

RPSGB fees: consultation document– first issued Saturday 7th June 2008.

This document sets out our proposals for fees for 2009.

The Council of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain agreed proposed changes to the fees for 2009 at its meeting on 2 April 2008. These proposals follow a rigorous review of the Society's financial position.

Following the increase last year, the Council is proposing to keep the level of increase as low as is affordable – around the level of inflation. The proposals arrived at have also taken account of responses to the fee consultation last year. In particular the consultation showed support for a facility to pay the annual retention fee in staged payments. We intend, subject to approval of the Privy Council to introduce this for the 2009 retention fee. During the 2008 consultation the issue of a 'Low Income Fee' was raised and therefore the Society is consulting on this matter for its 2009 fees.

This document explains the proposals, sets out the current fee structure and proposals for the 2009 fee levels and invites comment.

I commend the consultation to you and encourage you to make your views known.

Andrew Gush
Treasurer

The consultation process and how fees are set

The way in which the Society sets its fees has changed. Under the Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians Order 2007 (the Order), fees levied in respect of registration and retention on the registers are currently set out in the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Fees In Connection With Registration) Rules 2008. The Society wants to consult on the registration and retention fees it charges. We believe strongly that consulting on fees and taking account of the views expressed brings greater transparency, accountability and understanding to the fee-setting process.

Where rules have yet to be made under the Order, byelaws continue to detail the fees levied by the Society as in previous years; for example, the fee for the pre-registration year. A parallel process, gazetting the proposed fee changes in those byelaws, is happening at the same time as this consultation. Details of the proposed fees and an invitation to comment will be published in *The Pharmaceutical Journal* as part of the gazetting process.

This document has been promoted through a notice in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*. It is available on the RPSGB website and is also available in hard copy on request from the Chief Executive & Registrar's Office. We are seeking the views of pharmacists, registered pharmacy technicians and stakeholders. Responses to the questions raised in this consultation are invited on the attached response form.

Responses can be made using the Society's website (www.rpsgb.org) or by post to:

Fees consultation
The Chief Executive & Registrar's Office
RPSGB
1 Lambeth High Street
London SE1 7JN

The deadline for receipt of responses is **13th August 2008**.

At the end of the consultation period, all responses received will be analysed. Preliminary findings will be presented to the Council at their meeting on 24 July. The final decision will be taken after the close of the consultation. The Council will publish the findings and any decisions it takes about the fees on the Society's website and in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*. The Council's report will detail what, if any, changes are to be made to the fees rules and byelaws, and the date these will come into effect.

About the RPSGB

The Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (RPSGB) is the professional and regulatory body for pharmacists in England, Scotland and Wales. It also regulates pharmacy technicians on a voluntary basis, which is expected to become statutory when the provisions of new legislation come into force.

The primary objectives of the Society are to lead, regulate, develop and represent the profession of pharmacy.

The Society leads and supports the development of the profession within the context of the public benefit. This includes the advancement of science, practice, education and knowledge in pharmacy. In addition, it promotes the profession's policies and views to a range of external stakeholders.

The Society has responsibility for a wide range of functions that combine to assure competence and fitness to practise. These include controlled entry into the profession, education, registration, setting and enforcing professional standards, promoting good practice, providing support for improvement, dealing with poor performance, dealing with misconduct and removal from the register.

In "Trust, Assurance and Safety – The Regulation of Health Professionals in the 21st Century" the government proposed that responsibility for pharmacy regulation should be moved to a new body, the General Pharmaceutical Council. Until the General Pharmaceutical Council is established and takes up its duties, the Society continues to hold responsibility for protection of the public and the regulation of the pharmacy profession.

Benefits of regulation

Regulation means that there are clear standards for the profession. The Society sets the standards for entry to the registers of pharmacists and registered pharmacy technicians, as well as setting and enforcing standards of conduct, performance, training and education to ensure pharmacists and pharmacy technicians practise safely.

Only those who are registered pharmacists may provide services restricted to pharmacists and call themselves pharmacists. Similarly, when relevant provisions of the Order come into force, only those who are registered pharmacy technicians will be able to call themselves registered pharmacy technicians. We can take action against anyone who uses our registrants' professional titles fraudulently.

The registers give service users, employers, other health professionals and the public reassurance that a person is appropriately qualified, up-to-date, and worthy of their trust and confidence. We can take action against the very few people who fall short of the standards and who could damage public confidence in pharmacy.

Registration benefits pharmacists and pharmacy technicians by increasing recognition of their contribution to health care among the public, policy-makers and other professions.

Why are we regulated?

Those who work in the health and social care sector are just some of the professionals whose practice is regulated. In the UK, the law requires most highly skilled professions to be regulated. Accountants, architects and lawyers are subject to regulatory supervision. Health and social care attracts particular attention, as

professionals in these sectors have a direct impact on patients' lives, their health and well-being, and on the delivery of care.

The Society is unlike many other UK regulators, as it also has a professional role. The Royal Charter includes objects to ensure the advancement of knowledge, science and practice, and safeguarding, maintaining the honour and promoting the interests of pharmacists in the exercise of their profession.

What does self-regulation involve?

The Order defines the main objective of the Society as protecting, promoting and maintaining the health and safety of members of the public.

The Society achieves this by:

- Maintaining the Register of Pharmacists
- Maintaining the Register of Pharmacy Technicians
- Setting standards for conduct, performance and ethics
- Establishing and protecting the integrity of the profession by controlling entry to the profession, investigating poor conduct and performance, and removing from the register any person who is unfit to practise.

The professional role of the Society

The Society provides clinical, pharmacy practice, medicines information and ethical or regulatory advice free to its members through its teams of information pharmacists and pharmacist advisors.

Advice - Medicines and Pharmaceutics Information Service

The qualified information pharmacists in our specialist information services are there to help you answer scientific and technical questions about any aspect of pharmacy, from day-to-day work or special projects.

Advice - Legal and Ethical Service

The Fitness to Practise and Legal Affairs Directorate provides advice to pharmacists and pharmacy technicians on matters relating to the Codes of Ethics and the Society's interpretation of medicines legislation.

The Society's library is one of the richest for learned pharmacy titles in the world and can be accessed free by members, pharmacy students and pre-registration trainees. The library offers book loan and document supply services, a literature search service, answers to your information-related enquiries, and study and research facilities. It is open 09.00-17.00 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, and 10.00-19.00 on Thursday.

The heritage of pharmacy is also maintained and promoted through the work of the museum.

Practice guidance to support the work of pharmacists is produced regularly by the Society's practice and quality improvement directorate. Pharmacy practice research supports much of the work of the Society, such as modelling the pharmacy workforce and developing the principles of pharmacy education.

The Society's publishing arm produces books, journals and digital products for pharmacists and other healthcare professionals. Our publications are internationally recognised as leaders in their field. Income from publishing augments the Society's reserves.

The Society also publishes the weekly *Pharmaceutical Journal* which is sent to every registered pharmacist and pharmacy technician. It contains healthcare and pharmacy news and features, as well as original papers, and practice guidance. The subscription rate for a UK non-member is £210.

The Society runs an annual British Pharmaceutical Conference, themed around issues relating to pharmacy and healthcare.

Branch and region network

The Society has 124 local branches across Great Britain which provide a local focus for professional and educational matters and hold regular meetings on a wide range of scientific and current affairs topics. There are also 11 regions, in England, which act as a link between the branches and the Society's Council.

National Boards

Since the introduction of political devolution in 1999 in the UK, the Society has sought to shape and influence policy relating to three administrations, the UK and Scottish Parliaments and the Welsh Assembly. In response to these changes the Society has established Scottish, Welsh and English pharmacy boards to ensure the Society is in a position to liaise effectively with each country's department of health.

Special Interest Groups

The Society has membership groups for community pharmacists, hospital pharmacists, industrial pharmacists and veterinary pharmacists. There is also a special interest group for pharmacy academic staff. The groups hold meetings on topics of interest within their own fields, and provide a source of advice to the Society's Council on specialist matters.

The proposals for 2009

Our proposals

Background

The principles underlying the Society's financial strategy are:

1. Maintain healthy resources;
2. Maintain the financial independence of the Society;
3. Use the income from publishing to build reserves;
4. Encourage professional innovation;
5. Apply fee increases proportionately to all registrants;
6. Achieve an income that covers the Society's costs;
7. Minimise cost of collection/administration for payer and Society;
8. Maintain a three-year rolling financial plan and budget;
9. Operate a simple and transparent process.

Retention fee increases in the last five years have been as follows:

2004	-	5%
2005	-	25%
2006	-	7%
2007	-	6%
2008	-	40%

Staged Payments

Following the clear support from the membership in response to the 2008 fee consultation, the Council agreed to work towards the introduction of quarterly staged payments. The work to amend the Rules to allow this type of collection was fast tracked and we hope these changes will be in place to allow staged payment of fees for 2009.

Introducing this method of payment is not without a cost. However the Society believes it has made sufficient efficiency savings to introduce this facility without imposing any additional charge on members for taking advantage of this arrangement.

In implementing its fees for 2008 the Society was following its financial strategy of reducing its reliance on the financial contribution from its publishing activities and ensuring its regulatory and professional activities are funded by the fees paid by members and registrants. Having implemented a substantial increase in 2008 the Society believes it now needs to implement increases in line with the Retail Prices Index.

Tax relief

Registration and retention fees are tax-deductible for UK taxpayers. Members may claim tax relief through their tax return or by applying to their tax office.

Proposed fees

The Council is seeking views on the proposals set out below.

Option 1

- If a low income fee is introduced, retention fees for practising pharmacists would increase by 4.5% from £395 to £413.

Option 2

- If a low income fee is **not** introduced, retention fees for practising pharmacists would increase by 3.9% from £395 to £410.

Whichever option is adopted all other fees including pharmacy technicians' fees would increase by 3.9%.

A list of proposed fees is at page 9.

Low income fee for pharmacy technicians

The Society is not at this time proposing to consult on a low income fee for pharmacy technicians, though we will consider doing so when registration becomes mandatory for pharmacy technicians. We have decided on this course of action for the following reasons.

As yet the registration of pharmacy technicians is voluntary, the total number registered is limited and we have been unable to assess whether there is any demand for this arrangement. We also do not believe we have sufficient information on the earnings of pharmacy technicians to be able to assess what would be a meaningful discount to offer, the appropriate level of income below which a reduced fee would apply and the likely level of take up.

When registration becomes mandatory we will consult with pharmacy technicians on their desire for a low income fee on the understanding that if implemented the cost of offering this benefit would be reflected in the registration fee for all practising pharmacy technicians as is currently being proposed for pharmacists. In this way we will ensure there is no cross subsidy between pharmacy technicians and pharmacists and vice versa.

Low income fee

The 2008 fee consultation showed some support for a part-time fee. However, the Council considered this question some time ago and concluded that the cost involved in regulating members and registrants was the same regardless of an individual's working hours. Offering a reduced fee for those working part-time could only be achieved at the cost of those who perhaps have no choice but to work full time.

The Council has also previously considered the introduction of a low income fee for members who did not have annual earnings above a given level but concluded that it could not support the introduction of such a fee at that time. However, in rejecting the fee, the Council put on record its wish to consider how best to meet its social responsibility to members. In November 2007, following the fees consultation, the Council indicated its support for reduced fees for new entrants to the Registers, particularly those in roles with a relatively low income, but recognised that it might be difficult to achieve such a change prior to de-merger.

Listening to the views expressed in last year's fees consultation, the Council reconsidered low income fees, including information on how other bodies similar to the Society deal with fees for members with differing levels of income. Two methods are generally used: one uses the amount of annual income, one uses the number of hours worked. Information received indicates that this emphasis is intended to assist students and members returning to practice. A reduced fee usually commences when an individual earns less than 50% of the average annual income for the profession.

By the nature of the pharmacy profession and the number of very different sectors it covers, determining an annual salary for a pharmacist is difficult. Therefore, it is proposed that any low income fee for the Society should relate to the total annual personal income of the individual pharmacist.

The level from which such a fee would be applicable would have to be determined and administrative procedures would have to be established, including requiring a declaration from the individual members applying, that their income falls below the required level. Individuals making such declarations would be agreeing to their income being audited, based on a random sample of those applying. Individuals who, when subject to audit, are found to have inaccurately declared their income could be subject to disciplinary procedures.

The Society considers that the level of a pharmacist's total annual income at which this reduced fee would apply would be £16,500.

The consultation seeks your views on the questions.

Q1

Do you support the introduction of a reduced retention fee for members who have a low personal income?

If this proposal is supported, the increase in retention fee for practising pharmacists for 2009 would be 4.5%.

Q2

Do you support an increase in retention fee for practising pharmacists of 3.9%?

If this proposal is supported the increase in the retention fee for practising pharmacists for 2009 would be 3.9% and there would not be a reduced retention fee for members who have a low personal income.

Q3

Do you support an increase in all other fees of 3.9%?

Category	2008	2009	
		3.90%	4.50%
<u>Members</u>			
- Practising	395	410	Or 413
- Non Practising	67	70	Or 70
- Overseas	118	123	Or 123
- Non Practising upgrade to Practising	328	340	Or 343
- Non Practising upgrade to Overseas	51	53	Or 53
- Overseas upgrade to Practising	277	287	Or 290
<u>Registration</u>			
- Registration	191	198	
- Restoration (voluntary)	191	198	
- Restoration (non-payment)	753	782	
<u>Adjudicating Committee</u>			
Examination of documents	631	656	
Interview fee	631	656	
<u>Pharmacist Prescribers</u>			
- Supplementary Prescriber Application Fee	49	51	
- Independent Prescriber Application Fee	49	51	
<u>Preregistration</u>			
- Preregistration Training Fee	160	166	
- Registration Examination	189	196	
- Examination Late Entry Fee	378	392	
- Re-sit Fee	189	196	
<u>Administration fee</u>			
- Re-processing when payment not honoured	14	15	
<u>Fees in connection with certificates</u>			
- Replacement of certificate of registration	14	15	
- Certificate of current professional status	70	73	
<u>Pharmacy Technician Application Fees</u>			
- Route a	46	48	
- Route b	191	198	
- Overseas (EEA and non-EEA)	219	228	
- Returned Application Fee	42	44	
<u>Pharmacy Technician Retention Fees</u>			
- Practising	130	135	
- Non Practising	67	70	
- Upgrade to Practising	63	65	

Practising retention fee

The full panoply of regulation must apply whenever a person practises under the Society's jurisdiction. The definition of practice in the Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians Order 2007 is:

“a person practises as a pharmacist or a pharmacy technician if, whilst acting in the capacity of or holding himself out as a pharmacist or a pharmacy technician, he undertakes any work or gives any advice in relation to the dispensing or use of medicines, the science of medicines, the practice of pharmacy or the provision of health care”.

An incident requiring an investigation may occur on the first day of practice or the last, and every practising pharmacist benefits from the control of entry to the profession, standard setting and enforcement. The practising fee should apply irrespective of the amount of time any person is engaged in pharmacy practice, length of career or whole time equivalence.

The practising retention fee will apply to any registrant who practises or intends to practise in Great Britain.

Overseas retention fee

The Council agreed to introduce an overseas fee in 2006 to enable those people who practised overseas (not in Great Britain) to pay a lower retention fee. It is the Council's intention to continue to levy the overseas fee for people who are resident outside of the EEA.

Those resident within the EEA are eligible to pay the non-practising fee (see below).

Non-practising retention fee

Non-practising members, by definition, do not derive substantial tangible benefits from registration, as they are not in practice. It is proposed that the non-practising fee levied should be set at a level to fully recover costs associated with registration.

Prescribing annotation retention fee

The introduction of the retention fee for supplementary and independent prescriber annotations in 2007 instigated much debate. While it is accepted that pharmacists who have worked towards and obtained annotations are at the forefront of the profession, the level of risk in practice at this level is greater but one from which the entire pharmacy profession gains. The ongoing cost, therefore, of developing important new forms of pharmacy practice should be borne by all members and registrants equally, as ultimately many could benefit from their lead.

Other registration fees

Applying for registration

The process of registering someone attracts administration costs. Applying the above principles, costs should be at least recovered.

Restoration to the register

Any person who has not been registered for any period is required to pay a fee to cover the costs of restoring their name to the register. The standard restoration application should attract a fee to recover the costs of administration of the procedure. This is where the application is within 12 months of voluntary removal, or where an application for restoration has been granted by the Disciplinary Committee.

Restoration following a period of 12 or more months of not being registered will attract the registration fee (see above).

Restoration following removal for non-payment

The retention fee collection exercise is made more costly by those members and registrants who do not pay on time. This fee is due when someone is removed for non-payment, and then wishes to restore their name to the register.

It is unfair to ask those members and registrants who pay on time to subsidise periods of interest-free registration of late payers, and so the non-payment restoration fee should at least recover all costs of chasing late payers.

Voluntary removal from the register

There is an administrative cost associated with the removal of a member or registrant from a register. It would be inequitable to require people who may have contributed many years' service to pharmacy to pay a fee to extract their name from a register. The integrity of the registers may also be called into question if a fee were to be applied.

Moving between different parts of a register

There is an administrative cost associated with moving a person from one part of a register to another, and this should be borne by the member or registrant. The level of the fee to be paid will depend on the nature of the movement.

As non-practising members and registrants will generally pay lower fees than those who are practising, so those moving from practising to non-practising during the course of a fee year will already have paid sufficient to cover the cost of non-practising registration.

Moving from either non-practising or overseas to practising will attract a fee equivalent to the difference between the practising and non-practising or overseas fee.

Administration fee

A fee will apply to those whose payments are not honoured by banks or card issuers.

Returned application fee for registration as a pharmacy technician

Where an applicant for registration in the voluntary register of pharmacy technicians has incorrectly completed an application form, or has not fully completed it, or not supplied all the relevant supporting documentation, an administration fee will be due if the application has to be returned to the applicant more than once.

Certificates of registration

The Society is not permitted to charge for new certificates of registration but may levy a fee for replacements. The standard administration fee is proposed.

Certificates of current professional status

The issue of a letter of good standing/certificate of current professional status is a labour intensive process, and attracts a significant cost. It is proposed to charge a fee to reflect the cost of this service.

Fees in respect of determining the route to registration of EEA applicants

The determination of whether an EEA applicant has a qualification or work experience which complies with EU Directive requirements and is therefore entitled to apply for mutual automatic registration attracts a significant administrative cost. It is proposed to charge all EEA applicants a non-refundable scrutiny fee of £100.

If following initial scrutiny it is determined that the EEA applicant does not have a qualification or work experience which complies with the Directive requirements, the applicant's qualification and work experience must be assessed against the national requirements for registration. In such cases it is proposed that applicants pay an additional £350 for the comparative assessment process.

Organisations invited to comment:

Advancing the Provision of Pharmacy Law and Ethics Teaching (APPLET)
AIM
AMIP (Association of Multiple Independent Pharmacies)
Anglesey Pharmacy Development Group
APTUK (Association of Pharmacy Technicians UK)
Bedfordshire LPC
Birmingham LPC
Boots Pharmacists Association
BPSA (the British Pharmaceutical Students Association)
Bristol North PCT Pharmacy Forum
British Oncology Pharmacy Association
British Pharmaceutical Nutrition Group
Buckinghamshire LPC
Bury & Rochdale Local Pharmaceutical Committee
Cancer Network Pharmacists Forum
CCA (the Company Chemists' Association)
Community Pharmacy Group
Community Pharmacy Scotland
Community Pharmacy Wales
Conwy Pharmacy Development Group
Coventry LPC

Organisations invited to comment (continued):

Coventry Pharmacy Development Group
Dudley Practice Based Pharmacists' Group
Easington Pharmacy Development Group
Essex LPC
Faculty of Prescribing & Medicines Management, College of Pharmacy Practice
Greater Manchester Prescribing Advisor's Group
Guild of Healthcare Pharmacists
Hampshire & IOW LPC
Harlow Community Pharmacists Association
Heads of Schools of Pharmacy
Health Sciences and Practice Subject Centre
Hospital Pharmacists group
Industrial Pharmacists Group
Institute of Pharmacy Management International
Isle of Wight Pharmacy Liaison Group
Kent and Medway Prescribing Advisers Group
Leicester City Pharmacy Development Group
Leicestershire LPC
Leicestershire PDG
Mental Health Pharmacy Strategy Group
Milton Keynes Pharmacy Development Group
National Association of Women Pharmacists
National Pharmaceutical Forum (NPF)
National Pharmacy Association (NPA)
NCL Pharmacy and Medicines Management Operational Committee
Norfolk Pharmacy Advisers Group
North Warwickshire Pharmacy Development Group
Northamptonshire LPC
NPA (The National Pharmacy Association)
Oldham, Tameside & Glossop Local Pharmaceutical Committee
Patient Information Forum
PCPA
Pharmaceutical Advisers Group
Pharmacists' Defence Agency (PDA)
Pharmacy Analgesia Interest Network
Pharmacy Clinical Trials Network
Pharmacy Development Group (Eastbourne)
Pharmacy Development Group (Stockport)
Pharmacy Diabetes Network
Pharmacy NHS Modernisation briefing group
Primary Care Commissioning Group
Prison Pharmacists' Forum
PSNC (Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee)
Rugby PDG

Organisations invited to comment (continued):

Scottish Specialist Pharmacists in Substance Misuse
South East Forum of LPC secretaries
South Leicester Pharmacy Development Group
South Warwickshire Pharmacy Development Group
South Wiltshire Pharmacy Development Group
Sussex Downs and Weald Pharmacy Development Group
Technician Training Providers
The Pharmacy Law and Ethics Association (PLEA)
The Primary & Community Care Pharmacy Network
United Kingdom Clinical Pharmacy Association (UKCPA)
UK Psychiatric Pharmacy Group (UKPPG)
Veterinary Pharmacists Group
Walsall Pharmacy Development Group
Warwickshire LPC

Where does my money go?

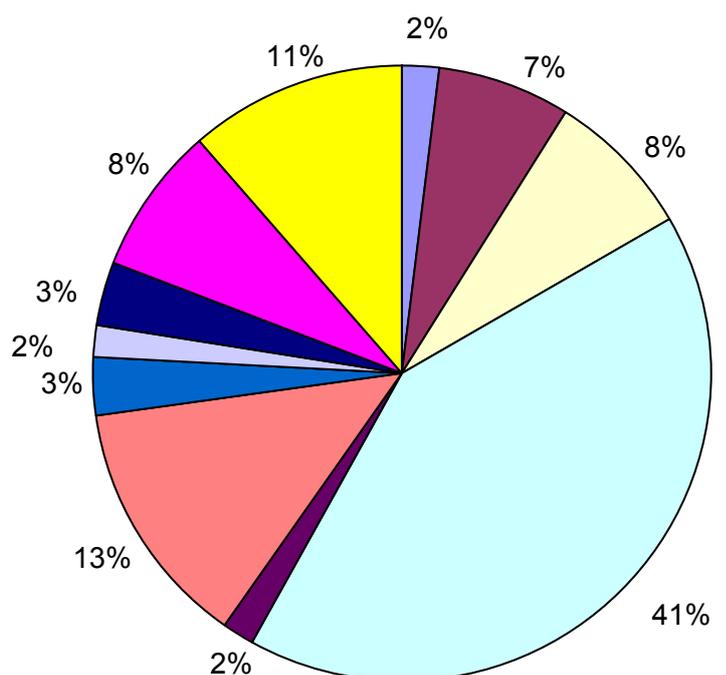
Excluding publishing activities, £18.4 million was spent in 2007 on providing services for members, and on running the Society. The Society raised £14.8 million in fee income in 2007 and a further £2.2 million from other activities, excluding publishing. Publishing activities contributed a small surplus to the Society's income for 2007 after taking account of central costs allocated to Publishing.

The following provides expenditure analysis according to each Directorate in diagram one and includes the costs of Publications.

Diagram One

Expenditure 2007

- Council - 2%
- Corporate Affairs & Strategic Development - 7%
- Education & Registration - 8%
- Publications expenditure - 41%
- Associated activities - 2%
- Fitness to Practise & Legal Affairs - 13%
- Scottish and Welsh Directorates - 3%
- Secretary & Registrar - 2%
- Practice & Quality Improvement - 3%
- Public Affairs & Communications - 8%
- Resources - 11%



Achievements since last fee round

The *Annual Review 2007* details major work streams and projects the Society has undertaken in 2007, and copies of the accounts were sent to all registered pharmacists and pharmacy technicians in April 2008.

Overall expenditure increased by 7.6% in 2007 and funded the following:-

- a. Increase in communication activity including higher representation in all media including press and television;
- b. Higher output and involvement with the political agenda within the overall UK and nationally to the devolved administrations;
- c. Increase in output of pharmacy information and guidelines to members;
- d. Higher legal costs in Fitness to Practise with the introduction of the Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians Order which entailed running parallel committees under the new and old rules;
- e. Corporation Tax charge for the year.

Plans for future work

At the Annual General Meeting, the Treasurer outlined the following objectives for 2008/9 as part of the Society's strategy.

1. To produce a secure financial framework for the new professional body which is sustainable, able to deliver relevant quality services and is affordable to its potential members.
2. For expenditure to be further directed to the benefit of the members.
3. To continue work with the English Department of Health to secure additional funding, where necessary.
4. BPC to become an income generating event rather than a cost to the Society.
5. To look at creative ways to solve the pension fund deficit.
6. To introduce new fee types to support members.
7. To produce and manage budgets for the President, Council and Committees.

The Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians Order 2007 was made in February 2007, and there is a raft of work to bring the Society's processes in line with the new legislation. The Order also created new statutory committees, which need resourcing in terms of their ongoing operation.

Pharmacy 2020

This project will enlist the profession in the process of mapping and achieving its own aspirations. The aim is to identify where pharmacy will be in 10 to 15 years time – helping to create a confident and socially-responsible profession.

Fee Rules, relevant Byelaws, pharmacy technician fees

The Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Fees in connection with 2009 Registration Cycle) Rules

The Council of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by article 40(1) of the Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians Order 2007 and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, and after consulting in accordance with article 40(4) of the Order such persons as appear to it requisite to be consulted, hereby makes the following Rules:

Arrangement of Rules

1. Citation, commencement and revocation
2. Interpretation
3. Application Fee in respect of registration in the Register of Pharmacists
4. Fees in respect of retention of registration in the Register of Pharmacists
5. Fees in respect of voluntary removal from the Register of Pharmacists
6. Fees in respect of restoration to the Register of Pharmacists
7. Fees in respect of annotation in the Register of Pharmacists as a supplementary prescriber or as an independent prescriber
8. Fees in respect of transferring to a different part of the Register of Pharmacists
9. Fees in respect of change of residential status in Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists
10. Fees in connection with certificates
11. Fees in respect of determining the route to registration of EEA applicants
12. Administration Fee

Citation, commencement and revocation

1. — (1) These Rules may be cited as the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Fees in Connection with 2009 Registration Cycle) Rules and shall come into force on [date].

(2) The Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Fees in Connection with 2008 Registration Cycle) Rules are hereby revoked.

Interpretation

2. — In these Rules —

“**registrant**” means a person whose name is registered in the Register of Pharmacists;

“**Registration Rules**” means the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Registration Rules) Order of Council 2007; and

“**retention fee**” means the fee specified in rule 4(1), (2) or (3) as appropriate.

Application fee in respect of registration in the Register of Pharmacists

3. — The application fee for registration in Part 1 or Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists shall be £198.

Fees in respect of retention of registration in the Register of Pharmacists

4. — (1) The annual fee for a registrant who wishes to retain his entry in Part 1 of the Register of Pharmacists shall be [£410 or £413].
- (2) The annual fee for a registrant resident in the British Islands or the European Economic Area who wishes to retain his entry in Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists shall be £70.
- (3) The annual fee for a registrant resident outside the British Islands or European Economic Area who wishes to retain his entry in Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists shall be £123.

Fees in respect of voluntary removal from the Register of Pharmacists

5. — A registrant wishing to remove his name from the Register of Pharmacists in accordance with the Registration Rules shall not pay any fee.

Fees in respect of restoration to the Register of Pharmacists

6. — (1) Any person who —
- (a) does not pay the appropriate retention fee as specified in rule 4 and who is therefore removed from the Register of Pharmacists in accordance with the Registration Rules; and
- (b) who subsequently wishes to restore his name to the Register,
- shall pay a fee of £782 in addition to the appropriate retention fee for the year in which he is restored to the Register of Pharmacists.
- (2) Any person —
- (a) who has voluntarily removed his name from the Register of Pharmacists in accordance with the Registration Rules; and
- (b) who subsequently wishes to restore his name to the Register of Pharmacists; or
- (c) whose application for restoration to the Register of Pharmacists has been granted by the Society's Disciplinary Committee
- shall pay a fee of £198, in addition to the appropriate retention fee for the year in which he is restored to the Register of Pharmacists.
- (3) The whole of the restoration fee specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be payable irrespective of the amount of time that the person has been removed from the Register of Pharmacists
- (4) The whole of the retention fee in respect of the year in which the person is restored to the Register of Pharmacists, as specified in rule 4, shall be payable, irrespective of the date on which the person is so restored.

Fees in respect of annotation in the Register of Pharmacists as a supplementary prescriber or as an independent prescriber

- 7.— (1) The application fee for annotating a registrant's entry in the Register of Pharmacists as a supplementary prescriber, or as an independent prescriber, shall be £51.
- (2) A registrant wishing to remove an annotation from his entry in the Register of Pharmacists in accordance with the Registration Rules shall not pay any fee.

Fees in respect of transferring to a different part of the Register of Pharmacists

- 8.— (1) A registrant wishing to transfer from Part 1 to Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists shall not pay any fee.
- (2) A registrant wishing to transfer from Part 2 to Part 1 of the Register of Pharmacists in any calendar year shall pay the difference between any retention fee already paid by him in respect of that calendar year, and the Part 1 retention fee for that calendar year specified in rule 4(1).

Fees in respect of change of residential status in Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists

- 9.— (1) A registrant in Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists who —
- (a) is resident outside the British Islands or European Economic Area;
 - (b) who wishes to change his status, in any calendar year, to that of a registrant in Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists, resident within the British Islands or European Economic Area; and
 - (c) who has previously paid the retention fee due in that calendar year,
- shall not pay be required to pay any additional fees, or be entitled to any refund.
- (2) A registrant in Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists who—
- (a) is resident within the British Islands or the European Economic Area;
 - (b) who, in any calendar year, wishes to change his status to that of a registrant in Part 2 of the Register of Pharmacists, resident outside the British Islands or the European Economic Area; and
 - (c) who has previously paid the retention fee due in that calendar year,
- shall pay a fee of £53.

Fees in connection with certificates

- 10.— (1) The fee for replacement of a certificate of registration shall be £15.
- (2) The fee for issue of a certificate of current professional status shall be £73.

Fees in respect of determining the route to registration of EEA applicants

11. — (1) The fee in respect of initial scrutiny of an application to determine whether an EEA applicant has a qualification or work experience which complies with Article 23 or Article 44 of Directive 2005/36/EC shall be £100
- (2) If following initial scrutiny it is determined that the EEA applicant does not have a qualification or work experience which complies with Article 23 or Article 44 of Directive 2005/36/EC, the fee in respect of the assessment of qualifications and work experience in accordance with Articles 10 and 14 of Directive 2005/36/EC shall be £350.

Administration fee

12. — The fee for re-processing payments which have not been honoured by the bank of the applicant or registrant shall be £15.

Stephen Churton
President

Jeremy Holmes
Chief Executive and Registrar

Alteration to the Byelaws: Fees payable to the Society

Notice is hereby given in accordance with section XXVIII of the Byelaws that the Council of the Society has approved proposals to alter the Fourth Schedule to the Byelaws – Fees payable to the Society – as hereunder and that it intends to make such alternations after the expiry of 60 days from the date of this notice, subject to such amendment as the Lords of the Privy Council may require.

The fourth Schedule to the Byelaws shall be amended to read as follows:

Fees in respect of overseas pharmacists

The fees payable in respect of Section XIX (6)(e)(i) & (ii) of the Byelaws shall be as follows:

- (a) The fee in respect of examination of evidence shall be £656;
- (b) The fee for inquiry before and interview by the Adjudicating Committee shall be £656.

Fees in respect of pre-registration training

1. The fees payable in respect of Section XX (21)(b) of these Byelaws shall be £166.
2. The fees payable in respect of Section XX (26) of these Byelaws shall be as follows:
 - (a) the examination fee shall be £196;
 - (b) the late entry fee shall be £392.
3. The fees payable in respect of Section XX (27) of these Byelaws shall be as follows:
 - (a) the examination re-sit fee shall be £196
 - (b) the late entry fee shall be £392.

Explanatory Note

1. The fees set out in this proposed amendment to the fourth Schedule were determined by the Society's Council at its meeting on 2nd April 2008.
2. Fees in respect of registration are now set out in Rules made under the Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians Order 2007, and are the subject of a separate consultation.

Fees to be paid by pharmacy technicians

Fees to be paid to the Society by registered pharmacy technicians have been determined by the Council for 2009 as follows:

Pharmacy Technician retention fee practising - £135
Pharmacy Technician retention fee non-practising - £70
Pharmacy Technician upgrade - non practising to practising - £65
Pharmacy Technician returned application fee - £44
Application route A fee - £48
Application route B fee - £198
Application overseas (EEA and non-EEA) - £228

Jeremy Holmes, Chief Executive & Registrar