



POST- IMPLEMENTATION REVIEWS

February 2016

Summary

Australian Government agencies need to undertake a post-implementation review (PIR) for all regulatory changes that have major impacts on the economy. PIRs also need to be prepared when regulation has been introduced, removed, or significantly changed without a regulation impact statement (RIS). This may be because a compliant RIS was not prepared for the final decision, or because the Prime Minister granted an exemption from the RIS requirements. A PIR may also be required where the analysis presented to policy makers in the form of a RIS at the final decision point¹ sufficiently diverges from best practice. This requirement applies to both Standard and Long Form RISs.

A PIR should outline the original problem and the Government's objectives, provide evidence about impacts of the regulation, analyse the impacts, present findings from consultations, and make a conclusion. The impact analysis for a PIR should include information about the actual impacts of the regulation, including the regulatory costs. Stakeholder consultation is essential and is a key part of a PIR.

A PIR's conclusion should provide an assessment, based on the available evidence, of whether the regulation remains appropriate and of how effective and efficient it has been in meeting its original objectives.

What has changed from the previous guidance note?

There are two changes to the requirements outlined in this guidance note that have come into effect:

1. The circumstances in which a PIR is required have been expanded. [Effective 1 February 2016]

A PIR is now required to commence within two years if the Assistant Minister for Productivity, assisted by the advice of OBPR, together with the relevant portfolio Minister, agree that the analysis included in a RIS¹ that is presented to policy makers at the final decision point sufficiently diverges from best practice.

2. An exemption from the PIR requirements can now be obtained. [Effective December 2015]

This is only applicable where the relevant regulation which has previously been implemented is no longer in force or no longer government policy. Approval for this exemption needs to be obtained in writing from the Prime Minister.

What is the purpose of a post-implementation review?

The purpose of a PIR is to assess whether the regulation remains appropriate, and how effective and efficient it has been in meeting its objectives. The PIR requirements apply to all agencies that review or make

¹ The final decision point follows OBPR's Final Assessment of a RIS and is where Cabinet or another decision maker determines whether or not they will proceed with a proposal based on the information provided to them, including the RIS.

regulations that have an impact on businesses, community organisations or individuals, including those agencies with administrative or statutory independence.²

The *Australian Government Guide to Regulation* seeks to ensure that regulation has efficient outcomes and does not create an unnecessary burden of red tape for those affected by it. For this reason, if a regulatory change was not subject to scrutiny under the regulation impact analysis process at the pre-decision stage, it is necessary that it be subject to a PIR. It is also important for all regulatory decisions to be assessed within the same framework to ensure the ongoing quality of regulation.

Regular reviews are useful for evaluating the ongoing performance of regulation, and agencies are encouraged to review regulation following implementation even if a PIR is not required.

Do you need to prepare a post-implementation review?

It is a requirement to prepare a PIR if *any* of the following criteria apply:

- The OBPR has assessed the proposal as having a substantial or widespread economic impact.
 - For regulations that have been subject to a Long Form RIS, where the policy was expected to have a substantial or widespread impact on the economy, a PIR is required to be completed within five years.
- A compliant RIS³ for the regulatory change was not prepared for the final decision *and* the change was neither minor nor machinery in nature.⁴
- The Assistant Minister for Productivity, assisted by the advice of OBPR, together with the relevant Minister agree that the regulatory analysis presented to policy makers at the final decision point sufficiently diverges from best practice. This requirement applies to both Standard and Long Form RISs.

An agency can be exempted from the obligation to undertake a PIR where a previously implemented regulation is no longer in force (e.g. regulation has been removed or has expired) *or* the previously implemented regulation is no longer government policy. Evidence that a regulation is no longer government policy could be in the form of a Cabinet decision, a Ministerial decision or determination, or Federal Executive Council decision that would demonstrate the intent to remove the regulation, together with evidence that substantial progress has been made to implement the decision, for example, through preparation and passage of legislation.

Where an exemption from undertaking a PIR is being sought, the relevant Minister writes to the Prime Minister seeking an exemption from the requirement to complete a PIR, following consultation with OBPR.

The scenarios included in Appendix 1 to this Guide provide further guidance on how the PIR requirements can be fulfilled.

² The PIR should be prepared by the agency responsible for bringing the original regulatory proposal to the decision maker. If machinery-of-government changes result in functions moving, the responsibility for preparing a PIR moves to the new agency together with the function.

³ In the second pass of its final assessment, OBPR assesses the RIS for best practice and adequacy and will notify the agency in writing within 5 working days about its final assessment.

⁴ The *Guide to Regulation* defines a minor change as one that does not substantially alter existing regulatory arrangements and a machinery change as a consequential change in regulation required as a result of a substantive regulatory decision.

The regulation is already being reviewed for another process. Do I need to do a separate PIR?

In some cases, regulation is subject to a statutory review provision written into the legislation. Alternatively, the policy may be subject to another comprehensive and rigorous review, close to the time when the PIR is required.

You can draw on the work done for other reviews to meet some or all of the PIR requirements. In some cases, the other review can be assessed as meeting the PIR requirements without needing further work. However, the other review will still be assessed against the criteria for a PIR as set out in the *Guide to Regulation*.

If you want OBPR to assess an alternative review as part of or in lieu of a stand-alone PIR, you should advise the office. Because PIRs need to be certified by the agency head or deputy head, your request should be accompanied by an appropriate approval.

Process for conducting a PIR

Start working on your PIR as soon as your regulation is implemented. Do not wait until just before the PIR deadline to start the work. You are responsible for gathering necessary data and consulting stakeholders during and after the implementation of the regulation. Start gathering data from the date the regulation is implemented. Draft the PIR in consultation with your portfolio Regulatory Reform Unit, then provide it to OBPR for assessment. The office will advise you of any areas in the PIR that could be improved according to the best practice regulation principles. Once completed and assessed as adequate by OBPR, the PIR needs to be sent to the relevant portfolio minister and the Prime Minister. The PIR will then be published on the OBPR's website. The PIR process is complete, and your PIR is compliant with the Government's PIR requirements, only after it has been published on the OBPR's website.

Some judgement is required in deciding when to start writing the PIR. You need to balance the requirement to gather sufficient data to be able to make robust conclusions against the need to identify and address inappropriate, non-performing or inefficient regulation through the review in a timely fashion. OBPR can provide technical assistance to help you determine whether or not you have enough information for an informative impact analysis. As a guideline, preparing the PIR report should take around three to six months once the relevant data and information has been gathered.

Consultation with stakeholders is an essential source of information for the PIR. The timing guidelines do not prevent you from establishing strong stakeholder consultation arrangements at the earliest opportunity. Ideally, those arrangements would be in place before the implementation of the regulation in most cases.

When does the post-implementation review need to be completed?

The timeframe for completion of the PIR depends on the reasons for its trigger.

1. For regulations assessed in a RIS by OBPR as having a substantial or widespread impact on the Australian economy, a PIR needs to be completed within five years following the implementation of the regulation (unless subject to one of the following triggers).
2. Where a compliant RIS for the regulatory change was not prepared for the final decision, a PIR needs to be completed within two years of the regulation being implemented.
3. Where the Assistant Minister for Productivity, assisted by the advice of OBPR and in agreement with the relevant portfolio Minister, has assessed a Standard or Long Form RIS as sufficiently diverging from best practice, a PIR needs to commence within two years of the regulations being implemented.

Assisted by the advice of the OBPR, the Assistant Minister for Productivity and the relevant portfolio Minister will determine an appropriate completion date for this PIR.

- As a general rule, the PIR would need to be completed within two years of implementation of the regulation.

Overall, the PIR completion deadlines include the time required by OBPR to assess the document for adequacy. You are responsible for allowing enough time to incorporate any changes suggested by the OBPR during the PIR process. The OBPR will endeavour to respond on first drafts of PIRs within ten business days. When setting milestones for the PIR in your forward work program, you should consider how the PIR might inform future decisions.

OBPR maintains a public register of outstanding PIRs and determines whether or not agencies are complying with best practice. Regular liaison with agencies assists the OBPR in accurately representing the status of PIRs, including their timeframes for completion.

Figure 1 provides an indicative guide to these requirements.

Figure 1: PIR timing requirements

OBPR Final Assessment		PIR Required	To be completed:	
RIS assessed as adequate	Substantial or widespread impact on the economy (Long Form RIS)	Sufficiently diverges from best practice	√	As agreed between the Assistant Minister for Productivity and the relevant portfolio Minister
		Adheres to best practice	√	Within 5 years
	Measurable but contained impact on the economy (Standard Form RIS)	Sufficiently diverges from best practice	√	As agreed between the Assistant Minister for Productivity and the relevant portfolio Minister
		Adheres to best practice	-	-
Exemption granted by the Prime Minister or RIS assessed as inadequate	Substantial or widespread impact on the economy (Long Form RIS)	√	Within 2 years	
	Measurable but contained impact on the economy (Standard Form RIS)	√	Within 2 years	

What would constitute sufficiently diverging from best practice in a RIS to trigger a PIR?

When OBPR makes a formal assessment of your RIS, it is assessed against best practice using the ten principles and the seven RIS questions in the *Guide to Regulation* as well as the best practice guidance provided in the *User Guide to the Guide to Regulation*. This assessment identifies where regulatory analysis sufficiently diverges from best practice and requires a PIR to determine if the regulation remains appropriate, effective and efficient in meeting the Government’s objectives after implementation.

A PIR would not be triggered as a result of minor or process issues in undertaking a RIS (for example, the clarity of the language used in the RIS, or choosing not to submit a RIS to OBPR for an Early Assessment⁵). Also, undertaking a shorter public consultation, for example for three weeks rather than the recommended four weeks, is unlikely to trigger a PIR for a complaint RIS.

Sufficient divergence from best practice in a RIS is likely to be most relevant in situations where the OBPR determines that the quality of analysis completed in the RIS does not allow policy makers to suitably ensure that the regulation will be appropriate, effective and efficient.

A formal assessment on the need to undertake a PIR because a RIS sufficiently diverges from best practice while being compliant will be made by the Assistant Minister for Productivity, assisted by the advice of OBPR, and it will be communicated to the relevant portfolio Minister after the policy is announced. The relevant portfolio Minister will then have the opportunity to respond to the Assistant Minister for Productivity before a final decision is made on whether a PIR needs to be undertaken, including its timing.

Where a RIS is compliant but is assessed as not best practice by the OBPR, the OBPR will continue to provide these assessments where relevant as part of the RIS 'second pass' final assessment process.

When is a policy considered to have been implemented?

For some measures, particularly those that are extensive in scope, there may be some ambiguity about when the measure is considered to have been implemented. The date on which legislation or regulation passes the parliament, or a minister announces a regulatory change, might not be a useful proxy for the date of implementation.

In consultation with agencies, OBPR determines the 'implementation' date when a regulation can be considered to have been implemented. Based on the implementation date, the OBPR determines the required timing for the PIR in order to maintain the integrity of the regulation impact assessment arrangements. Implementation dates for PIRs are reported on the OBPR website.

What does a PIR need to include?

This section outlines seven questions that the content in a PIR needs to address. There are some similarities between the seven RIS questions and the content that should be included in a PIR, but a PIR needs to focus on how well the regulation is achieving its original objectives.

A PIR should assess whether the regulation remains appropriate, and how effective and efficient it has been in meeting its objectives. For the PIR to fulfil its purpose, you need to gather relevant data and information about the functioning of the regulation. You also need to engage in effective consultation with affected stakeholders. You should consult OBPR to determine the extent of the analysis that will be needed. Your portfolio Regulatory Reform Unit can also help.

The PIR is not intended to be used as a means to critique or praise government policy. You should try to ensure that the evidence is gathered rigorously and presented in a balanced fashion in the PIR.

⁵ The *Guide to Regulation* defines an Early Assessment which is undertaken once you have completed the first four questions, agreed regulatory costings with OBPR and planned your consultation process.

Here are some tips for writing a good PIR:

- Give the PIR a logical structure and ensure that sections are clearly marked. This will make it easy to navigate.
- Keep it as free as possible from technical jargon.
- Include all relevant information.
- Be concise, ensuring that all the information in your PIR is relevant.
- Be transparent in your analysis by clearly differentiating between facts and anecdotal evidence. Check the accuracy of every claim. Where the data is inconclusive, say so.
- Be measured and prudent in your arguments and avoid making assertions that cannot be substantiated.
- Examine and discuss whether or not the regulation continues to be appropriate for its purpose.
- Discuss the impacts (including the regulatory costs) on all stakeholders—businesses, community organisations and individuals.
- Describe the effect of government intervention in a way that helps readers understand whether or not the intended outcomes have been achieved efficiently.
- Provide a degree of detail in your analysis that is appropriate to the impacts of the regulation. The larger the impacts, the deeper the analysis should be.
- Present the analysis in a balanced fashion, accurately reporting the impacts (both positive and negative) and identifying any areas of uncertainty in your data.
- Report the views of all stakeholders in a balanced way. This includes acknowledging any views that are not supported by the available evidence.
- Draw logical conclusions based on the evidence and the strength of the data and information presented.
- Ensure that the document meets the Government's commitment to web accessibility.⁶

Regulations, or the broader economic environment in which they operate, can change over time. Therefore, PIRs generally deal with one of three circumstances:

- the regulation has lapsed, or is about to lapse
- the regulation is continuing in its current form
- the regulation is to continue, but in a different form.

⁶ The Australian Government has endorsed the [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) version 2.0](#) for all government websites.

The circumstances influence the nature of the PIR. For example, a ‘lessons learned’ PIR that is mainly backwards looking is suitable for a regulation that has lapsed. In other cases, it will be apparent by the time the PIR is being prepared that there is an ongoing need for the regulation, but that some aspect of it needs to be changed. This is likely to result in a new proposal for regulatory change, and a new RIS will usually be required. In such cases, the findings from the PIR will inform the decision about that RIS, and the PIR can be incorporated as part of the RIS.

The precise nature of each PIR will also depend on the individual problem and regulations put in place to address that problem. The PIR may need to include other relevant information and discussion in addition to the above before OBPR can assess the review as adequate.

Who is the intended audience for a PIR?

A PIR is intended for both decision makers (for whom a balanced assessment of the performance of the regulation is critical) and stakeholders (who have a right to accurate, timely, transparent, and accessible information about government decisions affecting them). The PIR is also sent to the relevant portfolio minister and the Prime Minister after being assessed by OBPR, and is then published on the OBPR website.

You are not required to structure the PIR in any particular way (for example, by using the criteria as headings). All that matters is that the information included in the review is sufficient to address each of the following questions.

Question 1: What problem was the regulation meant to solve?

Simply and clearly explain the problem that the regulation was intended to solve. Offer evidence about relevant market or regulatory failures before the introduction of the regulation and describe which businesses, community organisations or individuals were being most affected. Establish the magnitude of the problem. Provide background information to the regulatory intervention, including a description of any relevant previous regulatory arrangements and any evidence that they were not already addressing the problem.

Questions on these topics to answer in the PIR could include the following.

Market failure

- Was there evidence that one or more firms were abusing their position of market power?
- Was there a lack of reliable and easily accessible information about products, services or risks?
- Were there any externalities?
- What evidence suggested that the market would not resolve the problem over time?

Regulatory failure

- What previous regulation failed to address the problem?
- What caused the previous regulation to fail?
- Is regulation still the most appropriate solution, given a prior failure to address the problem?

Magnitude of the problem

- Was there a relatively high likelihood of a serious issue affecting a significant group in the economy or community?
- Was there a need to manage the risk of disaster? For example, would the costs of repair be so great that we would not be able to afford them?

This is not to be an exhaustive list of questions. More information is on pages 18–19 of the *Guide to Regulation*.

Question 2: Why was government action needed?

Establish the case for direct intervention by government at the time of the regulatory decision. This includes any *ex ante* evidence showing that regulation would be likely to be effective in addressing the problem.

Explain the objectives, outcomes, goals or targets of the regulatory intervention.

Discuss any official announcements or media releases made by the relevant minister or the Prime Minister at the time of the decision to regulate.

Where relevant, discuss the set of objectives stated in the Act associated with the change.

More information is on pages 22–24 of the *Guide to Regulation*.

Question 3: What policy options were considered?

Include information on other viable policy options that were discussed in consultation or considered by decision makers as part of the decision to regulate, together with any reasons that can be published as to why the other options were not preferred. This includes any non-regulatory approaches that might have been used to achieve the objectives of the regulation.

Provide background information on the various options (for example, the policy may have been an election commitment, or an option may have already been ruled out by previous political commitments).

Discuss any options that were lobbied for or against by stakeholders.

More information is on pages 26–29 of the *Guide to Regulation*.

Question 4: What were the impacts of the regulation?

Discuss the implementation of the regulation and its impacts on different groups, specifying all significant economic, social and environmental impacts on them and highlighting any differences in how various stakeholders are affected.

Include information about the regulatory costs relating to the regulation. Those costs should be estimated in a manner consistent with the Regulatory Burden Measurement framework and agreed with OBPR. See the *Regulatory Burden Measurement framework* guidance note for more information.

When reporting on the impacts of the regulation, the baseline for comparisons should be what is most likely to have happened if the regulatory change had not been made. (This is why it is critical that performance

indicators are identified during the implementation of a regulation, allowing data on its efficiency and effectiveness to be collected from Day 1.)

If the regulation was introduced in an area where regulations previously did not exist, the ‘no regulation’ scenario is the obvious baseline. If the regulatory change replaced one regulation with another, the situation under the earlier regulation is probably the best baseline. Even if it is difficult to identify the correct theoretical baseline, or if the most appropriate comparisons are very difficult, you will still need to set some benchmark against which the impacts of the regulation can be consistently measured. OBPR can provide technical assistance and help you to explore other options.

The level of analysis in the PIR should be commensurate with the impacts of the measure: the greater the impacts, the more in-depth your analysis should be. More detailed analysis will usually need to be supported by stronger evidence.

What if some relevant information is no longer available?

Because of the delay between the decision to introduce a regulation and the preparation of the PIR, the original decision maker might no longer be the current decision maker. Staff turnover may mean that corporate memory about a decision is limited. If your information is limited, make that transparent in the PIR.

Cover a period from the introduction of the regulation until the present or the time when the regulation lapsed (where the regulation has ceased to operate).

Analyse both the costs and the benefits of the regulation. This analysis should:

- focus on outcomes since implementation
- assess the costs and benefits based on data gathered from consultation or from independent sources, such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics
- assess the impacts on businesses, community organisations or individuals, including distributional issues such as the impact on small business
- assess the net impact of the regulation on the community as a whole, taking into account all costs and benefits and the distribution of those costs and benefits
- quantify (for example, through consultation, surveys, or both) the effect of the regulation on compliance costs for businesses, community organisations or individuals
- recognise the effect of the regulation on individuals and the cumulative burden on businesses and community organisations
- note any significant changes to the level of competition since the regulation was introduced (for example, new suppliers entering the market, or a number of small businesses leaving the sector).

The analysis should be a balanced presentation of the costs and benefits.

Even if a full quantitative cost–benefit analysis is not possible, your PIR should still quantify those costs and benefits that can be measured and analyse the material impacts of the regulation on the main stakeholders.

You need to also quantify the regulatory costs of regulation to businesses, community organisations or individuals, consistent with the Regulatory Burden Measurement framework.

See the *Cost–benefit analysis* guidance note for more information on conducting a cost–benefit analysis.

Government will almost always be a stakeholder in any regulation. Therefore, you should also consider any enforcement issues highlighted by the regulator during implementation or identified by other stakeholders during consultations. Describe any unintended consequences of the regulation. Say why they occurred, what impacts they had, and whether they enhanced or reduced the regulation’s effectiveness. In some cases, it may be necessary or appropriate to suggest ways to change the regulation, or to put forward other non-regulatory methods to address problems that have arisen.

How extensive should the analysis be?

Best practice analysis varies from review to review. In general, the greater the impacts of the regulation, the more extensive your analysis should be.

The level of quantification in the analysis will depend on data availability, but you need to quantify at least the regulatory costs. Effective consultation with stakeholders soon after implementation should help you to obtain relevant data.

As a guide, you should consider productivity impacts; benefits to businesses, consumers, governments and other affected groups; regulatory costs for businesses, community organisations and individuals; and any other costs to consumers or the community.

Discuss the distribution of the costs and benefits, including jurisdictional differences where they are relevant.

Question 5: Which stakeholders have been consulted?

Your PIR process should incorporate consultation with relevant stakeholders on the impacts of the regulation, including competition impacts and the regulatory costs. This consultation should be in line with that detailed in the *Guide to Regulation* and the *Best practice consultation* guidance note. As with the analysis, the level of consultation should be commensurate with the significance of the measure under review.

It may be more efficient for you to gather the necessary data for PIR analysis as part of an ongoing consultation starting during the implementation phase.

The PIR needs to describe how consultation was conducted (including when it was undertaken, the timeframes and the methods). You should articulate the views of those consulted, highlighting any substantial differences between the views or experiences of different stakeholders.

During the preparation of a PIR, there needs to be consultation either through a portfolio ministerial advisory council or consultation arrangements with the same effect.

Question 6: Has the regulation delivered a net benefit?

Provide an assessment of whether the regulation has delivered a net benefit for the community. Has the change been positive for the community? You should also make an assessment of the ongoing appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the regulation in addressing the problem and achieving the regulation’s stated objectives. This statement needs to be supported by a balanced assessment of the evidence presented elsewhere in the PIR.

In some cases, isolating the impact of a single regulatory change will not be possible, given other influences on outcomes. In such cases, it is reasonable, and possibly desirable, to conclude and state that it is not possible to draw definitive conclusions.

If the regulatory change has restricted competition, you need to assess whether or not it has generated a net benefit to the community as a whole. You should also consider whether or not the restrictions on competition have been essential to achieving the Government's objectives. The PIR should also include these findings on competition impacts as part of its conclusion. It is essential that your conclusions about the impacts and effectiveness of the regulation align with the evidence presented in your PIR.

Using consultants for PIRs

Agencies may wish to employ consultants to help prepare PIRs, particularly where the analysis of highly complex issues requires expertise not available within the agency. While this can improve the quality of the analysis in the PIR, it can also reduce the depth of policy expertise developed within the agency. The main objective of the PIR process is to assess the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the regulation. Where this role is outsourced, there is a risk that the agency will not develop the depth of knowledge needed to give decision makers the best possible advice on any future changes to the regulation.

The PIR remains the responsibility of the agency even if consultants are used. However, OBPR can hold joint consultations with both parties to help ensure that the final PIR is adequate.

Question 7: How was the regulation implemented and evaluated?

Your PIR should record the implementation plan and note any lessons learned from the implementation of the regulation. You should also summarise any review processes used to monitor the performance of the regulation, other than the PIR.

OBPR assistance

OBPR uses a range of methods to assist agencies in drafting PIRs and to inform them and others about whether the PIRs are compliant, including:

- writing to agencies outlining areas of concern and suggested remedies
- briefing the Assistant Minister for Productivity and the Prime Minister on areas of concern
- briefing Cabinet on areas of concern
- publishing information on areas of concern
- determining non-compliance with the PIR requirements and publishing that information.

To encourage agencies to produce PIRs that are compliant with the Government's PIR requirements, OBPR will usually rely on the first four options above. This is also consistent with the fact that the PIR process is primarily the responsibility of the agency.

OBPR reports on compliance with the Government's RIS requirements, including PIRs, on its website and annually in the *Best Practice Regulation Report*.

For further information on any of the topics covered in this guidance note, contact OBPR on (02) 6271 6270 or at helpdesk-OBPR@pmc.gov.au.

Appendix 1: Applying the PIR requirements

Example 1: A previous policy that requires a PIR is now proposed for removal

An agency does not prepare a RIS to inform a government final decision on a policy proposal. The OBPR reports that the agency is 'non-compliant' with the Government's RIS requirements and that the agency must complete a PIR within two years of the decision being implemented. The Government has made a regulation to give effect to the proposal and, as the proposal has been implemented, the regulation is in force. The agency is now developing a proposal to remove the regulation.

What are the RIS and PIR requirements?

The agency could meet the PIR best practice regulation requirements in one of two ways:

1. The agency could prepare a RIS to inform the decision to remove the regulation and then a PIR to review the initial policy decision. The PIR needs to be completed within two years of the initial policy being implemented.
2. The agency could prepare a combined RIS/PIR to inform the decision to remove the regulation and to review the initial policy decision. If the agency chooses to undertake a combined RIS/PIR, the combined RIS/PIR also needs to consider the impacts of the regulation while it was in force.

The relevant minister cannot seek the Prime Minister's agreement to set aside the requirement to undertake the PIR on the basis that the regulation is no longer government policy because the policy is in operation and the Government has not taken action to change the policy (by making a Cabinet decision, Ministerial decision/determination, or Federal Executive Council decision and by making substantial progress to implement the decision, for example, through preparation and passage of legislation).

Example 2: Regulation is still in force and the agency is not developing a proposal to remove or change the regulation

An agency does not prepare a RIS to inform a government final decision on a policy proposal. As a result, the OBPR advises the agency that it is non-compliant with the Government's RIS requirements and must complete a PIR for the proposal within two years of the decision being implemented.

The Government has made a regulation to give effect to the policy proposal and, as the proposal has been implemented, the regulation is in force. The agency is not developing a proposal to remove or change the regulation, and the Government has not made a decision that the policy no longer reflects Government policy.

What are the PIR requirements?

There is only one way the agency can meet the PIR best practice requirements:

1. The agency can complete the PIR within two years of the decision being implemented.

Example 3: Regulation has not been implemented and the proposal no longer reflects government policy

An agency does not prepare a RIS to inform a government final decision on a policy proposal. The OBPR advises the agency that it is non-compliant with the Government's RIS requirements and must complete a PIR within two years of the decision being implemented.

The government has not made a regulation to give effect to the decision and has not yet been implemented. The government has indicated that it will not be making the regulation.

What are the PIR requirements?

The agency would only need to do the PIR after the regulation has been implemented. In this case, the agency can write to the OBPR to advise that the proposal was never implemented, and no longer reflects government policy. The OBPR can agree that a PIR no longer needs to be completed for the proposal and will publicly report this advice.

Example 4: Regulation has been removed and it no longer reflects government policy

An agency does not prepare a RIS to inform a government final decision on a policy proposal. The OBPR advises the agency that it is non-compliant with the Government's RIS requirements and must complete a PIR within two years of the decision being implemented. The government made a regulation to give effect to a policy proposal. However, after a short time the regulation was removed as it was no longer Government policy. A RIS was prepared to inform the Government's decision to remove the regulation.

As a result, the regulation was implemented for a relatively short period of time and is no longer in force. The regulation no longer reflects government policy.

What are the PIR requirements?

The agency can meet the PIR requirements in *one of two ways*:

1. The agency can complete the PIR within two years of the decision being implemented.
2. The relevant Minister can seek the Prime Minister's agreement to set aside the requirement to undertake the PIR on the basis that the policy is no longer government policy or is no longer in effect. If the Prime Minister does not agree to set aside the requirement, the agency must complete the PIR within two years of the decision being implemented.

Example 5: Regulation has been in place for a temporary period only

An agency develops a policy proposal to address a time-sensitive policy issue. The agency does not prepare a RIS to inform a government final decision on the policy proposal. The OBPR advises the agency that it is non-compliant with the Government's RIS requirements and must complete a PIR within two years of the decision being implemented.

The government makes a regulation to give effect to the policy proposal, but it is an interim measure and expires after 12 months.

As a result, the regulation was implemented for only 12 months and is no longer in effect. The policy may still be a Government policy and may be used to address the same time sensitive issue if it arises again.

What are the RIS and PIR requirements?

As the regulation expired automatically after 12 months a RIS is not required to remove the regulation. The agency can meet the PIR requirements in *one of two ways*:

1. The agency may prepare a PIR to review the initial policy decision to introduce the regulation. The PIR must be completed within two years of the policy being implemented.

The relevant Minister can seek the PM's agreement to set aside the requirement to undertake the PIR on the basis that the policy is no longer in force. If the Prime Minister does not agree to set aside the requirement, the agency must complete the PIR within two years of the decision being implemented.