

Health, Social Care and Sport Committee
Tuesday 11 March 2025
8th Meeting, 2025 (Session 6)

Subordinate legislation

Background

1. At this meeting the Committee will consider the following Instruments subject to negative procedure—
 - [The National Assistance \(Sums for Personal Requirements\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2025](#)
 - [The National Assistance \(Assessment of Resources\) Amendment \(Scotland\) Regulations 2025](#)
 - [The National Health Service \(Common Staffing Method\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2025](#)

The National Assistance (Sums for Personal Requirements) (Scotland) Regulations 2025 (SSI 2025/30)

Overview

2. The Committee will consider the following Scottish Statutory Instrument (SSI), which is subject to annulment by resolution of the Parliament until 27 March 2025. The Committee is invited to consider the instrument and decide what, if any, recommendations to make.
3. More information about the instrument is summarised below:

Title of instrument: [The National Assistance \(Sums for Personal Requirements\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2025](#)

Laid under: powers conferred by section 22(4) of the [National Assistance Act 1948](#), as applied by section 87(3) and (4) of the [Social Work \(Scotland\) Act 1968](#).

Laid on: 7 February 2025

Procedure: Negative

Deadline for committee consideration: 24 March 2025

Deadline for Chamber consideration: 27 March 2025

Commencement: 7 April 2025

Procedure

4. Under the negative procedure, an instrument is laid after it is made, and is subject to annulment by resolution of the Parliament for a period of 40 days beginning on the day it is laid.
5. Once laid, the instrument is referred to:
 - the Delegated Powers and Law Reform (DPLR) Committee, for scrutiny on various technical grounds, and
 - a lead committee, whose remit includes the subject-matter of the instrument, for scrutiny on policy grounds.
6. Any MSP may propose, by motion, that the lead committee recommend annulment of the instrument. If such a motion is lodged, it must be debated at a meeting of the Committee, and the Committee must then report to the Parliament (by the advisory deadline referred to above).
7. If there is no motion recommending annulment, the lead committee is not required to report on the instrument.

Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee consideration

8. The DPLR Committee considered the instrument on 25 February 2025 and reported on it in its [13th report, 2025](#). The DPLR Committee made no recommendations in relation to the instrument.

Purpose of the instrument

9. The Policy Note states that the instrument will increase the value of personal expenses allowance in line with average earnings, an increase of 4.1%.
10. The policy note states that this allowance is usually increased each April at the same time as Social Security benefits are updated. The amount of allowance is the same for individuals whether they are resident in local authority or independent sector homes. These regulations will increase the weekly rate of this allowance in line with the increase in average earnings from £34.50 to £35.90 from 7 April 2025.
11. The Policy Note accompanying the instrument is included in **Annexe A**. It includes a summary of consultation undertaken on the instrument, impact assessments carried out, and the anticipated financial effects.

Committee consideration

12. So far, no motion recommending annulment has been lodged.
13. Members are invited to consider the instrument and decide whether there are any points they wish to raise. If there are, options include:
 - seeking further information from the Scottish Government (and/or other stakeholders) through correspondence, and/or
 - inviting the Minister (and/or other stakeholders) to attend the next meeting to give evidence on the instrument.

It would then be for the Committee, at the next meeting, to consider the additional information gathered and decide whether to make recommendations in relation to the instrument.

14. If members have no points to raise, the Committee should note the instrument (that is, agree that it has no recommendations to make).
15. However, should a motion recommending annulment be lodged later in the 40-day period, it may be necessary for the Committee to consider the instrument again.

The National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2025 (SSI 2025/31)

Overview

16. The Committee will consider the following Scottish Statutory Instrument (SSI), which is subject to annulment by resolution of the Parliament until 27 March 2025. The Committee is invited to consider the instrument and decide what, if any, recommendations to make.
17. More information about the instrument is summarised below:

Title of instrument: [The National Assistance \(Assessment of Resources\) Amendment \(Scotland\) Regulations 2025](#)

Laid under: powers conferred by section 22(5) of the [National Assistance Act 1948](#), as applied by section 87(3) and (4) of the [Social Work \(Scotland\) Act 1968](#).

Laid on: 7 February 2025

Procedure: Negative

Deadline for committee consideration: 24 March 2025

Deadline for Chamber consideration: 27 March 2025

Commencement: 7 April 2025

Procedure

18. Under the negative procedure, an instrument is laid after it is made, and is subject to annulment by resolution of the Parliament for a period of 40 days beginning on the day it is laid.
19. Once laid, the instrument is referred to:
 - the Delegated Powers and Law Reform (DPLR) Committee, for scrutiny on various technical grounds, and
 - a lead committee, whose remit includes the subject-matter of the instrument, for scrutiny on policy grounds.
20. Any MSP may propose, by motion, that the lead committee recommend annulment of the instrument. If such a motion is lodged, it must be debated at a meeting of the Committee, and the Committee must then report to the Parliament (by the advisory deadline referred to above).
21. If there is no motion recommending annulment, the lead committee is not required to report on the instrument.

Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee consideration

22. The DPLR Committee considered the instrument on 25 February 2025 and reported on it in its [13th report, 2025](#). The DPLR Committee made no recommendations in relation to the instrument.

Purpose of the instrument

23. The purpose of this instrument is to:

- increase the value of savings credit disregard from £8.15 to £8.50 for a single person and from £12.10 to £12.60 for a couple in line with average earnings which is currently forecast at 4.1%.
- increase the lower capital limit from £21,500 to £22,000 and the upper capital limit from £35,000 to £35,500 in line with CPI forecast at 1.7%.
- disregard the following payments to individuals living in residential care: Grenfell Tower fire payments; payments made under an infected blood payment scheme, and, in certain circumstances, payments made by or out of the estates of certain recipients of those schemes; ; payments under the LGBT Financial Recognition Scheme; payments made as a result of the failings of the Horizon System during the period it was used by the Post Office; and payments under the Vaccine Damage Payments Act 1979, including payments to the partners of recipients. This will ensure that these payments are not taken into consideration by local authorities when they carry out a financial assessment for charges for those living in residential care.

24. The Policy Note accompanying the instrument is included in **Annexe B**. It includes a summary of consultation undertaken on the instrument, impact assessments carried out, and the anticipated financial effects.

Committee consideration

25. So far, no motion recommending annulment has been lodged.

26. Members are invited to consider the instrument and decide whether there are any points they wish to raise. If there are, options include:

- seeking further information from the Scottish Government (and/or other stakeholders) through correspondence, and/or
- inviting the Minister (and/or other stakeholders) to attend the next meeting to give evidence on the instrument.

It would then be for the Committee, at the next meeting, to consider the additional information gathered and decide whether to make recommendations in relation to the instrument.

27. If members have no points to raise, the Committee should note the instrument (that is, agree that it has no recommendations to make).

28. However, should a motion recommending annulment be lodged later in the 40-day period, it may be necessary for the Committee to consider the instrument again.

The National Health Service (Common Staffing Method) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2025 (SSI 2025/43)

Overview

29. The Committee will consider the following Scottish Statutory Instrument (SSI), which is subject to annulment by resolution of the Parliament until 31 March 2025. The Committee is invited to consider the instrument and decide what, if any, recommendations to make.

30. More information about the instrument is summarised below:

Title of instrument: [The National Health Service \(Common Staffing Method\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2025](#)

Laid under: powers conferred by sections 121J(3) and 105(7) of the [National Health Service \(Scotland\) Act 1978](#).

Laid on: 20 February 2025

Procedure: Negative

Deadline for committee consideration: 24 March 2025

Deadline for Chamber consideration: 31 March 2025

Commencement: 1 April 2025

Procedure

31. Under the negative procedure, an instrument is laid after it is made, and is subject to annulment by resolution of the Parliament for a period of 40 days beginning on the day it is laid.

32. Once laid, the instrument is referred to:

- the Delegated Powers and Law Reform (DPLR) Committee, for scrutiny on various technical grounds, and
- a lead committee, whose remit includes the subject-matter of the instrument, for scrutiny on policy grounds.

33. Any MSP may propose, by motion, that the lead committee recommend annulment of the instrument. If such a motion is lodged, it must be debated at a meeting of the Committee, and the Committee must then report to the Parliament (by the advisory deadline referred to above).

34. If there is no motion recommending annulment, the lead committee is not required to report on the instrument.

Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee consideration

35. The DPLR Committee considered the instrument on 4 March 2025 and reported on it in its [17th report, 2025](#). The DPLR Committee made no recommendations in relation to the instrument.

Purpose of the instrument

36. The Policy Note states that the purpose of the instrument is to amend the National Health Service (Common Staffing Method) (Scotland) Regulations 2024 which specify the staffing level and professional judgement tools that must be used as part of the common staffing method for specified kinds of health.

37. The Policy Note accompanying the instrument is included in **Annexe C**. It includes a summary of consultation undertaken on the instrument, impact assessments carried out, and the anticipated financial effects.

Committee consideration

38. So far, no motion recommending annulment has been lodged.

39. Members are invited to consider the instrument and decide whether there are any points they wish to raise. If there are, options include:

- seeking further information from the Scottish Government (and/or other stakeholders) through correspondence, and/or
- inviting the Minister (and/or other stakeholders) to attend the next meeting to give evidence on the instrument.

It would then be for the Committee, at the next meeting, to consider the additional information gathered and decide whether to make recommendations in relation to the instrument.

40. If members have no points to raise, the Committee should note the instrument (that is, agree that it has no recommendations to make).

41. However, should a motion recommending annulment be lodged later in the 40-day period, it may be necessary for the Committee to consider the instrument again.

Annexe A: Scottish Government Policy Note

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (SUMS FOR PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2025

SSI 2025/30

The above instrument was made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22(4) of the National Assistance Act 1948. The instrument is subject to negative procedure and will come into force on 7 April 2025 in line changes to the Department for Work and Pensions benefit and pension rates. The instrument is subject to negative procedure.

Summary Box

Purpose of the instrument

To increase the value of personal expenses allowance in line with average earnings, an increase of 4.1%.

Policy Objectives

The background is that under section 22 of the National Assistance Act 1948 (“the 1948 Act”), as applied by section 87(3) and (4) of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 (“the 1968 Act”), local authorities are required to charge residents in residential accommodation an appropriate contribution towards the cost of their residential accommodation (excluding any entitlement to free nursing and personal care under the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002 and associated regulations).

Section 22(5) of the 1948 Act provides that, in assessing a resident’s ability to pay, the local authority shall apply regulations made by the Secretary of State. By virtue of section 53(1) of the Scotland Act 1998, the functions of making and amending these regulations as regards Scotland are devolved to Scottish Ministers. Section 22(4) of the 1948 Act, as applied by section 87(3) and (4) of the 1968 Act, requires a local authority to assume, in assessing a person’s ability to pay for accommodation provided under the 1968 Act or section 25 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003, that persons will require to retain a sum of money per week to cover the cost of their personal requirements, for example, clothes and toiletries.

The National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Regulations 1992 (S.S.I. 1992/2977), made under section 22(4) of the 1948 Act, prescribe the above mentioned weekly personal expenses allowance. This allowance is usually increased each April at the same time as Social Security benefits are uprated. The amount of allowance is the same for individuals whether they are resident in local authority or independent sector homes. These regulations will increase the weekly rate of this allowance in line with the increase in average earnings from £34.50 to £35.90 from 7 April 2025.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024 Compatibility

The Scottish Ministers have made the following statement regarding children's rights: In accordance with section 23(2) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024, the Scottish Ministers certify that, in their view, the National Assistance (Sums for Personal Requirements) (Scotland) Regulations 2025 is compatible with the UNCRC requirements as defined by section 1(2) of the Act.

EU Alignment Consideration

This instrument is not relevant to the Scottish Government's policy to maintain alignment with the EU.

Consultation

Annual rises in these rates are routine. Prior to bringing these Regulations forward, the Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Care and COSLA have been consulted.

Impact Assessments

No Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment is required because the present instrument will not impose new regulatory burdens on businesses, charities or the voluntary sector compared with 2024/25.

Financial Effects

The Minister for Social Care, Mental Wellbeing and Sport confirms that no BRIA is necessary as the instrument has no financial effects on the Scottish Government, local government or on business.

These are routine annual increases, considered as part of the Budget process.

Scottish Government
Social Care and National Care Service Development Directorate
January 2025

Annexe B: Scottish Government Policy Note

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCES) AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2025

SSI 2025/31

The above instrument was made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22(5) of the National Assistance Act 1948. The instrument is subject to negative procedure and will come into force on 7 April 2025 in line with changes to the Department for Work and Pensions benefit and pension rates.

Summary Box

Purpose of the instrument

To increase the value of savings credit disregard from £8.15 to £8.50 for a single person and from £12.10 to £12.60 for a couple in line with average earnings which is currently forecast at 4.1%.

To increase the lower capital limit from £21,500 to £22,000 and the upper capital limit from £35,000 to £35,500 in line with CPI forecast at 1.7%.

To disregard the following payments to individuals living in residential care: Grenfell Tower fire payments; payments made under an infected blood payment scheme, and, in certain circumstances, payments made by or out of the estates of certain recipients of those schemes; ; payments under the LGBT Financial Recognition Scheme; payments made as a result of the failings of the Horizon System during the period it was used by the Post Office; and payments under the Vaccine Damage Payments Act 1979, including payments to the partners of recipients. This will ensure that these payments are not taken into consideration by local authorities when they carry out a financial assessment for charges for those living in residential care.

Policy Objectives

Capital Limits

The background is that under section 22 of the National Assistance Act 1948 (“the 1948 Act”) as applied by section 87(3) and (4) of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, local authorities are required to charge residents in residential accommodation an appropriate contribution towards the cost of their residential accommodation (excluding any entitlement to free nursing and personal care under the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002 and associated regulations).

Section 22(5) of the 1948 Act provides that, in assessing a resident's ability to pay, the local authority shall apply regulations made by the Secretary of State. The applicable regulations are the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Regulations 1992 (S.S.I. 1992/2977) ("the 1992 Regulations"). By virtue of section 53(1) of the Scotland Act 1998, the functions of making and amending the 1992 Regulations as regards Scotland are devolved to the Scottish Ministers.

The National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2024 amended the capital limits so that anyone with capital above the upper capital limit, including property, must meet his or her remaining accommodation costs (over and above any entitlement to free personal care and nursing care) in full. Where the capital falls between upper and lower capital limits the local authority must assist the resident in meeting the cost of the accommodation. Capital under the lower capital limit is not taken into account in assessing a contribution.

Annual increases to capital limits are increased in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI), currently estimated to be 1.7%, and rounded to the closest £250. In line with this, the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2025 increases the upper capital limit from £35,000 to £35,500 and increases the lower capital limit from £21,500 to £22,000.

Savings Credit Disregard

The 1992 Regulations set out a number of different types of income that are to be disregarded when a local authority assesses a resident's income for the purpose of charging. Since the introduction of the State Pension Credit Act 2002 this has included a sum where a resident is in receipt of savings credit. These Regulations increase the maximum weekly savings credit disregard from £8.15 to £8.50 for single resident and from £12.60 to £12.60 for couples. These increases are in line with the increase in average earnings (4.1%).

Disregards

It is appropriate to disregard certain discretionary payments from financial assessments for residential care charges. This is to ensure people retain the full value of these payments in line with the principles of these funds and their intended outcomes.

Grenfell Tower Fire Payments

The Grenfell Fire occurred on 14 June 2017 leading to the loss of seventy-two lives. A number of compensation and support schemes were set up to help those impacted by this tragic event. Additional sources of payments have been provided, in particular, settlement or damage payments resulting from Grenfell Tower related civil litigation. All of these payments are to be disregarded for the purposes of the financial assessment for residential care charges.

Infected Blood Compensation Authority (IBCA)

The Infected Blood Compensation Authority (IBCA) provides financial compensation for individuals impacted by infections such as HIV, chronic Hepatitis C, chronic Hepatitis B,

or acute Hepatitis B (if fatal during the acute phase) caused by NHS-supplied blood products or tissue. The Scheme compensates infected persons directly impacted by infected blood or indirectly infected through defined transmission circumstances. It also recognises affected persons—those impacted through their relationship with an infected person, with payments to infected persons beginning by the end of 2024, and to affected persons in 2025.

During the application process, if an infected person dies payments can be made to their estate. The amendment also ensures that in certain circumstances, payments made directly to the estate of a person – either by the IBCA or by one of the existing infected blood compensation schemes - will be disregarded for the purposes of the financial assessment for residential care charges.

LGBT Veterans Financial Redress

The LGBT Financial Recognition Scheme was established to address historical injustices faced by individuals in the UK armed forces who were affected by the pre-2000 ban on LGBTQ+ personnel serving openly. This ban led to dismissals, loss of medals, and other consequences that caused financial and emotional harm to those affected.

The scheme aims to provide payments to eligible individuals in recognition of the harm caused. It offers a tax-free lump sum payment to those who meet the eligibility criteria, such as those who were dismissed or discharged due to their sexual orientation or gender identity under the ban, or otherwise negatively impacted.

By offering financial redress, the scheme seeks to acknowledge the past discrimination and its impact, as well as to reaffirm the commitment to fairness, inclusivity, and equality in the armed forces and wider society. Payments under the scheme are to be disregarded for the purposes of the financial assessment for residential care charges.

Post Office (Horizon System)

The Post Office Horizon IT system was introduced in 1999/2000 as a point-of-sale accounting system. The system recorded shortfalls in cash in branches, which the Post Office sought to reclaim. Some postmasters were consequently convicted of theft, fraud, or false accounting, based on what turned out to be flawed evidence. In recent year, the courts have overturned a number of convictions which were based on flawed evidence from the Horizon system. This amendment ensures that all payments, including compensation, support, damages or legal expenses awarded by the Post Office or Secretary of State in connection with the failings of the Horizon system during its usage by the Post Office are disregarded for the purposes of the financial assessment for residential care charges.

Vaccine Damage Payment Scheme

The Vaccine Damage Payment Scheme is a government scheme designed to provide a one-off, tax-free payment of £120,000 to individuals who have been severely disabled due to a vaccination against specific diseases. This scheme is intended to offer financial assistance to those who have experienced significant harm following vaccination, recognising the rare instances in which vaccines may lead to severe side effects. The amendment in this instrument creates a specific disregard for payments made to individuals under the Vaccine Damage Payments Act 1979, and also extends the disregard to cover payments made to partners.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024 Compatibility

The Scottish Ministers have made the following statement regarding children's rights:

In accordance with section 23(2) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024, the Scottish Ministers certify that, in their view, the National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2025 is compatible with the UNCRC requirements as defined by section 1(2) of the Act.

EU Alignment Consideration

This instrument is not relevant to the Scottish Government's policy to maintain alignment with the EU.

Consultation

Annual rises in the rates referred to above are routine. Prior to bringing these Regulations forward, the Cabinet Secretary for Health and Social Care and COSLA have been consulted.

We have consulted with members of the Charging for Residential Accommodation Guidance ("CRAG") working group, whose membership consists of local authorities, COSLA officials and other stakeholders, for new payments disregarded.

Impact Assessments

No Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment is required because the present instrument will not impose new regulatory burdens on businesses, charities or the voluntary sector compared with 2024/25.

Equality Impact Assessments have been carried out for each of the new payments disregarded.

Financial Effects

The Minister for Social Care, Mental Wellbeing and Sport confirms that no BRIA is necessary as the instrument has no financial effects on the Scottish Government, local government or on business.

These are routine annual increases, considered as part of the Budget process. Scottish Government's initial understanding for new payments disregarded, is that given this context, additional costs imposed on local authorities by disregarding these payments from social care means tests are expected to be minimal.

Scottish Government
Social Care and National Care Service Development Directorate
December 2024

Annexe C: Scottish Government Policy Note

POLICY NOTE

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (COMMON STAFFING METHOD) (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 2025

SSI 2025/43

The above instrument was made in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 121J(3) and 105(7) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 (the 1978 Act). The instrument is subject to negative procedure.

Summary Box

This instrument amends the National Health Service (Common Staffing Method) (Scotland) Regulations 2024 which specify the staffing level and professional judgement tools that must be used as part of the common staffing method for specified kinds of health care provision.

Policy Objectives

Section 121J of the 1978 Act - which is inserted by section 4 of the Health and Care (Staffing) (Scotland) Act 2019 (the 2019 Act) - sets out a duty for Health Boards and the Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service (commonly known as NHS NSS) to follow a common staffing method when determining staffing provision for specific types of health care. The duty extends to certain Special Health Boards (NHS 24, the National Waiting Times Centre Board and the State Hospitals for Board for Scotland). The National Health Service (Common Staffing Method) (Scotland) Regulations 2024 (the 2024 Regulations) make provision in relation to the common staffing method.

The common staffing method sets out a process by which a Health Board, NHS NSS or Special Health Board determines the staffing provision required for certain types of health care. It includes the use of speciality-specific staffing level tools and a professional judgement tool, along with consideration of a range of other factors which include among others the local context, patient needs, clinical advice and the different skills and experience of employees.

The current Regulations amend the 2024 Regulations to update the staffing level and professional judgement tools to be used.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024 Compatibility

In accordance with section 23(2) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2024, the Scottish Ministers certify that, in their view,

the National Health Service (Common Staffing Method) Amendment Regulations 2025 is compatible with the UNCRC requirements as defined by section 1(2) of the Act.

EU Alignment Consideration

This instrument is not relevant to the Scottish Government's policy to maintain alignment with the EU.

Consultation

Two consultations were carried out during 2017-2018 as part of proposals for the Health and Care (Staffing) (Scotland) Bill, along with a series of stakeholder engagement events across Scotland. Following the passing of the Bill, statutory guidance to support the 2019 Act was prepared by various working groups comprising representatives from the Scottish Government and external stakeholders, including Health Boards, Special Health Boards, NHS NSS, local authorities, integration authorities, Healthcare Improvement Scotland, the Care Inspectorate, professional bodies, trade unions and professional regulatory bodies. This guidance went out to public consultation in June-September 2023 and was published on 01 April 2024, coinciding with commencement of the 2019 Act.

The Nursing and Midwifery Workload and Workforce Planning Programme (NMWWPP) was established in 2004; part of their remit being to develop workload tools and methodology. Development of each tool involved expert working groups comprising a variety of stakeholders. The staffing level and professional judgement tools specified in the 2024 Regulations were originally developed through this process, endorsed by the Scottish Executive Nurse Directors and professional bodies, and have been recommended for use since April 2013 (with updates to the tools being made since then as required), albeit on a non-statutory footing. The NMWWPP also developed a triangulation process which illustrated the other information that should be considered alongside the staffing level and professional judgement tools when making decisions about staffing. This process formed the basis of the common staffing method. Healthcare Improvement Scotland is now responsible for continued management and development of the tools and the common staffing method and regularly consults with stakeholders as part of this.

Impact Assessments

Impact assessments were carried out as part of the Parliamentary passage of the Health and Care (Staffing) (Scotland) Bill. A CRWIA has been produced in relation to the current Regulations. Due to the technical nature of these Regulations, it was considered that no further impact assessments were necessary.

Financial Effects

The Cabinet Secretary confirms that no BRIA is necessary as the instrument has no financial effects on the Scottish Government, local government or on business. The staffing level and professional judgement tools have been recommended for use since 2013, and, along with the common staffing method, were being used regularly in many Health Boards prior to the pandemic. Following remobilisation of 2019 Act implementation, Health Boards have put plans in place to run the tools and use the

common staffing method. The review process following use of the common staffing method sits within established governance processes within Health Boards. There should therefore be no significant impact as a direct consequence of mandating their continued use through legislation.

Scottish Government
Chief Nursing Officers Directorate
February 2025