
Charges for Official Controls in Meat Premises

Implemented from 28
March 2016

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Summary

Intended audience:	This guidance is for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Business Operators of approved meat establishments
Which UK nations does this cover?	This Guide covers England and Wales
Purpose:	This guidance informs readers how the FSA charges for the delivery of official controls in approved meat establishments.
Legal status:	This guidance does not place any legal requirements on food business operators. It explains the legal requirements that the FSA must comply with in charging for official controls in meat premises, and how the charges are calculated.
Key words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charges Guide • Approved meat establishments • Meat Official Controls • Food Business Operator (FBO)
Review date	This guidance will be reviewed before the start of the 2017/18 financial year
Sunset date	This guidance is not related to an SI with a sunset clause.

REVISION HISTORY

This guidance follows the Government [Code of Practice on Guidance](#). If you believe this guidance breaches the Code for any reason, please let us know by emailing the contact on the previous page. If you have any comments on the guidance itself, please call us using the contact number on page 2.

Revision No.	Revision date	Purpose of revision	Revised by
1.0	February 2016	Reviewed to take account of proposed charging policy changes for 2016/17	E Thornton / T Hurley
1.1	May 2016	Finalisation following approval of policy changes by Reducing Regulation Committee	E Thornton

Changes from 2015 - 16 Charges Guide

The principle changes in this guide result from the output from the Steering Group on Meat Charging on changes to the method of applying a discount to full cost charges for meat hygiene and welfare at slaughter official controls, subject to EU minimum requirements. The minutes of the Steering Group meetings can be found at: <http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/committees/steering-group-on-meat-charging>. The FSA Board has approved continuation of the work of the Steering Group.

- Refresh of discount calculation and policy including changes to arrangements for PIAs
- Desktop audits
- Standard rates for allowances, for example shift
- Updated the hourly charge rates at Annex A.
- Updated monthly timetable at Annex B.
- Introduction of discount banding details at Annex D
- Updated example backing schedule at Annex E.
- Removal of example discount calculations from Annexes

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) is a non-Ministerial Government Department. Its purpose in the area of meat hygiene is to deliver official controls in approved meat premises to protect public health, animal health and welfare. This is done through the proportionate enforcement of English, Welsh and European Legislation.
2. The FSA provides a range of functions in approved meat premises across England and Wales. Some of these functions are currently paid for by other Government Departments, others are charged to the Food Business Operator (FBO) and some are funded by the FSA.
3. Official controls in Scotland are delivered by Food Standards Scotland, which charges for these controls.
4. Official controls in Northern Ireland are delivered by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Veterinary Public Health Unit on behalf of the Food Standards Agency.
5. This guidance does not place any legal requirements on FBOs. It explains the legal requirements that the FSA must comply with in charging for official controls in meat premises, and how the charging is calculated and carried out. Paragraph 126 explains how an FBO can keep their charges to a minimum.

WHY DOES THE FSA CHARGE FOR ITS SERVICES?

6. The need for charges arises from two sources. These are:
 - the requirements under European law, and consequently also English and Welsh law, for charging FBOs for official controls (EC Regulated work) and;
 - a requirement by HM Treasury (“Managing Public Money” found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/managing-public-money>) for the FSA to charge the appropriate customer for the functions provided.

CHARGES REGULATIONS

7. The finance provisions set out in Articles 26, 27 and 28 of Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 (the EC Regulations) require FSA meat hygiene and animal welfare at slaughter charges (official controls charges) to be raised to FBOs. These provisions came into force in law across England and Wales, from 28 September 2009, under the following regulations:
 - The Meat (Official Controls Charges) (England) Regulations 2009
 - The Meat (Official Controls Charges) (Wales) Regulations 2009
8. This means that the FSA must charge FBOs for the meat hygiene official controls that the FSA carries out and must calculate FBO charges in line with the requirements of those regulations.
9. Full copies of all of these regulations are available on the internet at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ . Within this document, the English and Welsh regulations are referred to as 'the Charges Regulations'. A copy of Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 (referred to in this document as 'the EC Regulation') about charges for Official Controls can be found at:

[http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32004R0882R\(01\):EN:HTML](http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32004R0882R(01):EN:HTML)

WHO DOES THE FSA CHARGE AND WHAT DOES IT CHARGE FOR?

Regulated work

10. The FSA carries out official controls at approved meat premises throughout England and Wales. This is sometimes referred to as 'regulated work'. The Charges Regulations, as implemented by the FSA, require that these controls be charged directly to the FBO at the time costs of carrying out the regulated work, after deducting any discount. An example of this would be time spent on official controls, coded on the FSA time recording system and shown on FBO invoices as INSP, or Official Controls Audit time, shown on the FBO invoices as IAUD.

Non-Regulated work

11. The FSA also makes separate charges to the meat industry for work that is not regulated by EC official controls law, for example export certification. For this 'non-regulated work', FSA charges are based on the time cost of carrying out the work, without any discount. An example of this would be time spent on the extra duties for internal movement documentation, export certification and verification of compliance with third country export requirements, coded on the FSA time recording system and shown on FBO invoices as HLVI.

Government and other customers

12. Finally, the FSA also charges Government Departments and other customers for work carried out on their behalf. For example checks on animal by-product controls, or the provision of expert lecturers to universities. These charges are based on the actual cost of carrying out the work.

HOW ARE FSA CHARGES CALCULATED?

Overview

13. Hourly charge rates are calculated from two main sources:
 - a. Direct costs of frontline staff, for example salary, employer's National Insurance, employer's monthly pension costs (excluding pension deficit); and
 - b. Support costs driven by official controls for meat, for example operational support to frontline meat staff.
14. Support costs are calculated based on an activity based costing model that has been subject to external audit.
15. For official controls (regulated work) there are three main elements that are used to determine FBOs' charges:
 - time based charges - detailed at paragraphs 22 to 60
 - a discount to reduce the time cost charge - detailed at paragraphs 61 to 73

- allowances for agreed slaughterhouse staff costs (commonly known as PIAs)
- detailed at paragraphs 102 to 125
16. Charges are based on information provided by both the FBO and FSA staff. As laid out in regulation 5 of the Charges Regulations, operators are required to supply the FSA with any information the Agency may reasonably require for the purpose of calculating charges. This information includes:
- operating hours
 - throughput data at slaughterhouses and Game Handling Establishments (GHE) (solely to calculate EU minimum), cutting premises are no longer required to submit throughput data
 - information relating to authorised slaughterhouse staff (or PIAs) where applicable
 - information relating to the trading and legal status of the business
17. For all operators, time based charges are calculated subject to adjustments for discounts and agreed slaughterhouse staff costs where applicable.
18. Where there are changes in FSA charging, for example changes to the hourly rates, these will be applied from the date of the change and not retrospectively.
19. Time based charges for official controls are calculated at the end of each FSA charging month (4 or 5 weeks) and may, on occasion, include transactions and adjustments from earlier periods where they have not already been processed. The discount is then deducted from the total time cost charge and the net figure is invoiced to the FBO.
20. For a poultry slaughterhouse where a PIA discount is claimed, the additional discount will be calculated based on the hours worked by the resource type (TUPE and Non-TUPE staff – see paragraphs 102 to 125) and this value deducted from the charge. The remaining balance (which may include adjustments for EU Minimum charging requirements – see Paragraphs 85 to 90) is invoiced to the FBO (except where the balance is zero, or less than zero, when the charge will be zero).
21. Time based charges for non-regulated work, for example export certification, are calculated by multiplying the hours worked by the (non-regulated) charge-out rates

for each grade of staff. No discount is applied and the charges are shown on the same invoice as for official controls.

TIME BASED CHARGES

22. FSA time based charges are calculated by multiplying the time that the official auxiliary (Meat Hygiene Inspector or 'MHI') or official veterinarian (OV) has recorded on their timesheet to the nearest quarter of an hour, as time spent carrying out official controls, by the appropriate hourly charge-out rate (see paragraphs 57 to 60). The FSA will charge FBOs for all of the hours specified in their Statement of Resources (SOR) when these hours are paid to FSA staff or contractors, with the following exceptions:
- Where staff are not required and they can be redeployed elsewhere;
 - Where force majeure applies, for example, where an FBO is unable to operate due to a utility failure that resulted from activities beyond their control (see paragraphs 74 to 78; and
 - For up to two hours on any two occasions in any four or five week charging period, where downtime has resulted from contractual or customary practices or events outside of the FBO's control, for example, a machinery breakdown where a verifiable programme of maintenance is in place, and written notification is provided to the FSA inspection team (see paragraph 78).
23. Any time worked outside of the SOR will also be included in the time costs, for example if the daily finishing time of the plant extends beyond that specified in the SOR.
24. In addition to the normal hours worked by FSA staff, other elements may be included to arrive at the total charge:
- chargeable allowances - see paragraphs 29 to 33; and
 - overtime and other local staffing arrangements - see paragraphs 34 to 49.

Official Controls Audit

25. For the audit of cutting establishments, the time spent includes the preparation and reporting time that may be carried out away from the premises.

26. There is a programme of Unannounced Inspections (UAI), which take place at standalone cutting plants and co-located cutting plants that consistently operate when there is no official control presence in the adjoining abattoir. These premises will receive UAI visits that include inspections to act on food complaints, emergency visits following receipt of intelligence (e.g. food complaints), and as an assurance in between formal systems audits. The visits seek assurance of compliance between audits and inform the audit process. If issues are identified in the course of these inspections, the FSA will charge the total hours of the UAI to the FBO concerned.
27. Partial desktop audits may also be prepared to close the audit loop efficiently and without the need for additional site visits in some instances. The auditor, in determining if a further visit is necessary, will take unannounced inspection visit reports, the establishment enforcement programme and feedback from the on-site OV, into account. FBOs with no, or minor non-compliances will therefore benefit from lower audit costs where auditors are satisfied that compliance has been achieved without the need for an additional visit. The preparation and write up work will be chargeable and appear as IAUD coded costs on the FBO invoice.
28. Where Auditors determine a site follow up visit is required to assess upon the status of the non-compliances these visits would be chargeable.

Chargeable allowances

29. Certain allowances that are paid to FSA staff, because of an FBO's business operating hours and practices, are chargeable and are added to the time cost calculation. The amounts charged to the FBO are based on a system of standard rates calculated annually.
30. Where chargeable allowances have been included in the time-based charges, they are shown on the invoice backing schedule. The following are some of the types of allowances that may be seen:
 - Shift - where there is a requirement for official controls involving two or more inspection shifts, shown on invoice backing schedules as SHFT or UNSO.
 - Daily Unsocial Hours - where an inspector has worked outside the FSA core hours which are 6:30am to 6:00pm, shown on invoice backing schedules as UNSH.

- Irregular hours - where there is a regular working pattern for official controls outside the FSA core hours of work: 6:30am to 6:00pm, shown on invoice backing schedules as UNSP.
31. Some allowances are contractual agreements between FSA and its staff to make sure that the FSA can provide the level of attendance required by some FBOs. As the term contractual suggests, once in place, this type of allowance payment is guaranteed to the employee. If the FBO changes their requirements, and contractual allowance is no longer required, the FSA must provide notice of this change to the FSA employee before the allowance can be removed from their contract.
 32. Allowances will not be included in the FBO charges when the employee is not available to carry out work.
 33. Chargeable allowances may have a discount applied to them, which is detailed at Annex D of this guide.

Overtime and other local staffing arrangements

Contractual Overtime

34. Contractual overtime only applies to FSA employees and is arranged by the FSA, only where warranted, to make sure that the FSA can provide the level of attendance required by some FBOs. As the term contractual suggests, once in place, this type of overtime payment is guaranteed to the employee. If the FBO changes their requirements, and contractual overtime is no longer required, the FSA must provide notice of this change to the FSA employee before it can be removed from their contract.
35. The cost of contractual overtime is chargeable when it is within the agreed operating hours in the SOR and the employee is available for work, whether the contractual overtime is worked or not.
36. If FSA employees are paid for un-worked contractual overtime that is outside of the SOR, the FBO will not be charged.

Public and Bank Holidays

37. Where the FSA incurs premium rates for staff working on a recognised UK Bank Holiday or Public Holiday, premium overtime rates will be charged to the customer for FSA staff.

38. A list of the recognised Bank Holidays and Public Holidays for England and Wales are available on www.gov.uk/bank-holidays

Overtime for FSA staff working outside of their normal working hours

39. When an FBO needs FSA employees to work beyond their normal contracted hours the FSA will pay them at their contracted rate, which may be a premium overtime rate. This cost is chargeable to the FBO and will be included as part of their total time costs.
40. Overtime is calculated on a daily basis by multiplying the number of overtime hours by the appropriate overtime rate. The normal working day for an FSA employee is 7.5 hours for the first four days (Monday to Thursday) and 7 hours on the fifth (Friday). Any time worked beyond these hours in any day is classed as overtime.
41. If FSA staff carry out overtime while working within the agreed operating hours, then the FBO will be charged at the appropriate overtime rates. For example, if an FBO's agreed operating hours total 9 hours per day (not including breaks), then an FSA employee working for the full 9 hours will usually be paid 7.5 hours at their normal rate, and 1.5 hours at the overtime rate. The charges will follow accordingly.
42. Some FBO requirements have led to the introduction of four day working by FSA staff. Specific overtime arrangements apply in these cases. Where this is the case, the FSA Manager responsible for the establishment will be able to explain how the overtime arrangements work.

Facility Time

43. Any facility time (up to a maximum of half an hour per day) paid to FSA employees (for example, time to dress in protective clothing and cleaning up time) will be included in the time costs.

Relief Cover

44. If the normal inspector is unavailable at any time, the FSA will supply a replacement. The costs of the replacement (including the costs of any allowances the replacement inspector may receive) will be included as part of the time costs. FBOs will not be charged for the normal inspector.

Delayed Start Times

45. When it is necessary to delay the start time for specific days, the FBO should advise the FSA manager as soon as possible.
46. If less than two full working days' notice of a later start time is given by an FBO, FSA staff will attend the premises at their normal start time. If the delay is for 2.5 hours or less staff will record the time as IUWT until activity starts at the premises. If the delay to the start time is more than 2.5 hours, FSA staff will not attend the premises until the revised start time but they will start time recording from the normal start time, using IUWT until activity starts at the premises.
47. If two working days or more notice is given by the FBO of a later start time FSA staff will not attend until the revised start time when time recording will commence.
48. The normal rules governing overtime and IUWT will apply in these scenarios. Time will be coded to overtime rates once contracted hours have been completed.
49. If FBOs repeatedly vary start times at short notice, the Service Delivery Manager (SDM) will assess the situation with a view to renegotiating the Statement of Resources.

Official Veterinarian (OV) work on export certification

50. Where an establishment is covered by an FSA contracted or employed veterinarian who is also qualified as an official veterinarian for export, then the OV may carry out export work at the FBO's request. For this work, the FBO will be charged at the full cost non-regulated rates.
51. This work covers all extra duties, over and above the official controls required for the EU, an OV undertakes in order to provide the assurances needed for third country export. These include work for, and on, internal movement documentation, export certification and verification of third country requirements.
52. Work on internal movement documentation and export certification, can be carried out by any Veterinarian qualified to carry out export certification work. If the FBO chooses to use an FSA on site OV, the non-regulated time spent will be charged at full cost and is subject to VAT. It appears on the FBO invoice as HLVI.
53. Work to verify third country export requirements, is carried out by FSA OVs and will be chargeable without VAT. It appears on the FBO invoice as HTCA.

Travel time

54. FSA employees are usually paid for any time spent travelling during their normal working hours after they have started work at the first premises. This paid travel time is not chargeable directly to the operator but the cost is included in the hourly charge-out rates.
55. Other travel costs, for example mileage payments, paid to inspectors for travelling between establishments, etc. are also included in the hourly charge-out rate and are not charged to FBOs directly.
56. Travelling time for contract staff is included in their agreed payment rates. Therefore, FBOs will not be directly charged for contractor travelling time.

Hourly charge-out rates

57. The FSA has charge-out rates for regulated work and non-regulated work. These rates are the same and they are calculated on the basis of the full costs, which are recoverable. For FSA time spent on meat official controls, the FBO's time-based charges will be calculated using the regulated set of rates with any relevant discount rates applied (see paragraphs 61 to 73). For FSA time spent on all other types of work, normally carried out at the FBO's request (for example, export certification), the FBO's time cost charges will be calculated using the non-regulated set of rates without any discount.
58. FSA charge-out rates are calculated each year and are made up of direct staff costs and overheads. Charge rates for allowances are also calculated each year. The details of these calculations can be found at:
<http://food.gov.uk/enforcement/monitoring/meat/meat-controls-cost-data/>
59. Changes to hourly charge-out rates for official controls are made after advance notification to industry stakeholders. The FSA will endeavour to give FBOs a minimum of fourteen days' notice prior to any new charge-out rates coming into effect.
60. The charge-out rates are included in this guide at Annex A.

DISCOUNT ON OFFICIAL CONTROL CHARGES

61. Operators of slaughterhouses and game handling establishments may receive a discount which reduces the time cost charge. The calculation behind the discount for 2016/17 has changed further to the recommendations of the Steering Group on Meat Charging. The Steering Group on Meat Charging is an industry stakeholder group, supported and facilitated by the FSA that, since August 2013, has proposed and assessed options for reform of the current discounts on charges for meat official controls. More information about the Steering Group can be found at: <http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/committees/steering-group-on-meat-charging>
62. The discounts applied to regulated work charges are based on the usage of hours of FSA staff time, with sector bands of discounts, which reduce as more hours are used (detailed further at paragraphs 68 to 73). The discount is applied, subject to compliance with EU minimum charging requirements (see paragraphs 85 to 90).
63. Where an FBO receives a discount on official controls charges, the discount, expressed as a % value, will be reduced up to zero % in order to meet EU minimum charging requirements where necessary.
64. When FBOs do not receive a discount, the charges will be based on the full cost charge rates.
65. Cutting premises and sites will not receive any discount on hourly charge rates.
66. Allowances charged to FBOs will have a flat % discount applied as detailed in Annex D.
67. Poultry Slaughterhouse premises operating a PIA system will also receive an additional element of discount, which is detailed at paragraphs 102 to 125.

Hours Discount Bands

68. The discount levels set for the year are the same for all industry sectors; however, each sector (red meat, poultry meat and game) has its own range of hours within each discount band.
69. The level of discount reduces with each band as more hours of FSA resource are used. FBOs benefit from the hours available in each discount band until those hours are used.

70. Discount bands will be applied progressively, one twelfth of each band being allocated to the charge period cumulatively, so period one has 1 twelfth of each band available, period two has two twelfths of each band available, etc, to be used against the hours from the start of the financial year. In this way if hours at a higher discount band remain unused from the prior period they will be carried forward so that the FBO receives the benefit.
71. The band hours will be applied to OV hours first, then MHI hours starting with the standard rate hours followed by each premium rate and then followed by PIA hours where applicable (see paragraphs 102 to 125), until the band is used up. See Annex D for details.
72. Adjustments in respect of late additional time, which has not yet been charged, will receive the discount applicable to the month being charged, i.e. treated as current month charges. Credits for previously charged time will be made at the lowest discount percentage for the grade and rate of staff, which means the amount of money credited will be at the highest level band giving the highest value credit.
73. Annex D gives details of the discount bandings for 2016/17.

FORCE MAJEURE AND FLEXIBILITY – WHEN THE FSA WILL NOT LEVY A CHARGE

74. This section sets out the circumstances when official controls charges to approved meat businesses would be waived under the time based charging mechanism.
75. It relates to the waiving of charges caused by unforeseen events affecting a business that are a result of exceptional circumstances, including those that it would not be reasonable to view as commercial risks to be accepted by the business as part of its business practices.
76. The FSA waives certain charges in recognition of the particular difficulties some businesses face in planning regular working hours. In view of this, charges will not be made for downtime that is caused by:
 - a) force majeure; or

- b) any other reason, for up to two hours on any two occasions in any four/five week charging period where downtime has resulted from contractual or customary practices or where circumstances were outside of FBOs' control and written notification is provided to the FSA inspection team. Where this flexibility is required on a regular basis the SOR will be reviewed to assess whether it could more accurately reflect the working times and practices of the premises.

77. The flexibility above will be limited to the members of the FSA team present on site at the time. If a member of the team is not present at the time credit for this cannot be taken separately. FBOs will be required to declare in writing at the time (within one working day of the occasion the downtime occurs) that they are exercising one of the two instances of flexibility at b) above. Once an FBO has declared that they are exercising this flexibility they will not be able to retrospectively change the instances to which the flexibility will be applied.

Examples of force majeure

78. It is not possible to list definitively all events that would be considered as force majeure, but the list below provides guidance:

- Electricity, gas or water failure as a result of activities on or off-site not in the control of the FBO.
- Protest or civil disturbance, delaying the arrival of stock.
- Emergency disease / public health restrictions and/or controls.
- Severe adverse weather resulting in the late delivery of stock.
- Premises evacuated as a result of an incident in neighbouring premises.
- Closure of livestock markets because of sudden severe adverse weather conditions.

Examples of events for which charges would not be made for unused FSA time for up to two hours on any two occasions in any four/five week charging period:

- Sudden unexpected breakdown of machinery that has been properly maintained, as evidenced by maintenance records.
- Planned repairs to essential equipment where reasonable notice is given to the FSA.
- Markets have no suitable stock.
- The FBO considers that:
 - the price of stock is unacceptably high
 - stock is not of an appropriate quality.
- The FBO loses an order.
- The FBO cannot predict when stock will arrive or its quantity (for example game).
- Traffic accident resulting in the late delivery of stock.

Examples of events within the responsibility of the FBO or due to market forces and for which charges would be levied for unused FSA time:

- On-site failures due to the activities/decisions of the FBO, including:
 - incidents caused by contractors
 - failure of machinery / equipment due to poor maintenance
 - maintenance, repair or replacement of machinery / equipment without sufficient prior notice
 - failure of electricity, gas or water supply because of non-payment of the utility.
- Events for which it would be reasonable for the business to seek redress from a third party.

- Events against which it would be reasonable to expect the business to be insured.
- A market is closed unexpectedly, other than for sudden severe adverse weather conditions.
- Delayed working because of insufficient staff.
- Late delivery of stock, for example due to the breakdown of a delivery vehicle.

COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION OF THROUGHPUT INFORMATION

79. The Charges Regulations require all FBOs to supply the FSA with information to allow charges to be calculated. Throughput data is essential to calculate the minimum charges that are specified in the EC regulations and for the estimation of the residue testing fees that are levied by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD). The information that FBOs supply may be subject to audits by the FSA and by other Government departments or may be shared to assist other Government departments in their regulatory duties.
80. As cutting premises are charged at full cost for carrying out regulated work, cutting plant FBOs are no longer required to submit cutting tonnage throughput information.
81. In slaughterhouses, on farm slaughter facilities and game-handling establishments (GHE), the numbers of each species slaughtered (and/or dressed/cut in respect of GHE) which are subject to official controls, will be entered online to the FSA throughput system by the on-site FSA representative.
82. At the end of the accounting period, the FSA representative will print a copy of the throughput figures for each slaughterhouse and these will require a signature from the FBO or their representative confirming the accuracy of the figures and finalising the submission of data. The form will also be signed by the OV for the premises. This process must be completed within three working days of the end of the charging period.

83. The FBO must take extra care to check that the correct species, weight categories and values have been recorded. FBOs should be aware that, under the Charges Regulations, it is a criminal offence for anyone, to submit information that they know to be false or misleading, or, without reasonable excuse, to fail to provide the required information within a reasonable amount of time, which is punishable on summary conviction by a fine.
84. For any weeks/accounting periods where slaughtering or cutting (in respect of GHE only) has not taken place, a nil return must be completed to ensure a complete data set for EU Minimum compliance checks (see paragraphs 85 to 90).

EU MINIMUM

85. The EC legislation (Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004) which governs the charging for official controls sets minimum charges per carcass for species types and for the weight of meat for cutting premises. Although the FSA charges on a time cost basis the FSA is still required to comply with the minimum charges. The minimum charges, which will apply, are shown in Annex C.
86. The FSA cannot charge more than the full cost of official controls. If time based charges, invoiced in full with no discount, fall below the EU minimum the FBO will not be required to pay any more.
87. The FSA monitors compliance with the EU minimum on a monthly basis. At the point of calculating the monthly charges, the FSA compares the time based charges invoiced to FBOs (after discount) with the minimum charge for their premises. If the charge invoiced falls below the minimum charge the FSA will add an additional sum for the difference between actual charges invoiced to date and the minimum charge or the full cost, if this is lower, to the monthly invoice.
88. The FSA will take account of notional VMD charges, which are based on throughput data, for the assessment of EU Minimum compliance. The VMD rates for the number of animals slaughtered / weight charges are detailed at Schedule 1 of The Charges for Residue Surveillance Regulations 2011 (SI no 2945). When calculating the minimum compliance, VMD rates will be added to the charges for official controls. This will ensure that a shortfall charge is only invoiced by the FSA where the FSA and VMD charges do not meet the EU minimum requirement. The Notional VMD charges will not be invoiced by the FSA and are included on the

invoice backing schedule solely for information as part of the EU Minimum compliance check.

89. Cutting premises are charged on full cost which meets the EU minimum charging requirements and so will not receive any shortfall charges.
90. The euro to sterling conversion rate is calculated on the daily exchange rate, published in the Official Journal of the European Union, Series C. Using the average daily rate for each billing period (roughly each calendar month) to be applied to the throughput for that billing period.

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES (SOR)

91. The Charges Regulations require the Food Business Operators to provide details of their working hours and working practices. The FSA will work with the operator to agree the number of inspectors required to carry out the official controls and the number of hours required daily for that purpose. The information provides the basis for billing charges to the operator. The details will include, among other information, operational start and finish times, the number of animals expected to be processed and any additional information such as seasonal variations. The agreement is beneficial for both parties. It enables the FSA to make sure that the appropriate and most efficient level of staffing is deployed, helping the FSA keep costs down, and provides the FBO with the level of controls required at the lowest possible cost.
92. The operating hours and working practices are permanently recorded in writing. The FSA will prepare a document, known as the Statement of Resources, jointly with the FBO to enable this to happen.
93. FBOs must provide as much notice as possible when they intend to change their operating hours. By giving the FSA reasonable notice of changes, the FSA has time to try to re-arrange their resources to fit the new requirements without incurring additional costs. For major or permanent changes, the FSA needs 30 days' notice to enable it to give notice to FSA staff and contractors where contractual changes are necessary. FBOs should always notify the FSA in writing of the intended start date of any change, this helps to avoid any confusion.
94. For short-term changes where, due to their temporary nature, a permanent change to the SOR is inappropriate the FBO should aim to give the FSA as much notice

as possible. Whilst at short notice the FSA cannot promise to meet the needs, any amount of notice that can be provided gives the FSA some opportunity to provide more or fewer resources, as required, keeping charges to a minimum. Where the FSA cannot meet temporary requirements without incurring additional costs then charges will be made to contribute to those costs. In circumstances where the FSA is required to stand down staff requested by an FBO at short notice and has incurred contractual costs, the FBO will be charged for the resource requested.

95. The FSA will always do its best to accommodate the business requirements of FBOs. However, changes to the SOR require the input of both parties. If there is disagreement, it will not affect the service provided by the FSA but may mean that charges are higher than they otherwise need be.
96. The FSA is committed to amending the SOR as soon as practicable. Once an FBO has notified the FSA of revised operating hours and or working practices the FSA will work with the FBO to agree a revised SOR. If the result of the declaration is that official controls can be delivered in less time than is currently the case the FBO will be charged for the existing level of resources for no more than 30 days after receipt of their notification. This is in recognition of the fact the revised operating hours and working practices may require contractual changes for the FSA workforce at the premises and that these may require negotiation and will be subject to a notice period. The FSA will endeavour to implement changes in less than this time but this will not always be possible for the reasons already stated.

SOR appeals procedure

97. If an FBO is unhappy with the attendance levels (FSA hours) set out in the SOR then they can enter an appeal against the SOR. A contribution to the cost of any appeal is required by the FBO before the appeal can be undertaken, the current fee is £250. While the appeal is being carried out, the FBO is still required to pay the FSA invoices in full. If the appeal is successful, the FBO will receive a credit on a future invoice for the attendance determined to be unnecessary and a refund of the appeal fee. If the appeal is not successful then the charges will not be credited and the charges will stand.
98. The FSA may in certain circumstances continue to retain the disputed resources in the plant even after an appeal is lost by the FSA where it is considered necessary to meet the requirements of the EC Regulation, but the operator will not be charged for the excess attendance.

99. Guidance on working with the FSA to develop a Statement of Resources and the appeal process can be found at <http://food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/statement-of-resources-guidance.pdf>

CHARGES FOR ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL CONTROLS (OFFC – ARTICLE 28)

100. Under Article 28 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls, the FSA is required to charge for the expenses arising from ‘additional official controls’, in other words, controls that exceed the normal control activities.
101. FBOs should make sure that they are aware of the guidance that sets out when these charges will be considered. Full and detailed guidance notes on these charges can be found on the Food Standard Agency’s website at:

<http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/guidancenotes/food-law-controls-guidance/offcexpenses>

AUTHORISED SLAUGHTERHOUSE STAFF (also known as Plant Inspection Assistants (PIAs)) and agreed slaughterhouse staff costs – poultry and rabbit slaughterhouses only

102. PIAs are FBO employees or contractors to the FBO who are authorised to carry out certain official controls under the supervision of the FSA OV in poultry and rabbit slaughterhouses. FBOs employing PIAs may be entitled to a reduction in their official controls invoice.
103. In an hours based discount system, reductions in charges for Authorised Slaughterhouse Staff (also known as Plant Inspection Assistants (PIAs)) employed or contracted by the operator would not normally be a feature. However, this measure recognises that operators may not receive the same support as previously, which therefore might discourage the use of PIAs. The system outlined below is based around equivalence, to ensure other sectors of the industry are not disadvantaged.

How do they affect my charges?

104. Establishments that employ/contract PIAs may receive a supplementary discount, representing the direct and indirect costs of employing those PIAs, against the official controls charge otherwise payable.
105. Key elements of the supplementary discount are:
- PIA discounts are linked to FBOs' existing levels of discount so that if FBOs adopt PIA systems, all factors being equal, their charges should not increase.
 - The supplementary PIA discount equalises the hourly rate of a PIA to the discounted hourly rate of an MHI.
 - The amount of discount would never exceed the FSA direct costs of employing MHIs so that the FSA and other slaughtering sectors would not lose as a result of the adoption of PIA systems by FBOs.

How will this supplementary discount work?

106. There will be two groups of PIAs; those employed directly by the FBO or contracted to the FBO from a third party provider (non-TUPE PIA) and those who were employees of the FSA before transfer of employment under TUPE to the operator (TUPE PIA).
107. The FSA considers that a switch from MHIs to PIAs would be a TUPE transfer situation and those FSA staff currently working in a slaughterhouse that adopted a PIA system would transfer from the employment of the FSA to the FBO.
108. TUPE refers to the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006, as amended in 2014, which covers employees' terms, conditions and rights with regards to service provision changes. TUPE applies in situations where a function transfers from the public to the private sector and provides some protection for conditions of employment for employees where they transfer to a new employer with the transfer of a function. Further information on TUPE is available from:
- www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/275252/bis-14-502-employment-rights-on-the-transfer-of-an-undertaking.pdf
109. Operators entering into contracts with third party providers of PIAs will do so through their own commercial decisions and risks. The FSA will treat all staff not

transferred from the FSA as non-TUPE PIAs. The FBO will be responsible for submitting the paperwork and details of contracted staff as if they were directly employed by them. Only gross salary costs of contracted staff will be used in calculations for supplementary discount.

110. The supplementary discount will be calculated on the number of hours that the FBO's authorised PIA staff have carried out official controls at agreed inspection points.
111. To calculate the supplementary discount for an FBO, the FSA will use the weighted average PIA hourly rate where non-TUPE PIAs are used and apply an additional 25% towards overheads, and where TUPE PIAs are used the FSA will use the direct MHI cost for the financial year as the equivalent weighted average hourly rate (see Annex D). Any costs above 25% of the gross salary costs of FBO or third party provider PIAs will be excluded from the calculation.

What must I do to receive the supplementary discount?

112. FBOs will be required to provide the FSA with the names of all authorised PIAs for their premises, prior to the start of the financial year on form ASSA 1. This list must also be updated when new authorised staff are added to their employment throughout the year, if they are to be involved in PIA activities. Hours against PIAs not notified to the FSA will not be included in the calculation of supplementary discount.
113. FBOs with non-TUPE PIAs will also be required to submit details, prior to the start of each financial year, of each non-TUPE authorised PIA's gross salary costs, including hourly rates paid. Supporting evidence of the costs, e.g. payslips, must be presented prior to the start of the financial year and again any time there is a change to the salaries after that time.
114. Each month, the FBO will be required to submit a return to the FSA, this is referred to as the ASSA 2 submission. The submission must list by name, the PIAs carrying out official controls and the number of hours at the agreed inspection points each week.
115. Annex B details the financial weeks in each charging period. Submission deadlines are 5 working days after the charging period end, i.e. 5 days following the final Sunday of the charging period.

116. Submissions should be sent by email, fax or post to Finance Revenue Accounting as detailed on the monthly ASSA 2 submission form. An FSA Operations representative (usually the OV or SDM) will check the submission for accuracy.
117. FBOs are responsible for ensuring the information is received by the FSA by the monthly deadlines. Email is the preferred method of communication. Late submissions (received by the FSA Finance department after the 5 working day deadline) will not be considered in the discount calculation.
118. When a change to salary costs or staffing is notified to the FSA and supported by the correct documentation, it will be taken into account in the next available charges run. Notifications of hours or salary costs not received before the deadlines, as advised in the annual letter issued by the FSA to all Poultry establishments, or in the unlikely event that false information is provided, will not be used in the calculations of the supplementary discount and will not be backdated.

How is the supplementary discount calculated?

119. A separate calculation is undertaken for each FBO to work out the PIA discount to be applied to the slaughterhouse charge. To do this, the FSA calculates a weighted average PIA rate using the salary information provided, which is represented on the invoice backing schedule as the 'PIA rate'.
120. An Average Non-OV Hourly Rate is calculated each month based on the number of hours of MHI time listed on the invoice backing schedule, taking into account the appropriate discount % for those hours. This provides a comparison rate for the calculation as a hypothetical value as if MHI hours had been used instead of PIAs.
121. The monthly hours submitted for PIAs carrying out official controls are combined with any MHI hours and fed into the banded allocation of hours. PIA hours are allocated after all OV and MHI hours have been allocated. A hypothetical (on the assumption the PIA hours are to replace MHI hours) MHI charge is calculated – as if the PIA hours were to be “charged” at the MHI hourly rate and discounted as an MHI hour would be at the appropriate discount band rate.
122. The total hypothetical charge is divided by the total number of MHI and PIA hours to give the “average hourly charge rate (for the period)”. The average charge rate is then subtracted from the PIA rate (either the “full MHI direct cost per hour” or

the “weighted PIA hourly rate”, depending on which type of PIA the discount is being applied to, TUPE’d MHI working as a PIA or a FBO resourced PIA).

123. The difference between the “average hourly charge rate (for the period)” and the relevant PIA hourly rate is the “hourly supplementary PIA discount”. The hourly supplementary discount is then multiplied by the number of hours for the relevant group of PIAs to calculate the value of the total PIA supplementary discount.
124. If the average hourly charge rate is higher than the “weighted PIA hourly rate” then no extra discount will be applied for those hours. This would be because the PIA cost is already lower than the cost of a discounted MHI.
125. Once the standard discount has been applied to an FBO’s charges, the additional discount calculation for premises operating PIA systems will be applied to reduce the slaughterhouse charge. The PIA supplementary discount can never result in a credit to the FBO for the slaughterhouse charges; it can only reduce the slaughterhouse charge for the month under calculation to a maximum of £0.

WHAT CAN THE FBO DO TO KEEP THEIR CHARGES TO A MINIMUM?

126. To make sure that charges are kept to a minimum FBOs can do the following:
 - **Make sure that their operating hours and working practices are agreed with the FSA and are documented in the SOR.** These should represent the normal practices and should be reviewed on a regular basis. If FBOs work with the FSA when considering their operating patterns, the FSA may be able to suggest ways in which changing the patterns slightly could reduce the level of FSA staffing required - therefore reducing the FSA time costs. For example, removing the need for FSA staff requiring contractual overtime or a change to working within FSA core hours (06:30 to 18:00) to avoid charges for some allowance payments.
 - **Find out whether they are eligible for OV flexibility.** An assessment of the business can be carried out to establish whether a FBO could qualify for reduced OV attendance. Speak to the FSA Manager responsible for the establishment for more information or to request an assessment.
 - **Give the FSA as much notice as possible when there are temporary changes to the operating hours and working practices documented in**

the SOR. Where an FBO plans to make longer term changes, try to give the FSA at least 30 days' notice. The more notice that is provided the better the opportunity that the FSA has to re-organise staff without incurring additional costs.

- **Make sure that the food safety and management practices are of a good standard.** This will reduce the likelihood of line stoppages and other enforcement action being taken by the FSA that leads to additional cost. For cutting establishments, this will improve the audit score and may reduce the number of visits required by the FSA - leading to reduced time costs for the establishment.
- **Make sure that any equipment is properly maintained.** This will reduce the likelihood of machine and equipment breakdowns that can lead to additional costs.
- **Make sure that the monthly returns (ASSA 2 forms) for authorised slaughterhouse staff (PIA),** at establishments using authorised slaughterhouse staff to carry out certain official control, are completed accurately and sent to FSA Revenue Accounting in line with the monthly timetable. The normal deadline is five days from the period end. This will help the business receive the right level of PIA allowances and make sure that the invoices are correct.
- **Make sure that regular contact is made with the FSA management team for your establishment.** They will be able to advise on any issues that may impact charges, keep you informed of future changes and can help make the best use of FSA resources.

WHEN WILL FBOS GET THEIR FSA INVOICE?

Invoices

127. The FSA works in accounting periods - each containing four or five weeks (these are shown at ANNEX B – Monthly Timetable). FBOs will normally receive an invoice each month, approximately three weeks after the end of the accounting period within which the work was carried out. Cutting Plant FBOs will usually receive an invoice at a frequency in line with the audit frequency for their premises. FBOs will also receive backing schedules, which provide additional details of the charges. These backing schedules contain a lot of information to allow the FBO to see exactly how their time costs are calculated and discounts applied before arriving at the final charge. ANNEX E gives an example of an

invoice backing schedule showing the summary of charges for an approved premises and the details of the hours charged for FSA staff during one accounting period.

128. FBOs can help the FSA to reduce administrative overhead costs by receiving invoices and statements by email. To take advantage of this facility please send an email to revenue.accounting@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk giving a contact email address and quoting the approval number.
129. FBOs can also receive a report showing the weekly breakdown of the hours at their establishment providing them with more information. If FBOs would like to receive this report they should send an email, quoting the email address to which the report should be sent and the approval number, to:
FSA.timesheets@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk .
130. Where there is no work carried out during the accounting period then an invoice will not normally be issued. This particularly applies to cutting plants where periodic audits take place.

Invoice adjustments

131. While the FSA makes every effort to include all of the charges on the monthly invoice, this is not always possible. This could happen because, for example, timesheet information is received too late to be included in the invoice for the month to which it relates. When this happens, an adjustment will be included in the next available invoice.

WHAT SHOULD FBOS DO IF THEY HAVE A QUERY WITH THEIR INVOICE?

Invoice queries

132. If an FBO has any difficulty in understanding their charges, or they suspect that the FSA may have made an error, they can contact a Finance representative, who will be happy to assist them on the following number:

FSA Invoice Queries - 01904 232213

or email: debt.recovery@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk

HOW CAN FBOS PAY FOR THEIR CHARGES?

Payment terms

133. An invoice is raised approximately three weeks after the end of the FSA accounting period, to which the charge relates. FSA invoices are due for payment immediately. If payment is not received promptly then recovery action may be taken.

FSA Payment Methods

134. Payment for FSA services can be made in a number of ways:



By Internet banking or BACS, our account details are:

Bank Account Natwest
Sort Code 60-70-80
Account 10001441
Reference "Receipts [and the customer number]"



By Debit Card telephoning **01904 455395** ensuring that you have the invoice number and customer account number ready to quote



By Cheque made payable to the Food Standards Agency, quoting the invoice number being paid and the customer account number. Cheques should be posted to FSA c/o **Shared Services Connected Ltd, PO Box 347, York, YO1 7PX.**

Overdue invoices

135. Overdue invoices may be forwarded to FSA solicitors for commencement of civil debt recovery proceedings through the courts. If court action is taken to recover outstanding debts the court will be asked to award the FSA with the total debt, court costs and interest.

136. Successful court action will result in a County Court Judgment (CCJ) against the debtor and the FSA would then be able to use a range of enforcement action to obtain payment, including the withdrawal of official controls (see paragraph 138).
137. If an FBO lodges a complaint under the FSA Complaints Procedure (see paragraph 139), they must continue to pay their FSA invoices otherwise they could still face legal proceedings. Payment will in no way prejudice the consideration of complaints and if upheld the appropriate credit will be made as soon as possible.

Withdrawal of official controls

138. If a FBO fails to pay for their official controls charges the FSA may be entitled to withdraw its services from the establishment – this would prevent the FBO from producing meat for human consumption. These powers are set out in the Charges Regulations and are only used after other means of debt recovery have been tried or are inappropriate. The FSA will only withdraw official controls where a Court judgment has been obtained and the FBO fails to pay the debt for which judgment has been obtained within a reasonable time after it is obtained.

WHAT DO FBOS DO IF THEY HAVE A COMPLAINT, ANY OTHER COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS?

139. If an FBO is at all dissatisfied with any aspect of the service provided by the FSA, they should contact their Service Delivery Manager, Official Veterinarian, Operations Manager or Head of Delivery in the first instance. If this does not resolve their problem and they are still not satisfied, the FSA Complaints Procedure is available to all customers and stakeholders. A copy of the complaints procedure is available from the FSA's website at:
www.food.gov.uk/about-us/fsacomplaintsprocedure

(Please note that this is not to be used for appeals against the SOR, as there is a separate procedure available – see guidance at
<http://food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/statement-of-resources-guidance.pdf>).

140. The FSA welcomes thoughts on this guide and the FSA charging process in general. If you do have any comments or suggestions for improvement on any aspect of FSA charging policy or this guide, please send them to:

Charges Guide
FSA Finance Department
Kings Pool
Peasholme Green
York, YO1 7PR

Email: revenue.accounting@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk

ANNEX A – CHARGE RATES

2016/2017 Charge Rates to Food Business Operators from 28 March 2016

Regulated Rates FSA time spent on Official Controls		Non-Regulated Rates Work outside of EC Regulations	
	£		£
Inspector		Inspector	
Single time	30.20	Normal time	30.20
Time and a half	45.30	Time and a half	45.30
Double time / Bank Holiday	60.40	Double time / Bank Holiday	60.40
OV		OV	
Single time	39.00	Normal Time	39.00
Overtime rate	58.50	Overtime Rate	58.50
Double time / Bank Holiday`	78.00	Double time / Bank Holiday	78.00

ANNEX B – MONTHLY TIMETABLE

FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY MONTHLY ACCOUNTING TIMETABLE 2016-17

Month/ Period	Week Number	Week Commencing (Monday)	Week Ending (Sunday)	Month/ Period	Week Number	Week Commencing (Monday)	Week Ending (Sunday)	
April / Period 1	01	28-Mar-16	03-Apr-16	October / Period 7	27	26-Sep-16	02-Oct-16	
	02	04-Apr-16	10-Apr-16		28	03-Oct-16	09-Oct-16	
	03	11-Apr-16	17-Apr-16		29	10-Oct-16	16-Oct-16	
	04	18-Apr-16	24-Apr-16		30	17-Oct-16	23-Oct-16	
May / Period 2	05	25-Apr-16	01-May-16		31	24-Oct-16	30-Oct-16	
	06	02-May-16	08-May-16		November / Period 8	32	31-Oct-16	06-Nov-16
	07	09-May-16	15-May-16			33	07-Nov-16	13-Nov-16
	08	16-May-16	22-May-16	34		14-Nov-16	20-Nov-16	
	09	23-May-16	29-May-16	35		21-Nov-16	27-Nov-16	
June / Period 3	10	30-May-16	05-Jun-16	December / Period 9	36	28-Nov-16	04-Dec-16	
	11	06-Jun-16	12-Jun-16		37	05-Dec-16	11-Dec-16	
	12	13-Jun-16	19-Jun-16		38	12-Dec-16	18-Dec-16	
	13	20-Jun-16	26-Jun-16		39	19-Dec-16	25-Dec-16	
July / Period 4	14	27-Jun-16	03-Jul-16	January / Period 10	40	26-Dec-16	01-Jan-17	
	15	04-Jul-16	10-Jul-16		41	02-Jan-17	08-Jan-17	
	16	11-Jul-16	17-Jul-16		42	09-Jan-17	15-Jan-17	
	17	18-Jul-16	24-Jul-16		43	16-Jan-17	22-Jan-17	
	18	25-Jul-16	31-Jul-16		44	23-Jan-17	29-Jan-17	
August / Period 5	19	01-Aug-16	07-Aug-16	February / Period 11	45	30-Jan-17	05-Feb-17	
	20	08-Aug-16	14-Aug-16		46	06-Feb-17	12-Feb-17	
	21	15-Aug-16	21-Aug-16		47	13-Feb-17	19-Feb-17	
	22	22-Aug-16	28-Aug-16		48	20-Feb-17	26-Feb-17	
September / Period 6	23	29-Aug-16	04-Sep-16	March / Period 12	49	27-Feb-17	05-Mar-17	
	24	05-Sep-16	11-Sep-16		50	06-Mar-17	12-Mar-17	
	25	12-Sep-16	18-Sep-16		51	13-Mar-17	19-Mar-17	
	26	19-Sep-16	25-Sep-16		52	20-Mar-17	26-Mar-17	

ANNEX C – EU MINIMUM

OFFC Category	Minima Charges
	OFFC Rate (euros)
Adult Bovine (8months and over)	5
Young Bovine (under 8months)	2
Solipeds and Equidae	3
Pigs <25kg	0.5
Pigs =>25kg	1
Sheep/Goats <12kg	0.15
Sheep/Goats =>12kg	0.25
Poultry and Guinea Fowl	0.005
Ducks and Geese	0.01
Turkeys	0.025
Rabbits	0.005
Small Game Birds	0.005
Small Ground Game	0.01
Ratites	0.5
Boars	1.5
Ruminants	0.5
Cutting Plant per tonne	
Red meat	2
Poultry meat	1.5
Farmed and wild game meat	
Small game birds & ground game	1.5
Ratite meat	3
boars and ruminants	2

ANNEX D – DISCOUNT RATES AND BANDS, ALLOWANCES AND HIERARCHY OF HOURS AND MAXIMUM TUPE PIA RATE

Annual Hours Bands and Discounts 2016/17

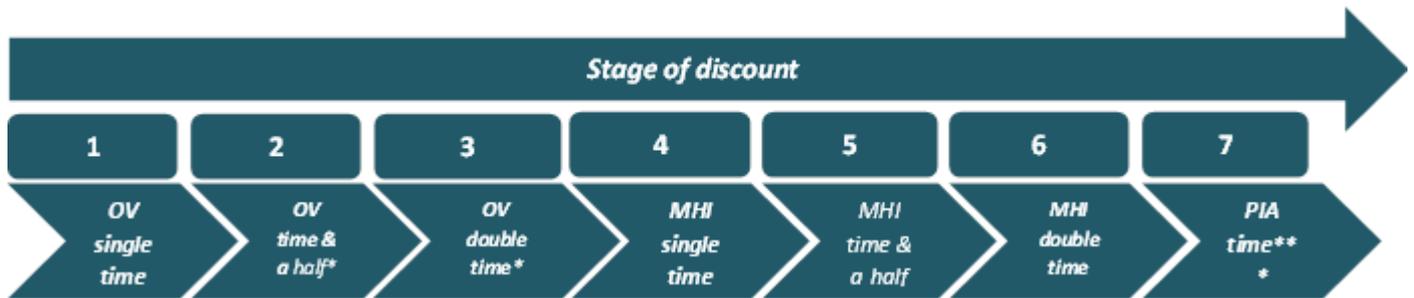
Discount Band	Game Handling Establishment (upper hours)	Poultry Slaughter (upper hours)	Red Meat Slaughter (inc. On Farm SL) (upper hours)	Discount Rate
1	Up to 3	Up to 303	Up to 177	90%
2	3 - 18	303 - 945	177 - 771	75%
3	18 - 39	945 - 2691	771 - 2355	65%
4	39 - 75	2691 - 7080	2355 - 5889	50%
5	75 - 507	7080 - 21099	5889 - 13521	40%
6	More than 507	More than 21099	More than 13521	25%

Standard Allowance charges per person, per occurrence 2016/17

Allowance Code	Allowance Narrative	Charge before discount	Discount rate to be applied in 2016/17
CASL	Casualty slaughter call-out	£23.84	50%
COVA	Sunday working as part of normal week	£66.76	50%
HTIM	Half time contractual overtime on Saturday as part of normal working week	£71.53	50%
NGHT	Night shift	£23.84	50%
SHFT/UNSO	Shift working	£28.01	50%
UNSH/UNSP	Unsocial hours working	£9.66	50%

TUPE PIA rate 2016/17 £24.82

Hierarchy of Hours



ANNEX E – EXAMPLE OF AN INVOICE BACKING SCHEDULE

Invoice Backing Schedule								
1234 - Approved Premises				Charges to 24 April 2016				
Name	Personnel Number	Activity	Week	Hours	Hourly Rate(£)	Full Cost Charge(£)		
Red Meat Slaughterhouse								
MHI Name	123456	INSP	201601	1.25				
MHI Name	123456	INSP	201602	1.25				
MHI Name	123456	INSP	201603	1.25				
MHI Name	123456	INSP	201604	1.00				
Total Regulated Charges for Grade MHI Normal Time				4.75	30.20	143.45		
MHI Name	123456	INSP	201601	0.50				
MHI Name	123456	INSP	201602	0.25				
MHI Name	123456	INSP	201603	0.25				
MHI Name	123456	INSP	201604	0.50				
Total Regulated Charges for Grade MHI Overtime (Time and a half)				1.50	45.30	67.95		
OV Name	1234	INSP	201601	1.50				
OV Name	1234	INSP	201602	2.50				
OV Name	1234	INSP	201603	3.00				
OV Name	1234	INSP	201604	3.00				
Total Regulated Charges for Grade OV Normal Time				10.00	39.00	390.00		
Total Regulated Charges costs for Red Meat Slaughterhouse				16.25		601.40		
Band Allocation breakdown								
Band	Hrs Available	Discount Rate	Type of Staff	Time Rate	No of Hours	Full Cost Charge	Discount	Charge
Red Meat Slaughterhouse								
Regulated Charges								
1	14.75	90%	OV	Single time	10.00	390.00	351.00	39.00
1		90%	MHI	Single time	4.75	143.45	129.11	14.34
2	49.50	75%	MHI	Time and a half	1.50	67.95	50.96	16.99
Total					16.25	601.40	531.07	70.33
Summary Red Meat Slaughterhouse				Total Full Cost	Hours Discount	Allowance discount	Discounted Charge	
Regulated Charges				601.40	531.07	0.00	70.33	
Total for 1234 - Approved Premises				£601.40			£70.33	

1234 - Approved Premises		Invoice Backing Schedule			Charges to 24 April 2016		
EU and VMD charge details							
Count	Species	EU Charge Rates €	Exchange Rate	EU Minimum (£)	VMD rate (£)	VMD charge (£)	
Red Meat Slaughterhouse							
201601							
13	Cattle > 30 mths - 72 mths	5.0000	0.79167	51.46	0.510600000	6.64	
16	Cattle ≥ 8 mths inc 30 mths	5.0000	0.79167	63.33	0.510600000	8.17	
5	Goats over 18kg	0.2500	0.79167	0.99	0.050700000	0.25	
27	Pigs (excl wild boars) ≥ 25kg	1.0000	0.79167	21.38	0.054300000	1.47	
123	Sheep over 18kg	0.2500	0.79167	24.34	0.050700000	6.24	
EU Minimum Summary (Year to date)							
Site type abbrev	Regulated charges full cost(£)	Regulated charges invoiced amount(£)	PIA cost(£)	VMD charges(£)	EU Minimum(£)	Minimum required(£)	Site Compliance (£)
RSL	601.40	70.33	0.00	22.77	161.50	161.50	-68.40
Cumulative compliance:							£-68.40
					Total Pre EU Minimum:		£70.33
Cumulative EU Compliance:		£-68.40	Previous Compliance charge		0.00	EU compliance charge:	
Invoice total including EU compliance charge:							£138.73
Key							
INSP- Official Controls - Inspection							

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