



Food Standards Scotland
And
The Society of Chief Officers of
Environmental Health in Scotland
Local Authority Summit Report
26th - 27th August 2015

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1. Background

In 2012 the FSA in Scotland arranged its first Summit event in partnership with the Society of Chief Officers of Environmental Health in Scotland (SOCOEHS). This was followed in 2014 by a similar 'Stocktake' event arranged by the Scottish Food Enforcement Liaison Committee (SFELC).

The recommendations from these events centered around the need for clearer standards, including guidance on what a feeling authority looks like. These standards were to be backed by escalation procedures, and early-warning triggers. Audit activity should be increased and capable of detecting potential signs of generalised failure. This should include an assessment of resource sustainability and an increase in reality checking.

With the vesting of Food Standards Scotland (FSS) in April 2015 it was regarded important that an engagement event be held to gather the views of Scottish Local Authorities (LA's) and allow an opportunity for FSS staff to establish positive relationships with these key stakeholders.

All 32 Scottish LA's received an invite for two participants to the summit. In addition an invite to SFELC was extended. The event was to run over 2 days to facilitate every opportunity for delegates to network with FSS staff and colleagues, 31 out of the 32 Authorities attended the event, with the total number of 84 attending the event.

2. Objectives

The summit objectives were to-

- Strengthen existing links with Local Authorities through informed debate.
- Outline the FSS vision for the future of food enforcement in Scotland.
- Communicate FSS strategic goals.
- Seek the opinions of delegates on a range of current food related topics.
- Network with and influence delegates on FSS policies.
- Improve FSS understanding of food enforcement related issues facing LA's in the current economic climate.

3. Summit Discussion Outcomes- Summaries

3.1 Feedback Summary Operations workshop

This workshop asked 3 key questions to Local Authorities;

Q1. How are Local Government spending cuts impacting environmental health departments' ability to deliver food and feed official controls?

There was general agreement that services are having to increasingly fight for adequate resource both financial and personnel, with difficulties in recruiting qualified staff exacerbated by lack of students coming through the University route. It was also acknowledged that it is increasingly difficult to fund places for student training with a lack of experience and skills coming through the system as experienced officers are taking retirement opportunities. It was identified by a number of LA's that all softer services had been cut and further reductions in budget would now inevitably result in cutting back on core statutory activities. LA's felt that the environmental health profession was low profile within the many services provided by LA as a whole. However it was also seen that the profession could do more to focus on its wider public health role to heighten awareness of the skills associated with public health that could be used to benefit Ministers aspirations in this area.

Q2. Given the spending cuts, what do you consider are the risks to consumers?

It was identified that there is a real risk from some sectors of food businesses mainly in the C risk category where there is a potential for high risk activity that could remain undetected for a significant period of time. It was suggested that the service was working to capacity and that any major food incident would result in the LA failing to cope and have difficulty thereafter in recovering the backlog of proactive inspection duties. It was felt that there is a greater risk of food crime particularly since businesses often failed to register and were therefore unknown and undetected. Smaller LA's felt under pressure as multi-disciplinary teams responded to all aspects of environmental health and did not have the opportunity to have specialist officers working in one field alone. It was indicated that what had been routine investigation of food poisoning allegations were not now carried out as a default position which increased the risk to consumers who were reporting potential high risk businesses without adequate follow through by the service. There were several suggestions that FHS was no longer fit for purpose as it stood and had the potential to provide a false impression of business safety.

Q3. In response to risks of future resources, how can we (LA's and FSS) do things differently to secure public health protection?

A number of very useful suggestions were noted from this discussion. It was suggested that there ought to be a departure from set cycles for inspection and a project based approach should be adopted tackling identified areas of concern.

Licensing was suggested as a means of controlling food business activity and also in ensuring that businesses notified LA's of their intention to operate in advance of trading and that this would facilitate a greater understanding by LA's of actual business activity. Amongst the suggestions communication was mentioned several times, both in relation to there being a joint up communication strategy (between LA's and FSS) and a joint effort to raise the profession profile with elected members, chief executives and Ministers. The issue of joint working and sharing of expertise across LA's was also highlighted. Ring fencing for funding for certain high risk activities was also mentioned as a means to ensure that FSS funding was spent as intended.

3.2 World Café Sessions feedback summary

The world café sessions asked for delegates views on eight areas of enforcement, the comments gathered are summarised below.

How can the gathering and use of intelligence be improved to allow LA's to focus on an intelligence led approach to their activities?

In summary the groups identified that there was insufficient competency to deal with incidents and food fraud at the moment, effective training for LA's was seen as key to addressing this, supported by effective IT. Training ought to cover areas such as when LA's lead and at what point in an investigation should this be passed to other agencies or organisations e.g. Police Scotland.

Do you think enforcement officers have a role to play in helping to deliver nutrition policy?

The general consensus was that yes there was a role that could be carried out by Environmental Health (EH) departments. It was acknowledged that the EH qualification has a wide public health emphasis, however it was also suggested that support from FSS was a pre-requisite. There was some concern that this would become an additional burden but that the value would override such concerns. It was noted that the nature and extent of the EH role in this area should be carefully defined but that being involved in this area of activity would provide a positive pull for elected member attention and heighten the service profile overall.

FSS and Local authority performance measurement; is it time to change how we collect data and measure our outcomes?

There was resounding feedback that Local Authority Enforcement Monitoring System (LAEMS) was not effective in measuring LA performance with all LA's agreeing that use of a single data standard was desirable. Real time data collection added with qualitative information would provide a clearer picture and allow not just FSS to monitor performance but LA's themselves to have access to the broad picture of food safety and standards activities within their area.

Code of practice review ; are we ready to change how we approach inspections?

General consensus was that the code required review with a possible move to intelligence based inspection and a departure from numbers and a move to utilise resource in high risk areas. Inspection focus should be re-energised to areas where there is public health concern. A further theme suggested that there need to be more attention on food businesses and their under pinning responsibility to comply with food law and engage with environmental health services in understanding their requirements in producing safe food.

Enforcement sanctions ; options and considerations

Fines ought to be a deterrent and penalise non-compliance especially that which is recurrent whilst allowing award of compliance. The use of Remedial Action Notices (RANs) was regarded as a great success and an example of a useful sanction that could be applied easily and achieved the desired results. Prohibition Notices were recorded as requiring intensive effort and were complex. Civil sanctions were cited as having been effective in other areas such as littering and dog fouling but there was a view that although the Councils had administrative systems that could cope easily with such sanctions that it may downgrade the offence and put pressure on environmental services to produce an income stream.

It was indicated that the procurator fiscal service would benefit from a specialist fiscal for food offences similar to that for the health and safety executive. There was a suggestion that charging

for official controls be reviewed to specify when and what charges could be applied with reason within EU law. It was also suggested that the ease of use of sanctions should not detract from the opportunity to engage with and educate businesses and to generally build good working relationships. On the whole the issue of licencing rather than registration was supported although there were a couple of exceptions to this with burden of administration, effort in chasing up non-compliant businesses etc. being cited as a disadvantage.

Cross contamination guidance; has it worked for you

There was a general consensus that the guidance has not been consistently applied across and LA's and that that central support was at a low level and arrived too late. It was also suggested that businesses were confused and it was difficult for LA's at first to be confident in delivering this approach. Some suggested that the approach was positive and led to enforcement officials being empowered to tackle business non-compliance with vigour changing officer attitudes and approach to inspection. There was comment that following the 3 year period of application that there needed to be consistent communication as to What next and which version of the guidance to use.

Are you supportive of the principle of a specialist officer network? Is this something you would contribute to?

There was overall support for a specialist officer network but with suggestion that clarity over how this would work in practice be developed e.g. costs associated with providing expertise, what will constitute a specialist. It was noted that this approach worked elsewhere e.g. in health and safety. There was also a comment that liaison groups offer specialist input at the moment and a specialist network should enhance rather than compete with this expertise. It was also suggested that the network could be co-ordinated by SFELC or FSS.

How are LA audits working for you ; is it time for a review of the system. Given the challenges on resources and capacity, how should the audit system support LA's while providing assurance to FSS as the competent authority and protection of consumers?

It was suggested that LA audit should focus on capacity and capability within EH services with root cause analysis as key part of the process. Powers of direction and default was mentioned in this session with a comment that these have never been used. The current audit scheme was seen as useful however allowing LA's a period to ensure that their policies and procedures were in place, a task that perhaps would not otherwise be given priority. It was also noted in this session that the revised introduction in the Code of Practice were not widely known never having been clearly highlighted but this in itself was helpful in allowing officials to highlight the legal requirements of the service.

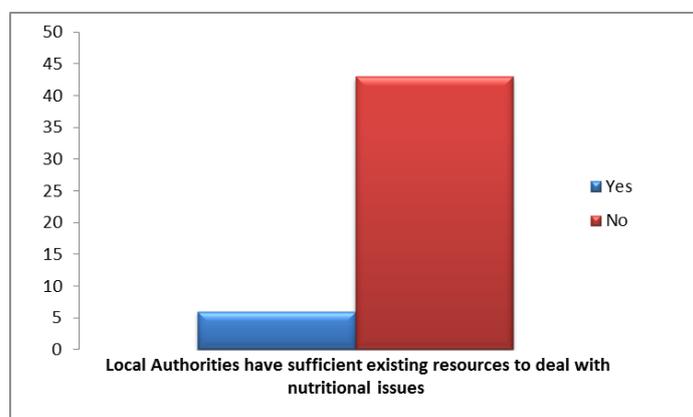
In general comments were also made regarding the FSS and that the body presents a better opportunity to focus on the Scottish consumer. There was also positive mention of the FSS LA training programme which was seen as essential in providing high quality training to officers. In the area of communication it was widely stated that FSS ought to have a positive communication strategy to engage honestly with LA's on an on-going basis and that the Society should work effectively to promote the profession and enforcement activity.

The outcomes from the session voting buttons are illustrated in ***Annex 3***.

3.3 Diet & Nutrition Feedback Summary

Throughout the course of the summit the role of Environmental Health Officers (EHO) in the area of nutrition was raised. An interest was demonstrated by the LA's to have an involvement in nutrition but it would be essential to have direction, guidance, support and resources provided by FSS. LA's have indicated that nutrition is a good vehicle for raising awareness of the profession in the public eye, within their own authorities and is an opportunity to seek additional funding. The question was put to FSS about the role they have is assisting LA delivery of nutritional elements contained in Scottish legislation, given the backdrop of ever decreasing LA resource. FSS acknowledged that their strategy is still in development and outcomes needed to be understood before progressing into new areas of work. It was suggested that adding nutrition into the mix might dilute current work but we could acknowledge the positive and negatives of exploring this new work stream. The question was raised by FSS what budget would it come from; food budget or general public health budget.

When delegates were asked to vote on the issue of sufficient resourcing to deal with nutrition issues the resounding answer was no.



Following a presentation from 'FSS in the link between nutrition and public health and the potential to support healthy eating through engaging with local businesses', delegates were given the opportunity to comment on what support and resources they would need to deliver a nutrition role within Environmental health.

The following summarises the comments made;

A Strategy for diet and nutrition which links the priorities of Environmental Health resource would be useful with online training packages for both officials and food businesses. LA senior management support would be essential to allow resource to be employed in this area. General signposting by FSS to other funding/projects across Scottish Government would also be useful to allow LA's to plug into national initiatives and campaigns.

The opportunity for businesses to use simple and effective tools such as a calorie counter or traffic light system was mentioned as a useful means of communicating the nutritional value of products and menu choices. As was the availability of literature for food businesses in print and electronically via web resource to provide food businesses with support and materials to promote their efforts.

It was also suggested that FHIS be extended in scope to accommodate nutrition.

3.4 General Delegate Feedback

The feedback from summit was positive and supportive of Food Standards Scotland (FSS), FSS were noted to be realistic in their views. Delegates indicated that their reasons for attending the Summit were primarily to find out about Food Standards Scotland with an added interest to network with colleagues from across Scotland and their own development, all of which were fulfilled throughout the two days. Delegates noted that there was 'good frank discussion', expressed a 'better understanding of the FSS' and welcomed the future with an 'collaborative approach' and 'partnership working'.

The conference content was acknowledged to be topical and interesting to the delegates and the highest rated useful sessions were 'Introduction to Food Standards Scotland', 'Approved Establishment Working Group- Guidance Document' and 'Food Crime and Incident Management' respectively. More workshops and round table discussions would be welcomed going forward to allow for comfortable discussion rather than whole room dialogues.

The use of **twitter** during the summit received mixed reviews, delegates felt it didn't enhance their experience at the summit with some referring to it as a 'distraction' to both speakers and delegates. The poor response is possibly linked to the low number of 'tweeters' amongst the delegates- " an interesting development for the conference, disappointed there wasn't more discussion, I didn't tweet- but may in the future'. For future similar events individual Council social media policies will need to be considered as this was noted as a deterrent to tweet during the summit.

When delegates were asked about other communication tools suggestions included- continued use of social media, LYNC across LA's and FSS, joint newsletters and press releases.

The **voting buttons** were a welcomed addition both between and during session at the summit, there were suggestions to provide questions prior to the summit so delegates would have come prepared to vote.

There was disappointment in the lack of an open question and answers session at the end of the second day, this was due to a delay in starting and sessions overrunning, which would need to be considered in the planning of future events.

4. Assessment of remarks

A number of themes emerge from the discussions and comments made during the summit, these are summarised below with links to existing FSS strategy identified where appropriate.

Theme	FSS Strategy/Support
<p>Resource Pressures Pressure on budgets and in attracting potential students to this area of work. Difficulty in securing student places for EHO's. Vacant posts unfilled due to recruitment freezes. Provides opportunity for more effective working aiming resources at high risk areas and opportunity to work on project based areas led by intelligence. Consider resource sharing across LA's and facilitating specialist officer network to benefit wider profession.</p>	<p>FSS will continue to provide funding, via Royal Environmental Health Institute of Scotland (REHIS), for 2 student EHO training places each year.</p> <p>FSS will support the Specialist officer Network and assist in providing specialist training to officials.</p> <p>FSS will consider piloting student EHO placements (3 month period) within FSS to allow students insight into and experience of the central competent authority role</p>
<p>Communication Work together with FSS, SFELC and SOCOEH to highlight the profession and the service provided by Environmental Health. Consider how best to attract positive attention from Chief Executives, Elected Members and Ministers. Ensure continued engagement with the LA enforcement Community. Communicate more clearly to food businesses reinforcing the benefit of informing and working with their local EHO and of the benefits of compliance.</p>	<p>FSS will work with SFELC and SOCOEH to develop a communication strategy which will aim to maximise positive exposure of the profession with elected members and Ministers.</p> <p>FSS will make every effort possible to attend every food liaison group meeting, working groups of SFELC and SFELC sub committee's and main Committee, the latter of which FSS will assist with secretarial support.</p> <p>FSS will use its website and social media channels to promote food business responsibilities and the role of the local EHO.</p>
<p>Enforcement Sanctions Consider a suite of sanctions both civil and criminal that are easy to administer and effective in deterring non-compliance. Provide clear guidance and training on use of sanctions. Consider use of food business licencing and charging for official controls. Provide case to Crown Office to appointing a specialist procurator fiscal for food safety and food standard offences.</p>	<p>FSS will be reviewing the currently available sanctions and considering use of civil sanctions (fixed penalty notices) food business licencing and official control charging as part of its Regulatory Strategy.</p> <p>Local Authorities will be involved in the development of the regulatory strategy.</p>
<p>Performance Measurement/Audit Consider review of current regime to allow for a system that measures capacity and competence. Root cause audit approach to be considered.</p>	<p>FSS intend to review the Local Authority Audit programme. Local Authorities will be involved in the review process.</p>

<p>Code of Practice and Annex 5 Risk Rating Review and update. Look intelligence led system for rating risk. Consider alternative means of risk rating to incorporate new trends and to allow deployment of resource to highest risk businesses.</p>	<p>The code was undated last year with significant differences from of the codes in force elsewhere in the UK. One of these changes was the inclusion of a detailed introduction, which forms part of the code. The purpose of this introduction highlight the legal framework of obligations on local authorities under the European official controls regulation (882/2002). This includes the general requirements to properly resource for official controls delivery as well as details of levels of financial penalty available to the Commission for infraction. In order to emphasise the significance for the introduction section, it includes a requirement that: "The statutory requirements outlined in this part of the Code should be brought to the attention of local authority officials and or elected member bodies responsible for agreeing budgets or other service arrangements relevant to the delivery of Official Controls. " The introduction of also sets out the legal powers of direction available to FSS. Previous discussion of these powers has tended to consider them up as inseparable from default powers which are also available to FSS. Although this paper touches on default powers, it is primarily concerned with escalation to the enforcement for powers of direction.</p> <p>FSS is currently reviewing the Food Law Code of Practice further to accommodate guidance on new powers of seizure and detention related to food standards.</p> <p>Working with the SFELC working group, FSS will lead a pilot to assess the suggested revised annex 5 A risk rating matrix. This project is expected to begin later this financial year.</p>
<p>FHIS Review Consider merging FHIS and EatSafe. Consider extending FHIS to accommodate food standards and nutrition. Consider brand re-fresh and mandatory display of certificate by food businesses, see appendix 4.</p>	<p>FHIS is currently being reviewed by FSS. Local Authorities will be involved in the review process.</p>
<p>Local Authority Training Consider core training requirements to maintain officer competence. FSS to continue to provide support for LA training.</p>	<p>FSS will maintain support for Local Authority training and together with SFELC and the SOCOEH consider the key components of core training for officials engaged in food safety and food standard enforcement duties.</p>

5. References

5.1 Appendix 1- Agenda Day



Food Standards Scotland
&
Society of Chief Environmental Officers in Scotland
Summit
26/27th August 2015



“Delivering a Safe Food Environment for Consumers”

Day 1 - Wednesday 26th

13:00 - 13:50	Arrival, Registration and Check In. (Tea & Coffee) Delegates arrive. “Group” check in facilities available. Rooms allocated. Where necessary, luggage will be taken to delegates room by hotel staff.
14:00	Welcome (Pat Smyth, FSS) General welcome to delegates. Information on how the summit will run. General housekeeping
14:00 - 14:45	Introduction from Society and Food Standards Scotland (John Sleith, Society & Geoff Ogle, FSS) . Introductions from both John and Geoff. Geoff will discuss his vision for FSS and its relationship with LA’s
14:45 - 15:45	Stocktake, where we are now. (Peter Midgley / Lorna Murray, FSS) Summary of outcomes from Perth 2014. Discussion / Presentation on how things have progressed since then
15:45 - 16:15	Food Standards Scotland Operations and future ways of working workshop. (Ian McWatt, FSS) Presentation on FSS “Operations” directorate. Introduce the operations team and how the FSS / LA relationship will develop
16:15 - 16:45	Question Time (Chaired by John Sleith, Society) An open session where delegates are encouraged to quiz the top table on a subject of their choice
16:45	Close Day 1
17.15	Pre - Dinner Activities To be announced at the “Welcome”

19:30 Dinner

Dress - Smart Casual

Table Wine Provided Courtesy of:

The Society of Chief Officers of Environmental Health in Scotland

Day 2 - Thursday 27th

09:00 - 10:00	Food Standards Scotland - Food Crime and Incident Management (Ron McNaughton) Introduction by Ron to explain and discuss the work of the proposed food crime unit
10:00 - 11:00	World Café Session Workshop. Topic Based. 8 Different topics. Facilitated by FSS / Society delegates. This is expected to be a stimulating / thought provoking opportunity for delegates to discuss current issues in an open forum
11:00 - 11:15	<u>Mid-Morning Break (Tea & Coffee)</u>
11:15 - 11:45	Nutrition and Environmental Health (Sam McKeown, FSS) Presentation on the link between nutrition and public health. The potential EHOs have to support healthy eating particularly through engaging with local catering businesses, and asking for views on support and resources
11:45 - 12:15	S.F.E.L.C (Craig Brown, SFELC) A presentation on the work done by SFELC and the networks it influences
12:15 - 13:00	Approved Establishments Working Group – Guidance Document (William Hamilton, SFELC & Andy McLeod, West of Scotland FLG) Presentation on the work of the group and, specifically an introduction to the draft guidance document on Approved Establishments
13:00 - 13:40	<u>Lunch</u>
13:40 - 14:20	Society Work Shop (William Hamilton, Society) General discussion. "Blue Sky" thinking on strategic planning by LA's in the short / medium / long term
14:20 - 15:00	FHIS (Evaluation & Consumer Awareness) Peter Midgley, FSS) An interactive presentation / discussion on FHIS, where it stands currently and how it could be developed in future years
15:00 - 15:30	Close (FSS & Society) Summarial overview of the summit. Closing remarks by both John Sleith and Geoff Ogle. This presents delegates with a final opportunity to quiz the top table on matters not previously raised.

*Thank you for your attendance
Have a safe journey home*

5.2 Appendix 2- Delegate List

Alan Morrison	Argyll & Bute	Joe Harkin	East Dunbartonshire
Alan Yates	Highland	John Bell	Aberdeenshire
Andrew Crawford	Clackmannanshire	John Davidson	East Renfrewshire
Andrew McPherson	North Lanarkshire	John Sleith	Society of Chief Environmental Health Officers
Andy McLeod	Argyll & Bute	Karen Gunn	Midlothian
Andy Morrison	Aberdeen City	Karen Sievwright	Moray
Andy Petrie	Dundee City	Karen Wardrope	South Lanarkshire
Billy Hamilton	Approvals WG/Glasgow City Council	Linda Auld	East Ayrshire
Blair Scrimgeour	Falkirk Council	Lindsay Matthew	Dundee City
Brian Lawrie	South Ayrshire	Lisa McCann	Fife
Bryan Campbell	Food Standards Scotland	Lorraine MacGillivray	Stirling
Carole Jackson	Aberdeen City	Lorna Murray	Food Standards Scotland
Catherine Ferro	Food Standards Scotland	Lorna Reid	Glasgow
Catherine Reily	North Ayrshire	Lorna Starkey	Fife
Colm Fraser	Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	Louise Cunningham	Aberdeenshire
Craig Brown	South Lanarkshire	Margaret Gregory	Angus
Craig Easson	Angus	Marion McArthur	Food Standards Scotland
Craig Smith	West Lothian	Marion Muir	East Lothian
David Brown	Orkney	Martin Keeley	West Dunbartonshire
David Hunter	East Renfrewshire	Martin McNab	Inverclyde
Dawn Manson	Shetland Isles	Matt Murdoch	Dumfries and Galloway
Derek Oliver	Falkirk	Michael Lapsley	Inverclyde
Edward Chapman	Food Standards Scotland	Natalie McKail	Edinburgh City
Eleanor Hood	East Lothian	Neil McGeachy	North Lanarkshire
Elena Gafenco	Food Standards Scotland	Pat Smyth	Food Standards Scotland
Yvonne Bauer	East Dunbartonshire	Paul Birkin	Glasgow
Frances Gemmell	North Ayrshire	Paul Todd	East Ayrshire
Fraser Thomson	Society of Chief Officers	Peter Midgley	Food Standards Scotland
Geoff Ogle	Food Standards Scotland	Robert Lyle	Perth & Kinross
George Barr	North Lanarkshire	Robert Marshall	Renfrewshire
Gerry Fallon	South Ayrshire	Ron McNaughton	Food Standards Scotland
Graeme Corner	Highland	Ross Buchanan	Midlothian
Grainne Gilson	Food Standards Scotland	Ruth O'Brien	Scottish Borders
Greg Douglas	Dumfries and Galloway	Ryan Bruce	Food Standards Scotland
Helen Henderson	Clackmannanshire	Sally Reynolds	Scottish Borders
Iain McCluskey	West Lothian	Sam McKeown	Food Standards Scotland
Ian McWatt	Food Standards Scotland	Sandy McDougall	Food Standards Scotland
Izzy Childs	Edinburgh City	Susan Carter	West Dunbartonshire
James McLennan	Moray	Tom Bell	REHIS
		Tom Stirling	Renfrewshire

5.3 Appendix 3- Voting Button Questions and Responses

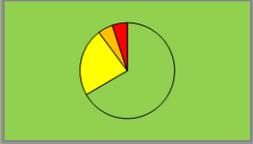
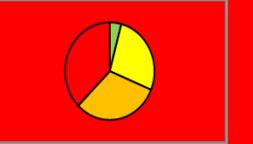
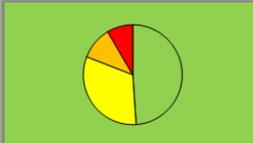
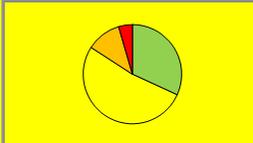
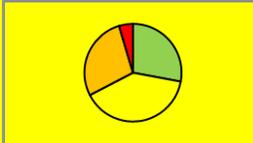
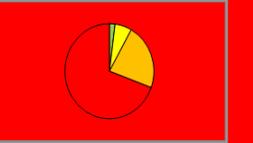
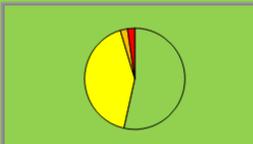
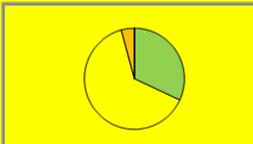
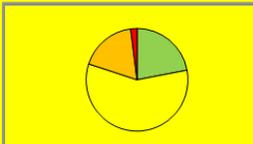
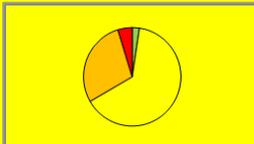
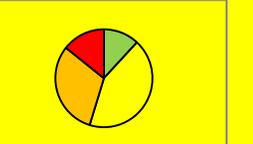
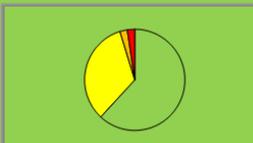
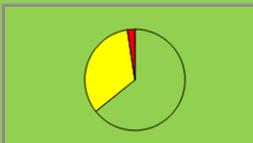
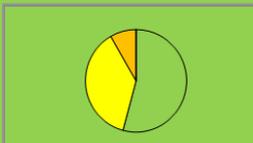
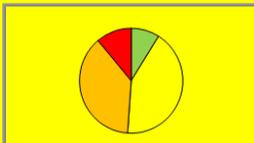
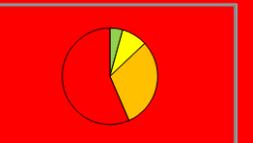
Voting Button Question	Answer	Number of Votes
Q: Local Authorities have sufficient existing competency to deal with incidents and food fraud	Yes	9
	No	45
Q: Food Standards Scotland presents more opportunity to focus on the interests of the Scottish consumer than Food Standards Agency Scotland	Yes	52
	No	2
Q: Food Standards Scotland is sufficiently resourced to deliver it's remit	Strongly Disagree	4
	Disagree	18
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	33
	Agree	6
	Strongly Agree	1
Q: Complying fully with the Framework Agreement is impossible for Local Authorities	Strongly Disagree	3
	Disagree	16
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	12
	Agree	20
	Strongly Agree	6
Q: Fixed Penalty Notices should be introduced ASAP	Yes	47
	No	12
Q: Fines collected by Fixed Penalty Notices should go directly to Local Authorities	Yes	45
	No	13
Q: Food Standards Scotland audit of Local Authorities is stale and should be overhauled?	Yes	42
	No	14

Voting Button Question	Answer	Number of Votes
Q: Food Standards Scotland provides an excellent low cost training resource to Local Authorities.	Strongly Disagree	5
	Disagree	9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	15
	Agree	19
	Strongly Agree	10
Q: Local Authorities have sufficient existing resources to deal with nutritional issues.	Yes	6
	No	43
Q: The proposed changes to the approval process will deliver enhanced / increased consistency of enforcement.	Strongly Disagree	3
	Disagree	0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	8
	Agree	25
	Strongly Agree	20
Q: The Society successfully promotes the work of Local Authority food enforcement.	Strongly Disagree	1
	Disagree	10
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	25
	Agree	8
	Strongly Agree	4
Q: The Society is a relevant organisation.	Yes	44
	No	3
Q: Local Authorities have made adequate budgetary or other service arrangements in order to deliver Official Controls.	Yes	25
	No	27

Voting Button Question	Answer	Number of Votes
Q: Food Standards Scotland communicates effectively with Local Authorities.	Strongly Disagree	1
	Disagree	4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	12
	Agree	29
	Strongly Agree	3
Food Hygiene Information Scheme Questions		
Voting Button Question	Answer	Number of Votes
Q: The Food Hygiene Information Scheme is fit for purpose.	Yes	17
	No	30
Q: The Food Hygiene Information Scheme should be replaced with licensing of Food Businesses	Yes	17
	No	29
Q: The Food Hygiene Information Scheme should follow the Food Hygiene Rating Scheme and adopt star ratings	Strongly Disagree	21
	Disagree	10
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	5
	Agree	7
	Strongly Agree	5
Q: The primary objective of the scheme should be to influence business behaviour in terms of compliance/improved performance	Strongly Disagree	4
	Disagree	7
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	3
	Agree	23
	Strongly Agree	13

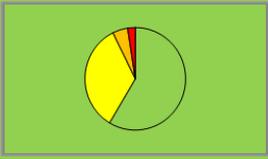
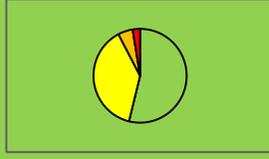
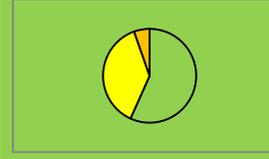
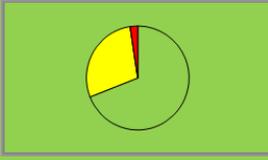
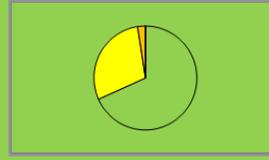
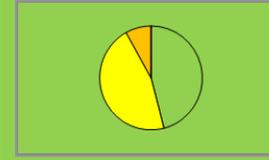
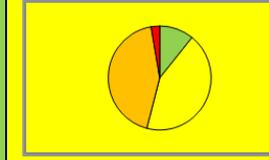
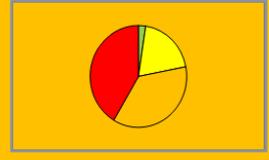
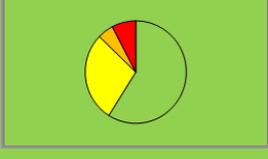
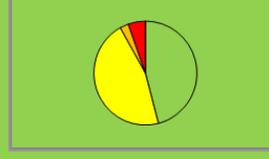
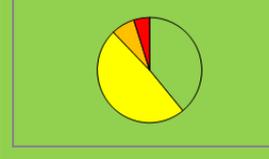
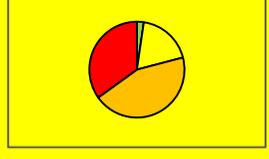
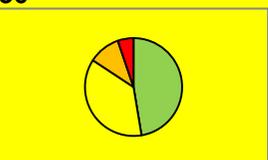
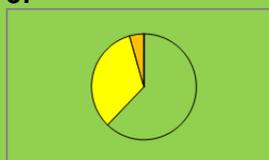
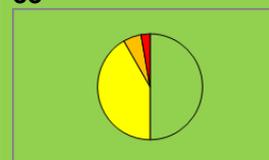
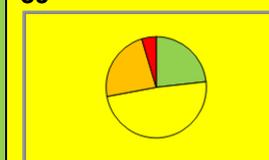
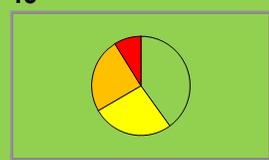
Voting Button Question	Answer	Number of Votes
Q: The driver for business improvement should include the perception that FBOs have about consumer and other opinion of their business.	Strongly Disagree	2
	Disagree	3
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	4
	Agree	38
	Strongly Agree	4
Q: The ideal objective for business behaviour should be 'proactive and sustained compliance'.	Strongly Disagree	0
	Disagree	0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	1
	Agree	22
	Strongly Agree	30
Q: Eat Safe should be a candidate for inclusion if an above compliance standard is an option at is pursued.	Strongly Disagree	5
	Disagree	3
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	4
	Agree	31
	Strongly Agree	10
Q: Mandatory display alone could produce more benefit than voluntary measures.	Strongly Disagree	0
	Disagree	9
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	6
	Agree	22
	Strongly Agree	17

5.4 Appendix 4- Food Hygiene Information future option matrix Voting Button Responses

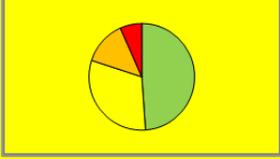
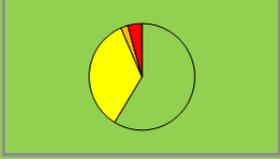
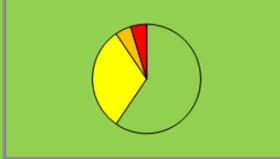
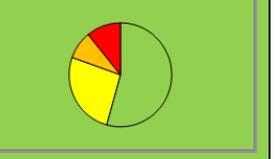
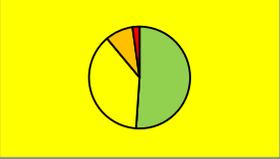
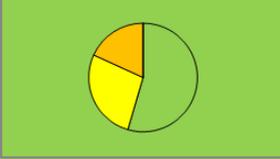
Approximate summary guide to expected impacts of options based on evidence available-					
Dimension	Consumer Behaviour	Consumer Benefit	Business Behaviour	Business Burden	Local Authority Burden
1. Standards beyond compliance	1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
2. Number of tiers	6 	7 	8 	9 	10 
2A Enforcement action ¹	11 	12 	13 	14 	15 
2B Perfection ²	16 	17 	18 	19 	20 

¹ Lower tier(s) based on actions taken – e.g. notices in force

² Top tier not above compliance but no allowance for any minor non-compliance

Dimension	Consumer Behaviour	Consumer Benefit	Business Behaviour	Business Burden	Local Authority Burden
3. Scope of establishments	21 	22 	23 	24 	25 
4. Scope of legislation	26 	27 	28 	29 	30 
4A Overarching brand ³	31 	32 	33 	34 	35 
5. History of compliance	36 	37 	38 	39 	40 

³ A family of schemes with a common brand, with each dealing with different aspects of compliance

Dimension	Consumer Behaviour	Consumer Benefit	Business Behaviour	Business Burden	Local Authority Burden
5A First time Pass ⁴	41 	4  2	43 	44 	45 
5B + persistent fail ⁵	46 	47 	48 	49 	50 
Key:	Positive benefit or low burden	Probably a benefit or low burden but less certain	Probably a disbenefit or significant burden	Negative impact, disbenefit or foreseeable burden	Voting: 1 = Green, 2 = Yellow 3 = Orange, 4 = Red

⁴ The requirement for history waived for new businesses, provided that there has been no need for a revisit at any point

⁵ As for 5 B but with tiers for persistent non-compliance