



The Subsidiarity Principle relies on a prediction of 'better objective achievement' using EU legislation compared with a Member State option. A gap between the predicted and actual effect means that citizens are exposed to lower value than expected. Legislation with a 'better' process would raise confidence in the expected local value. Concerns about the process lower the 'degree of belief' about the predicted effects of both pre- and post- legislation. This would lead to more scrutiny of the predicted and actual local value achieved.

Results #1-8 express desirable states of a 'good' subsidiarity process. If these results were happening, EU law would only be used to produce greater value than a local, regional or national Member State option. Legislative process results are shown on the left, eventual local value on the right. Detection of lower local value could also reveal proportionality concerns. Communicating these results on a scorecard could increase evidence and pressure to reform lower value legislation and the process which created it.

CASUAL LOOP DIAGRAM
SHOWING HOW A SUBSIDIARITY COULD CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVING THE LOCAL VALUE OF EU LAW

- S Causal influence moves in the Same direction
- O Causal influence moves in the Opposite direction
- B Balancing loop