# OIA involvement for minor and more than minor impacts

VIDEO TRANSCRIPT | IMPACT ANALYSIS 101

To decide on the level of impact analysis needed, we will need to consider the scale and nature of the likely impact and classify it as either minor or more than minor.

Minor changes are those which do not substantially alter the existing regulatory arrangements for businesses, individuals or community organisations. A minor change could involve a small one off cost, but no ongoing costs or an indexation arrangement or the expansion of an existing program.

There is no specific definition or numerical threshold for what is minor or more than minor. Impact analysis is required for all decisions of the Australian Government until the office agrees that proposals will only have a minor or machinery impact on business, individuals or the community.

The depth of impact analysis required must be proportionate to the magnitude of the proposed change and the scale, scope and gravity of the problem to be addressed.

Other proposals would have more substantial impacts. We consider a wide range of factors to make this decision.

For example, how substantially different from the status quo is the proposal? Relative to how things are now, How many entities are affected and to what extent? To what degree is the policy issue contested? Will the proposal likely limit future options or opportunities? What is the stage of the policy development process and type of the decision being taken? Are you seeking early guidance from government on options?

If a final decision point is coming later, it may only need high level impact analysis at this stage. But will this be the final decision point? Will a decision now preclude one or more options from further consideration?

By consulting with the OIA on the scale and nature of the likely impacts we can advise on whether the proposal is minor or whether it requires impact analysis.