agency priority tracked service</p> <p>Providing pre-application advice for major developers is expected to reduce administrative burdens for affected businesses by making it easier for them to get their permit application 'right first time'.</p>	£1m saving	Providing pre-application advice for major developers is expected to reduce administrative burdens for affected businesses. These savings arise from reduced number of delays businesses face, reduction in familiarisation costs and reduced reporting and information requirements. Reducing reporting requirements will save 2 hours for Planning Officers and Construction Professionals (£28 per hour), 1.5 hours for administrative staff (18 per hour), and 1 hour for consultants (£33 per hour), saving businesses £7m over a 10-year appraisal period (2025 prices). Reducing delays will save 30 days for Planning Officers and Construction Professionals (£28 per hour) and 15 days for administrative staff (18 per hour) - totalling £7,680 per application (2025 prices), saving businesses £5m over a 10-year appraisal period (2025 prices). Based off a total of 10 hours saved for Planning Officers and Construction Professionals (£28 an hour), 20 hours for administrative staff (£18 an	Environment Agency, analysis of Employee earnings in the UK - Office for National Statistics and uplifted by ONS (2020), Index of Labour Costs per hour and observed Environmental Agency data on estimated time savings.

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		hour), and 15 hours for consultants (£33 an hour) (2025 prices), administrative burdens from familiarisation will fall by £1m over a 10-year appraisal period (2025 prices). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will decrease annual administrative burdens by around £1m a year (2024 prices).	
<p>DEFRA: Guaranteed Standards Scheme</p> <p>Clarifying and simplifying compensation standards so customers receive appropriate statutory payments—strengthening transparency and accountability following recent incidents, while providing clearer requirements for affected firms.</p>	£4m burden	<p>The Guaranteed Standards Scheme sets standards of service which water and sewerage companies must comply with, and payments which water and sewerage companies must make to affected customers when a company fails to comply with these standards. This reform clarifies and simplifies the scheme to ensure standards following several notable recent incidents that have highlighted the need to ensure all customers receive appropriate levels of statutory compensation. This will lead to an increase in administrative burdens. In addition, estimated ongoing information retrieval and administrative costs, drawing on consultation using a central estimate of around £0.2m per company, this results in a total ongoing cost of around £4m a year across the same 25 companies (2025 prices). It is estimated that the introduction of the updated standards will result in one-off familiarisation costs of around £0.05m (2025 prices). This assumes that 5–10 employees per firm spend one full working day (eight hours) reading and understanding the updated standards, with labour costs valued at an average hourly wage of £26.30 uplifted by 22% for non-wage costs, giving £32.08 per hour across 25 companies (2025 prices). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure is estimated to increase annual administrative burdens by around £4m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2025) analysis of ONS AHSE data (average of ASHE mean wages for Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities, Managers, Directors And Senior Officials, and Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities, Professional Occupations ASHE) and DEFRA (2024), Summary of responses and government response</p>
<p>DCMS: Simplification of guidance for charities</p> <p>Reducing the time charities spend interpreting requirements by simplifying and clarifying guidance—freeing up capacity for charities to focus on delivery and supporting more consistent compliance.</p>	£4m saving	<p>The Commission has an ongoing programme of Guidance Redesign, updating, clarifying and simplifying its guidance for charities. Where guidance is applicable to all charities on the register (171,000), an average saving of 11.7 minutes or £3.24 per piece of guidance per charity can be demonstrated (based on average wordcount reduction achieved through guidance redesign in 2024-25 and using the ASHE 2024 "other managers and proprietors" median hourly wage (£16.64/hr) as a proxy for the value of a charity manager's time, with one person at each charity reading each redesigned piece of guidance once per year on average). Based on 3 pieces of all-charity guidance redesign in 2025/26 and a further 5 pieces in 2026/27, this results in total administrative savings of around £4m a year. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase annual administrative burdens by around £4m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>Charity Commission for England and Wales (2026), Charities by income band</p> <p>Office for National Statistics (2024), Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - median gross hourly wage for 'other Managers and proprietors</p>
<p>DCMS: Update to the Charity Statement of Recommended Practice</p>	£2m burden	<p>Updates to the Charity Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) will result in additional administrative burdens for affected businesses through an increase in reporting burdens. The additional burden per charity varies, as the SORP imposes different requirements by income threshold: approximately 1,300 charities with income above £15m</p>	<p>The Charity Commission (2025), Changes to charity accounting and reporting - GOV.UK,</p>

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Updating charity accounting guidance to align with the UK's financial reporting standard—supporting clearer, more consistent reporting across the charity sector and improving comparability for users of accounts.		are expected to spend an extra 5.75 hours per year complying with the SORP; approximately 14,700 charities with income between £500k-£15m are expected to spend an extra 1.25 hours per year; and approximately 26,300 charities with income below £500k are expected to spend an extra 4.75 hours per year. The SORP-making body applied their professional judgement to estimate the time for charities in each income band within the new SORP to complete the different accounting activities required. Burdens should be read alongside wider changes being planned to the charity reporting thresholds to account for inflation, which will reduce administrative burdens on small-to-medium charities. Using an average hourly wage of £16.64, together with non-wage labour costs at 22%, this results in a net additional administrative burden of around £2m a year in 2024 prices. However, this should be read alongside wider changes being planned to the charity reporting thresholds to account for inflation, which will reduce administrative burdens on small-to-medium charities. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase annual administrative burdens by around £2m a year (2024 prices).	Charities Commission for England and Wales (2026), Charities by income band , OSCR (2026), Sector Overview Report , CIC Regulator (2022), CIC Regulator Annual Report and CCNI (2026), CCNI Register
<p>DCMS: The Football Governance Act</p> <p>Strengthening the sustainability and resilience of English football by establishing an independent regulator for professional clubs—introducing clearer governance and financial oversight to protect the game for fans and local communities.</p>	£6m burden	The Football Governance Act, which will introduce an independent regulator for English football with specific requirements on English football leagues and clubs, will introduce administrative burdens for affected businesses. Administrative burdens of around £34m (2020 prices) across a 10-year appraisal period are expected to be felt by businesses by 2028 - these have been estimated by assessing the expected obligatory actions required of clubs and leagues across the top five divisions of the English football pyramid. This estimate includes both compliance costs and administrative costs which have not been disaggregated due to data limitations. There will also be a small administrative cost of around £1m as businesses familiarise themselves with these changes. These estimates derive from the Impact Assessment undertaken well in advance of the IFR's formal establishment. The real-world impact of the IFR on industry is subject to change based on the implementation of the IFR's final regulatory regime, following extensive consultation with clubs and leagues. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase annual administrative burdens by around £6m a year (2024 prices).	Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (2024), Regulation of English men's professional football IA
<p>DfE: Improvements to safeguarding and transparency in schools</p> <p>Improving safeguarding and transparency in schools by making the recording of seclusion and restraint incidents mandatory and requiring timely reporting to parents (with safeguarding</p>	£4m burden	Making the recording and reporting of seclusion to parent's mandatory for schools is expected to increase administrative burdens for businesses. The Schools (Recording and Reporting of Seclusion and Restraint) (No. 2) (England) Regulations 2025 IA (p.8) estimates that the total familiarisation cost for this measure will be £0.4m (2025 prices). There will also be additional administrative costs for schools associated with recording and reporting the use of seclusions, which are estimated to be between £2m and £6m, with a central estimate of £4m (2025 prices). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates,	Department for Education (2024) The Schools (Recording and Reporting of Seclusion and Restraint) (No. 2) (England) Regulations 2025

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exceptions)—supporting better oversight, accountability and learning from incidents.		this measure will increase annual administrative burdens by around £4m a year (2024 prices).	
<p>DfE: Early Years Foundation Stage (Welfare Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations 2025</p> <p>Supporting the early years workforce by introducing an experience-based route that recognises skills gained on the job—enabling eligible practitioners to progress to count within level-3 staff: child ratios through assessment and supervised practice, helping providers meet demand while maintaining standards</p>	£2m burden	Introducing an Experience-Based Route (EBR) for Early Years practitioners to address significant workforce challenges within the sector will introduce new administrative burdens. The Experience-Based Route for Early Years practitioners IA estimates costs of around £7m in 2025, £4m in 2026 and £2m in 2027 (2024 prices) associated with time spent observing, evaluating, and appraising staff undergoing the EBR (p.23). There will be an administrative cost of around £2m as businesses familiarise themselves with these changes. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase annual administrative burdens by around £2m a year (2024 prices).	Department for Education (2024) The Early Years Foundation Stage (Welfare Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations 2025
<p>HO: The Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) (Amendments) (Threshold) Amount Order 2025</p> <p>Reducing unnecessary low-value reporting by raising key exemption thresholds from £1,000 to £3,000—allowing regulated firms to operate accounts or return funds when ending customer relationships in specified circumstances without submitting a DAML, so resources can be focused on higher-risk activity.</p>	£4m saving	Increasing the Defence Against Money Laundering (DAML) threshold will reduce the volume of the DAMLs submitted and is expected to reduce administrative burdens for businesses in the regulated banking sector. These reforms will also reduce the administrative burdens faced by businesses that are required to submit a DAML report through reduced reporting requirements. Administrative savings are estimated to be around £40m (2025 prices) over a 10-year appraisal period (p.11). There will be a small administrative cost of around £0.2m (2025 prices) as businesses familiarise themselves with these changes (p.7). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will deliver annual administrative savings of around £4m a year (2024 prices).	Home Office (2025), The Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) (Threshold Amount) (Amendment) Order 2025
<p>DESNZ: Discontinuing Energy Company Obligation</p> <p>Removing extensive compliance and reporting requirements on energy suppliers by stopping further obligations associated with the Energy Company Obligation - reducing the administrative</p>	£110m saving	Not proceeding with future iterations of the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) will generate administrative savings for energy suppliers. Suppliers would no longer be required to deliver energy efficiency measures under the scheme, removing the need for related administrative activities such as record-keeping, lead generation, staff time and training, engagement with DESNZ and Ofgem, reporting, and technical monitoring of delivery. The final-stage IA for the most recent scheme iteration (ECO4) estimated annual administrative	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2022) ECO4 final stage Impact Assessment

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activity linked to delivery, monitoring and reporting processes.		costs of around £94m (2021 prices). Adjusted for inflation and standardised, this implies expected administrative savings of approximately £110m a year (2024 prices).	(specific figure on p.52).
<p>DESNZ: Enabling re-opener mechanisms to support investment in electricity transmission as part of RIIO-ET3</p> <p>Supporting timely investment in electricity transmission by enabling re-opener mechanisms which are opportunities to adjust companies' allowed revenues, outputs or delivery dates—providing a structured route for assessing and funding recommended investments, with clear submission and assessment processes.</p>	£2m burden	Re-opener measures, which provide opportunities to adjust companies allowed revenues, outputs or delivery dates as part of RIIO 3 -ET3, will increase administrative burdens for affected businesses. The expected administrative costs to business are based on an estimated increase in project submissions from RIIO-ET2 to RIIO-ET3 by a factor of 5 across the 3 electricity transmission owners. The project team at Ofgem estimate that this will result in an increase in business time spent on activities such as familiarisation, information retrieval, calculations, checking documents and reporting/submitted information. The time spent on administrative activities relating to projects is based on assumptions informed on Ofgem's view of average submissions over ET2 and initial high-level forecasts of expected submissions. Applying the Standard Cost Model and using standardised assumptions for wage rates and related costs from the ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, with junior, middle and senior staff spending time on these activities, this translates to an estimate of one off costs of £0.2m (2024 prices) and ongoing costs of £2m. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase administrative burdens by around £2m a year.	ONS (2025), Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings dataset
<p>DESNZ: Heat Network Regulation</p> <p>Bringing heat networks into a stronger consumer protection framework by moving to Ofgem regulation—supporting fair pricing, more transparent bills and improved service standards, with operators and suppliers required to register and meet authorisation conditions under the new market framework.</p>	£4m burden	Replacing the existing metering and billing framework with the Heat Network Regulation will lead to an increase in administrative burdens for affected businesses. This additional administrative burdens come from a combination of one-off familiarisation, application costs and reporting set up costs of £9m (2023 prices) in the first year, then continue at approximately £0.6m (2023 prices) a year for new heat networks that join the market. This is alongside ongoing costs – for audits, compliance, dealing with complaints, and further annual reporting – of £2m increasing to £2.5 after 10 years as more heat works join the market. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase administrative burdens by around £4m a year.	Heat Networks Market Framework Regulations Impact Assessment: The Heat Networks (Market Framework) (Great Britain) Regulations 2025
<p>DESNZ: Introducing the Fuel Finder service</p> <p>Increasing fuel price transparency by establishing a statutory open data</p>	£5m burden	Increasing price transparency for consumers and increasing competition in the road fuel market will increase administrative burdens for businesses as fuel retailers are expected to report any price changes for petrol and diesel within 30 minutes to an appointed aggregator. This measure was recommended by CMA in 2023 and is expected to deliver significant benefits to society, including fuel cost savings for consumers (considered a	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025), Fuel Finder Open Data Scheme

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<p>scheme requiring near real-time fuel price data from UK petrol filling stations—empowering consumers to compare prices more easily and promoting stronger competition in the road fuel market.</p>		<p>transfer from businesses to consumers) and (unmonetized) competition and productivity benefits. This measure will introduce a small administrative cost for UK businesses, with most major brands and supermarkets expected to centralise reporting for their forecourts. Even where reporting is manual, the highest estimate is an average of around 5 minutes per day. While initial setup for automated systems may incur some cost, ongoing effort is expected to be low - especially as automation via API is expected to be the preferred method. The estimated administrative costs to business, which is incurred by the ODS (Open Data Scheme), is estimated to be around £42.7m, discounted over a 10-year appraisal period (2024 prices, p.25, Table 2). Businesses are also expected to incur familiarisation costs of around £1.4m (2024 prices, p.25, Table 3). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will increase annual administrative burdens by around £5m a year (2024 prices). This is likely an overestimate, as most retailers are expected to implement a centralised automated system to update fuel prices.</p>	<p>Impact assessment (specific figures on p.25)</p>
<p>DfT: Allow use of Continuous Glucose Monitoring Systems (CGMS) for large vehicle licence holders with diabetes</p> <p>The regulations will enable Group 2 drivers to use the most appropriate or clinically recommended method available to test their glucose levels and will not exclude those who by choice or for clinical reasons continue to use 'finger prick' blood tests. This will be less painful and easier to use for drivers who choose to stop finger-prick testing, as well as saving operators time as drivers will not have to stop driving to complete the finger prick test.</p>	<p>£6m saving</p>	<p>Allowing diabetic lorry and bus (group 2) drivers to monitor their condition while driving using the latest technology, such as CGMS devices, is expected to reduce administrative burdens for businesses in the logistics and other sectors. These reforms will remove the burden on Group 2 drivers with diabetes of having to stop driving every two hours to take a blood finger-prick test to monitor their condition. There are more than 15,000 Group 2 driving licence holders with diabetes that is treated by insulin and certain medications that can cause hypoglycaemia. The administrative savings to business are estimated to be around £60m, discounted over a 10-year appraisal period (2025 prices). Businesses are also expected to incur familiarisation costs of around £0.02m (2025 prices). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will reduce administrative burdens by around £6m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>DVLA: De Minimis Options Assessment - Continuous Glucose Monitoring Systems (not published but available on request, as stipulated in para 9.1 of the Explanatory Memorandum to The Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) (Amendment) (no. 5) Regulations 2025 No.1085)</p>
<p>MHCLG: Planning and Infrastructure Act 2025</p> <p>The Planning and Infrastructure Act 2025 aims to accelerate housing and infrastructure delivery by streamlining the UK planning system. The reforms introduced as part of the act are expected</p>	<p>£400m saving</p>	<p>The Planning and Infrastructure Act (PIA) is expected to deliver administrative savings. Nationally significant infrastructure project (NSIP) reforms are expected to lead to fewer delays in consenting processes as National Policy Statements (NPSs) are updated more frequently. Regression analysis compared NPS age with time to deliver applications, accounting for complexity of projects and type of infrastructure. The resulting estimates of a 12-month reduction in delays in the consenting process was then applied to estimates that costs of delays to large projects can be £1.5m a month. These were then applied to</p>	<p>NIC (2023), Planning Study Final Report p.143, MHCLG (2025), Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects reform, OBR (2024), Economic and Fiscal Outlook, VOA (2019), Land Value Estimates, MHCLG</p>

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
<p>to contribute to achieving economic growth alongside delivering more homes and infrastructure. This will be delivered by reducing barriers and costs to business (primarily developers) in the planning system and reducing costs associated with delays in the planning system, alongside numerous small-scale changes.</p>		<p>estimates of the number of private sector-led NSIP projects over the appraisal period. There are also cost savings arising from reduced requirements for consultation activity. Collectively the NSIP reforms yield an annual cost saving to business of £307m. The estimate of delay reduction has been revised up from 6 months in the published PIA IA to 12 months to reflect amendments to the NSIP reforms during bill passage. The saving to business has also increased. For reforms to Planning Committees and the Nature Restoration Fund (NRF) we estimate savings from fewer delays. We proxy daily costs of delays to developers using interest payments they may face on capital used to purchase land for typical developments. We apply these daily costs to estimates of days saved from streamlining aspects of the planning process set out in the Planning Committees (p14 and p24) and NRF (p19 to 20) IA annexes. These reforms yield savings to business of £106m. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will reduce administrative burdens by around £400m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>(2025), Planning Committee Modernisation and MHCLG (2025), Nature Restoration Fund</p>
<p>MHCLG: Expansion of expedited written representations to planning appeals</p> <p>Extending the expedited written representations appeal process to a broader range of appeals. This allows for an increased number of appeals benefiting from quicker decisions. This is enabled by removing opportunities for further evidence and representations at the appeal stage, meaning the appeal is decided on the same basis as the original application.</p>	<p>£12m saving</p>	<p>Expansion of expedited written representations planning appeals will deliver administrative savings for affected businesses. An expedited written representations appeal procedure will be extended to a broader range of appeals will allow more appeals to benefit from reduced administrative burdens and quicker decisions by removing opportunities for further evidence and representations at the appeal stage. There is a reduced administrative burden for appellants of around £15m (EANDCB, 2025 prices), who will only have to submit their original application, the local planning authority's decision and a short appeal statement when they appeal. In addition to not being able to submit new evidence or information, they will no longer be able to submit comments later in the appeal stage. There is also a saving for appellants, including developers, from receiving a quicker decision on their appeal, which will enable them to release their investment sooner of around £97m (EANDCB, 2025 prices). There is also a one-off administrative cost of around £3m (2025 prices) associated with business familiarising themselves with the new, quicker process. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will reduce administrative burdens by around £12m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>MHCLG (2025), The Town and Country Planning (Appeals) (Written Representations Procedure) (England) (Amendment and Saving Provision) Regulations 2026 (specific estimates p. 14-15)</p>
<p>MHCLG: Amendments to the permitted development rights for the installation or alteration etc. of off-street electric vehicle charging points</p> <p>Amended two permitted development rights (PDRs) to support the installation of off-street EVCPs and equipment</p>	<p>£10m saving</p>	<p>Amendments to the permitted development rights for the installation or alteration etc. of off-street electric vehicle charging points will deliver administrative savings for businesses. Amending two permitted development rights (PDRs) that support the installation of off-street EVCPs and equipment housing that support the operation of electrical upstands will reduce the circumstances where a planning application may be required (with associated savings), supporting and making the EVCP infrastructure deployment process simpler and helping the government to meet its net zero obligations. Reducing the number of planning applications businesses must make will result in time savings from reduced time submitting</p>	<p>MHCLG (2025), Amendments to the permitted development rights for the installation or alteration etc. of off-street electric vehicle charging points (estimates p.11 and p.12)</p>

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
<p>housing that support the operation of electrical upstands. This reduces circumstances where a planning application may be required, supporting and making the EVCP infrastructure deployment process simpler and helping the government to meet its net zero obligations.</p>		<p>applications (around £68m over a 10-year appraisal period (2025 prices)). There will also be a time saving from reduced fee payments (around £57m over a 10-year appraisal period (2025 prices)). Businesses will face administrative costs (around 16m over a 10-year appraisal period (2025 prices)) as they familiarise themselves with these. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will reduce administrative burdens by around £10m a year (2024 prices).</p>	
<p>MHCLG: Amendments to the permitted development right for the installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises</p> <p>Amendments to the permitted development right (PDR) for domestic air source heat pumps (ASHPs) supports their further deployment, as more installations will be able to proceed without the submission of a planning application, saving householders (including landlords) time, reducing cost, and providing certainty.</p>	<p>£5m saving</p>	<p>Amending the permitted development right (PDR) for domestic air source heat pumps (ASHPs) will result in administrative burden savings. These administrative savings result from reduced application administrative costs (totalling over £170m over a 10-year appraisal period (2025 prices) and reduced time submitting applications (around £67m (2025 prices)). There will also be familiarisation costs (around £12m over a 10-year appraisal period (2025 prices)). Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will reduce administrative burdens by around £5m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>MHCLG (2025), Amendments to the permitted development right for the installation or alteration etc of air source heat pumps on domestic premises (specific estimates summarised on p.20)</p>

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
<p>MHCLG: Automation of application processes leading to decreased backlog of applications</p> <p>The actions of this programme will significantly reduce the existing HMLR backlog through greater automation of applications, bringing more applications into a single digital channel (AP), and reducing additional requests for validation, improving efficiency.</p>	<p>£3m saving</p>	<p>Greater automation of application processes will reduce the backlog of applications and deliver administrative savings for affected businesses. These savings are valued using the ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2024 and Standard Occupational Classification codes. The business case identifies customer frictional cost savings from a reduced backlog, including fewer progress chases and expedite requests. As our work on automation and digitisation of systems occurs, this will continue to bring down the backlog in addition to what has already been achieved, therefore there is a benefit to reducing these frictional costs, reflecting reduced time spent doing time consuming tasks such as familiarizing themselves with applications after a few months, responding to requests for progress updates from clients and lender panels, and raising expedite requests. We analysed how long customers spend doing this (as well as the grade of staff) based on the current backlog, and hypothetical 6 month, and 1 month, backlogs - using a customer survey. We then matched this to the ONS data and our operational delivery model which forecast the future backlog including the benefits. This survey was completed by nearly 200 customers. Our business case modelling has our register update (RU) backlog reducing to around 40 days in the appraisal period, versus around 100 days for Exec RU at the start of the appraisal period. Evidence is rated amber (meaning there is some existing evidence or data to support the benefit, but future forecasts still rely partly on subject matter expert judgement), reflecting uncertainty around the extent to which automation is delivered, backlogs reduce and customer behaviour changes over time. Adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will reduce administrative burdens by around £3m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>ONS (2025), Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings dataset (RR Legal professionals (90th percentile), Legal professionals (80th percentile), RR Solicitors and lawyers (75th percentile), legal secretaries (median), solicitors and lawyers (median))</p>

Measure name & description	£ burdens/ savings (2024 prices, rounded to nearest million)	Methodology for estimating administrative burdens or savings	Reference & Sources
<p>MHCLG: Validating HMLR Customer Application Data</p> <p>Validating Customer Application Data (VCAD) is an HM Land Registry programme designed to improve the quality of submitted applications by validating customer-provided data before it reaches caseworkers. It introduces structured checks across the Digital Registration Service and Business Gateway channels to ensure data is complete, correctly formatted, and consistent with the register, reducing avoidable requisitions.</p>	<p>£2m savings</p>	<p>Validating customer application data will deliver administrative savings by checking customer provided information at the point of submission, including data extracted from documents and deeds, before it reaches caseworkers. This will reduce errors, avoidable requisitions, manual rework and downstream processing costs. The CCM business case estimates that validation will reduce around 2 million requests for information over the appraisal period, saving around 89 minutes per request for customers due to fewer requisitions and less rework. This is based on existing data that we have used to create a forecast, on the volume of requisitions we currently send out for the specific unique reference number types that the VCAD work intends to resolve, the profile for resolving those requisitions over time in line with the project delivery plans and the forecast for the number of cases we're expecting to process over time. Evidence is rated amber (meaning there is some existing evidence or data on requisitions that support the modelling, but future forecasts still rely partly on subject matter expert judgement of what proportion of each URN we expect to realise and when. Uncertainty has been addressed by including a 60% optimism bias, and by adjusting for inflation and standardising estimates, this measure will reduce administrative burdens by around £2m a year (2024 prices).</p>	<p>ONS (2025), Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings dataset (RR Legal professionals (90th percentile), Legal professionals (80th percentile), RR Solicitors and lawyers (75th percentile), legal secretaries (median), solicitors and lawyers (median))</p>



Delivered measures with administrative savings or burdens less than £1 million a year:

The total delivered annual net savings from measures with annual administrative savings or burdens less than £1 million a year is £4 million. This reflects £8 million gross savings (0.5%) of total gross delivered savings and £3 million gross burdens (4%) of total gross delivered burdens.

All delivered measures with gross savings or gross burdens less than £1 million a year are listed below by department. The list order does not necessarily reflect the size/ scale of these measures. We do not provide further details of these measures as it would not be proportionate to do so, given that their total gross and net savings and burdens reflect a small proportion of the totals. This threshold and its proportionality will be kept under review and may be revised for subsequent update publications.

1. DBT: Digital markets competition reforms
2. DBT: Mutual recognition of conformity assessment bodies (India FTA)
3. DBT: Updates to restricted substances in cosmetics
4. DBT: Updates to export controls on dual-use goods
5. DBT: Updated export controls on torture goods
6. DBT: Repeal of minimum service level requirements
7. DBT: Trade Remedies Authority - Advisory Service
8. DBT: Trade Remedies Authority - Simplified information questionnaires
9. DBT: Trade Remedies Authority - Reduced burden from business surveys
10. DBT: Digital triage for business enquiries
11. DBT: Withdrawal of outdated actuarial guidance
12. DBT: Updated actuarial guidance on proportionality
13. DBT: Updated pension illustration guidance
14. DBT: Updated Corporate Governance Code guidance
15. DBT: UK Stewardship Code 2026
16. DBT: Stewardship Code supporting guidance
17. DBT: Additional factsheets for FRS 102 preparers
18. DBT: Remedy review
19. DBT: Mergers turnover test & best placed to act approach - phase 1 impacts - prospective years
20. DBT: New 40 WD merger prenotification KPI
21. DBT: New 25 WD merger simple clearances KPI
22. HMT: New public offer platform regime
23. HMT: Revocation of SD4 requirements
24. HMT: Online financial sanctions reporting forms
25. HMT: Financial sanctions FAQs
26. HMT: Targeted financial sanctions outreach
27. HMT: Combined financial sanctions alert service
28. HMT: Financial sanctions explainer videos
29. HMT: Financial sanctions threat assessment reports
30. DWP: Simplified adventure activity licensing processes
31. DWP: Freeze to automatic enrolment thresholds for 2026/27
32. DSIT: Licensing platform improvements
33. DSIT: Direct-to-device emergency alerts

34. DSIT: Interactive radio spectrum map
35. DSIT: Closure of SMS market review
36. DSIT: Online Safety priority offences regulations
37. DSIT: Super-complaints process regulations
38. DHSC: HFSS advertising restrictions
39. DHSC: Pharmacy hub-and-spoke dispensing
40. DHSC: Updates to NHS GP contracts
41. DHSC: Streamlined clinical trial processes
42. DEFRA: Updates to persistent organic pollutant controls
43. DEFRA: Updated plant health import requirements
44. DEFRA: Ban on disposable vapes
45. DEFRA: Updated retail goods marking rules
46. DEFRA: Updates to electronic waste regulations
47. DEFRA: Thames Estuary cockle fishery changes
48. DEFRA: Updated free-range poultry standards
49. DEFRA: Updates to vegetation burning rules
50. DEFRA: Revised fruit plant marketing rules
51. DEFRA: Fair dealing rules in the dairy sector
52. DEFRA: Updated bathing water standards
53. DEFRA: Further plant health import updates
54. DEFRA: Controls on mercury-added products
55. DEFRA: Packaging producer responsibility updates
56. DEFRA: Updated sheep carcass classification rules
57. DEFRA: Updates to sea fisheries regulations
58. DEFRA: Simplified guidance for Christmas tree growers
59. DEFRA: Guidance on the fair dealing obligations (pigs)
60. DEFRA: Commencement No.1 of the Water (Special Measures) Act
61. DEFRA: Changes to the control of mercury regulations
62. DCMS: Commencement of Charities Act provisions
63. DCMS: Introduction of the gambling levy
64. DCMS: Changes to casino gaming machine allocations
65. DCMS: Sports betting permissions in casinos
66. DCMS: Online slots stake limits
67. DCMS: Broadcasting independent production rules
68. DCMS: Community radio licensing changes
69. DCMS: Media mergers rules for online news
70. DCMS - BBFC renewing delegation for responsibility for cinema advertising to CAA, to reduce duplication in cinema advertising regulation
71. DCMS - BBFC introducing new services to reduce duplicated viewing time
72. DCMS - BBFC introducing batch acceptance of ratings for episodic works
73. DCMS - BBFC improving BBFC purchase order processes
74. DCMS - BBFC providing standardised criteria for excluding non-commercial screenings from fee-tier assessments
75. HO: Extended licensing hours for Women's Euros
76. HO: Extended licensing hours for VE Day 80

77. HO: Immigration rules update (Autumn 2025)
78. HO: Immigration rules update (Spring 2025)
79. HO: Flexible SIA contractor arrangements
80. HO: Simplified SIA contractor forms
81. HO: Updated SIA licensing criteria
82. ONS: Reducing compliance costs to businesses completing business surveys
83. FCDO: Cross-Cutting SI [The Sanctions (EU Exit) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2026]
84. DESNZ: Clean Heat Market Mechanism
85. DESNZ: Capacity market improvements
86. DESNZ: Licensing flexibility measures
87. DESNZ: Reformed supplier compliance rules
88. DESNZ: Energy portal improvements
89. DESNZ: Updated permit application guidance
90. DESNZ: Licensing notice of application reforms
91. DESNZ: Reduced licensing timelines
92. DESNZ: Energy pathfinder improvements
93. DESNZ: Updated NSIP thresholds for onshore wind and solar
94. DESNZ: Improved management of incidental coal agreements
95. MHCLG: Qualified Electronic Signatures
96. MHCLG: HMLR Application Programming Interface
97. DfT: Digitalisation of drone operations authorisations
98. DfT: General Aviation Licensing and Training Simplification reforms
99. DfT: Risk assessment framework for complex drone operations (SORA)
100. DfT: Airspace Coordination and Obstacle Management Service (ACOMS) Platform
101. DfT: Alignment with EU vehicle type approval requirements
102. DfT: Cost of operator ID for tethered small uncrewed aircraft weighing over 100g with a camera, and familiarisation of the Regulations.

Future measures expected to have annual administrative burden impacts:

We also include at least **£0.6 billion** of future measures with annual administrative savings or burdens in the main paper. These measures are identified, are under development and we will provide an update on these future measures. We will set out further details on these measures and their scale in due course, including in future updates on progress against the 25% target. Four future measures (DBT: Modernising corporate reporting, DBT: rationalising information on GOV.UK, DCMS: Review of financial thresholds in charity law and DSIT: Establishing the National Underground Asset Register (NUAR))¹⁰ were included in the [Regulation Action Plan Update – Technical Annex](#).

¹⁰ Estimates for NUAR have been revised due to a methodological change to the appraisal period over which impacts have been measured – estimates are now measured over a 9-year appraisal period (rather than 10 years) as this matches the lifespan of the proposal. This is a 'future' measure and estimates are subject to change as analysis is refined.