Summary: Intervention & Options								
Department /Agency: Forestry Commission	Title: Impact Assessment of Proposals to amend the Plan Health (Fees) (Forestry) Regulations 2006							
Stage: Consultation	Version:	Date: 1 May 2010						

Available to view or download at:

http://www.forestry.gov.uk

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What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?

To comply with EU legislation (Council Directive 2000/29/EC) and HM Treasury rules the Forestry Commission's Plant Health Service must fully recover its costs but due to a reduction in the import trade of controlled wood, wood products and bark resulting from the global recession the department is failing to recover its costs and must increase its fees through an amendment to the existing legislation.

Telephone: 0131-314-6480

What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

The policy objectives are to amend the inspection fees set out in the Plant Health (Fees) (Forestry) Regulations 2006 with the intended effect of ensuring that Forestry Commission's Plant Health Service fully recover its costs.

What policy options have been considered? Please justify any preferred option.

- A. No change to current fees
- B. Reduce the fixed cost of the FC's Plant Health Service to avoid increases to inspection fees
- C. Preferred option: adjust the current fees to achieve full cost recovery at the earliest opportunity.

When will the policy be reviewed to establish the actual costs and benefits and the achievement of the desired effects?

FY2011/12

Ministerial Sign-off For final proposal/implementation stage Impact Assessments:

I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.

Signed by the responsible Minister. Secretary to the Commissioners

Date: |5 June 10

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Summary: Analysis & Evidence								
Policy Option: Description:					REPER !			
	ANNUAL COS	ANNUAL COSTS		Description and scale of key monetised costs by 'main				
	One-off (Transition)	Yrs	affected groups'					
	£							
COSTS	Average Annual Cost (excluding one-off)							
ŭ	£			Tota	Cost (PV)	2		
	Other key non-monetised costs by 'main affected groups'							
	ANNUAL BENE	FITS	Description and affected groups'	scale of key r	monetised b	enefits by 'n	nain	
	One-off	Yrs	ancoted groups					
S	£							
	Average Annual Be (excluding one-off)	nefit						
BENEFITS	£			Total B	enefit (PV)	c		
100	Other key non-mon	etised be	nefits by 'main af		1 1			
				, o o to a gi o a po				
Key Assumptions/Sensitivities/Risks								
100.00	rice Base Time Pe ear Years	riod	Vet Benefit Range	e (NPV)	NET BE	NEFIT (NPV B	est estimate)	
W	hat is the geographic	coverage	of the policy/optio	n?				
On what date will the policy be implemented?								
Which organisation(s) will enforce the policy?								
What is the total annual cost of enforcement for these organisations?								
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles? Yes/No								
Will implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements? Yes/No								
What is the value of the proposed offsetting measure per year? What is the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions? £								
Will the proposal have a significant impact on competition? Yes/No								
Ar	nnual cost (£-£) per or		The second secon	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	
- 52	re any of these organis	sations ex	xempt?	Yes/No	Yes/No	N/A	N/A	
	pact on Admin Burd			101555545		(Increase -	The same	
	crease £		ecrease £		Net	£	/	
			Key: Annua	costs and benef	its: Constant Pri	COS (Non t	Present Value	

Evidence Base (for summary sheets)

[Use this space (with a recommended maximum of 30 pages) to set out the evidence, analysis and detailed narrative from which you have generated your policy options or proposal. Ensure that the information is organised in such a way as to explain clearly the summary information on the preceding pages of this form.]

Option A - No change to current fees

This option cannot be proposed for two important reasons -

- 1. In accordance with article 13 d(1) of the EU Plant Health Directive (Council Directive 2000/29/EC) all member states must cover the costs of the plant health inspection function through the application of inspection fees. Article 13d(4) prohibits the making of direct or indirect refunds of fees, which would include deliberate under recovery. Failure to comply with the EU legislation could result in infraction proceedings and a fine against the UK government.
- 2. HM Treasury rules (Managing Public Money Fees, Charges and Levies) require that statutory services, such as inspection service costs, are fully recovered via the application of fees.

BENEFITS

The main benefit of this option would be that there would be no increase to the costs of the timber importing business sector during the latter point of a recession where the economy is showing signs of recovery.

COSTS

No change to the current fees would result in the tax-payer having to fund the timber import business sector because of the Plant Health Services under-recovery situation. This option would go against the principle that the 'risk owners pay for risk mitigation'.

Option B - Reduced the fixed cost of the FC's Plant Health Service to avoid increases to inspection fees

We have continually kept our staffing levels under review and in 2004 we took the opportunity to reduced the number of Regional Plant Health Managers from three to the current level of two following an age retirement. In the Edinburgh office there is one Operations Manager, one Enquiry Officer and in 2005 we also reduced the number of administrative support officers from two to one following an age retirement. We do not believe there are any opportunities for further reduction without seriously compromising our ability to provide full cover, particularly during periods of absence of any member of staff, for whatever reason. Our local inspectors are self employed contractors and are engaged after the completion of competitive tender exercises. They are only paid for the work that they perfom which ensures that our customers receive value for money through the service that we provide.

BENEFITS

The main benefit of this option would be that there would be no increase to the costs of the timber importing business sector during the latter point of a recession where the economy is showing signs of recovery.

COSTS

There would be a reduction in the service provided by the Plant Health Service which could result in importers consignments being delayed at the point of entry and this in turn may result in the port authority or shipping line imposing demurrage charges on the importer.

Option C - Preferred option: adjust the current fees to achieve full cost recovery at the earliest opportunity.

BENEFITS

This option would enable the Plant Health Service to recover its costs at the earliest opportunity, and ensure that infraction proceedings and a fine from the EC are avoided. By implementing this option the Plant Health Service will maintain its current level of service, in particular to carry out import inspections on the working day of notification, or the next again working day thus minimising the risk of demurrage costs for importers, or late release of consignments. We have consistently achieved this on an annual basis in over 99% of imported consignments.

COSTS

The full additional cost of this proposal to the timber import sector amounts to £66,299 as detailed in the analysis below –

Proposed increase in Fees to achieve Full Cost Recovery in FY2010/11

Bulk Shipment Volumes

175 inspections of 306,441m ³	Proposed Fees Income	Current Fees Income
306,441		and Difference (+/-£)
$\frac{17,500}{288,941}$ (less 175 x first 100m ³) Plant health check 2	x £26.00 = £ 4,550 x £ 0.20 = £57,788	£2,144 (+£2406) £57,788 (£0)
175 ID checks	x £12.00 = £2,100	£1,851 (+£249)
175 Documentary checks	x £ 6.00 = £ 1,050	£ 926 (+£124)
Sub Total	= £65,488	£62,709 (+£2,779)
<u>Container Volumes</u>		
4000 x £26.00 Plant Health check	= £104,000	£49,000 (+£55,000)
4000 x £ 6.00 Documentary check	= £24,000	£21,160 (+£2,840)
8000 x £6.00 ID checks (based on 2 checks/ave consignment of 48m3)	= £48,000	£42,320 (+£5,680)
Sub total	= £ 176,000	£112,480 (+£63,520)
Total	= £241,488	£175,189 (+£66,299)

Forecast Income required FY2010/11 - £240,000
Forecast Income based on proposed Fees - £241,488
Over-recovery - £ 1,488

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

To recover the cost of the Plant Health inspections the Forestry Commission needs to increase the fees for the documentary, identity rate and the rate of plant health checks for consignments up to over 100m³ ie the most significant increase.

By implementing all of the preferred proposal we will ensure that the trade continues to meet the cost of providing a Plant Health Service for wood and wood products.

Implementation will mean a significant increase in the fees currently paid by importers for controlled wood and wood products coming from third countries.

If we do not implement the proposals the British Government would have to subsidise the trade, and may face infraction proceedings.

It is suggested that the benefits are greater than the costs and as such we recommend that the proposals be adopted.

Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Use the table below to demonstrate how broadly you have considered the potential impacts of your policy options.

Ensure that the results of any tests that impact on the cost-benefit analysis are contained within the main evidence base; other results may be annexed.

Type of testing undertaken	Results in Evidence Base?	Results annexed?
Competition Assessment	Yes/No	Yes/No
Small Firms Impact Test	Yes/No	Yes/No
Legal Aid	Yes/No	Yes/No
Sustainable Development	Yes/No	Yes/No
Carbon Assessment	Yes/No	Yes/No
Other Environment	Yes/No	Yes/No
Health Impact Assessment	Yes/No	Yes/No
Race Equality	Yes/No	Yes/No
Disability Equality	Yes/No	Yes/No
Gender Equality	Yes/No	Yes/No
Human Rights	Yes/No	Yes/No
Rural Proofing	Yes/No	Yes/No