

# RIA Workshop

# Options – Alternatives to Legislation

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- Background to Alternatives to Legislation
- The Alternatives
- Why aren't they used more widely?
- Overcoming Impediments
- Checklist for Considering Alternatives
- UK examples
- Identifying & Assessing Options









- Legislation can appear to be a solution with relatively low costs for government
- It can seem the most familiar and lowest risk option available to policy-makers to address a problem
- Reality:
  - legislation is never cost-free
  - for government or those being regulated.







#### Legislation:

- Can be ineffective in achieving intended outcomes if its effects on the system as a whole have not been properly considered.
- If details of proposed implementation have not been thought through, including:
  - the costs to the economy, environment and society
  - the potential impact of enforcement
     the burden of regulation can be much higher than necessary.

Hastily conceived legislation may be unenforceable and could be more harmful than doing nothing.









- Policy makers must identify the most effective approach to achieving a desired policy outcome by:
  - ensuring alternative approaches to legislation are thoroughly explored,
     and
  - that traditional 'command and control' regulation is seen as the last, not first, resort.







# Examples of Alternatives to 'Command and Control' Regulation

- Self-regulation
- Co-regulation
- Information and Education
- Economic Instruments
- Behavioural Economics
- No New Intervention







# Self - Regulation

An approach initiated and undertaken by those whose behaviour is to be regulated.

For example, an industry or profession might choose to develop and adopt its own code of practice promoting ethical conduct.

#### **Examples**

- Unilateral codes of conductCustomer charterUnilateral sector codes

- Negotiated codes









# Co-regulation

Similar to self-regulation but involves some degree of explicit government involvement.

For example, an industry might work with government to develop a code of practice - usually will be enforced by the industry itself, or a professional organisation, rather than by government.

#### **Examples**

- Recognised Codes
- Statutory Codes (MEL)
- Approved Codes
- Voluntary Agreements
- Trade Association Codes approved by Govt (OFT)
- Accreditation Standards









#### EXAMPLES OF PROFESSIONS CONTROLLED

- Craftsmen
- Lawyers
- Chartered Accountants
- Doctors
- Pharmacists



#### Information and Education:

Can be used to empower consumers to take their own informed decisions.

#### **Examples**

- · Inform, enhance consumer choice
- · Independent recommendation schemes
- Ratings systems
- · Labelling, disclosure



















# Examples of UK alternatives

Nutrition information 150g of uncooked pasta weighs approximately 210g when cooked				Guideline daily amounts		
Typical values (cooked as per instructions)		Per 210g serving	Manadan	Women	Men	Children (5-10 years
Energy	854 kJ 203 kcal	1793 kJ 426 kcal	21,1%	2000 kcal	2500 kcal	1800 kca
Protein	8.0g	16.8g	37.0%	45g	55g	24g
Carbohydrate of which sugars of which starch	27.0g 2.0g 25.0g	56.7g 4.2) 52.5g	25.0%	230g 90g	300g 120g	220g 85g
Fat of which saturates mono-unsaturates polyunsaturates	7.0g 3.0g 2.1g 1.9g	14.7g 6.3g 4.4g 4.0g	21.0% 31.5%	70g 20g -	95g 30g	70g 20g
Fibre	2.0g	4.2g	17.5%	24g	24g	15g
Salt of which sodium	0.7g 0.3g	1.5g 0.6g	25.0% 24.0%	<b>6g</b> 2.4g	<b>6g</b> 2.4g	<b>4g</b> 1.4g













#### **Economic Instruments**

Can be used to modify behaviour by adjusting the economic incentives facing businesses and citizens.

This approach allows individuals to make their own decisions, based on their estimates of whether the benefits of acting in a certain way justify the costs.

#### **Examples**

- Taxes
- · Subsidies
- Quotas and permits
- · Vouchers
- Auctions
- Competition















#### Behavioural Economics

Behavioural change has become popular in the UK and in many other countries i.e. directly tapping in into the way in which humans make decisions and interact with each other to achieve better outcomes.





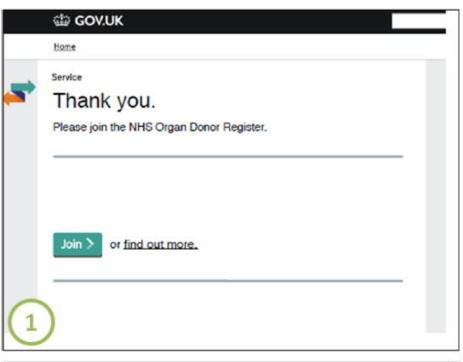


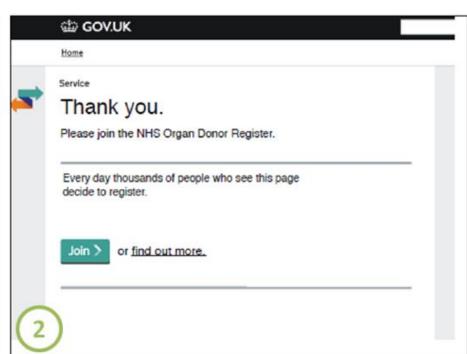


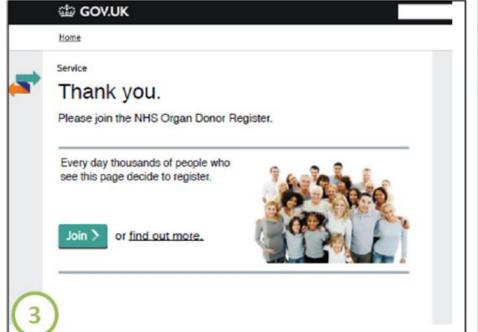


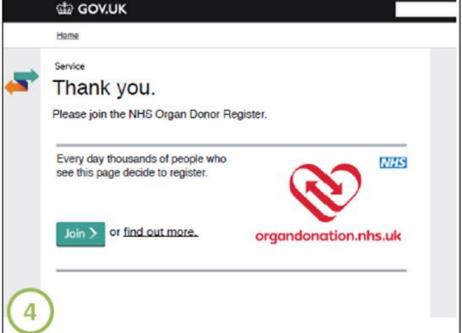


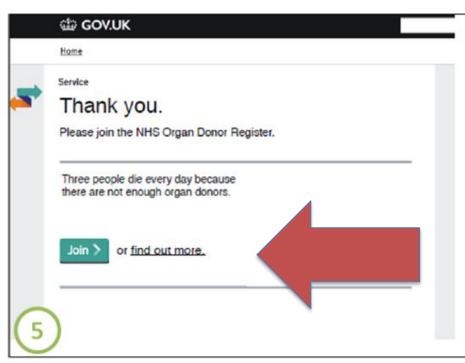


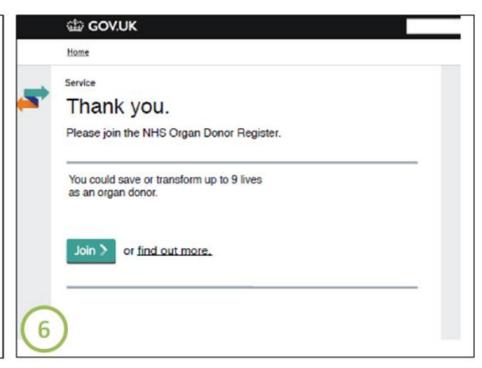




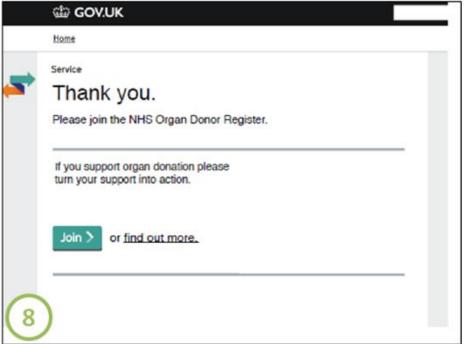














#### No New Intervention

In many instances, it might not be necessary for government to initiate new action at all.

Legislation and its alternatives will almost always impose costs as well as generating benefits, so policy makers should think carefully about whether action by government is required at all.

#### **Examples**

- · Use existing legislation
- · Simplify or clarify existing legislation
- · Improved enforcement of existing legislation
- · Make legal remedies more accessible or cheaper
- · Do nothing at all



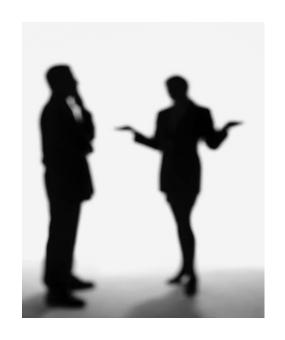






# So – Why aren't Alternatives used more widely?

- Lack of knowledge of alternatives
- Lack of understanding how they work
- Fear of losing control











# Impediments to alternatives to legislation

#### Lack of Knowledge in Incentives to Support **Alternatives** Regulate Relative lack of Lack of trigger to prompt Regulation perceived as awareness of alternative the "best" option by public alternatives options & Ministers - alternatives No easy check list of seen as higher risk alternatives Lack of awareness of successful case studies Regulation offers control Govt system set up to over specification of rules produce legislation Alternatives seen as & enforcement harder and take longer Scant evidence on Quick to announce alternatives Advance civil service careers

Uncertain benefits/outcomes of alternatives to regulation – lack of successful case studies



### Overcoming Impediments

- Policy making process that is supportive and encouraging of the use of alternatives & their consideration at an early stage
- Asking whether regulation is the best form of government action
- Integration of alternative approaches in RIA
- Cultural change:
  - Process needs to be supported by information
  - Gradually extend requirements for alternatives to be considered
  - Ensure information is widely available & publicised







# Checklist for Considering Alternatives

- 1. What are the objectives the policy instrument is trying to achieve?
- 2. What are the incentives for those whose behaviour would be affected?
- 3. How much industry (or profession) specific information is required to ensure effective regulation?
- 4. Is the area subject to rapid change?
- 5. Are there likely to be significant equity or fairness concerns?







# Identifying & Assessing Options

Following 'Problem Identification' & when clear Objectives have been set consider range of options using:

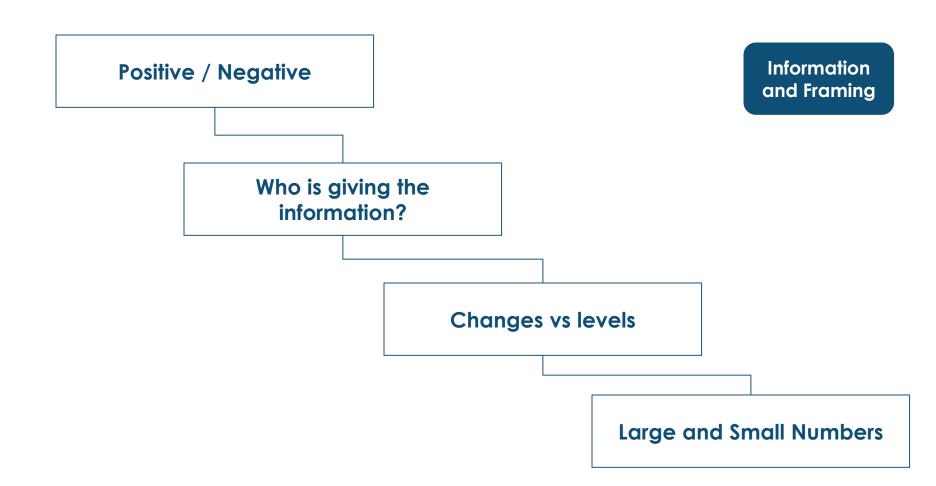
- Colleagues
- Other experts
- Other RIA







# Influences in how people process information





# The thoughts and actions of others can influence and guide individual behaviour

Your electricity bill

Miss R Holloway
1 Victoria Street
London

Your consumption



600 KwH

Consumption of neighbours in similar houses 1000 KwH







Reciprocity and Social Norms



# Identifying & Assessing Options

Consider whether there is existing legislation that can be amended or built on rather than new legislation being made?

Alternatives to Legislation







# It's been a long session but its been enjoyable THANKS – and GOODBYE







