

Administrative Burdens of Regulation – Department for Transport

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As part of its strategy for driving down the administrative burden of complying with regulations, government departments commissioned PwC to work with business and the voluntary sector to estimate the administrative costs of regulation.

This report has been produced by the Better Regulation Executive. It provides a high level summary of the burdens relating to the Department for Transport and is adjusted to take account of activity that business would choose to do even if the regulation did not exist (business as usual or BAU). This report should be read alongside the DfT's Simplification Plan which sets out a programme of reform to reduce these burdens.

DfT's administrative burdens relative to the cross-government Admin Burden total:

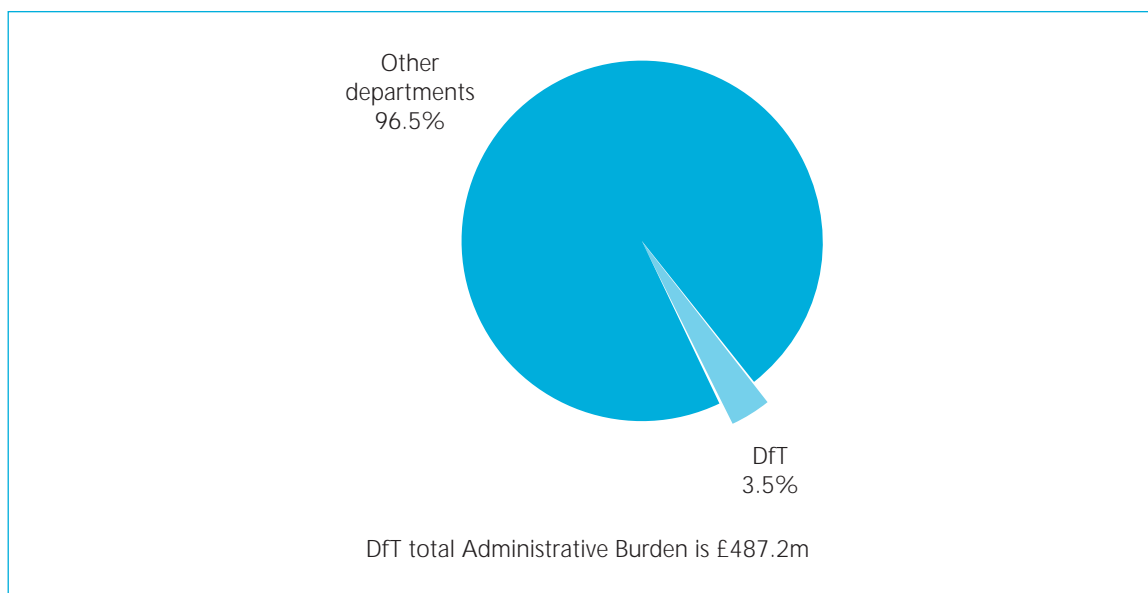


Table 1 – Top 10 Regulations (which represent approx. 70% of total burden)

This table shows, for each of the DfT's 10 most burdensome regulations: the administrative burden (rounded to the nearest million) and the proportion of the departmental total the regulation accounts for; how the cost breaks down by source; and whether costs are incurred in providing information to government or third parties either directly or through contracts with suppliers.

Department for Transport

			% Cost by Origin			% Cost – Non-Third Party		% Cost – Third Party	
Regulation Name	Admin Burden (£m's)	% of Dept. Total	A	B	C	Internal Cost	External Cost	Internal Cost	External Cost
Drivers' Hours and Tachograph Rules for Goods Vehicles in the UK and Europe	£146	29.9%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%	71.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 (vehicle licensing)	£51	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Road Transport (Working Time) Regulations 2005	£31	6.4%	42.8%	57.2%	0.0%	15.4%	9.8%	74.8%	0.0%
Radioactive Material (Road Transport) Regulations 2002	£19	4.0%	3.1%	0.5%	96.4%	3.8%	96.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Private Hire Vehicles (London) Act 1998	£19	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	33.7%	65.2%	1.1%	0.0%

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			% Cost by Origin			% Cost – Non-Third Party		% Cost – Third Party	
Regulation Name	Admin Burden (£m's)	% of Dept. Total	A	B	C	Internal Cost	External Cost	Internal Cost	External Cost
Air Navigation Order 2005	£18	3.8%	48.3%	9.7%	42.0%	32.9%	0.0%	65.2%	1.8%
Motor Vehicles (Compulsory Insurance) (Information Centre and Compensation Body) Regulations 2003	£18	3.6%	0.0%	12.3%	87.7%	5.5%	1.0%	83.0%	10.4%
Goods Vehicles (Licensing of Operators) Regulations 1995	£16	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	96.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Street Works (Charges for Unreasonably Prolonged Occupation of the Highway) (England) Regulations 2001	£14	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	93.5%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Aviation Security Act 1982 (ASA 82) as amended by the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (AMSA90)	£14	2.8%	2.4%	16.9%	80.7%	64.2%	0.0%	35.8%	0.0%
Other Regulations	£141	29.0%	12.7%	15.2%	59.0%	60.4%	4.8%	18.9%	2.8%
Total	£487	100%	40.8%	7.5%	51.7%				

Table 2 – Top 20 Information Obligations (which represent approx. 65% of total burden)

Government regulations often consist of a number of separate obligations on business and the voluntary sector. To make progress in reducing the administrative burden it is important to know the costs of each of the individual obligations. This table shows the estimated administrative burden (rounded to the nearest million) for DfT's 20 most burdensome obligations.

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Information Obligation Description	Regulation Name	Admin Burden (£m)
Recording information on the tachograph for one year by a manual entry.	Drivers' Hours and Tachograph Rules for Goods Vehicles in the UK and Europe	104
Providing information specified by the Secretary of State when applying for a vehicle licence.	Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 (vehicle licensing)	40
Keeping a record of hours worked by the driver of the vehicle on a weekly time sheet	Drivers' Hours and Tachograph Rules for Goods Vehicles in the UK and Europe	28
Retaining information relating to packages, packaging, 'special form' radioactive material, or low dispersible radioactive material.	Radioactive Material (Road Transport) Regulations 2002	19
Providing notice to the mobile worker of the intention to apply the 17 week reference period, this being the period where the average time worked should not exceed 48 hours per week.	Road Transport (Working Time) Regulations 2005	18
Notifying vehicle insurers of any changes in information relating to open cover contracts (where the vehicles covered are not specifically identified in the contract).	Motor Vehicles (Compulsory Insurance) (Information Centre and Compensation Body) Regulations 2003	15
Providing for inspection by the enforcement authorities or police, records of hours driving, other work, breaks and rest periods through the use of tachograph records and if digital, the driver card.	Drivers' Hours and Tachograph Rules for Goods Vehicles in the UK and Europe	14
Fixing a legible disc in a waterproof container to a licensed motor vehicle.	Goods Vehicles (Licensing of Operators) Regulations 1995	13
Obtaining a 'Private Hire Vehicle Licence' for a vehicle before it is driven in London as a private hire vehicle.	Private Hire Vehicles (London) Act 1998	10

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Information Obligation Description	Regulation Name	Admin Burden (£ms)
Carrying documents during a public transport flight if a flight is intended to begin and end at the same aerodrome and does not include passage over the territory of any country other than the UK.	Air Navigation Order 2005	8
Maintaining records to show compliance with the Road Transport (Working Time) Regulations 2005 in respect of each mobile worker (or equivalent) and retaining for a period of two years.	Road Transport (Working Time) Regulations 2005	8
Notifying the Secretary of State if surrendering a licence, together with details of the licence.	Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 (vehicle licensing)	7
Providing the highway authority with a works closed notice in writing, stating that work on the permanent reinstatement of a highway is complete no later than a day after the highway is returned to full public use.	Street Works (Charges for Unreasonably Prolonged Occupation of the Highway) (England) Regulations 2001	7
Documenting the training undertaken by staff involved in the carriage of dangerous goods by rail.	Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2004	7
Applying to the traffic commissioner for an operator's licence.	Goods Vehicles (Licensing of Operators) Act 1995	5
Issuing a 'Security Certificate' in the form specified in 18 schedule 6 'catering security certificate' and provide a copy of the 'Security Certificate' to the operator.	Aviation Security Act 1982 (ASA 82) as amended by the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (AMSA90)	5
Applying to the licensing authority for a 'London Private Hire Vehicle Driver's Licence'.	Private Hire Vehicles (London) Act 1998	5
Applying for a goods vehicles plating certificate and goods vehicles test certificate for any goods vehicles used on the road.	Road Traffic Act 1988 (driver licensing)	5
Maintaining the design approval and certificate of compliance records for UN pressure receptacles.	Restructured ADR – European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road	5

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Information Obligation Description	Regulation Name	Admin Burden (£m's)
Providing the highway authority with a works clear notice in writing, stating that work on the interim reinstatement of a highway is complete no later than the day after the highway is returned to full public use.	Street Works (Charges for Unreasonably Prolonged Occupation of the Highway) (England) Regulations 2001	5
Other Information Obligations	Other Regulations	165
Total		487

Table 3 – Breakdown of Information Obligation Types

This table shows how the administrative burden (rounded to the nearest million, except for those under one million) and the proportion of the departmental total breaks down by type of information obligation.

Department for Transport

Information Obligation Type	Costs	
	Admin Burden (£m's)	% of Department Total
Keeping records	£199	40.9%
Applications for permission for or exemption from...	£90	18.4%
Providing statutory information for third parties	£66	13.6%
Notification of activities	£50	10.3%
Cooperating with audits/inspections of...	£37	7.7%
Statutory labelling for the third parties	£12	2.5%
Returns and reports	£9	1.9%
Entry in a register	£7	1.5%
Carrying documentation	£5	1.1%
Applications for authorisation	£4	0.8%
Updating commercial emergency plans & programmes	£3	0.7%
Framing complaints and appeals	£1	0.3%
Applications for subsidies or grants for...	£1	0.2%
Carrying out inspections of...	£0.5	0.1%
Agreeing contracts	£0.03	0.0%
Total	£487	100.0%

Glossary

Administrative costs	The costs of administrative activities that businesses are required to conduct in order to comply with the information obligations that are imposed through central government regulation. These include, for example, form filling, keeping records or responding to information requests.
Administrative burden	The costs of administrative activities over and above what a business would choose to do in the absence of the regulation.
'Business as usual'	A measure of the activity that organisations would choose to do in the absence of the regulation. All figures in this publication allow for 'business as usual' costs.
Standard Cost Model	A pragmatic methodology that provides systematic measurement of the administrative costs of regulation ¹ .
Cost by Origin	A measure of how the administrative burden of the regulation is split between different categories according to the origin of the requirements of the regulation.
'Category A'	Requirements that are international in origin with no domestic discretion in how they are implemented.
'Category B'	Requirements that are international in origin with some domestic discretion in how they are implemented.
'Category C'	Requirements that are domestic in origin.
Information Obligation	A specific requirement that must be fulfilled in order to comply with a regulation. Regulations often consist of a number of separate information obligations.
Non-Third Party Costs	Costs relating to obligations to provide information to a public authority.
Third Party Costs	Costs relating to obligations to provide information to any person or organisation that is not a public sector body, for example employees, consumers or other stakeholders.
Internal Cost	Costs incurred within an organisation's existing resources (such as staff time) in order to comply with a regulation.
External Cost	Costs that an organisation incurs as a result of using external services (such as fees for professional advice or for specialist IT equipment) in order to comply with a regulation.

¹ For further details see: <http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/REGULATION/reform/simplifying/scm.asp>