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# **Food Standards Agency Westminster**

## **Resource Accounts 2009-10**

**(For the year ended 31 March 2010)**

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Presented to the House of Commons pursuant to the Government Resources and Accounts  
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## Westminster Annual Report

### Preparation of Accounts

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) Westminster Resource Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the direction given by HM Treasury. The accounts are laid before Parliament under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. The costs of the FSA offices in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are funded through the relevant devolved authority.

### Statutory Background

The FSA was established on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2000 by Act of Parliament (Food Standards Act 1999). The main purpose of the Agency is:

*'To protect public health from risks which may arise in connection with the consumption of food, and otherwise to protect the interests of consumers in relation to food.'*

Up to 31 March 2010, the Meat Hygiene Service (MHS) was an executive agency of the FSA. The aim of the MHS was to safeguard public health and animal welfare at slaughter through the effective enforcement of legislation.

On 28 February 2010, the FSA received the Chief Secretary's approval to remove executive agency status from the Meat Hygiene Service and to bring its staff and functions into the FSA. On 1 April 2010, the Meat Hygiene Service became a fully integrated part of the FSA.

### Aims of the Food Standards Agency

Our strategy sets the FSA's strategic direction for the next five years and defines the FSA purpose of safe food for all. It sets out the strategic objectives and priorities, and describes the outcomes and approaches the FSA and others will take to safeguard the UK's food and encourage positive dietary change.

The strategy is written in a clear and concise way to help consumers understand it, and is shaped by the FSA core principles of putting the consumer first, openness and independence, and being science and evidence-based.

The outcomes we aim to deliver are:

- food produced or sold in the UK is safe to eat
- imported food is safe to eat
- consumers understand about safe food and healthy eating, and have the information they need to make informed choices
- regulation is effective, risk-based and proportionate, is clear about the responsibilities of food business operators, and protects consumers and their interests from fraud and other risks

Our Strategy for 2010 to 2015 is published in full on our website at [www.food.gov.uk/aboutus/publications/busreps/strategicplan/](http://www.food.gov.uk/aboutus/publications/busreps/strategicplan/)

## Management Commentary

### a) *The responsibilities of the FSA*

The FSA has a wide remit that includes protecting public health, providing information and advice, ensuring food law is effective and enforced, co-ordinating research and development and food surveillance and monitoring, developing policy and representing the UK on food matters in Europe.

The work of the FSA involves food safety across the whole of the food chain, including:

- inspection and enforcement action to protect consumers;
- monitoring local authority enforcement – auditing and improving local authority performance;
- nutrition – providing advice and guidance on the nutritional composition of food;
- providing information on a healthy, balanced diet, to promote and protect public health;
- food contaminants – defining tolerable levels, risk management and policy;
- food additives, contact materials, and novel foods – including safety assessment and surveillance;
- microbiological safety and food hygiene including providing advice on the management of food borne outbreaks and prevention of food borne illness;
- pesticides, veterinary medicines and animal feed – assessing food safety implications; and
- food labelling and standards – developing policy, improving consumer choice and representing the UK in the European Union.

### b) *Resource spend in 2009/10*

The comparison of actual resource expenditure to Estimate is shown below:

	Estimate	2009/10 Net Operating Cost
	£m	£m
Food Standards Agency HQ Operations	98.8	92.7
Meat Hygiene Service	<u>37.5</u>	<u>36.8</u>
Total Westminster Funded FSA	<b>136.3</b>	<b>129.5</b>

The comparative figures for 2008/09 are shown below:

	Estimate	2008/09 Net Operating Cost
	£m	£m
Food Standards Agency HQ Operations	103.2	97.2
Meat Hygiene Service	<u>34.1</u>	<u>35.7</u>
Total Westminster Funded FSA	<b>137.3</b>	<b>132.9</b>

The net cost of the Westminster FSA was £129.5m against available funding of £136.3m to 31 March 2010. Total net expenditure was 5% lower than Estimate by £6.8m, resulting mainly from Food Standards Agency HQ operations of £6.1m. This resulted from a reduction in planned programme expenditure, mainly in food safety programmes. Overall administration expenditure was at the expected level, with higher pay and non-pay expenditure, due to restructuring, being offset by lower expenditure on depreciation and cost of capital.

The Meat Hygiene Service contributed £0.7m. The MHS, as an executive agency, prepares its own annual report and accounts. These accounts provide a detailed analysis of costs and income, as well as performance against targets. The MHS annual report and accounts are available from 'The Stationery Office' ([www.tso.co.uk/bookshop](http://www.tso.co.uk/bookshop)). This better than Estimate position resulted mainly from underspending on programme expenditure.

## Reconciliation of resource expenditure

### Reconciliation of resource expenditure between Estimates, Accounts, and Budgets

	£000 2008-09	£000 2009-10
<b>Net Resource Outturn (Estimates)</b>	<b>132,969</b>	<b>129,544</b>
<i>Adjustments to remove:</i>		
Provision voted for earlier years	-	-
<i>Adjustments to additionally include:</i>		
Non-voted expenditure in the OCS	-	-
Consolidated Fund Extra Receipts in the OCS	-	-
Reductions in planned spend unable to be included in the Estimate	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-
<b>Net Operating Cost (Accounts)</b>	<b>132,969</b>	<b>129,544</b>
<i>Adjustments to remove:</i>		
Capital grants to local authorities	-	-
Capital grants financed from the Capital Modernisation Fund	-	-
European Union income and related adjustments	-	-
Voted expenditure outside the budget	-	-
<i>Adjustments to additionally include:</i>		
Other Consolidated Fund Extra Receipts	-	-
Resource consumption of non departmental public bodies	-	-
Unallocated resource provision	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-
<b>Resource Budget Outturn (Budget)</b>	<b>132,969</b>	<b>129,544</b>
<b>of which</b>		
Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL)	136,939	132,871
Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)	-	-

### c) Performance Reporting

The FSA's 2009/10 Annual Report, required by the Food Standards Act 1999, explains in detail the work and achievements of the organisation during the year. It is published with the consolidated resource accounts for the Food Standards Agency. Copies of this report are also available from 'The Stationery Office', and the FSA's website.

In this report, we report progress on the remaining targets from our strategic plan to 2010. In future years we will report against our Strategy 2010 to 2015.

**Food safety**

<b>Strategic priorities</b>
We will work with industry to achieve a 50% reduction in the incidence of UK produced chickens which test positive for Campylobacter by the end of December 2010
We will develop effective interventions to tackle food safety problems at source before they become incidents, by the end of December 2010
We will work with industry to achieve a 50% reduction in the incidence of pigs which test positive for Salmonella at slaughter by the end of December 2010
Working with stakeholders, we will provide guidance and support to help small catering businesses. By the end of December 2010, all food businesses are working actively to achieve compliance with food safety management requirements with at least 75% fully compliant
We will develop and pilot a tool that allows the effectiveness of slaughterhouse procedures on the risk of contamination of carcasses to be assessed by the end of 2009
<b>Our performance in 2009/10</b>
Some key highlights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results from the 2009 survey of Campylobacter and Salmonella prevalence in fresh chicken on retail sale in the UK suggest that we will not meet the target to achieve a 50% reduction in the incidence of UK produced chickens which test positive for Campylobacter by the end of December 2010</li> <li>• We are moving forward with development of a Campylobacter reduction strategy for 2010-2015, including development of a Campylobacter risk management programme, and engaging and working with a range of stakeholders throughout the food chain to effect change</li> <li>• A key aim of our Strategy for 2010 to 2015 is to tackle Campylobacter in chicken as a priority</li> <li>• Figures from March 2009 data show 53% of food businesses visited were fully compliant with food safety management requirements and 86% of food businesses were broadly compliant, i.e., were satisfactory or making satisfactory progress. December 2010 figures are likely to be available from January 2012</li> <li>• Working with the revised ZNCPig schemes we have piloted the slaughterhouse hygiene tool. All slaughterhouses in the schemes are either using or are being encouraged to use the tool</li> </ul>

**Eating for health; and choice**

<b>Strategic priorities</b>
We will work with health departments and other stakeholders to reduce the average salt intake of UK adults from the current 9.5g to 6g per day by the end December 2010 and to reduce the salt intake of children, in line with Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition age-specific recommendations, also by end December 2010. We will monitor progress to ensure that we remain on course to achieve the target
We will work with health departments and other stakeholders to reduce average intake of

saturated fat (for everyone from age five upwards) from the current level of 13.4% to below 11% of food energy by end of December 2010
We will implement an action plan to deliver recommendations of the Food Fraud Task Force which fall within the period of this Strategic Plan
<b>Our performance in 2009/10</b>
Some key highlights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the year it became clear that, although the programme of actions to drive salt and saturated fat reduction remains on track, it could not achieve the necessary behaviour change required to meet these stretching targets on salt and saturated fats targets by 2010</li> <li>• We implemented all the appropriate recommendations of the Food Fraud Task Force</li> <li>• We launched the Food Fraud Advisory Unit – whose members come from a range of enforcement organisations – to provide advice to any UK local authority involved in investigating food fraud</li> </ul>

## Effective delivery

<b>Strategic priorities</b>
For UK-related regulations, achieve a 25% reduction (on 2005 baseline) by the end of April 2010 of the administrative burden of regulations over whose implementation the UK has some control
<b>Our performance in 2009/10</b>
Some key highlights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We delivered significant savings of £44m by 31 March 2010</li> <li>• We are also confident of delivering a further £46m by the Government's deadline of May 2010, taking the total reduction to £90m against our stretching revised target of £136m</li> <li>• This represents a significant achievement against our original target of £23m and has been positively recognised by the Better Regulation Executive</li> <li>• We will continue to seek further savings and we are actively seeking simplifications to deliver against the new Government targets set for April 2010 to March 2015</li> </ul>

Performance management reporting is an integral part of our business planning cycle. Quarterly group progress reports form the core agenda of the Chief Executive's quarterly performance review meetings with individual group Directors. Group progress reports form the basis of a report to the Executive Management Board at the end of each quarter. This is followed by a corporate report to the Board.

## Structure and Organisation

The FSA is a non-Ministerial Government Department. Staff are accountable through a Chief Executive to the Board, rather than directly to Ministers. The Board consists of a Chair, Deputy Chair and up to 12 members. The Chair and Deputy Chair were appointed by the Secretary of State for Health, Scottish Ministers, the National Assembly for Wales and Northern Ireland Ministers. Two Board Members were appointed by Scottish Ministers, one by the National Assembly for Wales, and one by Northern Ireland Office Ministers. These members have special responsibility for Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish issues. The other eight members were appointed by the Secretary of State for Health.

The Board is responsible for the FSA's overall strategic direction, for ensuring that legal obligations are fulfilled, and for ensuring that decisions and actions take proper account of scientific advice as well as the interests of consumers and other stakeholders. The annual increase in Board Members' remuneration is based on that recommended for office holders by the Senior Salaries Review Body. Senior Civil Service (SCS) staff salaries are uplifted in line with the central (Cabinet Office) SCS performance based pay and review system.

The Board is accountable to Parliament through the Secretary of State for Health, to Health Ministers in Scotland and Wales, and to the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety in Northern Ireland.

### **The FSA Board**

During the year, the following were members of the non-executive FSA Board:

Lord Jeff Rooker	FSA Chair (from 27 July 2009)
Dame Deirdre Hutton	FSA Chair (to 26 July 2009)
Dr Ian Reynolds	FSA Deputy Chair
Professor Graeme Millar	Chair of the Scottish Food Advisory Committee
John W Spence	Chair of the Welsh Food Advisory Committee
Dr Maureen Edmondson	Chair of the Northern Ireland Food Advisory Committee
Tim Bennett	
Chris Pomfret	
Clive Grundy	
Professor Sue Atkinson CBE	
Michael Parker	
Nancy Robson	
Margaret Gilmore	
Dr David Cameron	

### **FSA Management Team**

Day to day management of the FSA is exercised through the Executive Management Board (EMB). Membership during the year was as follows:

Tim Smith	Chief Executive
Steve Wearne	Director of Corporate Services (from 27 July 2009), Director of FSA in Wales
Richard Calvert	Director of Corporate Services (to 9 September 2009)
Dr Andrew Wadge	Director of Food Safety Policy and Chief Scientist
Gill Fine	Director of Consumer Choice and Dietary Health
Terrence Collis	Director of Communications
Vivienne Collett	Director of Legal Services (to 31 December 2009)
Alex Rae	Acting Director of Legal Services (from 1 January 2010)
Robert Mackintosh	Acting Finance Director (to 10 January 2010)
Chris Hitchen	Finance Director (from 11 January 2010)
Lynne Bywater	HR Director (from 4 January 2010)
Jackie Hammond	Interim HR Director (to 29 January 2010)
Charles Milne	Director of FSA in Scotland (from 1 June 2009)

Dr George Paterson	Director of FSA in Scotland (to 30 June 2009)
Gerry McCurdy	Director of FSA in Northern Ireland
Steve McGrath	Chief Executive of the Meat Hygiene Service

All senior officials have been appointed under the rules laid down by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the exception of Tim Smith. The Cabinet Office agreed to his appointment until March 2011. Salary and pension details of the Board and the EMB are disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

## **Corporate Governance**

### Parliamentary Accountability

The Food Standards Agency is a non-Ministerial government department. It is headed by an independent Chair, with an external board responsible for the overall strategy of the organisation. The Board provide independent advice to Health Ministers on food related issues.

### The FSA Board

The FSA Board members are independent non-executives. They join the Board following open recruitment, and are expected to follow the Nolan principles of public life. The FSA maintains a register of Board Member details and interests.

The FSA Board meets around 10 times per year. Many of these Board meetings are held in public, across the United Kingdom, in line with the Agency's commitment to openness and transparency. The minutes of these Board Meetings are available on the FSA's website.

The FSA also has an Executive Management Board (EMB) which is chaired by the Chief Executive. This Board is made of executive staff and ensures that the policies of the FSA External Board are put into effect.

### Internal Controls

The FSA has put in place arrangements to provide assurance on risk management, governance and internal control:

- the FSA has an Audit Committee chaired by an independent non-executive. The Chair of the Audit Committee reports regularly to the main FSA Board;
- the FSA's Internal Audit function operates in accordance with Government Internal Audit Standards; and
- the FSA has a Risk Committee which was established to improve the organisation's risk identification, modelling and management. The members of the Risk Committee are drawn from both the Executive and the Board.

## **FSA Audit Committee**

The FSA has an Audit Committee to advise the Accounting Officer and Board in relation to issues of control, governance and assurance. The Chair of the Audit Committee produces an

annual report to the FSA Board on the work of the Audit Committee, and reports regularly throughout the year.

During the year, the membership of the FSA Audit Committee was:

Chris Pomfret (Chair from 22 March 2010)  
Professor Graeme Millar – (Chair to 28 February 2010)  
Michael Parker  
Tim Bennett  
Clive Grundy  
Margaret Gilmore (from 22 March 2010)

### **FSA Risk Committee**

The Risk Committee seeks to establish improved risk modelling and management across the organisation. This committee is chaired by a Board member, and includes a mix of executive and non-executive staff as members. The Chair of the Committee produces an annual report to the FSA Board on the work of the Risk Committee.

### **Funding of the FSA**

The FSA is a non-Ministerial Government Department funded through resource based supply.

### **The Meat Hygiene Service**

The Meat Hygiene Service (MHS) was originally established on 1st April 1995 as an executive agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. On 1st April 2000, the MHS became an executive agency of the FSA. The MHS is consolidated with FSA headquarters to form the FSA as a Westminster Department.

Up to 31 March 2010, the Meat Hygiene Service (MHS) was an executive agency of the FSA. The aim of the MHS was to safeguard public health and animal welfare at slaughter through the effective enforcement of legislation. Its main functions were to provide a meat inspection service to all licensed meat plants, and to ensure that the standards required by the law for the hygienic production of meat and for the welfare of animals at slaughter were maintained. The principal activities of the MHS were:

- the enforcement of hygiene rules in licensed fresh meat premises;
- the provision of meat inspection and controls on health marking in licensed red meat, poultry meat and wild game meat premises;
- the enforcement of hygiene controls in meat products, minced meat and meat preparation plants that are co-located with licensed slaughterhouses; and
- the enforcement, in licensed fresh meat premises, of controls over specified risk material (SRM) and other animal by-products, and controls prohibiting the sale of meat from cattle over 30 months of age.

The Westminster funded resource accounts and the Consolidated resource accounts for the FSA include the results for the MHS. The MHS has prepared its own annual report and accounts which provide additional detail. The MHS annual report and accounts is available from 'The Stationery Office'.

The Chief Executive of the MHS reported to the FSA Chief Executive. Membership of the MHS Board during the year is listed below:

Ian Reynolds	Chair
Maureen Edmondson	FSA Board Member and Chair of the Northern Ireland Food Advisory Committee
Tim Bennett	FSA Board Member
Tim Smith	FSA Chief Executive
Steve McGrath	MHS Chief Executive
Margaret Gilmore	FSA Board Member
Clive Grundy	FSA Board Member
Nigel Gibbens	Chief Veterinary Officer, Defra

On 28 February 2010, the FSA received the Chief Secretary's approval to remove executive agency status from the Meat Hygiene Service and to bring its staff and functions into the FSA. On 1 April 2010, the Meat Hygiene Service became a fully integrated part of the FSA.

## Staff Relations

The FSA attaches considerable importance to securing the full involvement of all staff in its work. Staff are encouraged to use their own initiative to enhance the work of the FSA. Senior management meet formally at regular intervals with trade union representatives. The Chief Executive holds regular open meetings to which all staff are invited and encouraged to attend. 'Feedback' provides staff with a quarterly update on the work of the organisation. Staff and other stakeholders also receive "FSA News", published every two months. MHS staff have their own quarterly newsletter "MHS Update".

## Pensions

Employees of the FSA are civil servants and are members of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). This is a Central Government unfunded pension scheme. Pension payments are made through the PCSPS resource account.

The FSA Board are not civil servants and are therefore not members of the PCSPS. However, some Board Members have similar pension arrangements independent of the PCSPS.

The MHS has two separate pension schemes. Around half of staff are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), a defined benefit scheme which is governed by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 1995, and administered by the London Pension Fund Authority (LPFA), whose financial statements are prepared in respect of the whole Local Government Pensions Scheme. The remainder are members of the PCSPS.

## **Equal Opportunities**

The FSA aims to be a modern and equitable employer, and recognises and encourages the potential of a diverse workforce. The FSA is committed to equal opportunities and aims to ensure that everyone who works for or with the FSA should be treated fairly and with respect. Consequently, no employee or job applicant will be discriminated against either directly or indirectly on such grounds as race, gender, marital status, nationality, ethnicity, colour, religion, political beliefs, disability, age, sexual orientation, responsibility for dependants, working pattern or position in the organisation. The FSA operates a guaranteed interview scheme for people with disabilities (as defined by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995) who meet the minimum essential criteria for the appointment. The FSA employs 34 staff who have declared a disability.

## **Supplier Payment Policy**

It is the FSA's policy to pay all invoices not in dispute within 10 days of receipt. During the year, on average, invoices were paid within 9.4 days of receipt.

## **Sustainability reports**

The FSA is committed to sustainable development principles including the UK government's strategy "Securing the Future". We aim both to run our business sustainably and also to take forward our remit in a sustainable manner. In practice, this means taking sustainable development into account in all of the FSA's activities, including in the full range of policy and decision making and in advising consumers. It also affects how we run our business, from accommodation to human resources. The FSA's position statement on sustainable development is 'The Food Standards Agency's remit is to protect the interests of consumers in relation to food, both now and in the future. In doing so, the FSA will take sustainable development into account in all of its activities and policy decisions'.

Our Sustainable Development Action Plan (SDAP) aims to support the principles of sustainable development and to contribute directly to "Securing the Future". It covers the period from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2011. The main priority in our SDAP is to embed sustainable development in policy making and in particular into the Impact Assessment process and Board papers. Through active monitoring we can already see an improvement in sustainability considerations.

The FSA is also committed to carbon reduction, energy efficiency and recycling on its estate and operations. We aim to pursue sound environmental practices at our offices to contribute to sustainable development and so help save the planet. Highlights include a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide from our office headquarters and a recycling rate of 75%, recycling a total of 95 tonnes of waste. Our priority is to reduce our water consumption at our HQ office which has been high. We have already started to reverse this trend having managed a 25.2% decrease on the previous year.

Further information on our SDAP can be found at:

**[www.food.gov.uk/aboutus/how\\_we\\_work/sustainability/](http://www.food.gov.uk/aboutus/how_we_work/sustainability/)**

## **Information on environment, social and community issues**

The staff of the FSA raise money for a variety of charities on a voluntary basis and this will continue over the two years covered in our SDAP. Staff are also encouraged to volunteer for work on local community projects. For example, in 2009 one divisional team devoted a day's voluntary work to the London Wildlife Trust. FSA in Scotland is in the process of initiating a small volunteering pilot with Aberdeen Foyer, who work with vulnerable young people and Community Food Initiatives North East (CFINE), a charity that aims to improve health. York colleagues have had a Volunteering Policy in place since 2005, whereby staff are entitled to one day's special leave with pay in a 12 month period to take part in voluntary work within the local community (subject to the requirements of the business).

## **Financial Instruments**

The FSA has no borrowings and relies primarily on departmental grants for its cash requirements, and is therefore not exposed to liquidity risks. It also has no material deposits, and all material assets and liabilities are denominated in sterling, so it is not exposed to interest rate risk or currency risk.

## **Auditors**

The accounts have been audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General in accordance with Section 5 of the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. The audit fee for FSA Westminster and MHS for the year was £97,500.

I am not aware of any relevant information that has not been made available to the auditors. I have taken all necessary steps to make myself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

## **Going Concern**

The FSA has significant net liabilities relating to the pension liabilities of MHS staff who are members of the LGPS. The accounts, however, are prepared on a going concern basis since, as a government department, all liabilities are underwritten by the Treasury.

## **Reporting of sickness absence data**

The provisional figure for staff absence as a result of physical and mental illness including injuries, disability or other health problems is approximately 5.8 days per employee compared with 5.8 and 6.9 for the previous two years.

## **Reporting of personal/sensitive data losses and/or incidents**

There have been no material losses of either personal or sensitive data during the financial year. The FSA has put in place systems to minimise the risk of loss of this type of data, and the issue is discussed regularly at the Audit Committee.

## **Important Events which have occurred since the end of the Financial Year**

The Meat Hygiene Service ceased to exist as an executive agency on 31 March 2010. With effect from 1 April 2010 all of the work of the Agency was absorbed into the Food Standards Agency and all employed staff transferred (on existing terms and conditions).

No other events have occurred since the end of the financial year.

## **Remuneration Report**

The remuneration of senior civil servants is set by the Prime Minister following independent advice from the Review Body on Senior Salaries.

In reaching its recommendations, the Review Body has regard to the following considerations:

- the need to recruit, retain and motivate suitably able and qualified people to exercise their different responsibilities;
- regional/local variations in labour markets and their effects on the recruitment and retention of staff;
- government policies for improving the public services including the requirement on departments to meet the output targets for the delivery of departmental services;
- the funds available to departments as set out in the government's departmental expenditure limits; and
- the government's inflation target.

The Review Body takes account of the evidence it receives about wider economic considerations and the affordability of its recommendations.

Further information about the work of the Review Body can be found at **[www.ome.uk.com](http://www.ome.uk.com)**.

## **Service Contracts**

Civil service appointments are made in accordance with the Civil Service Commissioners' Recruitment Code. The Code requires appointments to be on merit on the basis of fair and open competition but also includes the circumstances when appointments may otherwise be made.

Unless otherwise stated below, the officials covered by this report hold appointments which are open-ended. Early termination, other than for misconduct, would result in the individual receiving compensation as set out in the Civil Service Compensation Scheme.

Further information about the work of the Civil Service Commissioners can be found at [www.civilservicecommissioners.gov.uk](http://www.civilservicecommissioners.gov.uk)

The tables in the remuneration report are subject to audit.

Service contracts for Board Members are listed below:

Name	1 <sup>st</sup> Term of Appointment	Duration of 1 <sup>st</sup> Term of Contract	2 <sup>nd</sup> Term of Appointment	Duration of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Term of Contract
Lord Rooker	27 July 2009	4 years	-	-
Dr. Ian Reynolds	1 February 2007	4 years	-	-
Professor Graeme Millar	1 March 2005	3 years	1 March 2008	3 years
John W Spence	1 April 2007	3 years	1 April 2010	3 years
Maureen Edmondson	1 September 2004	3 years	1 September 2007	3 years
Tim Bennett	1 March 2007	3 years	1 March 2010	3 years
Michael Parker	1 June 2006	3 years	1 June 2009	3 years
Chris Pomfret	21 February 2005	3 years	21 February 2008	3 years
Nancy Robson	1 March 2007	2 years	1 March 2009	3 years
Clive Grundy	1 February 2008	3 years	-	-
Margaret Gilmore	1 March 2008	3 years	-	-
Professor Sue Atkinson CBE	1 February 2008	2 years	1 February 2010	3 years
Dr. David Cameron	1 February 2009	3 years	-	-

Board members may serve a maximum of two terms and length of term may vary.

### **Salary and Pension Entitlements**

Full details of the remuneration and pension interests of FSA Board Members and the Executive Management Board are detailed below and are subject to audit:

#### **a) Remuneration:**

##### **Executive Management Board**

Bands		2009-10			2008 – 09
		Total Remuneration	Of which Bonuses	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration
		£5,000 (£000)	£5,000 (£,000)	£1,000 (£000)	£5,000 (£000)
Tim Smith	Chief Executive	215-220	25-30	-	185-190
Richard Calvert	Director of Corporate Services (to 9 September 2009)	50-55	10-15	-	120-125
Steve Wearne	Director of Corporate Services (from 27 July 2009) and Director, FSA in Wales	100-105	10-15	4.3	90-95
Andrew Wadge	Director of Food Safety Policy, Chief Scientist	115-120	10-15	-	110-115

Gill Fine	Director of Consumer Choice and Dietary Health	95-100	-	-	105-110
Terrence Collis	Director of Communications	105-110	0-5	-	100-105
Vivienne Collett	Director of Legal Services (to 31 December 2009)	85-90	10-15	-	110-115
Alex Rae	Acting Director of Legal Services (from 1 January 2010)	30-35	5-10	-	-
Robert Mackintosh	Acting Finance Director (from 27 July 2009 to 10 January 2010)	30-35	-	-	-
Chris Hitchen	Finance Director (from 11 January 2010)	15-20	-	-	-
Jackie Hammond	Acting Human Resources Director (to 29 January 2010)	.*	-	-	-
Lynne Bywater	Human Resources Director (from 4 January 2010)	15-20	-	-	-
George Paterson	Director, FSA in Scotland (to 30 June 2009)	25-30	-	-	100-105
Charles Milne	Director, FSA in Scotland (from 1 June 2009)	75-80	-	-	-
Gerry McCurdy	Director, FSA in Northern Ireland	90-95	5-10	-	40-45
Steve McGrath	Chief Executive, MHS	130-135	10-15	-	125-130

\*Jackie Hammond (acting HR Director) was employed through an agency at a cost of £208,000 to the Agency

## Food Standards Agency Board

Bands	2009-10		2008-09	
	Total Remuneration	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration	Benefits in Kind
	£5,000 (£000)	£1,000 (£000)	£5,000 (£000)	£1,000 (£000)
Lord Rooker	Chair (from 27 July 2009)	35-40	-	-
Dame Deirdre Hutton	Chair (to 26 July 2009)	30-35	0.5	105-110
Dr. Ian Reynolds	Deputy Chair	45-50	1.9	65-70
Professor Graeme Millar		20-25	4.9	20-25
John W Spence		25-30	2.1	20-25
Maureen Edmondson		25-30	5.7	25-30
Tim Bennett		10-15	3.6	10-15
Michael Parker		10-15	-	10-15
Chris Pomfret		10-15	4.0	10-15
Nancy Robson		10-15	6.0	10-15
Clive Grundy		10-15	1.2	10-15
Margaret Gilmore		10-15	2.0	10-15
Professor Sue Atkinson CBE		10-15	-	10-15
Dr. David Cameron		10-15	6.0	0-5

### Remuneration

Remuneration includes gross salary; performance pay or bonuses; overtime; reserved rights to London weighting or London allowances; recruitment and retention allowances; private office allowances and any other allowance to the extent that it is subject to UK taxation.

This report is based on payments made by the Department and thus recorded in these accounts.

## Bonuses

A Pay Committee is set up each year to assess implementation of pay awards including bonus payments in line with guidance provided by the Cabinet Office. Membership of the Pay Committee is made up of directors and one independent member. Pay recommendations are considered on the basis of review of individual performance against objectives as well as overall consistency.

The Committee provides a breakdown of awards to the Cabinet Office, covering performance group distribution, analysis of bonuses awarded and feedback on the operation of the system.

## Benefits in kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the employer and treated by the HM Revenue & Customs as a taxable emolument. The above payments relate mostly to transport or accommodation costs reimbursed to the Board members.

## (b) Pension benefits

### Executive Management Board

		2009-10					
Bands		£2,500 (£000)	£5,000 (£000)	£5,000 (£000)	CETV at 31 March 2010 (£000)	CETV at 31 March 2009 *** (£000)	Real Increase in CETV (£000)
Tim Smith	Chief Executive	2.5- 5	5-10	-	120	58	51
Richard Calvert	Director of Corporate Services (to 9 September 2009)	0- 2.5	35-40	105-110	578	553	14
Steve Wearne	Director of Corporate Services (from 27 July 2009) and Director, FSA in Wales	2.5- 5	20-25	65-70	338	277	42
Andrew Wadge	Director of Food Safety Policy, Chief Scientist	2.5- 5	30-35	100-105	681	581	66
Gill Fine*	Director of Consumer Choice and Dietary Health	0- 2.5	10-15	-	204	155	26
Terrence Collis*	Director of Communications	2.5- 5	5-10	-	134	79	48
Vivienne Collett	Director of Legal Services (to 31 December 2009)	0- 2.5	40-45	130-135	1,057	964	45
Alex Rae	Acting Director of Legal Services (from 1 January 2010)	0- 2.5	35-40	105-110	744	732	28
Robert Mackintosh	Acting Finance Director (from 27 July 2009 to 10 January 2010)	0- 2.5	15-20	55-60	300	271	18
Chris Hitchen	Finance Director (from 11 January 2010)	0- 2.5	0-5	-	3	-	3
Jackie Hammond	Acting Human Resources Director (to 29 January 2010)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lynne Bywater	Human Resources Director (from 4 January 2010)	0- 2.5	0-5	-	34	19	10
George Paterson	Director, FSA in Scotland (to 30 June 2009)	0- 2.5	10-15	30-35	226	215	7
Charles Milne	Director, FSA in Scotland (from 1 June 2009)	5- 7.5	25-30	85-90	485	366	97
Gerry McCurdy	Director, FSA in Northern Ireland	2.5- 5	35-40	105-110	541	464	46
Steve McGrath**	Chief Executive, MHS	2.5- 5	10-15	-	257	196	44

\* As Premium PCSPS Scheme members, staff can choose, within a predetermined range, how their accumulated pension benefits are split between lump sum and annual pension.

\*\* Information relating to the salary and pension details of the other senior managers within the MHS are disclosed within the MHS Annual Accounts for the financial year 2009-10.

\*\*\* The figure may be different from the closing figure in last year's accounts. This is due to the CETV factors being updated to comply with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.

2008-09					
Real increase in Pension at age 60	Total accrued Pension at age 60 31 March 2009	Total accrued lump sum at age 60 31 March 2009	CETV at 31 March 2009	CETV at 31 March 2008	Real Increase in CETV

Bands		£2,500 (£000)	£5,000 (£000)	£5,000 (£000)	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)
Tim Smith	Chief Executive	2.5- 5	0-5	-	57	3	48
Richard Calvert	Director of Corporate Services (to 9 September 2009)	0- 2.5	30-35	100-105	561	504	15
Steve Wearne	Director of Corporate Services (from 27 July 2009) and Director, FSA in Wales	2.5- 5	15-20	55-60	282	224	36
Andrew Wadge	Director of Food Safety Policy, Chief Scientist	(2.5)- 0	45-50	145-150	1,068	1,051	(13)
Gill Fine	Director of Consumer Choice and Dietary Health	0- 2.5	10-15	-	157	112	21
Terrence Collis	Director of Communications	0- 2.5	0-5	-	82	51	23
Vivienne Collett	Director of Legal Services (to 31 December 2009)	0- 2.5	30-35	90-95	599	510	41
Alex Rae	Acting Director of Legal Services (from 1 January 2010)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Robert Mackintosh	Acting Finance Director (from 27 July 2009 to 10 January 2010)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chris Hitchen	Finance Director (from 11 January 2010)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jackie Hammond	Acting Human Resources Director (to 29 January 2010)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lynne Bywater	Human Resources Director (from 4 January 2010)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
George Paterson	Director, FSA in Scotland (to 30 June 2009)	0- 2.5	10-15	30-35	217	192	(5)
Charles Milne	Director, FSA in Scotland (from 1 June 2009)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gerry McCurdy	Director, FSA in Northern Ireland	2.5- 5	30-35	95-100	687	570	71
Steve McGrath	Chief Executive, MHS	0- 2.5	10-15	-	199	153	29

## Food Standards Agency Board

2009-10				
Accrued pension and related lump sum at age 60 31 March 2010	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at age 60 31 March 2010	CETV at 31 March 2010	CETV at 31 March 2009*	Real Increase in CETV

Bands		£5,000 (£000)	£2,500 (£000)	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)
Lord Rooker	Chair (from 27 July 2009)	-	-	-	-	-
Dame Deirdre Hutton	Chair (to 26 July 2009)	5-10	0- 2.5	147	134	9
Dr. Ian Reynolds	Deputy Chair	0-5	0- 2.5	61	41	16
Professor Graeme Millar		0-5	0- 2.5	37	28	7
John W Spence		0-5	0- 2.5	24	16	7
Maureen Edmondson		-	-	-	-	-
Tim Bennett		-	-	-	-	-
Michael Parker		-	-	-	-	-
Chris Pomfret		-	-	-	-	-

Nancy Robson		-	-	-	-	-
Clive Grundy		-	-	-	-	-
Margaret Gilmore		-	-	-	-	-
Professor Sue Atkinson CBE		-	-	-	-	-
Dr. David Cameron		-	-	-	-	-

\* The figure may be different from the closing figure in last year's accounts. This is due to the CETV factors being updated to comply with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008

2008-09				
Accrued pension and related lump sum at age 60 31 March 2009	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at age 60 31 March 2009	CETV at 31 March 2009	CETV at 31 March 2008	Real Increase in CETV

Bands		£2,500 (£000)	£2,500 (£000)	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)
Lord Rooker	Chair (from 27 July 2009)	-	-	-	-	-
Dame Deirdre Hutton	Chair (to 26 July 2009)	5-10	0-2.5	134	83	42
Dr. Ian Reynolds	Deputy Chair	0-5	0-2.5	41	20	18
Professor Graeme Millar		0-5	0-2.5	28	20	5
Professor Bill Reilly	(to 31 January 2009)	0-5	0-2.5	24	17	6
John W Spence		0-5	0-2.5	16	8	7
Maureen Edmondson		-	-	-	-	-
Tim Bennett		-	-	-	-	-
Michael Parker		-	-	-	-	-
Chris Pomfret		-	-	-	-	-
Nancy Robson		-	-	-	-	-
Clive Grundy		-	-	-	-	-
Margaret Gilmore		-	-	-	-	-
Professor Sue Atkinson CBE		-	-	-	-	-
Dr. David Cameron		-	-	-	-	-

A number of FSA Board members benefit from a by analogy pension scheme similar to the PCSPS.

### Civil Service Pensions

Pension benefits are provided through the Civil Service pension arrangements. From 30 July 2007, civil servants may be in one of four defined benefit schemes; either a 'final salary' scheme (**classic**, **premium** or **classic plus**); or a 'whole career' scheme (**nuvos**). These statutory arrangements are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year. Pensions payable under **classic**, **premium**, **classic plus** and **nuvos** are increased annually in line with changes in the Retail Prices Index (RPI). Members who joined from October 2002 could opt for either the appropriate defined benefit arrangement or a good quality 'money purchase' stakeholder pension with a significant employer contribution (**partnership** pension account).

Employee contributions are set at the rate of 1.5% of pensionable earnings for **classic** and 3.5% for **premium**, **classic plus** and **nuvos**. Benefits in **classic** accrue at the rate of 1/80th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to three years pension is payable on retirement. For **premium**, benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike **classic**, there is no automatic lump sum. **Classic plus** is essentially a hybrid with benefits for service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly as per **classic** and benefits for service from October 2002 worked out as in **premium**. In **nuvos**, a member builds up a pension based on his pensionable earnings during their period of scheme membership. At the end of the scheme year (31 March), the member's earned pension account is credited with 2.3% of their pensionable earnings in that scheme year and, immediately after the scheme year end, the accrued pension is updated in line with RPI. In all cases members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum up to the limits set by the Finance Act 2004.

The **partnership** pension account is a stakeholder pension arrangement. The employer makes a basic contribution of between 3% and 12.5% (depending on the age of the member) into a stakeholder pension product chosen by the employee from a panel of three providers. The employee does not have to contribute but where they do make contributions, the employer will match these up to a limit of 3% of pensionable salary (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.8% of pensionable salary to cover the cost of centrally-provided risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement).

The accrued pension quoted, is the pension the member is entitled to receive when they reach pension age, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already at or over pension age. Pension age is 60 for members of **classic**, **premium** and **classic plus** and 65 for members of **nuvos**.

Further details about the Civil Service pension arrangements can be found at the website [www.Civilservice-pensions.gov.uk](http://www.Civilservice-pensions.gov.uk).

### *The Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV)*

A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies. The figures include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement which the individual has transferred to the Civil Service pension arrangements. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their buying additional pension benefits at their own cost. CETVs are calculated in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

*The real increase in the value of the CETV*

This reflects the increase in CETV that is funded by the employer. It does not include the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

*Compensation for loss of office*

There was no compensation for loss of office in year. However, on the 25 April 2010, Gill Fine left the FSA on voluntary early retirement at a cost of £308,000.

Tim J Smith  
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer  
23 June 2010

## Statement of Accounting Officer's responsibilities

Under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000, HM Treasury has directed the Food Standards Agency to prepare, for each financial year, resource accounts detailing the resources acquired, held or disposed of during the year and the use of resources by the department during the year. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the department and of its net resource outturn, resources applied to objectives, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts, the principal Accounting Officer is required to comply with the requirements of the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* and in particular to:

observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Treasury, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;

make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;

state whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the accounts; and

prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

HM Treasury has appointed the Permanent Head of the Department as principal Accounting Officer of the Department. In addition, HM Treasury has appointed an additional Accounting Officer to be accountable for that part of the Department's accounts relating to a specified request for resources and the associated assets, liabilities and cash flows. This appointment does not detract from the Head of Department's overall responsibility as Accounting Officer for the department's accounts.

The allocation of Accounting Officer responsibilities in the department is as follows:

Request for resources 1: Tim J Smith, FSA Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the Food Standards Agency's assets, are set out in the Accounting Officer Memorandum issued by HM Treasury and published in Government Accounting. Under the terms of the Accounting Officer's Memorandum, the relationship between the Department's Principal Accounting Officer and the MHS Agency Accounting Officer, together with their respective responsibilities, is set out in writing.

*Tim J Smith*  
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer  
23 June 2010

## Statement on Internal Control

### Scope of responsibility

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of the Food Standards Agency (FSA)'s policies, aims and objectives, whilst safeguarding the public funds and FSA's assets for which I am personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me in Managing Public Money. This statement covers the whole of the FSA, encompassing the Westminster funded FSA (including until 31 March 2010 the Meat Hygiene Service, now fully part of the FSA), FSA in Scotland, FSA in Wales and FSA in Northern Ireland.

The FSA is a non-Ministerial Government Department, operating at arm's length from Ministers, and led by a non-executive Board appointed to act in the public interest. I and members of the FSA Executive Management Board attend meetings of the FSA Board. I meet with the FSA Board Chair each week.

I have been appointed as Accounting Officer for the Westminster-funded FSA by Her Majesty's Treasury and for FSA in Northern Ireland by the Department of Finance and Personnel (DFP). I also act in this capacity for FSA in Wales and FSA in Scotland. Although the activities of these offices are funded through the devolved authorities, they remain part of the United Kingdom FSA. In 2009/10, the FSA had a single executive agency, the Meat Hygiene Service (MHS), which operated in Great Britain. The Chief Executive of the MHS was appointed as Agency Accounting Officer for the MHS. As Agency Accounting Officer, he was responsible to me and to Parliament for the MHS's use of resources in carrying out its functions in accordance with his delegated authorities. The MHS formally merged into the FSA on 1 April 2010.

I have gained assurance from the MHS Board which is a sub-committee of the FSA Board which is responsible for good governance of the MHS. The MHS acted as one of the FSA's Business Groups for Risk Management purposes at the FSA.

The FSA system of internal control includes:

- an Executive Management Board, chaired by me, comprising all UK Directors and which normally meets monthly;
- a Strategic Plan which sets out the FSA's main aims and objectives for 2005–2010. A new plan for 2010–2015 was published in December 2009;
- Internal Audit arrangements, which comply with Government standards applicable in 2009/10, including a risk-based audit programme linked to the strategic risks of the organisation and audit of corporate governance and controls across all FSA offices. Regular reports are issued by Internal Audit, and an independent annual opinion of the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisation's system of internal control together with recommendations for improvement;
- an Audit Committee, constituted in line with HM Treasury's Audit Committee Handbook, to advise me as Accounting Officer. The Committee has a fully non-executive membership and meets four times a year. The chair reports to the FSA Board on the work of the Committee;

- a Risk Committee which provides advice, support and challenge in relation to organisational risks and embedding a risk-aware culture across the FSA;
- a risk management process which aims to provide reasonable assurance that strategic objectives can be achieved reliably. The process promotes local accountability and risk ownership as an essential part of risk management. It prioritises risk based on likelihood and impact, and enables the Executive Management Board to manage effectively the strategic risks to business objectives. Regular discussions about risk occur at corporate and group levels;
- business and financial planning processes which explicitly consider group performance, resources and business risks;
- monthly financial performance reports which are discussed by the Executive Management Board;
- signed quarterly reports from budget managers on how they manage their budgets within their delegated authority to meet their objectives and their compliance with corporate governance responsibilities;
- assurance from the Chief Executive of the Meat Hygiene Service on internal controls;
- clear rules and procedures which are published on the FSA intranet and are regularly reviewed and updated.

### **The purpose of the system of internal control**

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of FSA's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The system of internal control has been in place in the FSA for the year ended 31 March 2010 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, and accords with Treasury guidance.

### **Capacity to handle risk**

The FSA Executive Management Board has incorporated risk management and internal controls into the organisation's approach to business planning. Risk owners formally review risks at least once a quarter and report back to the FSA Board through the organisation's quarterly Performance Management Reports.

The responsibility for managing the principal risks on a day-to-day basis is assigned to Senior Managers and they are required to ensure that adequate attention is given to this task.

A programme of training and support for the business planning process has been developed, and includes training on risk management. The business planning process is reviewed each year and amended to reflect lessons learned and to build in examples of best practice.

We also sit on the cross-government Risk Improvement Group, which shares good practice and lessons learned in other departments.

During 2009/10 a programme has been delivered to integrate the corporate services of the MHS and FSA. This has helped ensure consistency of approach across the two organisations.

At times the programme has stretched management and staff capacity: however, this has been managed without impact on core business. This programme included the integration of FSA and MHS internal audit into a single function.

Work has been undertaken during 2009/10 on the integration of the MHS and FSA risk policies and procedures and a new single approach will be launched during early 2010/11.

### The risk and control framework

The FSA approach to risk management is being implemented across the organisation. The main processes in place for identifying, evaluating and managing risks are:

- **High level risks:** these are identified and defined in a risk register and are monitored quarterly by the Executive Management Board. Each risk is owned by a Director who is responsible for implementing countermeasures and contingencies to manage the likelihood and/or impact of the risk;
- **Group level risks:** these are identified and defined in a risk register and are monitored regularly by Directors and their senior management teams. Directors are accountable for risk management within their groups and, where appropriate, for escalating risks to the high level risk register;
- **Major project risks:** these are identified and defined in a risk register and are monitored by Project Teams. We adopt PRINCE 2 project management methodology for IT and other major projects. The procurement and management of the FSA's £11m research portfolio follows well defined and documented procedures;
- **Local risks:** in 2009/10 lower level risk registers were not required and local managers had discretion as to how these risks were managed. Work has been undertaken during 2009/10 on the integration of the MHS and FSA risk policies and procedures, and a new single approach will be launched during early 2010/11. This will require risks to be formally managed at Head of Division level, with formal management of risks below this being discretionary.

The Food Standards Agency operates within the framework of the Food Standards Act 1999 and EU law.

The Chief Executive and Director of Finance attend all Audit Committee meetings, thereby providing a direct link to the Senior Management Team.

In matters of risk appetite in relation to public health, the FSA takes a precautionary approach meaning that action may be taken before there is conclusive proof of a hazard. Actions taken will be proportionate to the best judgement of the risk based on the best evidence available and will be reviewed if new evidence emerges.

Our risk environment involves managing risks which impact on the public. The FSA Board holds all its policy decision-making meetings in public. The venues and agendas are published in advance and the papers are publicly available. Board meetings are webcast live via our

website, and the webcasts are also archived on our website as publicly available video-on-demand.

We regard consultation with our stakeholders as an essential part of fulfilling our core values, and are required by statute to consult on our activities with those affected by our decisions. We also hold stakeholder meetings on key issues where we invite key stakeholders to meet and discuss differing points of view.

One of our core values is to put consumers first. We involve consumers in a variety of ways: to alert us to current or emerging consumer concerns; to comment on our strategic objectives and forward plan; and to provide us with feedback on the effectiveness of our policies in responding to consumer concerns.

We have a clear set of rules and procedures, known as “Rules and Tools”, which cover all aspects of finance, procurement and general areas of governance. We have also strengthened our procedures in areas such as data security.

The FSA takes the management of data security seriously. To ensure that risks related to information security are managed effectively, Cabinet Office guidance and industry best practice is followed. In 2009/10, the FSA retained its ISO27001 *Information Security Management Systems* certification for the Information Systems and Facilities Division and is now working to extend the scope of certification across the whole of Aviation House by June 2010. We will aim to extend certification to the offices in Cardiff, Belfast and Aberdeen by March 2011.

In line with Cabinet Office instructions, all laptops and remote working tools are encrypted and all new or re-built equipment fully complies with Cabinet Office guidelines. The FSA fully complies with the HMG Security Policy Framework. All software is legally licensed.

## **Review of effectiveness**

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors and the executive managers within the FSA who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. I have been advised on the implications of the result of my review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control by the Executive Management Board, FSA Board, Audit Committee, Risk Committee, Head of Internal Audit, and a plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system is in place.

As part of my review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control, I require an assurance statement to be prepared by all Executive Management Board Directors covering scope of responsibility; capacity to handle risk; review of effectiveness; and significant control problems.

The joint FSA/MHS Audit Committee advises the FSA Chief Executive and FSA Board, as appropriate, on:

- the strategic processes for risk management, control and governance and the contents of the Statement on Internal Control;
- the accounting policies, the accounts, and the annual report of the FSA, including the process for review of the accounts, levels of error identified, and management's letter of representation to the external auditors;
- the planned activity and results of both internal and external audit;
- the adequacy of the management response to issues identified by audit activity, including external audit's management letters;
- assurances relating to corporate governance requirements.

The Audit Committee is constituted in line with HM Treasury's Audit Committee Handbook and has a fully non-executive membership. The Chair of the Committee reports annually to the FSA Board on its work.

The Risk Committee provides advice, support and challenge to the Executive in relation to the introduction and implementation of processes for risk identification and management relating to delivery of the Strategic Plan and fulfilling statutory obligations, and on the high level risks identified. The Committee also provides assurance to the Chief Executive and FSA Board that risk management is effective across the FSA. The Risk Committee is made up of both executive and non-executive members, and includes the Chair of the Audit Committee and the Head of Internal Audit in its membership. The Chair of the Risk Committee reports annually to the FSA Board on the actions taken by the Executive to improve the effectiveness of risk management in the FSA.

A programme of internal audit work, informed by the risk registers, is developed and discussed with the Audit Committee prior to the commencement of each financial year. The Head of Internal Audit's opinion, based on the internal audit work undertaken during the year, is that the general level of controls has been found to be adequate in most areas, which provides reasonable assurance that the FSA's strategic objectives will be achieved. However the central finance, procurement and human resources functions areas have been assessed as requiring significant improvement. In particular, weaknesses in procurement remain a key risk. This is being addressed through the appointment of a new Head of Procurement and a new team who are taking a proactive, enforcement approach to procurement. A new procurement system is also being implemented and is taking account of the risks highlighted in the audits conducted on this area over the last two years. New Heads of Divisions have also been appointed for finance and human resources.

The FSA is an accredited Investor in People and subject to rolling review.

Tim J Smith  
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer  
23 June 2010

## **The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to The House Of Commons**

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Food Standards Agency for the year ended 31 March 2010 under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. These comprise the Statement of Parliamentary Supply, the Operating Cost Statement and the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cashflows, the Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity, the Statement of Net Operating Costs by Departmental Strategic Objectives and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

### **Respective responsibilities of the Accounting Officer and auditor**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Department's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Department; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income reported in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

### **Opinion on Regularity**

In my opinion, in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

### **Opinion on Financial Statements**

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Department's affairs as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 and of its net cash requirement, net resource outturn, net

operating cost, net operating costs applied to departmental strategic objectives, changes in taxpayers' equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and

- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 and HM Treasury directions issued thereunder.

### **Opinion on other matters**

In my opinion:

- the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions made under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000; and
- the information given in the Annual Report excluding Performance Reporting, Sustainability reports and Information on environment, social and community issues sections for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

### **Matters on which I report by exception**

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records or returns; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Statement on Internal Control does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

### **Report**

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

*Amyas C E Morse  
Comptroller and Auditor General  
National Audit Office  
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*Date 28 June 2010*

Statement of Parliamentary Supply

Summary of Resource Outturn 2009-10

							2009-10 £000	2008-09 £000	
Estimate			Outturn				Outturn		
Note	Gross Expenditure	A in A	Net Total	Gross Expenditure	A in A	Net Total	Net total outturn compared with Estimate: saving/ (excess)	Net Total	
Request for resources 1	3	207,427	(71,056)	136,371	170,499	(40,955)	129,544	6,827	132,969
<b>Total resources</b>		<b>207,427</b>	<b>(71,056)</b>	<b>136,371</b>	<b>170,499</b>	<b>(40,955)</b>	<b>129,544</b>	<b>6,827</b>	<b>132,969</b>
<b>Non-operating cost A-in-A</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Net Cash Requirement 2009-10

				2009-10 £000	2008-09 £000
Note	Estimate	Outturn		Net total outturn compared with Estimate: saving/ (excess)	Outturn
Net cash requirement	5	137,214	126,513	10,701	143,448

Summary of income payable to the Consolidated Fund

There was no income payable to the Consolidated Fund during the year.

Explanations of variances between Estimate and Outturn

Following the 2009/10 Spring Supplementary, the FSA's Westminster Resource Budget was amended to £132.871m taking into account a release of £3.5m programme expenditure and an increase in administration costs of £2m. Expenditure for the year was consistent with the Estimate with a small underspend of 5%.

A more detailed explanation is provided within the Management Commentary section of the Annual Report.

The notes on pages 36 to 59 form part of these accounts.

**Consolidated Operating Cost Statement**

For the year ended 31st March 2010

				2009-10 £000			2008-09 £000		
<b>Core Department</b>				<b>Consolidated</b>			<b>Core Department</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>	
Note	Staff Costs	Other Costs	Income	Staff Costs	Other Costs	Income			
<b>Administration Costs:</b>									
Staff costs	10	29,248	-	-	29,248	-	-	30,135	30,135
Other administration costs	11	-	24,355	-	-	24,355	-	21,001	21,001
Operating income	14	-	-	(2,081)	-	-	(2,081)	(847)	(847)
<b>Programme Costs</b>									
<b>Request for resources:</b>									
Staff Costs	10	-	-	-	37,225	-	-	-	42,699
Programme costs	12	-	43,192	-	-	79,671	-	48,871	91,295
Income	14	-	-	(1,977)	-	-	(38,874)	(1,921)	(51,314)
<b>Totals</b>		<b>29,248</b>	<b>67,547</b>	<b>(4,058)</b>	<b>66,473</b>	<b>104,026</b>	<b>(40,955)</b>	<b>97,239</b>	<b>132,969</b>
<b>Net Operating Cost</b>				<b>92,737</b>			<b>129,544</b>	<b>97,239</b>	<b>132,969</b>

All income and expenditure are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 36 to 59 form part of these accounts.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31st March 2010

		2009-10				2008-09				2007-08			
		£000											
		Core Department		Consolidated	Core Department		Consolidated	Core Department		Consolidated			
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000			
<b>Non-current assets</b>													
Note													
	Property, plant and equipment	15	1,765	2,129	2,341	3,651	2,375	3,359					
	Intangible assets	16	462	1,276	651	813	704	886					
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,227</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>4,245</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>													
	Trade and other receivables	18	3,206	7,283	2,023	5,984	1,970	6,770					
	Other current assets	18	2,705	5,817	9,536	8,486	6,510	7,890					
	Cash and cash equivalents	19	385	5,164	-	-	-	-					
	<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>6,296</b>	<b>18,264</b>	<b>11,559</b>	<b>14,470</b>	<b>8,480</b>	<b>14,660</b>					
	<b>Total assets</b>		<b>8,523</b>	<b>21,669</b>	<b>14,551</b>	<b>18,934</b>	<b>11,559</b>	<b>18,905</b>					
<b>Current Liabilities</b>													
	Trade and other payables	20	(5,996)	(9,586)	(9,258)	(8,317)	(8,126)	(10,451)					
	Other Liabilities	20	(16,868)	(23,894)	(13,200)	(18,160)	(14,997)	(26,691)					
	<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>(22,864)</b>	<b>(33,480)</b>	<b>(22,458)</b>	<b>(26,477)</b>	<b>(23,123)</b>	<b>(37,142)</b>					
	<b>Non-current assets plus/less net current assets/liabilities</b>		<b>(14,341)</b>	<b>(11,811)</b>	<b>(7,907)</b>	<b>(7,543)</b>	<b>(11,564)</b>	<b>(18,237)</b>					
<b>Current liabilities</b>													
	Provisions	21	(2,826)	(107,268)	(2,178)	(48,488)	(3,432)	(31,671)					
	Other payables	20	(15,172)	(15,172)	(14,685)	(14,685)	(14,199)	(14,199)					
	<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>(17,998)</b>	<b>(122,440)</b>	<b>(16,863)</b>	<b>(63,173)</b>	<b>(17,631)</b>	<b>(45,870)</b>					
	<b>Assets less liabilities</b>		<b>(32,339)</b>	<b>(134,251)</b>	<b>(24,770)</b>	<b>(70,716)</b>	<b>(29,195)</b>	<b>(64,107)</b>					
<b>Taxpayers' equity</b>													
	General fund		(32,339)	(134,251)	(24,770)	(70,716)	(29,195)	(64,107)					
	<b>Total taxpayers' equity</b>		<b>(32,339)</b>	<b>(134,251)</b>	<b>(24,770)</b>	<b>(70,716)</b>	<b>(29,195)</b>	<b>(64,107)</b>					

Tim J Smith  
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer  
23 June 2010

The notes on pages 36 to 59 form part of these accounts.

**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

For the year ended 31st March 2010

	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net operating cost	3 (129,544)	(132,969)
Adjustment for non-cash transactions	11 2,309	4,755
(Increase) /Decrease in trade and other receivables	18 1,370	190
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	20 2,322	(10,179)
less movements relating to items not passing through the OCS		
Use of provisions	21a (919)	(2,149)
Cash contribution to pension deficit	21b (1,631)	(1,558)
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>	<b>(126,093)</b>	<b>(141,910)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15 (243)	(1,362)
Purchase of intangible assets	16 (178)	(176)
<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>	<b>(421)</b>	<b>(1,538)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
From the Consolidated Fund (Supply) - current year	131,678	143,210
From the Consolidated Fund (Supply) - prior year	709	
<b>Net Financing</b>	<b>132,387</b>	<b>143,210</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period before adjustment for receipts and payments to the Consolidated Fund</b>		
	5,873	(238)
Receipts due to the Consolidated Fund which are outside the scope of the Department's activities		-
Payments of amounts due to the Consolidated Fund		-
	<b>5,873</b>	<b>(238)</b>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period after adjustments for receipts and payments to the Consolidated Fund</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	(709)	(471)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	19 5,164	(709)
	<b>5,873</b>	<b>(238)</b>

The notes on pages 36 to 59 form part of these accounts.

## Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity

For the year ended 31st March 2010

Note	Core		Consolidated	
	General Fund	Total Reserves	General Fund	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April 2007</b>	<b>(28,326)</b>	<b>(28,326)</b>	<b>(74,027)</b>	<b>(74,027)</b>
<b>Changes in taxpayers' equity for 2007-08</b>				
MHS Actuarial gain/(loss)	-	-	17,778	17,778
Adjustment to Fixed assets/General fund	290	290	817	817
Adjustment re prior period	(2)	(2)	(9)	(9)
Non-cash charges - cost of capital	(680)	(680)	(1,959)	(1,959)
Non-cash charges - auditors remuneration	65	65	98	98
Transfers to general fund of realised element of revaluation reserve	44	44	44	44
Net operating cost for the year	(111,506)	(111,506)	(153,863)	(153,863)
<b>Total recognised income and expense for 2007-08</b>	<b>(111,789)</b>	<b>(111,789)</b>	<b>(137,094)</b>	<b>(137,094)</b>
Net Parliamentary Funding -drawdown	112,111	112,111	148,111	148,111
Net Parliamentary Funding - deemed	(3,814)	(3,814)	(1,568)	(1,568)
Consolidated Fund Standing Services	-	-	-	-
Supply payable/(receivable) adjustment	2,623	2,623	471	471
	<b>110,920</b>	<b>110,920</b>	<b>147,014</b>	<b>147,014</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2008*</b>	<b>(29,195)</b>	<b>(29,195)</b>	<b>(64,107)</b>	<b>(64,107)</b>
<b>Changes in taxpayers' equity for 2008-09</b>				
MHS Actuarial gain/(loss)	-	-	(15,338)	(15,338)
Non-cash charges - cost of capital	11 (493)	(493)	(1,862)	(1,862)
Non-cash charges - auditors remuneration	11 75	75	112	112
Adjustment- Meat Hygiene Internal Cash Funding	(1,052)	(1,052)	-	-
Net operating cost for the year	(97,239)	(97,239)	(132,969)	(132,969)
<b>Total recognised income and expense for 2008-09</b>	<b>(98,709)</b>	<b>(98,709)</b>	<b>(150,057)</b>	<b>(150,057)</b>
Net Parliamentary Funding -drawdown	100,210	100,210	143,210	143,210
Net Parliamentary Funding - deemed	(2,623)	(2,623)	(471)	(471)
Supply payable/(receivable) adjustment	5,547	5,547	709	709
	<b>103,134</b>	<b>103,134</b>	<b>143,448</b>	<b>143,448</b>
<b>Balance at 31st March 2009</b>	<b>(24,770)</b>	<b>(24,770)</b>	<b>(70,716)</b>	<b>(70,716)</b>
<b>Changes in taxpayers' equity for 2009-10</b>				
MHS Actuarial gain/(loss)	-	-	(57,399)	(57,399)
Non-cash charges - cost of capital	11 (612)	(612)	(3,204)	(3,204)
Non-cash charges - auditors remuneration	11 52	52	98	98
Adjustment- Meat Hygiene Internal Cash Funding	(3,786)	(3,786)	-	-
Net operating cost for the year	(92,737)	(92,737)	(129,544)	(129,544)
<b>Total recognised income and expense for 2009-10</b>	<b>(97,083)</b>	<b>(97,083)</b>	<b>(190,049)</b>	<b>(190,049)</b>
Net Parliamentary Funding -drawdown	95,387	95,387	132,387	132,387
Net Parliamentary Funding - deemed	(709)	(709)	(709)	(709)
Supply payable/(receivable) adjustment	(5,164)	(5,164)	(5,164)	(5,164)
	<b>89,514</b>	<b>89,514</b>	<b>126,514</b>	<b>126,514</b>
<b>Balance at 31st March 2010</b>	<b>(32,339)</b>	<b>(32,339)</b>	<b>(134,251)</b>	<b>(134,251)</b>

The General fund represents the net assets vested in the FSA at 1 April 2000 (stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation at that date), the surplus or deficit generated from notional charges and trading activities, and the Vote funding arising since that date.

\* This balance includes prior period adjustments relating to fixed assets valuation as a result of moving from modified historic cost accounting to historic cost accounting as at 1st April 2008. The FSA therefore no longer has a revaluation reserve.

A write back of £471,000 was made to the General Fund to ensure that the Fixed Asset register balances were restated at historic net book value.

In addition, the Revaluation Reserve of £341,000 was released to the General Fund.

The notes on pages 36 to 59 form part of these accounts.

**Consolidated Statement of Net Operating Costs by Departmental Strategic Objectives**

For the year ended 31st March 2010

				2009-10 £000
	Strategic Objective 1	Strategic Objective 2	Strategic Objective 3	Total
<b>Gross Expenditure</b>	120,165	25,167	25,167	<b>170,499</b>
<b>Income</b>	(38,845)	(1,055)	(1,055)	<b>(40,955)</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>81,320</b>	<b>24,112</b>	<b>24,112</b>	<b>129,544</b>

				2008-09 £000
	Strategic Objective 1	Strategic Objective 2	Strategic Objective 3	Total
<b>Gross Expenditure</b>	142,588	25,016	17,526	<b>185,130</b>
<b>Income</b>	(51,134)	(717)	(310)	<b>(52,161)</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>91,454</b>	<b>24,299</b>	<b>17,216</b>	<b>132,969</b>

**Objective 1 Food Safety :**

- to continue to reduce foodborne illness; and
- to reduce further the risks to consumers from chemical contamination (including radiological contamination) of food;

**Objective 2 Eating for Health :**

- to make it easier for all consumers to choose a healthy diet; and thereby
- improve quality of life by reducing diet-related diseases.

**Objective 3 Choice :**

- to enable consumers to make informed choices.

The FSA aims are described in more detail in the Agency's Strategic Plan to 2010.

Costs have been apportioned to individual objectives on a divisional basis which best reflects the resources consumed. These costs include staff costs as explained in note 10 to the accounts.

The notes on pages 36 to 59 form part of these accounts.

**Notes to the accounts****1 Statement of Accounting Policies****1.1 Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2009-10 Government Financial Reporting Manual (FRoM) issued by HM Treasury and the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. The accounting policies contained in the FRoM apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adapted or interpreted for the public sector context. Where the FRoM permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which is judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Food Standards Agency (FSA) for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The particular policies adopted by the FSA are described below. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material to the accounts. The accounting policies of the Meat Hygiene Service and the FSA are the same unless highlighted to the contrary.

In addition to the primary statements prepared under IFRS, the FRoM also requires the Department to prepare two additional primary statements. The Statement of Parliamentary Supply and supporting notes show outturn against Estimate in terms of the net resource requirement and the net cash requirement. The Consolidated Statement of Operating Cost by Departmental Strategic Objectives and supporting notes analyse the Department's income and expenditure by the objectives agreed with Ministers.

The Westminster FSA statement of financial position at 31st March 2010 shows a negative taxpayers' equity of £134,251,000 (2008-09:£70,716,000). This reflects the inclusion of liabilities falling due in future years, which are to be financed mainly by drawings from the UK Consolidated Fund. Such drawings will be from grants of supply approved annually by Parliament, to meet the Agency's Net Cash Requirement. Under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000, no money can be drawn from the Fund other than required for the service of the specified year or retained in excess of that need. All unspent monies, including those derived from the Agency's income, are surrenderable to the Fund.

In common with other government departments, the future financing of the Agency's liabilities is accordingly to be met by future grants of Supply and the application of future income, both to be approved annually by Parliament. Such approval for amounts required for 2010/11 has already been given and there is no reason to believe that future approvals will not be forthcoming. It has accordingly been considered appropriate to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of these financial statements.

Following the decision of HM Treasury to commit fully to full compliance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 1 'First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards', the Agency, in common with other government departments has prepared the "year-end accounts" for 2009-10 under IFRS.

**1.2 Accounting Convention**

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention. In previous years, modified historic cost accounting has been used to revalue fixed assets in line with the current cost. However, this stopped from 1 April 2008.

**1.3 Basis of Consolidation**

These accounts comprise the consolidation of the core FSA (Westminster funded) and its executive agency, the Meat Hygiene Service (MHS). Transactions between entities included in the consolidation are eliminated. The MHS produces and publishes its own annual report and accounts. All MHS income and expenditure is reported as programme income and expenditure.

**1.4 Non-Current Assets**

These accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention. On 1 April 2008 the Food Standards Agency revised its capitalisation policy. From that date all grouped non-current assets (until 31 March 2009) and individual assets with a purchase cost in excess of £5,000 (including irrecoverable VAT and delivery) were capitalised at cost. Individual or grouped non-current assets that were purchased prior to 1 April 2008 with a purchase cost between £2,000 and £5,000 (including irrecoverable VAT and delivery) will continue to remain as capitalised assets. With effect from 1 April 2009 newly capitalised assets consist only of non-current assets with an individual purchase cost in excess of £5,000 (including irrecoverable VAT and delivery). The revision in capitalisation policy has now led to the FSA having a relatively small asset base.

Consequently, the revaluation adjustments are immaterial and for this reason, we have decided to discontinue revaluations and also write back all previous revaluations. As permitted by the "FRoM.5.2.7, h) and j)", depreciated historical cost is now used as a proxy for current value on the basis that this realistically reflects consumption of the asset.

Under IAS16, the FSA has taken the decision to move to historic cost accounting with effect from 1 April 2008. Therefore, non-current assets are no longer re-valued as under modified historic cost accounting (MHCA). This change brings the FSA's fixed asset policy in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards which do not use MHCA. This will provide relative comparative figures which are more reliable and easily understood.

**1.5 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment which individually cost less than £5,000 were capitalised until 31 March 2009 if they collectively constitute a group asset (for example, computers, fixtures and fittings).

The FSA does not currently own any land or buildings.

The capitalisation policy of the MHS is set out in the MHS annual report and accounts.

Assets under construction are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

All Property, plant and equipment assets are carried at fair value.

**1.6 Intangible Assets**

Computer software and software licences with a purchased cost in excess of £5,000 (including irrecoverable VAT and delivery) are capitalised at cost and amortised over the life of the licence, or over 7 years if the licence is bought in perpetuity.

**1.7 Depreciation and Amortisation**

Freehold land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated. All other assets are depreciated from the month following the date of acquisition. Depreciation and amortisation is at the rates calculated to write-off the valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible fixed assets respectively by applying the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	2009/10	2008/09
Property, plant and equipment		
Computer servers and computer equipment	4 years	4 years
Office machinery	7 years	7 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	7 years	7 years
Vehicles	4 years	4 years
Intangible assets:		
Computer software and software licences	Life of licence or 7years if in perpetuity	7 Years

**1.8 Inventories**

FSA does not hold any inventories

**1.9 Research & Development Expenditure**

Expenditure on research is not capitalised and is treated as an operating cost in the year in which it is incurred. Expenditure on development in connection with a product or service which is to be supplied on a full cost recovery basis is capitalised if it meets those criteria specified in IAS38. Other development expenditure is capitalised if it meets the criteria specified in the FReM which is adapted from the IAS38 to take account of the not-for-profit context. Expenditure which does not meet the criteria for capitalisation is treated as an operating cost in the year in which it is incurred. Fixed assets acquired for the use in research and development are depreciated over the life of the associated project, or according to the asset category if the asset is to be used for subsequent production work.

Most research projects have a retention clause to ensure the satisfactory delivery of the final report. The FSA's policy is to accrue for the final retention amount, if the work has been completed at the year end.

**1.10 Operating Income**

Operating income is income which relates directly to the operating activities of the FSA. Income for the year is recognised on an accruals basis reflecting the value of the work undertaken and is shown net of Value Added Tax. The FSA has income from milk and dairies sampling work and from assessments and consultations on radioactive discharges. It also includes both income appropriated-in-aid of the Vote and income from the Consolidated Fund, which HM Treasury has agreed should be treated as operating income. Additionally, the MHS has income from meat hygiene inspections and from government organisations (predominantly from the Specified Risk Material controls). Income from meat hygiene inspections is recognised as inspection time recorded by staff and generated by meat inspection work invoiced to both industry and government customers. With regards to meat hygiene inspections, until 27 September 2009, income was recognised at the lower of cumulative throughput or inspection time recorded by staff. However, with effect from 28th September 2009, time costs were charged with discounts applied to bring the charges down to the level of the 2008-09 charges, provided that throughput and resources were unchanged. (Throughput charges were calculated at the end of the financial year to determine if the Food Business Operators (FBOs) had paid the minima). Income from milk and dairies sampling work is based on invoiced amounts raised by the FSA for the testing of raw cows' drinking milk. Income from assessments and consultations on radioactive discharges is recognised on the basis of work done against a series of Service Level Agreements (SLAs). In addition, staff time in relation to any work with regards to these SLAs is recorded and charged accordingly.

**1.11 Administration and Programme Expenditure**

The Operating Cost Statement is analysed between administration and programme costs. Administration costs reflect the cost of running the Department as identified under the administration cost-control regime set by HM Treasury, together with associated operating income. Income is analysed in the notes between that which, under the regime, is allowed to be offset against administrative costs in determining the outturn against the administration cost limit, and that operating income which is not. Programme costs reflect non-administrative costs including other disbursements by the FSA.

It should be noted that all expenditure by the Meat Hygiene Service, including staffing and administrative costs is regarded as programme costs for the purposes of resource accounting.

**1.12 Cost of Capital**

A charge reflecting the cost of capital used by FSA is included in operating costs. The charge is calculated at the Government's standard 3.5% rate on all assets less liabilities except cash balances with the Office of the Paymaster General (OPG) and liabilities surrendered to the consolidated fund.

**1.13 Pensions**

Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) is a multi-employer unfunded contributory defined benefit scheme accounted for under the Civil Service Superannuation Estimate. It is not possible to separately identify the FSA's share of the assets and liabilities in the scheme. FSA present and past employees are covered by the provisions of PCSPS. The Department recognises the expected cost of providing pensions on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which it benefits from employees' services by payment to the PCSPS of amounts calculated on an accruing basis. Liability for payment of future benefits is a charge on the PCSPS. In respect of the scheme, the department recognises the contributions payable for the year.

Further details can be found in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation and at [www.Civilservice-pensions.gov.uk](http://www.Civilservice-pensions.gov.uk).

The majority of employees of the MHS are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). Other MHS employees are members of the PCSPS. LGPS is a defined benefit scheme governed by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2005, and administered by London Pension Fund Authority. The scheme is subject to regular valuations by an independent, professionally qualified actuary. These determine the level of contributions required to fund future benefits.

Pension assets and liabilities attributable to MHS in the LGPS are recorded in line with IAS19 with a valuation undertaken annually. IAS19 measures the value of pension assets and liabilities at the Statement of Financial Position date, determines the benefits accrued in the year and the interest on assets and liabilities. The value of benefits accrued is used to determine the pension charge in the Operating Cost Statement and the interest on scheme assets and liabilities is included within interest receivable/payable. The change in value of assets and liabilities arising from asset valuations, changes in benefits, actuarial assumptions or change in the level of deficit attributable to members, is recognised in the Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity. The resulting pension liability or asset is shown on the Statement of Financial Position.

Further details about LGPS pensions can be found at the website [www.lgps.org.uk](http://www.lgps.org.uk)

The contributions to PCSPS and LGPS are set out in note 10.

**1.14 Early Departure Costs**

Early departure cost refers to liabilities to staff for early retirement. The FSA meets the additional costs of benefits beyond the normal PCSPS benefits in respect of employees who retire early by paying the required amounts annually to the PCSPS over the period between early departure and normal retirement date. The FSA provides for this in full when the early retirement becomes binding on the department by establishing a provision for the estimated payments discounted by the Treasury discount rate of 1.8% (2008-09 2.2%) in real terms.

**1.15 Operating Leases**

All operating leases are accounted for under IAS17 Leases. Classification is made at the inception of the relevant lease.

Operating leases are charged to the operating cost statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Operating lease incentives received are recognised as a reduction in the rental expenses and are allocated over the shorter of the lease or the period in which the rental has been reduced by the lessor. The allocation is on a straight line basis.

FSA review all existing contractual arrangements under 'International Accounting Standards Interpretations IFRIC4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease' to determine whether individual contracts are a lease in substance but not in legal form.

**1.16 Audit Costs**

A charge reflecting the cost of the audit is included in the operating costs. The FSA is audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG). No charge by the C&AG is made for this service but a non cash charge representing the cost of the audit is included in the accounts.

**1.17 Value Added Tax**

The net amount of Value Added Tax (VAT) due to or from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs is shown as a receivable or payable on the Statement of Financial Position. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the Operating Cost Statement, or if it is incurred on the purchase of a non-current asset, it is capitalised in the cost of the asset.

**1.18 Provisions**

The Department provides for legal or constructive obligations which are of uncertain timing or amount on the Statement of Financial Position date on the basis of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are recognised in the accounts where;

- a) there is a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- b) it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and;
- c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount.

Provisions have not been discounted, as the resulting adjustment is not considered material to these accounts. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to the accounts unless the possibility of transfer in settlement is remote.

**1.19 Contingent Liabilities**

In addition to contingent liabilities disclosed in accordance with IAS37, the Department discloses for parliamentary reporting and accountability purposes certain contingent liabilities where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote. These comprise:

- i) Items over £100,000 (or lower, where required by specific statute) that do not arise in the normal course of business and which are reported to Parliament by Departmental minute prior to the Department entering into the arrangement;
- ii) All items (whether or not they arise in the normal course of business) over £100,000 (or lower, where required by specific statute or where material in the context of resource accounts) which are required by the Financial Reporting Manual to be noted in the resource accounts.

Where the time value of money is material, contingent liabilities which are required to be disclosed under IAS37 are stated at discounted amounts and the amounts reported to Parliament separately noted. Contingent liabilities that are not required to be disclosed by IAS37 are stated at the amounts reported to Parliament.

**1.20 Financial Assets and Liabilities**

FSA holds the following financial assets and liabilities

- 1) Assets
  - Cash and cash equivalents
  - Trade Receivables - current
  - Trade Receivables - non-current
- 2) Liabilities
  - Trade and other payables
  - Other payables > 1 year
  - Provisions arising from contractual arrangements

Financial Assets and Liabilities are accounted for under IAS32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, IAS39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure.

Cash balances are measured as the amounts received in FSA's bank account. FSA does not currently have cash equivalents. Trade receivables have been measured at amortised cost using an effective interest method with impairment review carried out on a monthly basis. Trade and other payables are measured at fair value, with use of agreed invoiced amount, or management estimate in the case of accrued expenditure, forming the basis for valuation.

Cash balances are recorded at current values. Account balances are set-off only where there is a formal agreement with the bank to do so. Interest earned on bank accounts and interest charged on overdrafts are recorded as, respectively, 'Interest Receivable' and 'Interest Payable' in the periods to which they relate. Bank charges are recorded as operating expenditure in the periods to which they relate. All other financial instruments are held for the sole purpose of managing the cash flow of the FSA on a day to day basis or arise from the operating activities of FSA.

**1.21 Website capitalisation costs**

The FSA has developed three external facing websites(www.food.gov.uk; www.salt.gov.uk; and www.eatwell.gov.uk) primarily for promoting and advertising its own services. None of these websites will generate future economic benefits and consequently all expenditure incurred on developing them is recognised as an expense when it happens and is not capitalised in line with International Accounting Standards (IAS) 38.57(d).

**2 First time adoption of IFRS**

	<b>Consolidated General Fund £000</b>	<b>Core General Fund £000</b>
<b>(i) Reconciliation of UK GAAP reported taxpayers' equity to IFRS at the end of final UK GAAP reporting year ended 31 March 2009</b>		
Taxpayers' equity at 31 March 2009 under UK GAAP	(66,591)	(21,018)
Adjustments for:		
IAS19 Employee benefit: Provision for holiday pay outstanding as at 31 March 2009.	(965)	(592)
IAS 39 Financial instruments : Adjustment to rent outstanding at 31 March 2009	(3,160)	(3,160)
<b>Taxpayers' equity at 1st April 2009 under IFRS</b>	<b><u>(70,716)</u></b>	<b><u>(24,770)</u></b>
<b>(ii) Reconciliation of UK GAAP reported net operating cost to IFRS for the year-ended 31 March 2009</b>		
Net operating cost for 2008-09 under UK GAAP	132,806	96,983
Adjustments for:		
IAS 19 Employee Benefits Movement of provision for outstanding holiday pay during 2008-09.	(232)	(139)
IAS 39 Financial Instruments Movement of Rent adjustment during 2008-09	395	395
<b>Net operating cost for 2008-09 under IFRS</b>	<b><u>132,969</u></b>	<b><u>97,239</u></b>

In line with HM Treasury advice, Prior Period Adjustments (PPAs) arising from the adoption of IFRS were not included in Spring Supplementary Estimates for 2009-10 on the basis that the PPA numbers could have been misleading, particularly where transactions may well have pre-dated the 2001-02 cut off point for reporting PPAs, as only part of an obligation would have been included. PPAs arising from a change in accounting policy related to other than IFRS were included in the Estimates in line with conventional arrangements.

3 Analysis of net resource outturn by section

						2009-10		2008-09	
						£000	£000	£000	
	Outturn					Estimate	Outturn		
						Net Total	Net Total	Net Total	
						Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	
						compared	Excess/		
						with	(Deficit)		
						Estimate			
	Admin	Other	Current	Grants	Gross Resource Expenditure	A in A	Net Total	Net Total	Net Total
							Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
<b>Request for Resources</b>									
Food Standards Agency HQ Operations.	53,603	43,192	-	96,795	(4,058)	92,737	98,841	6,104	97,239
Meat Hygiene Service	-	73,704	-	73,704	(36,897)	36,807	37,530	723	35,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,603</b>	<b>116,896</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>170,499</b>	<b>(40,955)</b>	<b>129,544</b>	<b>136,371</b>	<b>6,827</b>	<b>132,969</b>

Both Westminster -Core and Meat Hygiene Service form part of the FSA's Request for Resources 1.

4 Reconciliation of outturn to net operating cost and against Administration Budget

4.1 Reconciliation of net resource outturn to net operating cost

	Note	2009-10		2008-09
		£000	£000	£000
	Outturn	Supply	Estimate	Estimate
				Outturn
Net Resource Outturn	3	129,544	136,371	6,827
<b>Net operating cost</b>		<b>129,544</b>	<b>136,371</b>	<b>6,827</b>

4.2 Outturn against final Administration Budget

	2009-10		2008-09
	£000	£000	£000
	Budget	Outturn	Outturn
Gross Administration Budget	54,216	53,603	50,880
Income allowable against the Administration Budget	(2,322)	(2,081)	(847)
<b>Net outturn against final Administration Budget</b>	<b>51,894</b>	<b>51,522</b>	<b>50,033</b>

**5 Reconciliation of net resource outturn to net cash requirement**

		2009-10			2008-09
		Estimate	Outturn	Net total outturn compared with Estimate: saving/ (excess)	Outturn
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Resource Outturn	3	136,371	129,544	6,827	132,969
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangibles Investments	15/16	616	421	195	1,538
		-	-	-	-
Non-operating A in A : Proceeds of asset disposals	15	-	-	-	-
Non-cash items	11	(2,673)	(2,309)	(364)	(4,755)
Changes in working capital other than cash		2,900	(3,206)	6,106	10,475
Changes in payables falling due after more than one year		-	(487)	487	(486)
Use of provision	21a	-	919	(919)	2,149
Cash contribution to pension deficit	21b (ii)	-	1,631	(1,631)	1,558
<b>Net cash requirement</b>		<b>137,214</b>	<b>126,513</b>	<b>10,701</b>	<b>143,448</b>

**6 Analysis of income payable to the Consolidated Fund**

There was no surrender of excess appropriations-in-aid or Consolidated Fund Extra Receipts payable to the Consolidated Fund.

**7 Reconciliation of income recorded within the Operating Cost Statement to operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund**

	Note	2009-10 £000	2008-09 £000
Operating income	14	40,955	52,161
Adjustments for transactions between RFRs			
Gross Income		40,955	52,161
Income authorised to be appropriated-in-aid		(40,955)	(52,161)
Operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund	6	-	-

**8 Non-operating income - Excess A in A**

There was no non-operating income - Excess A in A during the year.

**9 Non-operating income not classified as A in A**

There was no non-operating income not classified as A in A during the year.

**10 Staff numbers and related costs**

Staff costs comprise :

A Food Standards Agency - administration costs

	2009-10			2008-09
	£000	£000	£000	£000
	TOTAL	STAFF	BOARD	TOTAL
Wages and salaries	21,767	21,602	165	23,031
Social security costs	1,776	1,764	12	1,918
Other pension costs	4,422	4,156	266	4,683
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>27,965</b>	<b>27,522</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>29,632</b>
Inward secondments	204	204	0	76
Agency Staff	1,099	1,099	0	794
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,268</b>	<b>28,825</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>30,502</b>
Less recoveries in respect of outward secondments	(20)	(20)	0	(367)
<b>Total net costs</b>	<b>29,248</b>	<b>28,805</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>30,135</b>

No salary costs have been capitalised.

B Meat Hygiene Service - programme costs

	2009-10	2008-09
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	30,253	33,431
Social security costs	2,384	2,725
Other pension costs	4,869	5,325
IAS19 LGPS pension scheme service costs (Note 21b iii)	(944)	841
Temporary staff	839	410
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,401</b>	<b>42,732</b>
Less recoveries in respect of outward secondments	(176)	(33)
<b>Total net costs</b>	<b>37,225</b>	<b>42,699</b>

**C Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme**

The Principal Civil Service Pension Schemes (PCSPS) is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme but the FSA is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. A full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 March 2007. Details can be found in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation and at [www.civilservice.gov.uk/pensions](http://www.civilservice.gov.uk/pensions)

For 2009-10, employer's contributions of £6,983,106.27 (2008-09 £7,673,880.60) were payable to the PCSPS at one of four rates in the range of 17.1 to 25.5 per cent of pensionable pay, based on salary bands. The scheme's Actuary reviews employer contributions every four years following a full scheme valuation. The salary bands and contribution rates were revised for 2008-09 and remain unchanged in 2009-10. The contribution rates reflect benefits as they are accrued, not when the costs are actually incurred, and reflect past experience of the scheme.

Employees can opt to open a partnership pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution. Employers' contributions of £27,805.87 (2008-09 £29,432.96) were paid to one or more of a panel of three appointed stakeholder pension providers. Employer contributions are age-related and range from 3 to 12.5 per cent of pensionable pay. Employers also match employee contributions up to 3 per cent of pensionable pay. In addition, employer contributions of £2,072.81 (2008-09 £1,824.94), 0.08 per cent of pensionable pay, were payable to the PCSPS to cover the cost of the future provision of lump sum benefits on death in service and ill health retirement of these employees

Contributions due to the partnership pension providers at the reporting period date were £30,153.

There were nil early retirements on ill health grounds in 2009-10 (2008-09 nil).

**D Local Government Pension Scheme**

The majority, around 60%, of employees of the MHS are members of the LGPS, a defined benefit scheme which is governed by the Local Government Pension and administered by London Pensions Fund Authority. For the period ended 31 March 2010, contributions of £2.9m (2008-09 £3.1m) were paid to the fund at the rate determined by the Actuary appointed to the fund. For the period ended 31 March 2010, this rate was 17.9% (2008-09 17.9%) of pensionable remuneration.

The latest full actuarial review of the scheme considered the position at 31 March 2007. This valuation concluded that the general position has deteriorated since

- improving life expectancy, both for current and prospective pensioners.
- early retirements due to redundancy, ill health etc.

offset due to improvements in:

- investment performance.

On the basis of the full actuarial valuation the MHS Fund deficit was £27.6m. The Agency agreed to increase the funding to the scheme, payable for 20 years. For 2010/11 £1.7m will be paid.

The next full actuarial review of the scheme will show the position at 31 March 2010.

An updated valuation, under IAS19 criteria, resulted in a calculated deficit of £102.6m as at 31 March 2010 compared with a calculated deficit of £44.4m as at 31 March 2009. The projected unit method of valuation has been used to calculate the service cost under IAS19.

The actuary has estimated the employer's contributions for 2010-11 to be £4.9m.

**E Average number of persons employed**

The average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed during the year 2009-10 was as follows. These figures include those working in the FSA and MHS (including senior management) as included within the consolidated departmental resource account.

	2009/10 Consolidated			
	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Westminster - permanent staff	260	136	146	542
Westminster - other staff (fixed term contract)	9	4	5	18
Westminster - agency staff	26	16	10	52
Board	8	2	3	13
MHS - permanent staff	959	-	-	959
MHS - others (contractors)	437	-	-	437
MHS - agency staff	38	-	-	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>1737</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2059</b>
	<b>2008/09</b>			
<b>Total</b>	1661	57	65	1783

**F Staff Costs by Objective were as follows:**

	2009/10 Consolidated			
	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Total
Westminster - permanent staff	13,298	6,927	7,481	27,706
Westminster - agency staff	692	198	209	1,099
Board	213	111	119	443
MHS - permanent staff	36,386	-	-	36,386
MHS - agency staff	839	-	-	839
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,428</b>	<b>7,236</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>66,473</b>
	<b>2008/09</b>			
<b>Total</b>	59,183	6,576	7,307	73,066

**Objective 1**

Food Safety:

- to continue to reduce foodborne illness; and
- to reduce further the risks to consumers from chemical contamination (including radiological contamination) of food;

**Objective 2**

Eating for Health:

- to make it easier for all consumers to choose a healthy diet; and thereby
- improve quality of life by reducing diet-related diseases.

**Objective 3**

Choice:

- to enable consumers to make informed choices.

Notes:

Staff costs by objective have been apportioned according to how much was actually spent on each aim.

Staff numbers have been apportioned according to how much time was spent on each aim. These have been shown by core (excluding MHS) and consolidated department (including MHS).

For further details on MHS staff costs and numbers please refer to the 2009-10 MHS Annual Report and accounts.

## 11 Other Administration Costs

	2009-10		2008-09	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Core Department	Consolidated	Core Department	Consolidated
Rentals under operating leases	6,395	6,395	6,463	6,463
<b>Non-cash items:</b>				
Depreciation and impairment loss	667	667	615	615
Amortisation	154	154	196	196
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	102	102	23	23
Cost of capital credit	(612)	(612)	(493)	(493)
Auditors' remuneration and expenses	52	52	75	75
MHS cash adjustment		0		
<b>Other expenditure:</b>				
Accommodation costs	4,065	4,065	4,697	4,697
Board and staff overheads	7,989	7,989	4,669	4,669
Administration costs	4,918	4,918	3,794	3,794
IT costs	625	625	962	962
	<b>24,355</b>	<b>24,355</b>	<b>21,001</b>	<b>21,001</b>

**Notes**

- a) Central IT costs are recharged to Devolved Offices from FSA Westminster
- b) The total of non-cash transactions included in (note 5) the Reconciliation of Net Resource Outturn to Net Cash Requirement and the Consolidated Statement of Cash flows comprises:

	2009-10	2008-09
	£000	£000
FSA - Other administration costs - non cash items (as above)	363	416
Provisions provided for in year	1,130	695
MHS Non-cash items:		
Provision arising during the year	2,801	4,491
Loss on disposals	-	4
Depreciation	561	480
Cost of capital	(2,592)	(1,368)
Auditor's fees	46	37
	<b>2,309</b>	<b>4,755</b>

**12 Net Programme Costs**

	2009-10		2008-09	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Core Department	Consolidated	Core Department	Consolidated
<b>Research &amp; Development:</b>				
R&D: Nutrition	3,779	3,779	3,785	3,785
R&D: Microbiological Food Safety	825	825	1,235	1,235
R&D: Meat Hygiene	1,194	1,194	1,578	1,578
R&D: Chemical Safety	4,355	4,355	4,033	4,033
R&D: Labelling & Standards	502	502	648	648
R&D: Radiological Safety	-	-	35	35
R&D: Miscellaneous	5	5	5	5
	<b>10,660</b>	<b>10,660</b>	<b>11,319</b>	<b>11,319</b>
<b>Enforcement, Monitoring and Campaigns:</b>				
Meat Hygiene Service				
Staff Costs	-	37,225	-	42,699
Interest payable to pension scheme	-	3,376	-	1,805
Other Expenditure	-	33,103	-	40,619
Meat Hygiene	92	92	10,459	10,459
Chemical Safety	789	789	895	895
Radiological Monitoring	2,615	2,615	2,339	2,339
Enforcement & Audit/Local Authority	2,109	2,109	2,918	2,918
Microbiological Food Safety	5,246	5,246	5,484	5,484
Press & Publicity	4,236	4,236	2,305	2,305
Healthier Eating Campaigns	4,771	4,771	3,113	3,113
Food Hygiene Campaign	1,997	1,997	799	799
Nutrition	5,533	5,533	4,205	4,205
Genetically Modified & Novel Foods	61	61	55	55
Underpinning Science	1,014	1,014	749	749
Labelling & Standards	2,423	2,423	2,380	2,380
Animal Feedingstuff	42	42	59	59
Food Safety & Education	1,034	1,034	1,298	1,298
Miscellaneous	570	570	494	494
	<b>32,532</b>	<b>69,011</b>	<b>37,552</b>	<b>79,976</b>
Total non-staff programme costs	<b>43,192</b>	<b>79,671</b>	<b>48,871</b>	<b>91,295</b>
Total programme costs	<b>43,192</b>	<b>116,896</b>	<b>48,871</b>	<b>133,994</b>
Less: Programme income				
FSA Westminster - core dept	(1,977)	(1,977)	(1,921)	(1,921)
Meat Hygiene Service	-	(36,897)	-	(49,393)
	<b>(1,977)</b>	<b>(38,874)</b>	<b>(1,921)</b>	<b>(51,314)</b>
	<b>41,215</b>	<b>78,022</b>	<b>46,950</b>	<b>82,680</b>

## Note:

1. Included in the MHS costs above are:

For 2009-10, the auditor's fees of £46,000 (2008-09 £37,000) and depreciation of £561,000 (2008-09 £480,000)

**13 Analysis of Net Operating cost by spending body**

	2009-10		2008-09
	£000	£000	£000
<b>Spending body:</b>	Estimate	Outturn	Outturn
FSA - core department	98,841	92,737	97,239
Meat Hygiene Service	37,530	36,807	35,730
<b>Consolidated total</b>	<b>136,371</b>	<b>129,544</b>	<b>132,969</b>

**14 Income**

Operating income, analysed by classification and activity, is as follows:

	2009-10		2008-09	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
All operating income is included within public expenditure				
<b>a) FSA - core department</b>				
Administration income:				
From Government Departments and others		2,081		847
Programme income:				
Milk and Dairy Hygiene - sampling		19		18
Assessments and consultations on radioactive discharges		1,958		1,903
		<u>1,977</u>		<u>1,921</u>
<b>b) Meat Hygiene Service activity</b>		<u>36,897</u>		<u>49,393</u>
		38,874		51,314
<b>Consolidated total</b>		<b><u>40,955</u></b>		<b><u>52,161</u></b>

An analysis of programme income from services provided to external and public sector customers is as follows:

	2009-10			2008-09		
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Income	Full Cost	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Income	Full Cost	Surplus/ (Deficit)
<b>Meat Hygiene Service activity</b>						
Industry	24,080	60,887	(36,807)	25,039	60,769	(35,730)
Government	12,525	12,525	-	24,163	24,163	-
<b>FSA - core department</b>						
Assessments and consultations on radioactive discharges	1,958	1,955	3	1,903	2,342	(439)
	<b><u>38,563</u></b>	<b><u>75,367</u></b>	<b><u>(36,804)</u></b>	<b><u>51,105</u></b>	<b><u>87,274</u></b>	<b><u>(36,169)</u></b>

The above information is provided to meet the Fees and Charges disclosure requirements of the FReM and has not been provided for Segmental Analysis purposes under IFRS 8.

The FSA's financial objective is to recover costs fully. In relation to Hygiene Inspection charges made by the MHS, Ministers previously agreed to an annual subsidy, however the FSA Board at the November 2009 Board meeting reiterated the expectation of moving towards full cost recovery in the coming years.

There currently remains a considerable shortfall between the costs for the FSA of delivering the meat hygiene controls and income received from Food Business Operators (FBOs) for these services. This is effectively a subsidy of approx £32m from the FSA to the meat industry, which will be received by 70% of FBOs across the UK in 2010/11. EU regulations provide for support from the charging system for small/rural slaughterhouses. However, the current system provides a level of subsidy to FBOs over and above that required by EU regulations.

The MHS has an objective of recovering its costs in full in respect of work carried out for other Government departments (in line with the principles of Managing Public Money).

In relation to Assessments and consultations on radioactive discharges, the financial objective is to recover costs fully.

## 15 Property, plant and equipment

						Consolidated
	Assets Under Construction	Fixtures and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>						
Cost at 1 April 2009 <sup>2</sup>	-	7,292	663	4,617	4	12,576
Additions	-	37	-	206	-	243
Disposals	-	(6,036)	(160)	(1,419)	(4)	(7,619)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31st March 2010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,200</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>						
Cost at 1 April 2009 <sup>2</sup>	-	6,311	424	3,107	4	9,846
Charged in year	-	164	60	620	-	844
Disposals	-	(6,036)	(160)	(1,419)	(4)	(7,619)
<b>At 31st March 2010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,071</b>
<b>Net book value at 31st March 2010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,129</b>
<b>Net book value at 31st March 2009</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,730</b>
<b>Asset financing</b>						
Owned	-	854	179	1,096	-	2,129
Finance leased	-	-	-	-	-	-
On balance sheet PFI contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value at 31st March 2010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,129</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>						
Restated cost at 1 April 2008 <sup>1</sup>	1,331	6,546	633	5,602	4	14,116
Additions	-	283	37	1,042	-	1,362
Disposals	-	(204)	(8)	(315)	-	(527)
Reclassification	(1,331)	667	-	664	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2009</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,292</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14,951</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>						
Restated cost at 1 April 2008 <sup>1</sup>	-	6,365	365	4,024	4	10,758
Charged in year	-	136	65	838	-	1,039
Disposals	-	(190)	(5)	(302)	-	(497)
<b>At 31 March 2009</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,311</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11,300</b>
<b>Net book value at 31st March 2009</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,651</b>
<b>Restated Net book value at 1 April 2008<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,358</b>
<b>Asset financing</b>						
Owned	-	981	237	2,433	-	3,651
Finance leased	-	-	-	-	-	-
On balance sheet PFI contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value at 31 March 2009</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,651</b>
<b>Asset financing</b>						
Owned	1,331	181	268	1,578	-	3,358
Finance leased	-	-	-	-	-	-
On balance sheet PFI contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Restated Net book value at 1 April 2008<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,358</b>

1 The 1 April 2008 balances include an adjustment for prior year revaluations following the decision to discontinue modified historic cost accounting (mhca).

2 From 1st April 2009, computer software has been reclassified as part of intangibles instead of property plant and equipment with regards to MHS.

	Assets Under Construction	Fixtures and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Core Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>						
Cost at 1 April 2009	-	7,147	577	2,976	4	10,704
Additions	-	37	-	52	-	89
Disposals	-	(6,036)	(160)	(1,419)	(4)	(7,619)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31st March 2010</b>	-	<b>1,148</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1,609</b>	-	<b>3,174</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>						
Cost at 1 April 2009	-	6,166	338	1,853	4	8,361
Charged in the year	-	164	60	443	-	667
Disposals	-	(6,036)	(160)	(1,419)	(4)	(7,619)
<b>At 31st March 2010</b>	-	<b>294</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>877</b>	-	<b>1,409</b>
<b>Net book value at 31st March 2010</b>	-	<b>854</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>732</b>	-	<b>1,765</b>
<b>Net book value at 31 March 2009</b>	-	<b>981</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1,123</b>	-	<b>2,343</b>
<b>Asset financing</b>						
Owned	-	854	179	732	-	1,765
Finance leased	-	-	-	-	-	-
On balance sheet PFI contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value at 31st March 2010</b>	-	<b>854</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>732</b>	-	<b>1,765</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>						
Restated cost at 1 April 2008 <sup>1</sup>	1,331	6,401	539	2,338	4	10,613
Additions	-	283	37	285	-	605
Disposals	-	(204)	-	(311)	-	(515)
Reclassification	(1,331)	667	-	664	-	-
<b>At 31st March 2009</b>	-	<b>7,147</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10,703</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>						
Restated cost at 1 April 2008 <sup>1</sup>	-	6,220	275	1,740	4	8,239
Charged in the year	-	136	64	412	-	612
Disposals	-	(190)	-	(299)	-	(489)
<b>At 31st March 2009</b>	-	<b>6,166</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,362</b>
<b>Net book value at 31 March 2009</b>	-	<b>981</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,123</b>	-	<b>2,341</b>
<b>Restated Net book value at 1 April 2008<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>598</b>	-	<b>2,374</b>
<b>Asset financing</b>						
Owned	-	981	237	1,123	-	2,341
Finance leased	-	-	-	-	-	-
On balance sheet PFI contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book value at 31 March 2009</b>	-	<b>981</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,123</b>	-	<b>2,341</b>
<b>Asset financing</b>						
Owned	1,331	181	264	598	-	2,374
Finance leased	-	-	-	-	-	-
On balance sheet PFI contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Restated Net book value at 1 April 2008<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>598</b>	-	<b>2,374</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 1 April 2008 balances include an adjustment for prior year revaluations following the decision to discontinue modified historic cost accounting (mhca).

**Analysis of property, plant and equipment**

The net book value of property, plant and equipment comprises:

<b>Core 31 March 2010</b>	-	<b>854</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>732</b>	-	<b>1,765</b>
<b>MHS 31 March 2010</b>	-	-	-	<b>365</b>	-	<b>365</b>
<b>Core 31 March 2009</b>	-	<b>981</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,123</b>	-	<b>2,341</b>
<b>MHS 31 March 2009</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,310</b>	-	<b>1,310</b>
<b>Core 1 April 2008<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>598</b>	-	<b>2,374</b>
<b>MHS 1 April 2008<sup>1</sup></b>	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>980</b>	-	<b>984</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 1 April 2008 balances include an opening adjustment for prior year revaluations following the decision to discontinue modified historic cost accounting (mhca).

**16 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets comprise computer software and software licences for the core department and the MHS.

	<b>Consolidated</b>	<b>Core</b>
	<b>Computer software and software licences</b>	<b>Computer software and software licences</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>		
Cost at 1 April 2009	5,026	1,782
Additions	178	67
Disposals	(671)	(671)
<b>At 31st March 2010</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>1,178</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
Cost at 1 April 2009	3,288	1,131
Charged in year	538	154
Disposals	(569)	(569)
<b>At 31st March 2010</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>716</b>
<b>Net book value at 31st March 2010</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>462</b>
<b>Net book value at 31st March 2009</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>		
Restated cost at 1 April 2008 <sup>1</sup>	2,474	1,639
Additions	176	143
<b>At 31st March 2009</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>1,782</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
Restated cost at 1 April 2008 <sup>1</sup>	1,588	935
Charged in year	249	196
<b>At 31st March 2009</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,131</b>
<b>Net book value at 31st March 2009</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>Restated Net book value at 1 April 2008<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>886</b>	<b>704</b>

The net book value of intangible assets comprises:

<b>Core 31 March 2010</b>	<b>462</b>
<b>MHS 31 March 2010</b>	<b>814</b>
<b>Core 31 March 2009</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>MHS 31 March 2009</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Core 1 April 2008</b>	<b>704</b>
<b>MHS 1 April 2008</b>	<b>182</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 1 April 2008 balances include an opening adjustment for prior year revaluations following the decision to discontinue modified historic cost accounting (mhca).

There was no material financial impact as a result of the change in the useful economic life over which the FSA amortises its computer software and software licence assets.

**17 Financial Instruments**

'IFRS7 – Financial Instruments' requires disclosure of the role which financial instruments have had during the period in creating or changing the risks an entity faces in undertaking its activities. The Agency is financed by the Government and therefore it is not exposed to the risk faced by business entities. Also financial instruments play no role in creating or changing risk unlike that which would be typical of the listed companies to which IFRS 7 mainly applies. The Agency does not have any powers to borrow or invest surplus funds and financial assets and liabilities are generated by day-to-day operational activities rather than being held to change the risks facing the Agency in undertaking its activities.

The FSA does not make use of derivatives or other financial instruments. All existing contractual arrangements have been reviewed for embedded derivatives, with no evidence found.

FSA holds the following financial assets and liabilities:

**1) Assets**

- Cash and cash equivalents (Note 19)
- Trade Receivables - current (Note 18)
- Trade Receivables - non-current (Note 18)

**2) Liabilities**

- Trade and other payables (Note 20)
- Other payables > 1 year (Note 20)
- Provisions arising from contractual arrangements (Note 21)

The Financial Assets and Liabilities are measured at fair value which are not materially different from their carrying value.

**Liquidity risk**

The Agency finances its capital expenditure from funds made available from the Government therefore there is no exposure to liquidity risk.

**Currency risk**

The Agency does not have any transactions outside of the UK and therefore has no exposure to currency rate fluctuations.

**Credit risk**

The Agency has no long term debt and both debtors and creditors predominantly fall within one year. The Agency has income from both other government departments and industry. The vast majority of industry income is raised through the provision of statutory inspection charges. The provision of a statutory service is not contingent on a satisfactory credit check.

The maximum exposure as at 31 March 2010 is in receivables from customers disclosed in the trade receivables note (Note 18) .

**Interest rate risk**

The Agency has no borrowings nor interest bearing deposit accounts. The Agency's financial assets and liabilities carry nil rates of interest. The Agency is not, therefore exposed to interest-rate risk.

18 Trade receivables and other current assets

	2009-10		2008-09		Restated 2007-08	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Core Department	Consolidated	Core Department	Consolidated	Core Department	Consolidated
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>						
Trade receivables	1,104	4,241	663	3,701	258	3,752
VAT recoverable	1,928	2,804	1,173	2,018	1,498	2,675
Other receivables	174	200	187	220	214	283
	<u>3,206</u>	<u>7,245</u>	<u>2,023</u>	<u>5,939</u>	<u>1,970</u>	<u>6,710</u>
Other current assets :						
Prepayments and accrued income	2,705	5,817	3,989	7,774	3,887	7,418
Amounts due from the Consolidated Fund in respect of supply	0	0	5,547	709	2,623	471
	<u>2,705</u>	<u>5,817</u>	<u>9,536</u>	<u>8,483</u>	<u>6,510</u>	<u>7,889</u>
	<b>5,911</b>	<b>13,062</b>	<b>11,559</b>	<b>14,422</b>	<b>8,480</b>	<b>14,599</b>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>						
Trade receivables		38	-	45	-	60
Prepayments and accrued income		-	-	3	-	1
	<u>0</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>61</u>

18.1 Intra-Government Balances (Consolidated)

	2009-10		2008-09		Restated 2007-08	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Amounts falling due within one year	Amounts falling due after more than one year	Amounts falling due within one year	Amounts falling due after more than one year	Amounts falling due within one year	Amounts falling due after more than one year
Balances with other central government bodies	5,220	-	4,235	-	4,944	-
Balances with local authorities	-	-	4	-	7	-
Subtotal: intra-government balances	<u>5,220</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,239</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,951</u>	<u>-</u>
Balances with bodies external to government	7,842	38	10,183	48	9,648	61
<b>Total balances receivable at 31 March</b>	<b>13,062</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14,422</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>14,599</b>	<b>61</b>

19 Cash and cash equivalents

	£000	£000
	Core Department	Consolidated
Balance at 1 April 2008	(2,623)	(471)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	(2,924)	(238)
Balance at 31 March 2009	<u>(5,547)</u>	<u>(709)</u>
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	5,932	5,873
<b>Balance at 31 March 2010</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>5,164</b>

	2009-10		2008-09		Restated 2007-08	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Core Department	Consolidated	Core Department	Consolidated	Core Department	Consolidated
The following balances at 31 March were held at:						
Office of HM Paymaster General	385	4,974	(5,547)	(922)	(2,623)	(752)
Commercial banks and cash in hand	-	190	-	213	-	281
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>(5,547)</b>	<b>(709)</b>	<b>(2,623)</b>	<b>(471)</b>

20 Trade payables and other current liabilities

	2009-10		2008-09		Restated 2007-08	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Core		Core		Core	
	Department	Consolidated	Department	Consolidated	Department	Consolidated
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>						
Bank overdraft	-	-	5,547	709	2,623	471
Other taxation and social security	867	2,092	730	1,546	714	1,662
Trade payables	77	2,183	2,509	4,547	4,315	6,785
Other payables	5,052	5,311	472	1,515	474	1,533
	5,996	9,586	9,258	8,317	8,126	10,451
Other current liabilities :						
Accruals and deferred income	11,704	18,730	13,200	18,160	14,997	26,691
Amounts issued from the Consolidated Fund for supply but not spent at year end	5,164	5,164	-	-	-	-
	16,868	23,894	13,200	18,160	14,997	26,691
	<b>22,864</b>	<b>33,480</b>	<b>22,458</b>	<b>26,477</b>	<b>23,123</b>	<b>37,142</b>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>						
Other payables, accruals and deferred income	15,172	15,172	14,685	14,685	14,199	14,199
	<b>15,172</b>	<b>15,172</b>	<b>14,685</b>	<b>14,685</b>	<b>14,199</b>	<b>14,199</b>

20.1 Intra-Government Balances (Consolidated)

	2009-10		2008-09		Restated 2007-08	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Amounts falling due within one year	Amounts falling due after more than one year	Amounts falling due within one year	Amounts falling due after more than one year	Amounts falling due within one year	Amounts falling due after more than one year
Balances with other central government bodies	9,152	-	2,251	-	2,377	-
Balances with local authorities	579	-	158	-	1,735	-
Balances with public corporations and trading funds	450	-	94	-	57	-
Subtotal: intra-government balances	<b>10,181</b>	-	<b>2,503</b>	-	<b>4,169</b>	-
Balances with bodies external to government	23,299	15,172	24,237	14,685	32,973	14,199
<b>Total balances payable at 31 March</b>	<b>33,480</b>	<b>15,172</b>	<b>26,740</b>	<b>14,685</b>	<b>37,142</b>	<b>14,199</b>

21a Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Early departure costs	Other				Consolidated Total	
		FSA Board Pension Provision	Legal claims	Onerous Leases	Personal Injury Claims Provision		
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Balance at 1 April 2008	2,976	542	163	-	-	27,990	31,671
Provided in the year	1,925	51	-	347	217	2,646	5,186
Provisions not required written back	(135)	-	-	-	-	-	(135)
Provisions utilised in the year	(1,874)	-	(140)	-	-	-	(2,014)
Payment to reduce deficit						(1,558)	(1,558)
Actuarial loss arising						15,338	15,338
Balance at 1 April 2009	2,892	593	23	347	217	44,416	48,488
Provided in the year	986	298	-	-	215	2,432	3,931
Provisions not required written back	23	-	(23)	-	-	-	-
Provisions utilised in the year	(660)	(62)	-	(71)	(126)	-	(919)
Payment to reduce deficit						(1,631)	(1,631)
Actuarial loss arising						57,399	57,399
Balance at 31st March 2010	3,241	829	-	276	306	102,616	107,268

	Early departure costs	Other		Core Department Total
		FSA Board Pension Provision	Legal claims	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2008	2,727	542	163	3,432
Provided in the year	644	51	-	695
Provisions not required written back	(135)	-	-	(135)
Provisions utilised in the year	(1,674)	-	(140)	(1,814)
Balance at 1 April 2009	1,562	593	23	2,178
Provided in the year	832	298	-	1,130
Provisions not required written back	23	-	(23)	-
Provisions utilised in the year	(420)	(62)	-	(482)
Balance at 31st March 2010	1,997	829	-	2,826

Analysis of expected timing of discounted flows(excluding LGPS pension provisions)

	Early Departure Costs	Other			Consolidated Total
		FSA Board Pension Provision	Onerous Leases	Personal Injury Claims Provision	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
In the remainder of the Spending					
Review period to 2011	703	-	71	-	774
Between 2012 and 2016	1,700	829	205	306	3,040
Between 2017 and 2021	838	-	-	-	838
Balance at 31 March 2010	3,241	829	276	306	4,652

Analysis of expected timing of discounted flows

	Early Departure Costs	FSA Board Pension Provision	Core Department Total
In the remainder of the Spending			
Review period to 2011	399	-	399
Between 2012 and 2016	1,295	829	2,124
Between 2017 and 2021	303	-	303
Balance at 31 March 2010	1,997	829	2,826

The aforementioned respective provisions for early departure, pension, onerous leases, personal injury and legal claims have all been reviewed for the overall purpose of meeting reporting requirements outlined within IAS37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

As a result it was confirmed that, under the existing accounting policy for Provisions, the appropriate recognition criteria and measurement bases are already being applied and that sufficient information has been disclosed.

21a i) Early departure costs

Early departure cost refers to liabilities to staff for early retirement. The FSA meets the additional costs of benefits beyond the normal PCSPS benefits in respect of employees who retire early by paying the required amounts annually to the PCSPS over the period between early departure and normal retirement date. The FSA provides for this in full when the early retirement programme becomes binding on the department by establishing a provision for the estimated payments discounted by the Treasury discount rate of 1.8% (2008-09 2.2%) in real terms.

**21a ii) Other**

A provision has been created in respect of several onerous issues which relate to office space occupied by the former regional offices of the MHS (these were closed early in the financial year). The amount provided has been calculated by reference to the periods specified in the leases.

A provision has been created to cover the estimated amounts required to settle the claims and costs for a number of personal injury cases for which the MHS had admitted liability. The amount provided has been calculated by reference to similar cases and reviewing correspondence applicable to the cases. Claims against the MHS where liability has been denied are not included. Since claims can take a considerable period, often years to settle, it is not possible to determine a split of the provision and hence the entire balance is treated as being over one year.

**21a iii) FSA Board Pension Provision**

The FSA board pension provision relates to the by-analogy pension scheme with the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) that applies to current and former FSA board members pension arrangements. The pension arrangements are unfunded with benefits being paid as they fall due and are guaranteed by the FSA. There is no fund and therefore no surplus or deficit. The payments are inflation-linked and are expected to be made over the remaining lifetimes of the current scheme members. The methodology and results of the assessment was undertaken by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) and is in accordance with IAS19 and the FReM governing UK Accounting for Departments/NDPBs.

The capitalised value of the pension benefits payable by the FSA's Pension Schemes as at 31 March 2010 is £829,000 (2008-09 £597,000).

The disclosure includes an increase of £166,000 as a result of changes in the assumptions underlying the scheme liabilities made up of a £148,000 increase in liabilities due to financial assumption changes and a £18,000 increase in liabilities due to changes to the mortality assumptions.

In the longer term liabilities may fall as the expected pension payments reflected in the scheme liabilities are paid to the scheme's pensioners. However there will also be an upwards pressure on the liability as the active members continue to accrue further benefits.

In the shorter-term, it is likely that changes in the scheme liability will primarily be driven by the assumptions used by the assessments, most notably the financial assumptions set by HM Treasury.

**Financial assumptions**

Liabilities are valued on an actuarial basis using the Projected Unit Method. The main actuarial assumptions are as follows:

	31 March 2010	31 March 2009
Inflation/ Pension increase rate	2.75%	2.75%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.29%	4.29%
Gross Discount Rate	4.60%	6.04%

**Mortality**

Life expectancy is based on the actuarial PA92-08 tables, projected to the calendar year 2010 for current pensioners and 2050 for active and deferred members. Based on these assumptions, the average life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below.

	31 March 2010		31 March 2009	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	23.9 years	27.1 years	23.5 years	26.7 years
Future Pensioners	26.0 years	29.1 years	25.6 years	28.6 years

**Present value of scheme liabilities**

	Value at 31.03.2010 £'000	Value at 31.03.2009 £'000	Value at 31.03.2008 £'000	Value at 31.03.2007 £'000	Value at 31.03.2006 £'000
Liability in respect of					
Active members	(164)	(226)	(164)	(79)	(55)
Deferred pensioners	(254)	(182)	(193)	(198)	(118)
Current pensioners	(411)	(189)	(179)	(132)	(154)
	<u>(829)</u>	<u>(597)</u>	<u>(536)</u>	<u>(459)</u>	<u>(327)</u>

**Analysis of movement in scheme liability**

	2009-10 £'000	2008-09 £'000
<b>Scheme liability at 1 April</b>	<b>(597)</b>	<b>(536)</b>
<b>Movement in the year:</b>		
Current service cost (net of employee contributions)	(39)	(70)
Interest cost	(37)	(30)
Employee Contributions	(5)	(8)
Actuarial (Loss) / Gain	(167)	37
Benefits paid	16	10
Past service Cost	-	-
Net individual pension transfer-in	-	-
Settlements and curtailments	-	-
<b>Scheme liability at 31 March</b>	<b>(829)</b>	<b>(597)</b>

**Analysis of amount charged to operating profit**

	Year to 31 March 2010 £'000	Year to 31 March 2009 £'000
Current service cost (net of employee contributions)	(39)	(70)
Interest cost	(37)	(30)
Past service Cost	-	-
Settlements and curtailments	-	-
	<u>(76)</u>	<u>(100)</u>

**Analysis of amounts to be recognised in Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity**

	2009-10 £'000	2008-09 £'000
Experience (losses) and gains arising on the scheme liabilities	(1)	(25)
Changes in financial assumptions underlying the present value of scheme liabilities	(166)	62
Net total actuarial (loss)/gain recognised in the statement of changes in taxpayers' equity	<u>(167)</u>	<u>37</u>

**History of experience gains and losses**

	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
Experience (losses) / gains on scheme liabilities:					
Amount (£000)	(1)	(25)	(12)	-	9
Percentage of scheme liabilities	-0.1%	-4.2%	-2.3%	0.0%	2.8%

**21b Provision for pension liability**

**21b i)** The majority around 60% of employees of the MHS are members of the LGPS, a defined benefit scheme which is governed by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 1995, and administered by London Pensions Fund Authority. For the year ended 31 March 2010, contributions of £2.9m were paid to the fund at the rate determined by the Actuary appointed to the fund. For the year ended 31 March 2010, this rate was 17.9% of pensionable remuneration. The rate is unchanged for the year ended 31 March 2009.

The latest full actuarial review of the scheme considered the position at 31 March 2007. This valuation considered that the general position has deteriorated since the last valuation due to:

- improving life expectancy, both for current and prospective pensioners.
- early retirements due to redundancy, ill health etc.

offset due to improvements in:

- investment performance.

On the basis of the full actuarial valuation the MHS Fund deficit was £27.6m. The Agency agreed to increase the funding to the scheme, payable for 20 years. For 2010/11 £1.7m will be paid.

The next full actuarial review of the scheme will show the position at 31 March 2010.

An updated valuation, under IAS19 criteria, resulted in a calculated deficit of £102.6m as at 31 March 2010 compared with a calculated deficit of £44.4m as at 31 March 2009.

The projected unit method of valuation has been used to calculate the service cost under IAS19.

The actuary has estimated the employer's contributions for 2010-11 to be £4.9m.

**Financial Assumptions**

The major financial assumptions used by the actuary when providing the assessment of the accrued liabilities as at the following dates for the Resource Accounting assessments were:

	31st March 2010	31st March 2009
Inflation/ Pension increase rate	3.9%	3.1%
Salary Increases	5.4%	4.6%
Expected Return on Assets	6.8%	6.4%
Discount Rate	5.5%	6.9%

**Mortality**

Life expectancy is based on the actuarial PFA92 tables, projected to the calendar year 2033 for non-pensioners and 2017 for pensioners. Based on these assumptions, the average life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below. An additional liability loading of 3.5% for prospective pensioners and 1.7% for current pensioners is applied by the Actuary.

	Males	Females
Current Pensioners	19.6 years	22.5 years
Future Pensioners	20.7 years	23.6 years

**Movement in liabilities**

	31st March 2010	31st March 2009
	£'000	£'000
<b>Opening Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>127,221</b>	<b>127,767</b>
Current service cost	2,120	2,663
Interest cost	8,730	8,553
Contributions by members	1,111	1,204
Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	76,465	(13,568)
Past service Costs	0	1,623
Losses on Curtailments	568	1,974
Estimated unfunded benefits paid	(133)	(141)
Estimated benefits paid	(4,513)	(3,254)
<b>Closing Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>211,569</b>	<b>127,221</b>

**Movement in assets**

	31st March 2010	31st March 2009
	£'000	£'000
<b>Opening Fair Value of Employer's Assets</b>	<b>82,805</b>	<b>99,777</b>
Expected Return on Assets	5,354	7,149
Contributions by Members	1,111	1,204
Contributions by Employer	5,130	6,837
Contributions in respect of Unfunded Benefits	133	141
Actuarial Gains / (Losses)	19,066	(28,908)
Unfunded Benefits Paid	(133)	(141)
Benefits Paid	(4,513)	(3,254)
<b>Closing Fair Value of Employer Assets</b>	<b>108,953</b>	<b>82,805</b>

The assets in the scheme and the expected rate of return were:

	Long term rate of return expected at 31.03.2010	Value at 31.03.2010 £000	Long term rate of return expected at 31.03.2009	Value at 31.03.2009 £000
Equities	7.5%	76,267	7.0%	47,199
Target return portfolio	4.5%	10,895	5.5%	8,281
Alternative assets	6.5%	15,253	6.0%	20,701
Cash	3.0%	5,448	4.0%	6,624
Corporate bonds	5.5%	1,090	-	-
Market value of assets		108,953		82,805
Present value of scheme liabilities		(211,569)		(127,221)
Net pension deficit		(102,616)		(44,416)

**21b ii) Movement in deficit during the year**

	2009-10	2008-09
	£000	£000
Scheme liability at 1 April	(44,416)	(27,990)
Current service cost	(2,120)	(2,664)
Employer contributions	3,632	5,420
Payment of deficit	1,631	1,558
Curtailments and settlements	(568)	(1,974)
Past service cost	-	(1,623)
Other finance net interest charged (note 21b iii)	(3,376)	(1,805)
Actuarial (loss)/ gain (note 21b iv)	(57,399)	(15,338)
<b>Scheme liability at 31 March -LGPS Pension Provision</b>	<b>(102,616)</b>	<b>(44,416)</b>

21b iii) Analysis of the amount charged to operating deficit

	2009-10	2008-09
	£000	£000
Current service costs	2,120	2,664
Past service cost	-	1,623
Curtailment and settlements	568	1,974
	<b>2,688</b>	<b>6,261</b>
Employer contributions to be set off	(3,632)	(5,420)
Amount (credited)/charged to operating cost (Note 10 B)	<b>(944)</b>	<b>841</b>

	2009-10	2008-09
	£000	£000
<b>Analysis of the net amount charged to operating cost</b>		
Expected return on pension scheme assets	(5,354)	(7,149)
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	8,730	8,954
Net cost (Note 12)	<b>3,376</b>	<b>1,805</b>

21b iv) Analysis of amount recognised in Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity

	2009-10	2008-09
	£000	£000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	19,066	(28,517)
Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liabilities	441	(382)
Changes in financial assumptions underlying the present value of scheme liabilities	(76,906)	13,559
Actuarial loss recognised in the Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity	<b>(57,399)</b>	<b>(15,340)</b>

21b v) History of experience gains and losses

	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
<b>Difference between the experience and actual return on scheme assets:</b>					
Amount (£000)	19,066	(28,908)	(5,535)	823	10,688
Value of assets (£000)	108,953	82,805	99,777	94,419	84,007
Percentage of scheme assets	17.5%	-34.9%	-5.5%	0.9%	12.7%
Experience gains/(losses) on scheme liabilities:					
Amount (£000)	441	(382)	2,763	(92)	(477)
Total present value of liabilities (£000)	211,569	127,222	127,767	141,154	111,267
Percentage of scheme liabilities	0.2%	0.0%	2.2%	-0.1%	-0.4%
<b>Total amount recognised in the Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity</b>					
Actuarial (loss)/gain (£000)	(57,399)	(15,340)	17,772	(19,744)	19,643
Total present value of liabilities (£000)	211,569	127,221	127,767	141,154	111,267
Percentage of scheme liabilities	27.1%	-12.1%	13.9%	-14.0%	17.7%
Cumulative actuarial (loss)/gain (£000)	(55,721)	1,678	17,018	(754)	18,990

**22 Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Operating Costs by Departmental Strategic Objectives**

Programme grants have been allocated as follows:

	2009-10 £000	2008-09 £000
<b>Objective 1</b>		
Food Safety:	56,684	71,092
- to continue to reduce foodborne illness; and		
- to reduce further the risks to consumers from chemical contamination (including radiological contamination) of food		
<b>Objective 2</b>		
Eating for Health:	10,725	6,622
- to make it easier for all consumers to choose a healthy diet; and thereby		
- improve quality of life by reducing diet-related diseases		
<b>Objective 3</b>		
Choice:	10,613	4,966
- to enable consumers to make informed choices		
	<b>78,022</b>	<b>82,680</b>

A breakdown by activity of total programme costs can be found in note 12.

**Capital Employed by Departmental Strategic Objectives at 31 March 2010**

Capital spent is a very small proportion of the resource spent for the FSA. Since the capital spent benefits the agency as a whole, it is not allocated or apportioned to individual objectives.

**23 Commitments under leases****23.1 Operating leases**

Total future minimum lease payments under operating leases are given in the table below for each of the following periods.

	2009-10 £000		2008-09 £000	
	Core Department	Consolidated	Core Department	Consolidated
<b>Obligations under operating leases comprise:</b>				
Land and buildings:				
Not later than one year	6,333	6,333		
Later than one year and not later than five years	25,331	25,331		
Later than five years	36,287	36,287	5,938	5,938
	<b>67,951</b>	<b>67,951</b>	<b>5,938</b>	<b>5,938</b>
Other:				
Not later than one year	124	179	-	40
Later than one year and not later than five years	152	462	7	379
	<b>276</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>419</b>

**23.2 Total future minimum lease rental income from Ofsted is given in the table below for each of the following periods.**

	2009-10 £000		2008-09 £000	
	Core Department	Consolidated	Core Department	Consolidated
<b>Obligations under operating leases comprise:</b>				
Land and buildings:				
Not later than one year	1,577	1,577	1,043	1,043
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,178	3,178	4,252	4,252
Later than five years	1,449	1,449	1,952	1,952
	<b>6,204</b>	<b>6,204</b>	<b>7,247</b>	<b>7,247</b>

**24 Other financial commitments**

FSA has entered into non-cancellable contracts (which are not leases or PFI contracts) for various research and development projects. The payments to which FSA is committed, analysed by the period during which the commitment expires are as follows.

	2009-10 £000		2008-09 £000	
	Core Department	Consolidated	Core Department	Consolidated
<b>Not later than one year</b>	17,938	17,938	18,388	18,388
<b>Later than one year and not later than five years</b>	16,541	16,541	20,978	20,978
<b>Later than five years</b>	-	-	232	338
	<b>34,479</b>	<b>34,479</b>	<b>39,598</b>	<b>39,704</b>

On review no contractual arrangement was found to be a lease agreement and all such arrangements continue to be accounted for separately as service providers.

**25 Contingent liabilities**

The Department has the following contingent liabilities:

- i There is a small grievance claim made by a FSA employee which could cost approximately £5,000. This case will be defended. No provision has been made for this in the accounts.
- ii There are a number of small claims being made by MHS employees and others for injuries sustained in the workplace, unfair dismissal or other issues. These cases will be defended and as yet the outcome is not known but could cost approximately £335,000. No provision has been made for these cases, however, a provision of £306,000 has been made for cases where liability has been admitted.

There was a provision of £217,000 for personal injury claims at the end of the previous year.

**26 Related-Party Transactions**

None of the Board Members, key managerial staff or related parties have undertaken any material transactions with the FSA during the year.

The Food Standards Agency has related party transactions with its executive agency, the Meat Hygiene Service (MHS). Work undertaken by MHS for the FSA was funded by the FSA in 2009/10 by an increased budget delegation to the MHS.

The FSA also had a number of significant transactions with other government departments and other central government bodies:

Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and its agencies as listed below. Most of the work with DEFRA is for analytical sampling and inspections. Transactions with DEFRA totalled £10,977k during the year. As at 31 March 2010, £636k was due from DEFRA.

- Veterinary Laboratories Agency (part of DEFRA) : Transactions totalled £1,150k during the year. As at 31 March 2010 £nil was owed to the VLA.

- Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture (part of DEFRA) : Transactions during the year totalled £3,885k. As at 31 March 2010 £nil was owed to CEFAS.

- Central Science Laboratory (part of DEFRA) now known as FERA : Transactions during the year totalled £836k. As at 31 March 2010 £nil was owed to FERA.

- Animal Health (part of DEFRA) : Transactions during the year totalled £1,466k. As at 31 March 2010 £nil was owed to Animal Health.

- Rural Payments Agency (RPA): Work relating to Cattle Passports is undertaken principally for the RPA. Transactions during the year totalled £2,711k. As at 31 March 2010 £453k was due from the RPA.

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland (DARD): Transactions with DARD totalled £50k during the year. As at 31 March 2010 £nil was due to DARD.

Health Protection Agency (HPA): Transactions during the year totalled £79k. There were no outstanding balances at 31 March 2010.

Department of Health (DoH): Transactions with the DoH totalled £1,914k. At 31 March 2010 £65k was due from the DoH.

Department For Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (BERR): Transactions with BERR totalled £14k during the year. As at 31 March 2010 £nil was due to BERR.

Central Office of Information (COI): COI provide printing, publicity and campaign work for the FSA. There were no outstanding balances as at 31 March 2010. This work totalled £183k during the year.

Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (OFSTED): OFSTED lease several floors of the Agency's head office in London. Transactions totalled £1,073k during the year. As at 31 March 2010 £80k was due from OFSTED.

No amounts have been written off in the year in respect of these activities.

**27 Entities within the Departmental Boundary**

There is only one entity that falls within the Resource Accounting boundary which is the Meat Hygiene Service (MHS). For further details please refer to the 2009-10 MHS Annual Report and Accounts.

**28 Losses and Special Payments**

During the year the FSA made special payments amounting to £nil (2008-09 £1,000).

However, the Meat Hygiene Service made 19 special payments amounting to £250,000 in 2009-10 (2008-09: 27 payments, £602,000). In addition, a provision of £300,000 has been made in respect of estimated future payments relating to these cases and a further 15 cases. The majority of the cases refer to compensation and personal injury claims.

An analysis by category is shown below.

	No of cases	Value £000
Cash losses	-	-
Store losses	-	-
Fruitless payments	-	-
Constructive losses	-	-
Claims waived and abandoned	-	-
Special payments	19	250

**29 Capital Commitments**

At 31 March 2010 there were no commitments for the purchase of capital items (31 March 2009 £9,000).

**30 Post Balance Sheet Events**

In accordance with the requirements of IAS10 'Events after the Reporting Period', post balance sheet events are considered up to the date on which the accounts are authorised for issue. This is interpreted as the date of the Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

The Meat Hygiene Service ceased to exist as an executive agency on 31 March 2010. With effect from 1 April 2010 all of the work of the MHS was absorbed into the Food Standards Agency and all employed staff transferred (on existing terms and conditions).

All assets and liabilities of the MHS were transferred to the FSA on 1 April 2010.

There were no other reportable post balance sheet events up to this date. The financial statements do not reflect events after this date.

**31 IFRSs, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective, or adopted**

IAS8, accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors, require disclosure in respect of the new IFRSs, amendments and interpretations that are, or will be applicable after the reporting period. There are a number of IFRSs, amendments and interpretations that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board that are effective for financial statements after this reporting period. The following were not adopted early by the Agency.

**IFRS9 Financial Instruments**

A new standard intended to replace IAS39. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2013.

**IFRS1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.**

Three sets of amendments to the existing standard. The effective date of one set of amendments is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009. The effective date of the second set of amendments is for accounting periods on, or after 1 January 2010. The effective date of the third set of amendments is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2010.

**IFRS2 Share-based Payment**

Two sets of amendments to the existing standard. The effective date of one set of amendments is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009. The effective date of the second set of amendments is for accounting periods on, or after 1 January 2010.

**IFRS3 Business Combinations**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009.

**IFRS5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations**

Two sets of amendments to the existing standard. The effective date of one set of amendments is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009. The effective date for the second set of amendments is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2010.

**IFRS8 Operating Segments**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2010.

**IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2010.

**IAS7 Statements of Cash Flow**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2010.

**IAS17 Leases**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2010.

**IAS24 Related Party Disclosures**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2011.

**IAS27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009.

**IAS32 Financial Instruments: Presentation**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 February 2010.

**IAS36 Impairment of Assets**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2010.

**IAS38 Intangible Assets**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009.

**IAS39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement**

Two sets of amendments to the existing standard. The effective date of one set of amendments is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009. The effective date of the second set of amendments is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2010.

**IFRIC9 Reassessment of Embedded Instruments**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009.

**IFRIC14 Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement**

Amendments to the existing standard. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2011.

**IFRIC16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation**

A new interpretation. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009.

**IFRIC17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners**

A new interpretation. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 July 2009.

**IFRIC19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments**

A new interpretation. The effective date is for accounting periods beginning on, or after 1 January 2011.

None of these new or amended standards and interpretations are likely to be applicable or are anticipated to have a future material impact on the financial statements of the Food Standards Agency (the agency to which the MHS operations transferred with effect from 1 April 2010).

In addition, the following are changes to the FReM, which will be applicable for accounting periods beginning on 1 April 2010:

**Chapter 6 Tangible Non-current Assets**

New standard FRS30 accounting for heritage assets

**Chapter 8 Impairments**

Adaption of IAS36 impairment of assets

**Chapter 11 Income and Expenditure**

Removal of cost of capital charging

**Chapter 13 Accounting for Consolidated Fund Revenue**

Introduction of trust statements for revenue, and some associated expenditure

None of these changes to the FReM are anticipated to have a future material impact on the financial statements of the FSA.

## ANNEX A

**ACCOUNTS DIRECTION GIVEN BY THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5(2)  
OF THE GOVERNMENT RESOURCES AND ACCOUNTS ACT 2000**

1. This direction applies to those government departments and pension schemes listed in the attached appendix.
2. These departments and pension schemes shall prepare resource accounts for the year ended 31 March 2010 in compliance with the accounting principles and disclosure requirements of the edition of the Government Financial Reporting Manual issued by H M Treasury ("the FReM") which is in force for 2009-10.
3. The accounts for government departments shall be prepared so as to:
  - (a) give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at 31 March 2010 and of the net resource outturn, resources applied to objectives, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year then ended; and
  - (b) provide disclosure of any material expenditure or income that has not been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament or material transactions that have not conformed to the authorities which govern them.
4. The accounts for pension schemes shall be prepared so as to:
  - (a) give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at 31 March 2010 and of the net resource outturn and cash flows for the financial year then ended;
  - (b) provide disclosure of any material expenditure or income that has not been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament or material transactions that have not conformed to the authorities which govern them; and
  - (c) ensure that the contributions payable to the Scheme during the year have been paid in accordance with the Scheme rules and the recommendations of the Actuary.



**Chris Wobschall**  
Head of Assurance and Financial Reporting Policy Team, Her Majesty's Treasury  
21 December 2009





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