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J T Canning
Director of Operations

November 2019

DIRECTIONS

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE, ENGLAND
General Medical Services Statement of Financial
Entitlements Directions 2013

Consolidated version as at 1.10.19

Prepared on behalf of GPDF

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DIRECTIONS

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE, ENGLAND

**General Medical Services Statement of Financial
Entitlements Directions 2013**

(As amended and in force 01.10.19)

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Introduction

1.1. The Secretary of State for Health gives the following directions as to payments to be made under general medical services contracts in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 87, 272(7) and (8) and 273(1) of the National Health Service Act 2006. The Secretary of State for Health has consulted in accordance with section 87(4) of that Act both with the bodies appearing to the Secretary of State to be representative of persons to whose remuneration these directions relate and with such other persons as the Secretary of State for Health thinks appropriate.

1.2. These Directions may be cited as the General Medical Services Contracts Statement of Financial Entitlement Directions 2013 and is referred to in the following Sections and Annexes as the SFE.

1.3. This SFE replaces the Statement of Financial Entitlements, signed on 30th March 2005 as amended by the Directions set out in Schedule J, but the Statement of Financial Entitlements 2005 as amended continues to have effect in relation to the matters set out in section 28 of Part 6 of this SFE.

1.4. This SFE is divided into Parts, Sections, paragraphs, sub-paragraphs and heads. A Glossary of some of the words and expressions and definitions of words used in this SFE is provided in Annex A.

1.5. The directions given in this SFE apply in relation to England only.

1.6. This SFE may be revised at any time, in certain circumstances with retrospective effect.

Commencement and application

1.7. The directions in this SFE are given to the National Health Service Commissioning Board. The SFE relates to the payments to be made by the National Health Service Commissioning Board to a contractor under a general medical services contract.

1.8. This SFE—

- (a) unless sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) apply, comes into force on 1st April 2013;
- (b) section 12 (Rotavirus vaccine) and Annex I (routine childhood vaccines and immunisation) in so far as it relates to section 12, comes into force on 1st July 2013; and
- (c) section 14 (Shingles immunisation programme) comes into force on 1st September 2013.

1.9. This SFE is authorized to be given on behalf of the Secretary of State for Health, by a member of the Senior Civil Service and is signed on 27th March 2013.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State



A member of the Senior Civil Service

27th March 2013

Department of Health

PART 1

GLOBAL SUM AND MINIMUM

PRACTICE INCOME GUARANTEE

Section 2: GLOBAL SUM PAYMENTS

Global Sum Payments: General

2.1. Global Sum Payments are a contribution towards the contractor's costs in delivering essential and additional services, including its staff costs. Although the Global Sum Payment is

notionally an annual amount, it is to be revised quarterly and a proportion paid monthly.

Calculation of a contractor's first Initial Global Sum Monthly Payment

2.2. At the start of each financial year or, if a GMS contract starts after the start of the financial year, from the date on which the GMS contract takes effect, the Board must calculate for each contractor its first Initial Global Sum Monthly Payment ("Initial GSMP") value for the financial year. This calculation is to be made by first establishing the contractor's Contractor Registered Population (CRP)—

- (a) at the start of the financial year; or
- (b) if the contract takes effect after the start of the financial year, on the date on which the GMS contract takes effect.

2.3. Once the contractor's CRP has been established, this number is to be adjusted by the Global Sum Allocation Formula, a summary of which is included in Annex B of this SFE. The resulting figure, which is the contractor's Contractor Weighted Population for the Quarter, is then to be multiplied by £89.88. If the home addresses of any of the contractor's registered patients are within the Greater London Authority area, a London Adjustment is to be added, which is the count of registered patients whose postcodes are within the Greater London Authority area multiplied by £2.18.

2.4. Then, the Board will need to add the total produced by paragraph 2.3 (with or without the London Adjustment, as appropriate) to the annual amount of the contractor's Temporary Patients Adjustment. The method of calculating contractors' Temporary Patients Adjustments is set out in Annex C. The resulting amount is then to be divided by twelve, and the resulting amount from that calculation is the contractor's first Initial GSMP for the financial year.

Calculation of Adjusted Global Sum Monthly Payments

2.5. If, where a first Initial GSMP for the financial year has been calculated, the relevant GMS contract stipulates that the contractor is not to provide one or more of the Additional or Out of Hours Services listed in column 1 of the Table in this paragraph, the Board is to calculate an Adjusted GSMP for that contractor as follows. If the contractor is not going to provide—

- (a) one of the Additional or Out of Hours Services listed in column 1 of the Table, the contractor's Adjusted GSMP will be its Initial GSMP reduced by the percentage listed opposite the service it is not going to provide in column 2 of the Table;
- (b) more than one of the Additional or Out of Hours Services listed in column 1 of the Table, an amount is to be deducted in respect of each service it is not going to provide. The value of the deduction for each service is to be calculated by reducing the contractor's Initial GSMP by the percentage listed opposite that service in column 2 of the Table, without any other deductions from the Initial GSMP first being taken into account. The total of all the deductions in respect of each service is then deducted from Initial GSMP to produce the Adjusted GSMP.

Table 1

<i>Additional or Out of Hours Services</i>	Percentage of Initial GSMP
Cervical Screening Services	1.1
Child Health Surveillance	0.7
Minor Surgery	0.6
Maternity Medical Services	2.1
Childhood vaccines and immunisations	1.0
Vaccines and immunisations	2.0
Out of Hours Services	4.82

First Payable Global Sum Monthly Payments

2.6. Once the first value of a contractor's Initial GSMP, and where appropriate Adjusted GSMP have been calculated, the Board must determine the gross amount of the contractor's Payable GSMP. This is its Initial GSMP or, if it has one, its Adjusted GSMP. The net amount of a contractor's Payable GSMP, i.e. the amount actually to be paid each month, is the gross amount of its Payable GSMP minus any monthly deductions in respect of superannuation determined in accordance with Section 26 (superannuation contributions - see paragraphs 26.6 and 26.7 and 26.13).

2.7. The Board must pay the contractor its Payable GSMP, thus calculated, monthly (until it is next revised). The Payable GSMP is to fall due on the last day of each month. However, if the contract took effect on a day other than the first day of a month, the contractor's Payable GSMP in respect of the first part-month of its contract is to be adjusted by the fraction produced by dividing—

- (a) the number of days during the month in which the contractor was under an obligation under its GMS contract to provide the Essential Services; by
- (b) the total number of days in that month.

Revision of Payable Global Sum Monthly Payments

2.8. The amount of the contractor's Payable GSMP is thereafter to be reviewed—

- (a) at the start of each quarter;
- (b) if there are to be new Additional or Out of Hours Services opt-outs (whether temporary or permanent);
- (c) if the contractor is to start or resume providing specific Additional Services that it has not been providing; or
- (d) if either of the amounts specified in paragraph 2.3 is changed.

2.9. Whenever the Payable GSMP needs to be revised, the Board will first need to calculate a new Initial GSMP for the contractor (unless this has not changed). This is to be calculated in the same way as the contractor's first Initial GSMP (as outlined in paragraphs 2.2 and 2.4 above), but using the most recently established CRP of the contractor (the number is to be established quarterly).

2.10. Any deductions for Additional or Out of Hours Services opt-outs are then to be calculated in the manner described in paragraph 2.5. If the contractor starts or resumes providing specific Additional Services under its GMS contract to patients to whom it is required to provide essential services, then any deduction that had been made in respect of those services will need to be reversed. The resulting amount (if there are to be any deductions in respect of Additional or Out of Hours Services) is the contractor's new (or possibly first) Adjusted GSMP.

2.11. Once any new values of the contractor's Initial GSMP and Adjusted GSMP have been calculated, the Board must determine the gross amount of the contractor's new Payable GSMP. This is its (new) Initial GSMP or, if it has one, its (new or possibly first) Adjusted GSMP. The net amount of a contractor's Payable GSMP, i.e. the amount actually to be paid each month, is the gross amount of its Payable GSMP minus any monthly deductions in respect of superannuation determined in accordance with section 26 (see paragraphs 26.6 and 26.13).

2.12. Payment of the new Payable GSMP must (until it is next revised) be made monthly, and it is to fall due on the last day of each month. However, if a change is made to the Additional or Out of Hours Services that a contractor is under an obligation to provide and that change takes effect on any day other than the first day of the month, the contractor's Payable GSMP for that month is to be adjusted accordingly. Its amount for that month is to be the total of—

- (a) the appropriate proportion of its previous Payable GSMP. This is to be calculated by

multiplying its previous Payable GSMP by the fraction produced by dividing—

- (i) the number of days in the month during which it was providing the level of services based upon which its previous Payable GSMP was calculated, by
 - (ii) the total number of days in the month; and
- (b) the appropriate proportion of its new Payable GSMP. This is to be calculated by multiplying its new Payable GSMP by the fraction produced by dividing—
- (i) the number of days left in the month after the change to which the new Payable GSMP relates takes effect, by
 - (ii) the total number of days in the month.

2.13. Any overpayment of Payable GSMP in that month as a result of the Board paying the previous Payable GSMP before the new Payable GSMP has been calculated is to be deducted from the first payment in respect of a complete month of the new Payable GSMP. If there is an underpayment for the same reason, the shortfall is to be added to the first payment in respect of a complete month of the new Payable GSMP.

Conditions attached to Payable Global Sum Monthly Payments

2.14. Payable GSMPs, or any part thereof, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could reasonably be expected to obtain, in order to calculate the contractor's Payable GSMP;
- (b) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully;
- (c) the contractor must immediately notify the Board if for any reason it is not providing (albeit temporarily) any of the services it is under an obligation to provide under its GMS contract; and
- (d) all information supplied to the Board pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

2.15. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any or any part of a Payable GSMP that is otherwise payable.

Deduction for not achieving 150 points under the Quality and Outcomes Framework

2.16. It is also a condition of every contractor's Payable GSMPs that it achieves, in relation to each financial year in which it receives Payable GSMPs, an Achievement Points Total of at least 150, whether or not it participated in the Quality and Outcomes Framework. If it breaches this condition, the Board must withhold from the contractor the amount produced by multiplying—

- (a) 150; by
- (b) the amount specified in paragraph 6.8 as the value of each Achievement Point in a calculation of an Achievement Payment for the financial year to which the Achievement Points Total relates; by
- (c) the contractor's Contractor Population Index that is, or would be, used for the calculation of any Achievement Payment due to the contractor in respect of that financial year (the contractor will, in any event, receive an Achievement Payment in respect of the points it does score for that financial year, pursuant to Section 6).

2.17. However, if the contractor's GMS contract either takes effect during or is terminated before the end of, that financial year, the amount to be withheld pursuant to paragraph 2.16 is to be adjusted by the fraction produced by dividing the number of days during which the financial year for which its GMS contract had effect by 365 (or 366 where the financial year includes 29th February).

Contractor Population Index

2.18. The Contractor Population Index (CPI) of a contractor, mentioned in paragraph 2.16(c), is the contractor's most recently established CRP divided by the national average for England of the number of registered patients of contractors on the 1st January in the year immediately before the commencement of the financial year to which the achievement payment relates as calculated using the registered lists of contractors held on the Exeter Registration System. For the financial year ending 31st March 2020, the national average practice population figure is 8,479.

Vaccines and Immunisations

2.19. The reference to—

- (a) childhood vaccines and immunisations; and
- (b) vaccines and immunisations, in column 1 of the table in paragraph 2.5 (calculation of adjusted Global sum monthly payments) are to the vaccines and immunisations of the type specified and given in circumstances which are referred to in Table 1 of Chapter 2 (vaccines and immunisations which are not required for the purposes of foreign travel) and Table 2 in Chapter 3 (vaccines and immunisations which are required for the purpose of foreign travel) in Part 2 of Annex B.

Section 3: MINIMUM PRACTICE INCOME GUARANTEE

Minimum Practice Income Guarantee: General

3.1. The Minimum Practice Income Guarantee (MPIG) is based on the historic revenue of General Practitioners (GPs) comprising the contractor from the list in Annex D of the Statement of Financial Entitlements for 2004/5 signed on 30th March 2004 and revised on 17th September 2004 and 30th March 2005 ("2004/5 SFE") (essentially the Red Book fees and allowances) and was essentially designed to protect those income levels (a).

3.2. MPIG calculations are one-off calculations made in respect of contractors whose GMS contracts took effect, or which were treated as taking effect for payment purposes, on 1st April 2004. Nevertheless, an explanation of how MPIG calculations were originally undertaken has been retained in this SFE for reference purposes. The basis of an MPIG calculation was one year aggregate of the protected income amounts mentioned in paragraph 3.1, which produced the contractor's Initial Global Sum Equivalent (GSE), which was then adjusted to produce first its Adjusted GSE and then its Final GSE.

Calculation of Global Sum Equivalent

3.3. In respect of contracts which took effect, or which were treated as taking effect for payment purposes, on 1st April 2004, in order to calculate a contractor's GSE, a calculation was first made of its Initial and Adjusted GSE. This was done by the PCT—

- (a) on the basis of information obtained by it from the contractor about payments to the contractor (or GPs comprising the contractor) under the Red Book, and in particular in the year preceding 1st July 2003; and
- (b) in accordance with the Department of Health guidance reproduced in Annex D of the SFE 2004/5.

3.4. Whether any adjustments were in fact necessary to the Initial GSE, the final total produced as a result of the calculation in accordance with Annex D of the 2004/5 SFE was known as the contractor's Adjusted GSE. That amount was then subject to three further adjustments—

- (a) the amount was increased by 2.85% to bring prices in respect of the year ending 30th June 2003 up to 31st March 2004 levels (i.e. rebasing for the financial year 2003 to 2004); then
- (b) the sub-paragraph (a) amount was increased by 1.47% to take account of projected price increases in respect of the financial year 2004 to 2005 (i.e. rebasing for the financial year

2004 to 2005); then

- (c) the sub-paragraph (b) amount was added to the contractor's GSE Superannuation Adjustment. This was an adjustment to take account of an additional 7% employer's superannuation contributions in respect of practice staff as a result of a Treasury transfer. The contractor's GSE Superannuation Adjustment was its weighted population for the first quarter of the financial year 2004 to 2005 multiplied by £1.46.

The resulting amount *was* the contractor's Final GSE.

Calculation of Correction Factor Monthly Payments

3.5. The contractor's Final GSE was then compared to the paragraph 2.3 total (paragraph 2.3 of the 2005 SFE) in respect of the contractor. In the financial year 2004 to 2005, a contractor's paragraph 2.3 total was the annual amount of its first Initial Global Sum Payment, minus its Temporary Patients Adjustments and minus two adjustments in that financial year which have since been discontinued: a Superannuation Premium and an Appraisal Premium. From that paragraph 2.3 total was subtracted any Historic Opt-Outs Adjustment to which the contractor was entitled.

(a) The Statement of Financial Entitlements 2004/5 was replaced by the Statement of Financial Entitlements signed on 30th March 2005 which came into force on 1st April 2005.

3.6. A contractor was entitled to the Historic Opt-Outs Adjustment if—

- (a) between 1st July 2002 and 1st April 2004, the GPs comprising the contractor had not been providing, within GMS services, services which as far as possible were equivalent to one or more of the Additional or Out of Hours Services listed in the Table in paragraph 2.5 of the 2005 SFE; and
- (b) the contractor would not be providing those services in the financial year 2004 to 2005.

3.7. The amount of the contractor's Historic Opt-Outs Adjustment was calculated as follows. If the contractor was claiming an Historic Opt-Outs Adjustment in respect of—

- (a) one of the Additional or Out of Hours Services listed in column 1 of the Table in paragraph 2.5 of the 2005 SFE, the value of the contractor's Historic Opt-Outs Adjustment was the amount by which its paragraph 2.3 total would be reduced if it was reduced by the percentage listed opposite that service in column 2 of the Table; and
- (b) more than one of the Additional or Out of Hours Services listed in column 1 of the Table in paragraph 2.5 of the 2005 SFE, the value of the contractor's Historic Opt-Outs Adjustment was to include an amount in respect of each service. The value of the amount for each service was the amount by which the contractor's paragraph 2.3 total would be reduced if it was reduced by the percentage listed opposite that service in column 2 of the Table, without any other deductions from the paragraph 2.3 total first being taken into account. The total of all the amounts in respect of each service was then aggregated to produce the final amount of the contractor's Historic Opt-Outs Adjustment.

3.8. Accordingly, a contractor's paragraph 2.3 total, minus any Historic Opt-Outs Adjustment to which it was entitled, was its Global Sum Comparator.

3.9. If the contractor's Final GSE was less than its Global Sum Comparator, a Correction Factor was not payable in respect of that contractor. However, if its Final GSE was greater than its Global Sum Comparator, Correction Factor Monthly Payments ("CFMPs") had to be paid by the PCT to the contractor under its GMS contract. The amount of the CFMPs payable was the difference between the contractor's Final GSE and its Global Sum Comparator, divided by twelve.

Continuing obligation to pay Correction Factor Monthly Payments in respect of the period ending on 31st March 2013

3.10. At the start of each financial year, PCTs determined which of their contractors were entitled to CFMPs. Generally these were—

- (a) the contractors to which CFMPs were payable at the end of the previous financial year and which are still in existence at the start of the new financial year; and
- (b) any contractors affected by a partnership merger or split whose contract takes effect at the start of the financial year and who, by virtue of paragraphs 3.16 to 3.19 of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2013 were entitled to receive CFMPs calculated in accordance with those paragraphs.

3.11. The baseline monthly figure amount for the calculation of a contractor's CFMP for a new financial year was established as follows—

- (a) in the case of a contractor affected by a partnership merger or split that takes effect at the start of the financial year, if, by virtue of paragraphs 3.16 to 3.19 of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2013, the contractor becomes entitled to CFMPs, or the amount of its CFMPs is to change, a calculation must first be made of the amount to which it would have been entitled as a CFMP in the previous financial year, had the merger or split taken effect then, and that amount is to be the baseline monthly figure amount for the calculation of its CFMPs for the new financial year; or
- (b) in all other cases, the baseline monthly figure amount for the calculation of a contractor's CFMPs for the new financial year is the monthly figure for any CFMP that was payable at the end of the previous financial year.

Review and revision of the baseline monthly figure amount for Correction Factor Monthly Payments in respect of the period 1st April 2008 and ending 31st March 2009

3.12. The baseline monthly figure amount of CFMP payable, as calculated in accordance with the provisions set out in paragraphs 3.5 to 3.9 of the 2005 SFE, was revised during the financial year commencing on 1st April 2008 and ending on 31st March 2009 in accordance with amending directions which were signed on 7th August 2008 and which came into force on 1st October 2008. Following such revision, in some cases CFMP ceased to be payable with effect from 1st October 2008. In some cases, a revised CFMP was established which became the CFMP payable with effect from 1st October 2008.

Review and revision of the baseline monthly figure amount for Correction Factor Monthly Payments in respect of the period 1st April 2009 and ending 31st March 2010

3.13. The baseline monthly figure amount of CFMP payable, as calculated in accordance with the provisions set out in paragraphs 3.5 to 3.9 of the 2005 SFE, was revised during the period commencing on 1st April 2009 and ending on 31st March 2010 in accordance with the Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment (No.4) and Specification of National Minimum Uplift) Directions 2009, signed on 10th June 2009, the relevant provisions of which came into force on 1st April 2009.

Review and revision of the baseline monthly figure amount for Correction Factor Monthly Payments in respect of the period 1st April 2010 and ending 31st March 2011

3.14. Once the existing baseline monthly figure amount of a contractor's CFMPs had been established, that amount was reviewed and, if necessary, revised for the period commencing on 1st April 2010 and ending on 31st March 2011, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3.12A to 3.12C of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2011.

Review and revision of the baseline monthly figure amount for Correction Factor Monthly Payments in respect of the period 1st April 2011 and ending 31st March 2012

3.15. Once the existing baseline monthly figure amount of a contractor's CFMPs had been

established, that amount was reviewed and, if necessary, revised for the period commencing on 1st April 2011 and ending on 31st March 2012, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3.13 of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2012.

Review and revision of the baseline monthly figure amount for Correction Factor Monthly Payments in respect of the period 1st April 2012 and ending 31st March 2013

3.16. Once the existing baseline monthly figure amount of a contractor's CFMPs had been established, that amount was reviewed and, if necessary, revised for the period commencing on 1st April 2012 and ending on 31st March 2013, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 3.12D to 3.12F of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2013.

3.17. In relation to any calculation, reviewed and revised which is required as a consequence of this paragraph on or after 1st April 2013, the Board must calculate, review and revise as if any reference to a PCT in those paragraphs and any connected provision in the 2004/5 SFE and the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2013 were to the Board.

Review and revision of the baseline monthly figure amount for Correction Factor Monthly Payments in respect of the period 1st April 2013 and ending 31st March 2014

3.18. In respect of the period commencing on 1st April 2013 and ending on 31st March 2014, the Board must review the baseline monthly figure amount in respect of a contractor's CFMP (which is the monthly figure for any CFMP that was payable at the end of the previous financial year) and uprate that amount by 2.45% which is the percentage by which the first amount specified in paragraph 2.3 is uprated at or for the start of the financial year.

CFMP of a value of £10 or less

3.19. No CFMP must be paid in the case where the value of the CFMP payable to the contractor, as calculated in accordance with paragraph 3.18, is equal to or less than £10.

Amount of CFMP and due date for payment

3.20. Except where paragraph 3.19 applies, in respect of the period commencing on 1st April 2013 and ending on 31st March 2014, the amount of a contractor's CFMP is to be the revised baseline monthly figure as calculated in accordance with paragraph 3.18.

3.21. CFMPs fall due on the last day of each month.

3.22. Thereafter throughout the new financial year, unless the contractor is subject to a partnership merger or split, the amount of the contractor's CFMPs is to remain unchanged, even if the amount of the contractor's Payable GSMP changes.

Practice mergers or splits

3.23. Except as provided for in paragraphs 3.24 to 3.28, a contractor with a GMS contract which takes effect, or is treated as taking effect for payment purposes, after 1st April 2004 will not be entitled to CFMPs.

3.24. If—

- (a) a new contractor comes into existence as the result of a merger between one or more other contractors; and
- (b) that merger led to the termination of GMS contracts and the agreement of a new GMS contract,

the new contractor is to be entitled to a CFMP that is the total of any CFMPs payable under the terminated GMS contracts.

3.25. If—

- (a) a new contractor comes into existence as the result of a partnership split of a previous contractor (including a split in order to reconstitute as a company limited by shares);
- (b) at least some of the members of the new contractor were members of the previous contractor; and
- (c) the split led to the termination of the previous contractor's GMS contract,

the new contractor will be entitled to a proportion of any CFMP payable under the terminated contract. The proportions are to be worked out on a pro rata basis, based upon the number of patients registered with the previous contractor (i.e. immediately before its contract is terminated) who will be registered with the new contractor when its new contract takes effect.

3.26. However, where a contractor that is a company limited by shares becomes entitled to CFMPs as a consequence of a partnership split in order to reconstitute as a company limited by shares, entitlement is conferred exclusively on that company and is extinguished if that company is dissolved. Following such dissolution, discretionary payments under section 96 of the 2006 Act, equivalent to correction factor payments, could be made by the Board to a new contractor to whom the extinguished company's patients are transferred. Such payments may be appropriate, for example, where a group of providers in a partnership become a company limited by shares and then again a partnership, but all the while they continue to provide essentially the same services to essentially the same number of patients.

3.27. If—

- (a) a new GMS contract is agreed by a contractor which has split from a previously established contractor; but
- (b) the split did not lead to the termination of the previously established contractor's GMS contract,

the new contractor will not be entitled to any of the previously established contractor's CFMP unless, as a result of the split, an agreed number, or a number ascertainable by the Board for the contractors, of patients have transferred to the new contractor at or before the end of the first full quarter after the new GMS contract takes effect.

3.28. If such a transfer has taken place, the previously established contractor and the new contractor are each to be entitled to a proportion of the CFMP that has been payable under the previously established contractor's GMS contract. The proportions are to be worked out on a *pro rata* basis. The new contractor's fraction of the CFMP will be -

- (a) the number of patients transferred to it from the previously established contractor; divided by
- (b) the number of patients registered with the previously established contractor immediately before the split that gave rise to the transfer.

And the previously established contractor's CFMP is to be reduced accordingly.

Conditions attached to payment of Correction Factor Monthly Payments

3.29. CFMPs, or any part thereof, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must make available any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could reasonably be expected to obtain, in order to calculate the contractor's CFMP; and
- (b) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

3.30. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any or any part of a CFMP that is otherwise payable.

Erosion of Minimum Practice Income Guarantee commencing on 1st April 2014

3.31. In respect of the financial year which commences on 1st April 2014, the Board must calculate the CFMP as follows.

3.32. Paragraphs 3.5 to 3.18 do not apply.

3.33. Where a contractor is entitled to a CFMP in accordance with paragraph 3.19 for a period that ends on 31st March 2014, the value of that CFMP is an amount referred to as A.

3.34. The amount A is to be divided by 7 to produce an amount B.

3.35. The CFMP for the financial year commencing on—

- (a) 1st April 2014 and ending on 31st March 2015, each eligible contractor will receive a CFMP equal to the value of A less the value of B;
- (b) on 1st April 2015 and ending on 31st March 2016, each eligible contractor will receive a CFMP equal to the value of A less twice the value of B;
- (c) on 1st April 2016 and ending on 31st March 2017, each eligible contractor will receive a CFMP equal to the value of A less three times the value of B;
- (d) on 1st April 2017 and ending on 31st March 2018, each eligible contractor will receive a CFMP equal to the value of A less four times the value of B;
- (e) on 1st April 2018 and ending on 31st March 2019, each eligible contractor will receive a CFMP equal to the value of A less five times the value of B;
- (f) on 1st April 2019 and ending on 31st March 2020, each eligible contractor will receive a CFMP equal to the value of A less six times the value of B; and
- (g) on 1st April 2020 and ending on 31st March 2021, and subsequent financial years, no contractor will be entitled to a CFMP.

3.36. Where a contractor is entitled to a CFMP, the payments will fall due on the last day of each month.

3.37. Where the value of the CFMP payable to a contractor, as calculated in accordance with paragraphs 3.34 to 3.38, is equal to or less than £10.00, no CFMP will be paid to that contractor.

PART 2

QUALITY AND OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

Section 4: GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE QUALITY AND OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

Background

4.1. The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) is set out in Annex D to this SFE.

4.2. Participation in the QOF is voluntary. Information on what is required to accomplish the task or achieve the outcome included in each indicator is set out in Annex D. Additional Guidance on the rationale for indicators, best practice, establishing evidence and verification is published by NHS England and can be obtained on <https://www.england.nhs.uk/gp/gpfp/investment/gp-contract>.

4.3. This Section explains the types of payments in relation to the QOF and sets out the mechanism for measuring achievement payments in respect of indicators for the period commencing on 1st April 2019 - see paragraphs 4.7 to 4.20.

Types of payments in relation to the QOF

4.4. Essentially, there are two types of payments that are made in relation to the QOF: Aspiration Payments (see also section 5) and Achievement Payments (see also section 6).

Aspiration Payments

4.5. Aspiration payments are, in effect, a part payment in advance in respect of achievement under the QOF, and may be calculated using one of two different methods—

- (a) a calculation based on 70% of the contractor's previous year's Unadjusted Achievement Payment; or
- (b) a calculation based on the total number of points that a contractor has agreed with the Board that it is aspiring towards under the QOF during the financial year in respect of which the Aspiration Payment is made. This total is the contractor's Aspiration Points Total. The points available are set out in the QOF indicators in Annex D, which have numbers of points attached to particular indicators.

4.6. If a contractor is to have an Aspiration Points Total, this is to be agreed between the contractor and the Board-

- (a) at the start of the financial year; or
- (b) if the contractor's GMS contract takes effect after the start of the financial year, no later than the date the contractor's GMS contract takes effect.

Achievement Payments

4.7. Achievement Payments are payments based on the points total that the contractor achieves under the QOF - as calculated, generally speaking (see paragraph 6.2), on the last day of the financial year or the date on which its contract terminates (see paragraph 6.3) - this points total is its Achievement Points Total. The payments are to be made in respect of all Achievement points actually achieved, whether or not the contractor was seeking to achieve those points, but the final amount also takes into account the deduction of the Aspiration Payments that the contractor has received in respect of the same financial year.

The principal domains of the QOF

4.8. The QOF is divided into the following domains, which are—

- (a) the clinical domain;
- (b) the public health domain which includes an additional services sub-domain; and
- (c) the Quality Improvement Domain

Calculation of points in respect of the domains

4.9. Each domain contains areas for which there are a number of indicators set out in tables in Section 2 (summary of QOF indicators) of Annex D. These indicators contain standards (tasks or thresholds) against which the performance of a contractor will be assessed. An explanation of these standards and the calculation relating to these standards are set out in paragraph 4.10 to 4.20.

Calculation common to all domains

4.10. Some of the indicators simply require particular tasks to be accomplished (e.g. the production of disease registers), and the standards contained in those indicators do not have, opposite them in the table of indicators, percentage figures for Achievement Thresholds. The points available in relation to these indicators which require tasks to be undertaken are only obtainable (and then in full) if the task is accomplished. What is required to accomplish these tasks is set out in Section 2 of Annex D.

Calculations in respect of the clinical domain and the public health domain including additional services sub-domain

4.11. Other indicators relating to the clinical and public health domain have designated

Achievement Thresholds. The contractor's performance against the standards set out in these indicators is assessed by a percentage - generally of the patients suffering from a particular disease in respect of whom a specific task is to be performed or a specific outcome recorded (referred to as "Fraction" indicators - see for example paragraph D.9 of Section 1 of Annex D). Two percentages are set in relation to each indicator—

- (a) a minimum percentage of patients, which represents the start of the scale (i.e. with a value of zero points); and
- (b) a maximum percentage of patients, which is the lowest percentage of eligible patients in respect of whom the task must be performed or outcome recorded in order to qualify for all the points available in respect of that indicator.

4.12. If a contractor has achieved a percentage score in relation to a particular indicator that is the minimum set for that indicator, or is below that minimum, it achieves no points in relation to that indicator. If a contractor has achieved a percentage score in relation to a particular indicator that is between the minimum and the maximum set for that indicator, it achieves a proportion of the points available in relation to that indicator. The proportion is calculated as follows.

4.13. First, a calculation will have to be made of the percentage the contractor actually scores (D). This is calculated from the following fraction: divide—

- (a) the number of patients registered with the contractor in respect of whom the task has been performed or outcome achieved (A); by
- (b) the number produced by subtracting from the total number of patients registered with the contractor with the relevant medical condition (B), the total number of patients who have a personalised care adjustment recorded and the total number of patients who fall within the meaning of excluded patients (C).

4.14. For the purposes of paragraph 4.13—

- (a) "personalised care adjustment" means an appropriate variation in the care of a registered patient in consequence of which such patients fall within the criteria for personalised care adjustment as set out in paragraphs D.9 to D.18; and
- (b) "excluded patients" means patients who are on the relevant disease register or target group and are referred to in paragraph DIO of Section 1 of Annex D but are not included in an indicator denominator for the clinical area concerned.

4.15. The fraction derived from the calculation in paragraph 4.11 is then multiplied by 100 for the percentage score. The calculation can be expressed as—

$$\frac{A \times 100}{B-C} = D$$

4.16. Once the percentage the contractor actually scores has been calculated (D), subtract from this the minimum percentage score set for that indicator (E), then divide the result by the difference between the maximum (F) and minimum (E) percentage scores set for that indicator, and multiply the result of that calculation by the total number of points available in relation to that indicator (G). This can be expressed as—

$$\frac{(D-E) \times G}{F-E}$$

4.17. The result is the number of points to which the contractor is entitled in relation to that indicator.

Thresholds

4.18. Maximum thresholds are intended to be set based on evidence of the maximum practically achievable level to deliver clinical effectiveness. This is to ensure that QOF supports continuous quality improvement year on year up to the level that is practically achievable and will enable more patients to benefit, therefore improving health and saving more lives. Evidence of the

maximum practically achievable is to be provided by data available on achievement in previous years.

4.19. The percentages for the achievement threshold levels for the fraction indicators included in QOF for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2019 and ending on 31st March 2020 are set out in Annex D.

4.20. The percentages for the threshold levels for fraction indicators for the period commencing on 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020 and the following financial years are to be set according to the following principles—

- (a) the thresholds for all continued fraction indicators in the QOF are intended to be reviewed by the Board each year to decide the level of thresholds for these indicators, following the method set out in subsections (b) to (e);
- (b) the maximum thresholds are to be set at the same percentage as that achieved by the 75th percentile of contractors in the latest year for which data is available. This is two financial years before the year in question. For example, for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2012 and ending on 31st March 2013 the achievement data is published at end October 2013 and this will be used to set the new thresholds for “continued fraction indicators” for the period commencing on 1st April 2014 and ending on 31st March 2015;
- (c) the minimum threshold is set 40 percentage points lower than the new maximum threshold. For example, if the new upper threshold is proposed to be 93% the new minimum threshold would be proposed as 53%;
- (d) “continued fraction indicators” means fraction indicators that remain in QOF with substantially the same clinical meaning (not necessarily the same points or thresholds) for at least three years - i.e. they were included in the year to which the achievement data relates and they continue in the QOF into the year in which the thresholds are to be amended. For example, for thresholds set for the period commencing on 1st April 2014 and ending on 31st March 2015, to be a continued fraction indicator, an indicator would have had to remain substantially the same in QOF during the three financial years from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2015; and
- (e) a fraction indicator remains “substantially the same” where the clinical meaning remains substantially unchanged in the opinion of the Secretary of State, after seeking advice from the Board. Where only minor changes to the wording in respect of an indicator is made and the underlying clinical meaning remains the same, then the indicator will be regarded as remaining substantially the same and is a “continued fraction indicator”.

Section 5: ASPIRATION PAYMENTS : CALCULATION, PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENTS

Calculation of Monthly Aspiration Payments: General

5.1. At the start of each financial year (or if a GMS contract starts after the start of the financial year, the date on which the GMS contract takes effect) subject to paragraph 5.2(b), the Board must calculate for each contractor that has agreed to participate in the QOF the amount of the contractor’s Monthly Aspiration Payments for that, or for the rest of that, financial year.

5.2. As indicated in paragraph 4.5 above, there are two methods by which a contractor’s Monthly Aspiration Payments may be calculated. Each contractor may choose the method by which its Monthly Aspiration Payments are calculated, if it is possible to calculate Monthly Aspiration Payments in respect of the contractor by both methods. However—

- (a) if it is only possible to calculate a Monthly Aspiration Payment in respect of the contractor by basing the calculation on an Aspiration Points Total, that is the method which is to be used; and
- (b) if the contractor’s GMS contract is to take effect on or after 2nd February but before 1st April, no Aspiration Points Total is to be agreed for the financial year into which that 2nd

February falls, so the contractor will not be able to claim Monthly Aspiration Payments in that financial year. However, the contractor will nevertheless be entitled to Achievement Payments under the QOF if that contractor participates in the QOF.

Calculation of Monthly Aspiration Payments: the 70% method

5.3. Where—

- (a) the contractor's GMS contract took effect before the start of the financial year in respect of which the claim for Monthly Aspiration Payments is made; and
- (b) in respect of the previous financial year the contractor was entitled to an Achievement Payment under this SFE,

that contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments may be calculated using the 70% method.

5.4. To calculate a contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments by the 70% method, the contractor's Unadjusted Achievement Payment for the previous year needs to be established (that is, the total established under paragraph 6.7 of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2013 or paragraph 6.9 (calculation of achievement payments) of this SFE). Generally, this will not be possible in the first quarter of the financial year, and so a Provisional Unadjusted Achievement Payment will need to be established by the Board. The amount of this payment is to be based on the contractor's return submitted in accordance with paragraph 6.3 of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2013 or paragraph 6.4 (returns in respect of Achievement Payments) of this SFE.

5.5. In practice, therefore, the amount of the contractor's Provisional Unadjusted Achievement Payment will be a provisional value for the contractor's Unadjusted Achievement Payment.

5.6. Once an annual amount for the contractor's Provisional Unadjusted Achievement Payment has been determined, this is to be multiplied by the QOF Uprating Index for the financial year. The QOF Uprating Index is to be determined by dividing—

- (a) the amount set out in paragraph 6.8 as the value of each Achievement Point for the financial year in respect of which the claim for Monthly Aspiration Payments is being made; by
- (b) the amount set out in paragraph 6.8 or, as the case may be in accordance with paragraph 6.6 of the 2005 SFE, as the value of each Achievement Points for the previous financial year,

and the resultant figure is to be multiplied by the CPI. For the purposes of calculating the CPI, the national average practice population figure for the financial year ending 31st March 2020 is 8,479.

5.7. The total produced by paragraph 5.6 is then to be multiplied by 70%. This figure is then further multiplied by the figure which is the product of the maximum number of points available under the QOF for the financial year in respect of which the calculation is being made divided by the maximum number of points available under the QOF in the previous financial year.

By way of example, the figures used for this element of the calculation in the financial year commencing on 1st April 2013 and ending on 31st March 2014 are 900 and 1000 respectively, 900 points being the maximum number of points available under the QOF for that financial year and 1000 being the maximum number of points available under the QOF for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2012 and ending on 31st March 2013. The resulting figure is the annual amount of the contractor's Aspiration Payment. This is then to be divided by twelve for what, subject to **paragraphs 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10**, is to be the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payment as calculated by the 70% method.

5.8. Once the correct amount of the contractor's Achievement Payment in respect of the previous financial year has been established, the amount of the Monthly Aspiration Payments of a contractor whose payments were calculated using a Provisional Unadjusted Achievement Payment is to be revised. First, the difference between the contractor's Total Aspiration Payment

for the financial year using the Unadjusted Achievement Payment and Total Aspiration Payment for the financial year calculated using the contractor's Provisional Unadjusted Achievement Payment is to be established. If this figure is zero, there is to be no change to the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments for the rest of the financial year.

5.9. If contractor's Total Aspiration Payment for the financial year using the Unadjusted Achievement Payment is lower than the Total Aspiration Payment for the financial year calculated using the contractor's Provisional Unadjusted Achievement Payment, the difference between the two is to be divided by the number of complete months left in the financial year after the actual Achievement Payment is paid. The amount produced by that calculation is to be deducted from each of the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments in respect of those complete months, thus producing the revised amount of that contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments for the rest of the financial year.

5.10. If the contractor's Total Aspiration Payment for the financial year using the Unadjusted Achievement Payment is higher than the Total Aspiration Payment for the financial year calculated using the contractor's Provisional Unadjusted Achievement Payment, the difference between the two is to be divided by the number of complete months left in the financial year after the actual Achievement Payment is paid. The amount produced by that calculation is to be added to each of the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments in respect of those complete months, thus producing the revised amount of that contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments for the rest of the financial year.

Calculation of Monthly Aspiration Payments: the Aspiration Points Total method

5.11. Any contractor who is participating in the QOF may instead have their Monthly Aspiration Payments calculated by the Aspiration Points Total method, provided that the contractor's GMS contract takes effect before 2nd February in the financial year in respect of which the claim for Monthly Aspiration Payments is made.

5.12. If the contractor is to have its Monthly Aspiration Payments calculated by this method, at the start of each financial year - or if a GMS contract starts after the start of the financial year, on the date on which the GMS contract takes effect - an Aspiration Points Total is to be agreed between the contractor and the Board. As indicated in paragraph 4.5(b) above, an Aspiration Points Total is the total number of points that the contractor has agreed with the Board that it is aspiring towards under the QOF during the financial year in respect of which the Aspiration Payment is made.

5.13. If the Board and the contractor have agreed an Aspiration Points Total for the contractor, that total is to be divided by three. The resulting figure is to be multiplied by £187.74 and then by the contractor's CPI, which produces the annual amount of the contractor's Aspiration Payment. This is then to be divided by twelve for what, subject to paragraph 6.12 (recovery where Aspiration Payments have been too high), is to be the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payment, as calculated by the Aspiration Points Total method.

Payment arrangements for Monthly Aspiration Payments

5.14. If, as regards any financial year, a contractor could have its Monthly Aspiration Payments calculated by either the 70% method or the Aspiration Points Total method, it must choose the method by which it wishes its Monthly Aspiration Payments to be calculated. Once the contractor has made that choice, the contractor cannot change that choice during that financial year.

5.15. The Board must pay the contractor under the contractor's GMS contract its Monthly Aspiration Payment monthly. The Monthly Aspiration Payment is to fall due on the last day of each month. However, if the contractor's contract took effect on a day other than the first day of a month, the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payment in respect of that first part month (which will have been calculated by the Aspiration Points Total method) is to be adjusted by the fraction produced by dividing—

- (a) the number of days during the month in which the contractor was participating in the QOF;

by

(b) the total number of days in that month.

5.16. The amount of a contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments is thereafter to remain unchanged throughout the financial year, even when the contractor's CPI changes or if the contractor ceases to provide an Additional Service and as a consequence is less likely to achieve the Aspiration Points Total that has been agreed.

Conditions attached to Monthly Aspiration Payments

5.17. Monthly Aspiration Payments, or any part thereof, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) as regards Monthly Aspiration Payments which are, or are to be, calculated by the Aspiration Points Total method—
 - (i) the contractor's Aspiration Points Total on which the Payments are based must be realistic and agreed with the Board, and
 - (ii) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerized or otherwise) to the Board in such manner as the Board may reasonably require, and do so promptly and fully;
- (b) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could reasonably be expected to obtain, in order to calculate the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments;
- (c) a contractor utilising computer systems approved by the Board must make available to the Board aggregated monthly returns relating to the contractor's achievement of the standards contained in the indicators in the QOF, and in the standard form provided for by such systems;
- (d) a contractor not utilising computer systems approved by the Board must make available to the Board similar monthly returns, in such form as the Board may reasonably request (for example, the Board may reasonably request that a contractor fill in manually a printout of the standard spreadsheet in a form specified by the Board); and
- (e) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

5.18. If the contractor breaches any of the conditions referred to in paragraph 5.17, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any or any part of a Monthly Aspiration Payment that is otherwise payable.

Section 6: ACHIEVEMENT PAYMENTS: CALCULATION, PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENTS

Basis of Achievement Payments

6.1. Achievement Payments are to be based on the Achievement Points to which a contractor is entitled each financial year, as calculated in accordance with this Section and Section 4.

Assessment of Achievement Payments

6.2. Subject to paragraph 6.3, the date in respect of which the assessment of achievement points is to be made is the last day of the financial year.

Assessment of Achievement Payments where a GMS contract terminates during the financial year

6.3. In a case where a GMS contract terminates before the end of the financial year, the assessment of the Achievement Points to which the contractor is entitled is to be made in respect of the last date in the financial year on which that contractor is required under the contractor's GMS contract

to provide essential services.

Returns in respect of Achievement Payments

6.4. In order to make a claim for an Achievement Payment, a contractor must make a return in respect of the information required by the Board in order for the Board to calculate the contractor's Achievement Payment. Where a GMS contract terminates before the end of the financial year, a contractor may make a return at the time the contract terminates in respect of the information necessary to calculate the Achievement Payment to which the contractor is entitled in respect of that financial year.

6.5. On the basis of that return but subject to any revision of the Achievement Points Totals that the Board may reasonably see fit to make to correct the accuracy of any points total, the Board must calculate the contractor's Achievement Payment as follows.

Calculation of Achievement Payments

6.6. The parts of the Achievement Payment that relate to the domains referred in paragraph 4.8(a) and (b) (other than the parts referred to in paragraph 6.7) are calculated in a different way from the parts relating to the other domains. As regards—

- (a) the additional services sub-domain of the public health domain, the Achievement Points Total in respect of each additional service is to be assessed in accordance with Annex E, and a calculation is to be made of the cash total in respect of that domain in the manner set out in that Annex; and
- (b) the clinical domain and the public health domain in a case where there is a disease register (other than the areas and indicators referred to in paragraph 6.7), first a calculation needs to be made of an Adjusted Practice Disease Factor for each disease area. The sum from this calculation is then multiplied by £187.74 and by the contractor's Achievement Points Total in respect of the disease area to produce a cash amount for that disease area. Then the cash totals in respect of all the individual disease areas in the domain are to be added together to give the cash total in respect of the domain.

A fuller explanation of the calculation of Adjusted Practice Disease Factors, and of the provisions that apply in the case of a GMS contract that only has effect for part of a financial year, is given in Annex F (Adjusted Practice Disease Factor Calculations).

6.7. The part of the Achievement Payment that relates to—

- (a) the palliative care area of the clinical domain;
 - (b) indicator 004 in the smoking area of the public health domains; and
 - (c) indicator BP002 in the blood pressure area of the public health domain,
- must be calculated by multiplying the total number of Achievement Points gained by the contractor in respect of the palliative care area referred to in sub-paragraph (a) or, as the case may be, in respect of the indicators referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) by £187.74.

6.8. As regards all the other Achievement Points gained by the contractor, the total number of Achievement Points is to be multiplied by £187.74

6.9. The cash totals produced under paragraphs 6.6 and 6.8 are then added together and multiplied by the contractor's CPI, calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2.18—

- (a) at the start of the final quarter of the financial year to which the Achievement Payment relates;
- (b) if its GMS contract takes effect after the start of the final quarter of the financial year to which the Achievement Payment relates, on the date its GMS contract takes effect; or
- (c) if its GMS contract has been terminated, its CPI at the start of the quarter during which its GMS contract was terminated.

The cash total produced as a consequence of this paragraph is the Unadjusted Achievement Payment for the purposes of calculating aspiration payments for the following financial year.

6.10. If the contractor's GMS contract had effect—

- (a) throughout the financial year, the resulting amount is the interim total for the contractor's Achievement Payment for the financial year; or
- (b) for only part of the financial year, the resulting amount is to be adjusted by the fraction produced by dividing the number of days during the financial year for which the contractor's GMS contract had effect by 365 (or 366 where the financial year includes 29th February), and the result of that calculation is the interim total for the contractor's Achievement Payment for the financial year.

6.11. From these interim totals, the Board needs to subtract the total value of all the Monthly Aspiration Payments made to the contractor under its GMS contract in the financial year to which the Achievement Payment relates. The resulting amount (unless it is a negative amount or zero, in which case no Achievement Payment is payable) is the contractor's Achievement Payment for that financial year.

Recovery where Aspiration Payments have been too high

6.12. If the resulting amount from the calculation under paragraph 6.11 is a negative amount, that negative amount, expressed as a positive amount ("the paragraph 6.11 amount"), is to be recovered by the Board from the contractor in one of two ways—

- (a) to the extent that it is possible to do so, the paragraph 6.11 amount is to be recovered by deducting one twelfth of that amount from each of the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments for the financial year after the financial year to which the paragraph 6.10 amount relates. In these circumstances—
 - (i) the gross amount of its Monthly Aspiration Payments for accounting and superannuation purposes in the financial year after the financial year to which the paragraph 6.11 amount relates is to be the amount to which the contractor is otherwise entitled under paragraphs 5.3 to 5.10 or paragraph 5.11 to 5.13, and
 - (ii) the paragraph 6.11 amount is to be treated for accounting and superannuation purposes as an overpayment in respect of the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments for the financial year to which the paragraph 6.10 amount relates; or
- (b) if it is not possible to recover all or part of the paragraph 6.11 amount by the method described in sub paragraph (a) (for example, because of the termination of the GMS contract after a partnership split), the amount that cannot be so recovered is to be treated as an overpayment in respect of the contractor's Monthly Aspiration Payments for the year to which the paragraph 6.10 amount relates, and is to be recovered accordingly (i.e. in accordance with paragraph 25.1).

Accounting arrangements and due date for Achievement Payments

6.13. The contractor's Achievement Payment, as calculated in accordance with paragraph 6.11 is to be treated for accounting and superannuation purposes as gross income of the contractor in the financial year into which the date in respect of which the assessment of Achievement Points on which the Achievement Payment is based ("the relevant date") falls and the Achievement Payment is to fall due -

- (a) where the GMS contract terminates before the end of the financial year into which the relevant date falls (see paragraph 6.3), at the end of the quarter after the quarter during which the GMS contract was terminated, and
- (b) in all other cases, at the end of the first quarter of the financial year after the financial year into which the relevant date falls (see paragraph 6.2).

Conditions attached to Achievement Payments

6.14. Achievement Payments, or any part thereof, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must make the return required of it under paragraph 6.4;
- (b) the contractor must ensure that all the information that it makes available to the Board in respect of the calculation of its Achievement Payment is based on accurate and reliable information, and that any calculations it makes are carried out correctly;
- (c) the contractor must ensure that it is able to provide any information that the Board may reasonably request of it to demonstrate that it is entitled to each Achievement Point to which it says it is entitled, and the contractor must make that information available to the Board on request;
- (d) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerized or otherwise) to the Board in such manner as the Board may reasonably require, and do so promptly and fully;
- (e) the contractor must co-operate fully with any reasonable inspection or review that the Board or another relevant statutory authority wishes to undertake in respect of the Achievement Points to which it says it is entitled; and
- (f) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

6.15. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of all or part of an Achievement Payment that is otherwise payable.

PART 3

DIRECTED ENHANCED SERVICES

Section 7: EXTENDED HOURS ACCESS SCHEME FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL
2019 TO 30th JUNE 2019

(S 7 Omitted from 01.10.19)

SECTION 7A: NETWORK PARTICIPATION PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2019 TO 31ST MARCH 2020

7A.1. Direction 3(1)(b) of the Primary Medical Services (Directed Enhanced Services) Directions 2019 makes provision for the Board to establish, operate and, as appropriate, revise a scheme for the registration and regulation of Primary Care Networks (“PCNs”) which are established by contractors in a Network Area which has been approved by the Board. The registration of a PCN will entitle a contractor within it, to a Network Participation Payment (“NPP”) provided the requirements of the Network Contract Directed Enhanced Service Scheme as set out in the DES Directions are satisfied.

7A.2. A contractor, whose practice is a member of a PCN which has been registered and who continues to meet the requirements of the Network Contract Directed Enhanced Service Scheme, will be entitled to a NPP calculated in accordance with this Section.

Network Participation Payment

7A.3. If, as a part of a GMS contract, a contractor has signed up to participate in the Network Contract Directed Enhanced Service Scheme, the Board must pay the contractor under the GMS contract, a NPP calculated and paid in accordance with paragraph 7A.4 in respect of the period during which the contractor satisfies the conditions in paragraph 7A.5.

7A.4. The calculation and payment of the NPP required by paragraph 7A.3 is as follows-

- (a) The NPP is the sum of £0.147 multiplied by the number of the Contractor Weighted

- Population as calculated on the 1st January in the year immediately before the commencement of the financial year to which the NPP relates; and
- (b) The NPP is payable in respect of all or any part of the period from the 1st April 2019 (or from the 1st July 2019 or later if sign up is approved by the Board later than 30th June 2019), up to and including 31st March 2020, during which period or periods the contractor satisfies the conditions in paragraph 7A.5.
 - (c) Subject to paragraph 7A.7, the NPP will be paid as follows-
 - (i) by 31st July 2019 for the period 1st April 2019 to 30th June 2019, and
 - (ii) thereafter monthly in arrears.

7A.5. The NPP, or any part of such payments, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions-

- (a) The contractor is a member of a PCN approved by the Board for all or part of the financial year ending 31st March 2020;
- (b) The contractor fulfils the requirements of the Network Contract DES Scheme as set out in the Network Agreement and Network Contract DES specification referred to in direction 5 of the Primary Medical Services (Directed Enhanced Services) Directions 2019.

7A.6. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of all or any part of the NPP that is otherwise payable.

7A.7. If the contractor leaves the PCN-

- (a) On or before 30th June 2019, it shall not be entitled to receive a NPP in accordance with paragraph 7A.4(c)(i);
- (b) On or after 1st July 2019 in the financial year ending 31st March 2020, it shall no longer be entitled to receive a NPP with effect from the month following its departure.

Section 8: ALCOHOL RELATED RISK REDUCTION SCHEME FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL 2014 TO 31st MARCH 2015

(Omitted by direction 7 of the General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2015, with savings; by virtue of Direction 23 of the 2015 Amendment Directions Section 8 is to continue to apply to the extent necessary to assess any entitlement to payment, or to make any such payment, in respect of services provided under arrangements made in accordance with the Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Scheme for the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015)

8.1. Direction 3(1)(b) of the DES Directions requires the Board to establish, operate and, as appropriate, revise an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Scheme. This Section applies to arrangements entered into in accordance with the Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Scheme as provided for in directions 3(1)(b) and (2) and 5 of the DES Directions in respect of the financial year or any part of that year.

In this Section, “financial year” means the period commencing on 1st April 2014 and ending on 31st March 2015.

Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Scheme - Payments

8.2. If, as part of a GMS contract—

- (a) a contractor and the Board have agreed arrangements in respect of an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Scheme in respect of all or part of the financial year in accordance with the DES Directions; and
- (b) the contractor provides, within the required period in respect of the financial year, the statistical information required by the Board as set out in this Section,

the Board must pay the contractor under the GMS contract an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction

Payment in respect of newly registered patients aged 16 and over screened by the contractor under the arrangements during the financial year calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

8.3. In order to qualify for an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment in respect of the financial year, the contractor must, before 30th April 2015, provide the Board with the following information (in writing) in respect of newly registered patients screened by the contractor during the financial year and the information must reflect the position at the end of the financial year -

- (a) the number of newly registered patients aged 16 and over who have been screened by the contractor using either one of two shortened versions of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) questionnaire (FAST or AUDIT- C) during the financial year;
- (b) the number of newly registered patients aged 16 or over who have screened positive under either one of two shortened versions of the WHO Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) questionnaire (FAST or AUDIT-C) during the financial year who then undergo a fuller assessment using the full ten-question AUDIT questionnaire to determine an increasing risk, a higher risk or likely dependent drinking;
- (c) the number of newly registered patients who have been identified as drinking at increasing risk or higher risk levels who have during the financial year received a brief intervention to help them reduce their alcohol-related risk;
- (d) the number of newly registered patients scoring 20 or more on the full ten-question AUDIT questionnaire who have been referred by the contractor for specialist advice for dependent drinking during the financial year; and
- (e) the number of newly-registered patients scoring between 8 and 19 on the full ten question AUDIT questionnaire who-
 - (i) have been identified as drinking at increasing or higher risk levels who have been assessed for depression and anxiety during the financial year,
 - (ii) have been offered screening for anxiety or depression,
 - (iii) have received screening for anxiety or depression,
 - (iv) are receiving on-going support or treatment, or
 - (v) have been referred for specialist mental health services following screening for anxiety or depression.

8.4. The Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment payable in respect of the financial year will be calculated as follows—

£2.38 multiplied by

the number of newly registered patients aged 16 and over who have been screened by the contractor using either one of two shortened versions of the WHO Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) questionnaire (FAST or AUDIT-C) during the financial year.

8.5. No more than one payment of £2.38 may be made to the contractor in respect of any individual patient under the provisions of this Section in respect of the financial year.

Accounting arrangements and due date for Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payments

8.6. Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payments in respect of arrangements entered into in accordance with the DES Directions are to be treated for accounting and superannuation purposes as gross income of the contractor in the financial year.

8.7. The amount calculated as the Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment for the financial year falls due on the last day of the month following the month during which the contractor provides the information required under paragraph 8.3.

8.8. Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payments, or any part thereof, are only payable if the

contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to establish whether the contractor has fulfilled its obligation under the Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Scheme arrangements;
- (b) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerized or otherwise) to the Exeter Registration System, and do so promptly and fully; and
- (c) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

8.9. If the contractor breaches any of the above conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment that is otherwise payable.

Provisions relating to contractors whose contracts terminate or who withdraw from the arrangements prior to 31st March 2015 (subject to the provisions below for termination attributable to a practice split or merger)

8.10. Where a contractor and the Board have arrangements in respect of Alcohol Related Risk Reduction in respect of the financial year and the contractor's contract subsequently terminates or the contractor withdraws from the arrangements prior to 31st March 2015, the contractor is entitled to an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment in respect of its participation in the arrangements, calculated in accordance with the following provisions.

Any amount so calculated will fall due on the last day of the month following the month during which the contractor provides the information required under paragraph 8.11.

8.11. In order to qualify for an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment in respect of its participation in the arrangements, the contractor must, before the expiry of 28 days following the termination of the contract or the withdrawal from the arrangements, provide the Board, in writing, with the information specified in paragraph 8.3, in respect of the financial year and terminating on the last day of the contract or, where the contract remains in force but the contractor has withdrawn from the arrangements, the last day upon which the contract was participating in the arrangements.

8.12. The Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment payable will be calculated as follows -
£2.38 multiplied by

the number of newly registered patients aged 16 and over who have been screened by the contractor using either one of two shortened versions of the WHO Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) questionnaire (FAST or AUDIT-C) during the period commencing on 1st April 2014 and terminating on the last day of the contract or, where the contract remains in force but the contractor has withdrawn from the arrangements, the last day upon which the contractor was participating in the arrangements.

Provisions relating to contractors whose practices merge

8.13. Paragraphs 8.14 to 8.16 apply where two or more GMS contractors merge ("a contractual merger") and as a result two or more patient lists are combined, resulting in either a new or a varied GMS contract.

8.14. Assessment of any entitlement to an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment or Payments will depend on whether or not the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract enters into new written arrangements before the expiry of 28 days following the date on which the new or varied GMS contract commenced.

8.15. Where there is a contractual merger and the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract does not enter into new written arrangements under the Scheme before the expiry of 28 days following the date the new or varied GMS contract commenced—

- (a) entitlement to any Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payments arising under the original contracts will be assessed, on the basis that those contracts are treated as having terminated, in accordance with the provisions of this Section relating to contracts that terminate as set

out in paragraphs 8.10 to 8.12; and

- (b) where the contractor under a new or varied GSM contract subsequently enters into arrangements in respect of Alcohol Related Risk Reduction, the entitlement of the contractor under such arrangements will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Section but on the basis that—
- (i) the information to be submitted at the end of the financial year in accordance with paragraph 8.3 will relate to newly registered patients screened by the contractor during that part of the financial year commencing on the date the new written arrangements commenced, and
 - (ii) any patients who are registered with the contractor under the new or varied GSM contract solely as a result of the contractual merger will not be treated as newly registered patients under the new or varied GSM contract, nor included in the return required in accordance with sub-paragraph (i) and no payment shall be made in respect of them.

8.16. Where there is a contractual merger and the contractor under a new or varied GSM contract enters into new written arrangements before the expiry of 28 days following the date the new or varied GSM contract commenced, entitlement will be assessed as provided for in paragraph 8.17.

8.17. No separate assessment is made in respect of entitlement under the original GSM contracts that merged. The entitlement of the contractor under the new or varied GSM contract will be assessed at the end of the financial year (or when such new or varied GSM contract terminates, if earlier) in accordance with the provisions of this Section and on the basis of information regarding the newly registered patients screened under both the original GSM contracts and the new or merged GSM contract during the course of the financial year (or lesser period if the new or varied GSM contract terminates earlier), save that any patients which are registered with the contractor under the new or varied GSM contract solely as a result of the contractual merger will not be treated as newly registered patients under the new or varied GSM contract, nor included in the return required in accordance with paragraph 8.3 and no payment shall be made in respect of them.

Provisions relating to contractors whose practices split

8.18. Paragraphs 8.19 to 8.22 apply where a GSM contractor splits (“a contractual split”), and as a result the contractor’s patient list is divided between two or more GSM contractors, resulting in either new GSM contracts or varied GSM contracts or a combination of both.

8.19. Where there is a contractual split, the GSM contract that splits will be treated as having terminated on the date the contract splits and any entitlement to an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment arising under the original contract will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Section relating to contracts that terminate as set out in paragraphs 8.10 to 8.12.

8.20. Assessment of any entitlement under any new or varied GSM contracts arising out of a contractual split to an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment or Payments will depend on whether or not the contractor under its new or varied GSM contract enters into new written arrangements before the expiry of 28 days following the day on which the new or varied GSM contract commenced.

8.21. Where there is a contractual split and a contractor under any new or varied GSM contract enters into new written arrangements under the Scheme before the expiry of 28 days following the date the new or varied GSM contract commenced, the entitlement of the contractor entering into the new or varied contract to an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Section, but on the basis that the information to be submitted at the end of the financial year in accordance with paragraph 8.3 will relate to newly registered patients screened by the contractor during that part of the financial year commencing on the date the new or varied GSM contract commenced and on the basis that any patients which are registered with the contractor under the new or varied GSM contract solely as a result of the contractual split will not be treated as newly registered patients under the new or varied GSM contract, nor included in the return required in accordance with paragraph 8.3, and no payment shall be made in respect

of them.

8.22. Where there is a contractual split and a contractor under a new or varied GMS contract does not enter into new written arrangements under the Scheme before the expiry of 28 days following the date the new or varied GMS contract commenced, but subsequently enters into such arrangements, the entitlement of the contractor entering into the new or varied GMS contract to an Alcohol Related Risk Reduction Payment will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Section, but on the basis that the information to be submitted at the end of the financial year in accordance with paragraph 8.3 will relate to newly registered patients screened by the contractor during that part of the financial year commencing on the date the new written arrangements commenced and that any patients which are registered with the contractor under the new or varied GMS contract solely as a result of the contractual split will not be treated as newly registered patients under the new or varied GMS contract, nor included in the return required in accordance with paragraph 8.3, and no payment shall be made in respect of them.

Provisions relating to non-standard splits and mergers

8.23. Where the GMS contract of a contractor who has entered into Alcohol Related Risk Reduction arrangements with the Board is subject to a split or a merger and—

- (a) the application of the provisions set out in this Section in respect of splits or mergers would, in the reasonable opinion of the Board, lead to an inequitable result; or
- (b) the circumstances of the split or merger are such that the provisions set out in this Section cannot be applied,

the Board may, in consultation with the contractor or contractors concerned, agree to such payments as in the Board's opinion, are reasonable in all circumstances.

Section 9: LEARNING DISABILITIES HEALTH CHECK SCHEME FOR THE PERIOD 1st APRIL 2019 TO 31st MARCH 2020

9.1. Direction 3(1)(c) of the DBS Directions requires the Board to establish, operate and, as appropriate, revise a Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme. This Section applies to arrangements entered into in accordance with the Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme provided for in directions 3(1)(c) and (2) and 6 of the DBS Directions in respect of the financial year or any part of that year.

In this Section, "financial year" means the period commencing on 1st April 2019 and ending on 31st March 2020.

Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme - Health Check Completion Payments

9.2. If, as part of a GMS contract—

- (a) a contractor and the Board have agreed arrangements in respect of a Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme in respect of all or any part of the financial year in accordance with the DES Directions;
- (b) the contractor and the Board have agreed a Health Check Learning Disabilities Register ("the Register") (including any Health Check Learning Disabilities Register they agreed in accordance with direction 6(6) of the Primary Medical Services (Directed Enhanced Services) (England) Directions 2012); and
- (c) the contractor informs the Board in writing of the number of patients on the Register who received a compliant health check undertaken by the contractor in accordance with the arrangements during that quarter period before the last day in the month that immediately follows the last day in the quarter period in respect of which the claim for payment relates,

the Board must pay the contractor under the GMS contract, a Health Check Completion Payment in respect of the quarter period which is to be calculated in accordance with Section 9.3.

9.3. A Health Check Completion Payment for each quarter period is calculated as follows—
£140.00 multiplied by
the number of compliant health checks undertaken by the contractor in respect of patients recorded as being on the Register during the quarter period to which the payment refers, as notified to the Board in accordance with Section 9.2.

9.4. As regards payments of a Health Check Completion Payment—

- (a) no more than one payment is to be made to the contractor in the respect of any individual patient irrespective of the number of compliant health checks undertaken by the contractor in respect of that patient during the financial year; and
- (b) no payment shall be made to a contractor in respect of any individual patient in the case where that patient's name was added to the Register after it had been agreed and the Board required the contractor to remove that name.

Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme - the Register

9.5. If a contractor had agreed arrangements in respect of a Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme in accordance with the Primary Medical Services (Directed Enhanced Services) (England) Directions 2012, as in force immediately before 1st April 2013, and those arrangements are in place on 31st March 2019 and a Health Check Learning Disabilities Register was agreed in respect of those arrangements—

- (a) that Health Check Learning Disabilities Register—
 - (i) may continue to be the agreed Register in respect of the financial year; and
 - (ii) must also have effect for the purpose of identifying those registered patients aged 14 years or over with learning disabilities who are to be invited for an annual health check; and
- (b) there is no requirement to agree a further register.

9.6. Section 9.7 applies in the case where any additions are made or proposed additions of the names of patients to the Register after it has been agreed (including where the Register is the Health Check Learning Disabilities Register previously agreed as a consequence of the Primary Medical Services (Directed Enhanced Services) (England) Directions 2012).

9.7. In respect of names being added to the Registrar—

- (a) unless sub-paragraph (b) applies, no name may be added to the Register during any quarter period and no entitlement to a Health Check Completion Payment arises in respect of any proposed additions of the names of patients to the Register in any quarter period; and
- (b) a contractor may only add a patient's name to the Register where the contractor complies with the requirements in Section 9.8 and the Board agrees to that name being added. In such a case, the contractor is entitled to a quarterly Health Check Completion Payment in respect of that patient.

9.8. The requirements referred to in Section 9.7 are—

- (a) the contractor must notify the Board in writing of the patient's name and reasons for including that name on the Register within 7 days of adding that name to the Register; and
- (b) if the Board requests information it reasonably needs in order to assist it in its consideration of whether the name in question should be retained on the Register, the contractor must provide such information within 7 days of the Board's request.

9.9. If the Board instructs the contractor in writing to remove a patient's name from the Register which the contractor has added, the contractor must remove that name and—

- (a) no entitlement to a Health Check Completion Payment arises in respect of that patient; and

- (b) any Health Check Completion Payment already paid in respect of that patient must be treated as an overpayment and may be recovered by the Board in accordance with Section 25 (administrative provisions) of this SFE.

9.10. If a contractor and the Board have agreed arrangements in respect of a Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme in respect of all or any part of the financial year but have not concluded an agreement on a Register before 31st March 2020, agreement must be concluded in order to qualify for a Health Check Completion Payment.

Accounting arrangements and due payment dates for Health Check Completion Payments

9.11. Health Check Completion Payments are to be treated for accounting and superannuation purposes as gross income of the contractor in the financial year during which the compliant health check takes place.

9.12. The amount calculated as the Health Check Completion Payment is payable on the last day in the month which immediately follows the month during which the Board received details of the number of registered patients on the Register who received a compliant health check under the arrangements.

9.13. Health Check Completion Payments, or any part thereof, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could reasonably be expected to obtain, in order for the Board to establish whether the contractor has fulfilled the contractor's obligations under the Teaming Disabilities Health Check Scheme arrangements;
- (b) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerized or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and must do so promptly and fully; and
- (c) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

9.14. If the contractor breaches any of the conditions referred to in paragraph 9.13, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of a, Health Check Completion Payment that is otherwise payable.

Provisions relating to contractors whose contracts terminate or who withdraw from the arrangements prior to 31st March 2020 (subject to the provisions below for terminations attributable to a practice split or merger)

9.15. Where a contractor and the Board have agreed arrangements in respect of a Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme for any part of the twelve month period ending on 31st March 2020 and the contractor's contract subsequently terminates or the contractor withdraws from the arrangements prior to 31st March 2020, the contractor is entitled to a Health Check Completion Payment in respect of any compliant health checks undertaken by the contractor during the quarter period during which the contract terminates or the contractor withdraws from the scheme.

9.16. The Board must pay the contractor for the quarter period in which the contract terminates or the contractor withdraws from the arrangements, an amount calculated in accordance with paragraph 9.3 and 9.4 and paragraphs 9.5 to 9.14 apply.

Provisions relating to contractors whose practices merge

9.17. Sections 9.18 to 9.21 apply where two or more GMS contractors merge ("a contractual merger") and as a result two or more patient lists are combined, resulting in either a new or a varied GMS contract.

9.18. Assessment of any entitlement to a Health Check Completion Payment will depend on whether or not the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract enters into new written arrangements following the date on which the new or varied GMS contract commenced.

9.19. Where there is a contractual merger and the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract does not enter into new written arrangements in respect of a Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme before the last day in the quarter period in which the new or varied GMS contract commenced, entitlement to any Health Check Completion Payment arising under the original contracts will be assessed, on the basis that those contracts are treated as having terminated, in accordance with the provisions of this Section relating to contracts that terminate as set out in paragraphs 9.15 and 9.16.

9.20. Where the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract subsequently enters into arrangements in respect of a Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme during the quarter period in which the new or varied GMS contract commenced, the entitlement of the contractor under such new arrangements to a Health Check Completion Payment will be calculated on the basis that—

- (a) any previous Registers if retained by the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract may be the new agreed Register; and
- (b) any additional names to, or removal of names from, the Register in a quarter period for the remaining financial year must be made in accordance with paragraphs 9.7 to 9.9,

and in such circumstances, the Board must pay the contractor under the new or varied GMS contract a Health Check Completion Payment in respect of the quarter period, an amount calculated in accordance with paragraph 9.3 and 9.4 and paragraphs 9.10 to 9.14 apply.

9.21. The Board is not obliged to make payment in respect of any compliant health check undertaken by the contractor in respect of any patient if payment has already been made or is payable to one of the contractors whose contracts are subject to the merger in respect of a compliant health check undertaken in respect of that patient.

Provisions relating to contractors whose practices split

9.22. Section 9.23 to 9.27 apply where a GMS contractor splits (“a contractual split”), and as a result the contractor’s patient list is divided between two or more GMS contractors, resulting in either new GMS contracts or varied GMS contracts or a combination of both.

9.23. Where there is a contractual split, the GMS contract that splits will be treated as having terminated on the date the contract splits and any entitlement to a Health Check Completion Payment arising under the original contract will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Section relating to contracts that terminate as set out in paragraphs 9.15 and 9.16.

9.24. Where the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract subsequently enters into arrangements in respect of a Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme during the quarter period in which the new or varied GMS contract commenced, assessment of entitlement of the contractor under the new arrangements to a Health Check Completion Payment will be calculated on the basis that—

- (a) any previous Registers if retained by the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract is to be the new agreed Register; and
- (b) any additional names to, or removal of names from, the Register in a quarter period for the remaining financial year must be made in accordance with paragraphs 9.7 to 9.9,

and in such circumstances, the Board must pay the contractor under the new or varied GMS contract a Health Check Completion Payment in respect of the quarter an amount calculated in accordance with paragraph 9.3 and 9.4 and paragraphs 9.10 and 9.14 apply.

9.25. The Board is not obliged to make payment in respect of any compliant health check undertaken by the contractor in respect of any patient if payment has already been made or is payable to one of the contractors whose contracts are subject to the split in respect of a compliant health check undertaken in respect of that patient.

9.26. Where a contractor under any new or varied GMS contract subsequently enters into arrangements in respect of a Learning Disabilities Health Check Scheme after the last day in the quarter period during which the new or varied GMS contract commenced, assessment of

entitlement to a Health Check Completion Payment under the new arrangements, will be calculated on the basis of the number of compliant health checks undertaken by the contractor during the quarter period in which the date of the new or varied GMS contract commenced and the Board must pay the contractor an amount calculated in accordance with paragraphs 9.3 and 9.4 and paragraphs 9.5 to 9.14 apply in respect of that quarter.

9.27. The Board is not obliged to make payment in respect of any compliant health check undertaken in respect of any patient if payment has already been made or is payable to the previous contract in respect of a compliant health check undertaken in respect of that patient during the financial year.

Provisions relating to non-standard splits and mergers

9.28. Where the GMS contract of a contractor who has entered into Learning Disabilities Health Check arrangements with the Board is subject to a split or a merger and—

- (a) the application of the provisions set out in this Section in respect of splits or mergers would, in the reasonable opinion of the Board, lead to an inequitable result; or
- (b) the circumstances of the split or merger are such that the provision set out in this Section cannot be applied,

the Board may, in consultation with the contractor or contractors concerned, agree to such payments as, in the Board's opinion, are reasonable in all the circumstances.

Section 10 - PATIENT PARTICIPATION SCHEME

(Omitted by direction 9 of the General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2015, with savings; by virtue of Direction 23 of the 2015 Amendment Directions Section 10 is to continue to apply to the extent necessary to assess any entitlement to payment, or to make any such payment, in respect of services provided under arrangements made in accordance with the Patient Participation Scheme)

10.1. Direction 3(l)(h) of the DES Directions requires the Board to establish, operate and, as appropriate, revise a Patient Participation Scheme. This Section applies to arrangements entered into in accordance with the Patient Participation Scheme provided for in directions 3(l)(h) and (2) and 11 of the DES Directions in respect of the financial year or any part of that year.

In this section "financial year" means the period commencing on 1st April 2014 and ending on 31st March 2015.

10.2. If as part of a GMS contract, a contractor and the Board have agreed arrangements in respect of a Patient Participation Scheme in respect of all or part of the financial year, the Board must pay the contractor under the GMS contract a Patient Participation Scheme Payment in accordance with this Section.

Patient Participation Scheme Payments

10.3. If, as part of a GMS contract, a contractor and the Board have agreed arrangements for a Patient Participation Scheme in respect of the financial year, or any part thereof, a contractor must satisfy the requirement—

- (a) To establish a Patient Participation Group comprising some of the registered patients and to use its best endeavours to ensure that its Patient Participation Group is representative of its registered patients (direction 11(7)(a) and (b) of the DES Directions); and
- (b) To publish a report complying with direction 11(7)(h) and (i) of the DES Directions.

10.4. Patient Participation Scheme Payments for GMS contractors referred to in paragraph 10.3 are to be calculated as follows—

- (a) if only components 1 and 2 are completed, the sum payable is—

0.11xV;

(b) if only components 1, 2 and 3 are completed, the sum payable is—

0.22xV;

(c) if only components 1,2,3 and 4 are completed, the sum payable is—

0.36xV;

V is equal to—

(a) the contractor's CRP as at 1st April 2014, or

(b) the contractor's initial CRP if the contractor's GMS contract was entered into after 1st April 2014.

10.5. For the purposes of paragraph 10.4, the reference to components means the requirements of the Patient Participation Scheme which comprise of, in respect of—

(a) component 1, the establishment of a Patient Participation Scheme comprising some of the registered patients and contractor using its best endeavours to ensure that the Patient Participation Group is representative of its registered patients (see direction 11(7)(a) and (b) of the DES Directions);

(b) component 2, the Patient Participation Group and contractor review patient feedback received by the practice (such as the National GP Patient Survey, review of complaints/suggestions and, when available, the results of the Friends and Family test) at a frequency agreed with the Patient Participation Group and reach agreement on changes to services within the practice;

(c) component 3, the contractor and Patient Participation Group develop an action plan for implementing changes based on at least three key priority areas;

(d) component 4, the contractor implements the improvements identified and publicises actions taken to the practice population including providing the Patient Participation Group with updates on progress and subsequent achievement. The contractor and Patient Participation Group are to complete a reporting template to report the actions taken during the year, involvement of the Patient Participation Group and how changes have benefitted patients

Accounting arrangements and due date for Patient Participation Scheme Payments

10.6. Patient Participation Scheme Payments are to be treated for accounting and superannuation purposes as gross income of the contractor in the financial year.

10.7. The amount calculated as the Patient Participation Scheme Payment falls due on the last day of the month following the month during which the contractor provides the information required under paragraph 10.3(b) on which the Local Patient Participation Report is published or on 31st May 2014, whichever is the earlier.

Conditions attached for payments

10.8. Patient Participation Scheme Payments, or any part thereof, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

(a) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to establish whether the contractor has fulfilled its obligation under the Patient Participation Scheme arrangements,

(b) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the Exeter Registration System, and do so promptly and fully, and

(c) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

10.9. If the contractor breaches any of the conditions referred to in paragraph 10.8, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, a Patient Participation Scheme Payment that is otherwise payable.

Provisions relating to contractors whose contracts terminate or who withdraw from the arrangements in the financial year (subject to the provisions below for termination attributable to a practice split or merger)

10.10. Where—

- (a) the contractor and the Board have agreed arrangements for the Patient Participation Scheme in respect of the financial year; and
- (b) the contractor's contract subsequently terminates or the contractor withdraws from arrangements prior to 31st March 2015,

the contractor is entitled to a Patient Participation Scheme Payment in respect of its participation in the arrangements, calculated in accordance with the following provisions and any amount so calculated falls due on the last day of the month following the month during which the contractor provides the Board with a report using the agreed template and the information which enables the Board to be satisfied that the contractor has completed the relevant components.

10.11 In order to qualify for a Patient Participation Scheme Payment in respect of its participation in the arrangements, the contractor must, before the expiry of the period of 28 days from the date of termination of the contract or the withdrawal from the arrangements, provide the Board with report using the agreed template together with the necessary information for the Board to satisfy itself that the relevant components have been completed, in respect of the period starting on 1st April 2014 and ending on the last day on which the contract remains in force or, where the contract remains in force but the contractor has withdrawn from the arrangements, on the last day upon which the contractor was participating in the arrangements.

10.12 The Patient Participation Scheme Payment must be calculated, in a case where the contractor falls within paragraph 10. 3, in accordance with paragraph 10.4.

Provisions relating to contractors whose practices merge during the financial year

10.13 Paragraphs 10.14 to 10.17 apply where two or more GMS contractors merge (“a contractual merger”) and as a result two or more patient lists are combined, resulting in either a new or a varied GMS contract.

10.14 Assessment of any entitlement to a Patient Participation Scheme Payment will depend on whether or not the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract enters into new written arrangements before the expiry of the period of 28 days following the date on which the new or varied GMS contract commenced.

Mergers where new arrangements are entered into before the expiry of 28 days following the date on which a new or varied GMS contract commenced

10.15 Where there is a contractual merger and the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract does enter into new arrangements under the scheme before the expiry of 28 days following the date on which a new or varied GMS contract commenced, Patient Participation Scheme Payments or any part thereof are only payable—

- (a) if the original contractor publishes the report using the agreed template on the website which the Board has determined to be the relevant website, or
- (b) if the Board agrees, the original contractor provides the Board with a copy of that report.

10.16 No separate assessment is made in respect of entitlement under the original GMS contract that merged.

10.17 The entitlement of the contractor under the new or varied contract will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Section and on the basis set out in paragraph 10.4 and for the purposes of the calculation in that paragraph—

- (a) V is the contractor's CRP as at the date on which the new or varied contract is entered into; and
- (b) the Board is to deduct a sum if it has already been paid or is payable to one of the

contractors whose contract is subject to the merger where the sum had been paid or is payable to the original contractor who entered into a Patient Participation Scheme arrangement and subsequently is a party to a contractual merger under which the new merged arrangements were entered into before 1st April 2015.

Mergers where no new arrangements are entered into before the expiry of 28 days following the date on which a new or varied GMS contract commenced

- 10.18** Where there is a contractual merger and the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract does not enter into new written arrangements under the scheme before the expiry of 28 days following the date on which a new or varied GMS contract commenced—
- (a) entitlement to any Patient Participation Scheme Payment arising under the original contracts will be assessed, on the basis that those contracts are treated as having terminated, in accordance with the provisions of this Section relating to contracts that terminate as set out in paragraphs 10.10 to 10.12, and
 - (b) where the contractor under a new or varied GMS contract subsequently enters into arrangements in respect of a Patient Participation Scheme Payment, the entitlement of the contractor under such arrangements will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Section but on the basis that—
 - (i) paragraph 10.4 applies and V is the contractor's CRP as at the date on which the new arrangements are entered into; and
 - (ii) the Board is to deduct a sum if it has already been paid or is payable to one of the contractors whose contract is subject to the merger where the sum had been paid or is payable to the original contractor who entered into a Patient Participation Scheme arrangements and subsequently is a party to a contractual merger under which the new merged arrangements were entered into before 1st April 2015.

Provisions relating to contractors whose practices split in the financial year

- 10.19** Paragraphs 10.20 to 10.23 apply where a GMS contractor splits (“a contractual split”), and as a result the contractor's patient list is divided between two or more GMS contractors, resulting in either new GMS contracts or varied GMS contracts or a combination of both.
- 10.20** Unless paragraph 10.23 applies, where there is a contractual split, the GMS contract that splits will be treated as having terminated on the date on which the contract splits and any entitlement to a Patient Participation Scheme Payment arising under the original contract will be assessed in accordance with paragraphs 10.10 to 10.12.
- 10.21** Assessment of any entitlement under any new or varied GMS contracts arising out of a contractual split to a Patient Participation Payment depends on whether or not the contractor under its new or varied GMS contract enters into new written arrangements before the expiry of 28 days following the date on which the new or varied GMS contract commenced.
- 10.22** Where there is a contractual split and a contractor under any new or varied contract enters into new written arrangements under the Scheme before the expiry of 28 days following the date on which the new or varied GMS contract commenced, the entitlement of the contractor entering into the new or varied contract to a Patient Participation Scheme Payment will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Section, on the basis of paragraph 10.15 to 10.17.
- 10.23** Where there is a contractual split and a contractor under a new or varied GMS contract does not enter into new written arrangements under the Scheme before the expiry of 28 days following the date on which the new or varied GMS contract commenced, but subsequently enters into such arrangements, the entitlement of the contractor entering into the new or varied contract to a Patient Participation Scheme Payment is to be assessed in accordance with the provisions in paragraph 10.18(b).

Provisions relating to non standard splits and mergers

10.24 Where a GMS contractor who has entered into Patient Participation Scheme arrangements with the Board is subject to a split or a merger and—

- (a) the application of the provisions set out in this Section in respect of splits or mergers would, in the reasonable opinion of the Board, lead to an inequitable result, or
- (b) the circumstances of the split or merger are such that the provisions set out in this Section cannot be applied,

the Board may, in consultation with the contractor or contractors concerned, agree to such payments as in the Board's opinion, are reasonable in all the circumstances.

SECTION 11: CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATIONS

General: Childhood vaccines and immunisations

11.1. Childhood vaccines and immunisations are classified as Additional Services. If the contractor is providing these additional services to registered patients, the Board must seek to agree a Childhood Immunisation Scheme. As part of the Childhood Immunisation Scheme, the Childhood Immunisation Scheme plan as specified in direction 7(2)(a) to (g) of the DES Directions forms part of the contractor's GMS contract. This Section sets out the mechanism under which the payments will be payable only in respect of that part of the Childhood Immunisation Scheme referred to in direction 7 of the DES Directions. Contractors which provide childhood vaccines and immunisations as part of additional services under a GMS contract are required to offer to provide the vaccines and immunisations of the type and in the circumstances which are set out in Annex I.

Childhood Immunisation Scheme plans

11.2. Paragraphs 11.3 to 11.24 set out the payment mechanism in respect of Childhood Immunisation plans.

Target payments in respect of two-year-olds

11.3. The Board must pay to a contractor under that contractor's GMS contract a Quarterly Two-Year-Olds Immunisation Payment ("Quarterly TYOIP") if it qualifies for that payment. A contractor qualifies for that payment if, on the first day of a quarter—

- (a) the contractor has, as part of its GMS contract, a Childhood Immunisations Scheme plan which has been agreed with the Board; and
- (b) subject to paragraph 11.4 as regards the cohort of children, established on that day, who are registered with the contractor and who are aged two (i.e. who have passed their second birthday but not yet their third), by the end of that quarter at least 70%, for the lower payment, or at least 90%, for the higher payment, have completed the recommended immunisation courses (i.e. those that have been recommended nationally and by the World Health Organisation) for protection against—
 - (i) diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, pertussis, Haemophilus influenza type B (HiB) and Hepatitis B;
 - (ii) measles/mumps/rubella; and
 - (iii) Meningitis C.

11.4. In establishing whether the required percentage of the cohort of children referred to in paragraph 11.3 have completed the recommended immunisation courses referred to in that paragraph, the Board is not required to determine whether any of that cohort have received the Hib/MenC booster or the Rotavirus vaccine recommended in the provisions set out in Annex I for the administration around the age of 12 months. The administration of that Hib/MenC booster

vaccine or Rotavirus vaccine is not a requirement for payment under this Section.

Calculation of Quarterly Two-Year-Olds Immunisation Payment

11.5. The Board will first need to determine the number of completed immunisation courses that are required over the three disease groups in paragraph 11.3 (b) in order to meet either the 70% or 90% target. To do this the contractor will need to provide the Board with the number of two-year-olds (A) whom it is under a contractual obligation to include in its Childhood Immunisations Scheme Register on the first day of the quarter in respect of which the contractor is seeking payment (this is the cohort of children in respect of whom the calculation is to be made), and then the Board must make the following calculations -

- (a) $(0.7 \times A \times 4) = B^1$ (the number of completed immunisation courses needed to meet the 70% target); and
- (b) $(0.9 \times A \times 4) = B^2$ (the number of completed immunisation courses needed to meet the 90% target).

11.6. The Board will then need to calculate which, if any, target was achieved. To do this, the Board will also need from the contractor the number of children in the cohort of children in respect of whom the calculation is to be made who, by the end of the quarter to which the calculation relates, have completed immunisation courses in each of the three disease groups ($C1 + C2 + C3$). In this section, $C1$ is the number of children in the cohort who have completed the immunisation course in respect of the diseases referred to in paragraph 11.3(b)(i); $C2$ is the number of children in the cohort who have completed the immunisation course in respect of the diseases referred to in paragraph 11.3(b)(ii) and $C3$ is the number of children in the cohort who have completed the immunisation course in respect of the diseases referred to in paragraph 11.3(b)(iii). Only completed immunisation courses (whether or not carried out by the contractor) are to count towards the determination of whether or not the targets are achieved. No adjustment is to be made for exception reporting. A calculation (which provides for an additional weighting factor of 2 to be given to immunisation courses in respect of the diseases referred to in paragraph 11.3(b)(i)) is then to be made of whether or not the targets are achieved -

- (a) if $(C1 \times 2) + C2 + C3 > B^1$, then the 70% target is achieved; and
- (b) if $(C1 \times 2) + C2 + C3 > B^2$, then the 90% target is achieved.

11.7. Next the Board will need to calculate the number of the completed immunisation courses, notified under paragraph 11.13(b)(ii), that the contractor can use to count towards achievement of the targets (D). To do this, the contractor will need to provide the Board with a breakdown of how many immunisation courses in each disease group were completed before the end of the quarter to which the calculation relates by a completing immunisation administered, within the National Health Service (and not necessarily during the quarter to which the calculation relates), by—

- (a) the Contractor;
- (b) another GMS contractor as part of primary medical services to a patient who was at that time registered with that contractor (where the term “GMS contractor” includes a contractor providing services under section 84 of the 2006 Act, a contractor providing services under section 42 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006, a contractor providing services under section 17J of the National Health Services (Scotland) Act 1978 or a contractor providing services under Article 57 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972);
- (c) a PMS contractor as part of primary medical services to a patient who was at that time registered with that contractor (where the term “PMS Contractor” includes a contractor providing services under section 92 of the 2006 Act, a contractor providing services under section 50 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006, a contractor providing services under section 17C of the National Health Services (Scotland) Act 1978 or a contractor providing services under Article 15B of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972);
- (d) an Alternative Provider Medical Services contractor (“APMS contractor”) as part of primary medical services to a patient who was at that time registered with that contractor (where the

term “APMS contractor” includes a contractor providing services under arrangements made under section 83(2) of the 2006 Act, a contractor providing services under arrangements made under section 41 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006, a contractor providing services under section 2C(2) of the National Health Services (Scotland) Act 1978 or a contractor providing services under arrangements made under Article 56(2)(b) of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972); or

- (e) a Primary Care Trust Medical Services practice as part of primary medical services to a patient who was at that time registered with such a practice which provided services under arrangements made under section 83(2)(a) of the 2006 Act (before the coming into force of section 34 (abolition of Primary Care Trusts) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012), section 41(2) of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006 (such arrangements in Wales being referred to as Local Health Board Medical Services) or Article 56(2)(a) of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 (such arrangements in Northern Ireland being referred to as Health and Social Services Board Medical Services)).

11.8. For the purpose of paragraph 11.7 and paragraph 11.9, an immunisation course is considered as being completed when the final immunisation needed to complete the immunisation course (“the completing immunisation”) is administered.

11.9. Once the Board has that information, (D) is to be calculated as follows -

$$\begin{aligned} & C1 \times 2 \text{ minus } E1 \times 2 + C2 \\ & \text{minus } E2 + C3 \text{ minus } E3 = \\ & D \end{aligned}$$

For these purposes -

- (a) (E^x) is the number of completed immunisation courses in each disease group where the completing immunisation was carried out other than by a contractor or practice of a type specified in, and under the circumstances specified in, any of the paragraphs 11.7(a) to (e) (e.g. for the diseases referred to in paragraph 11.3(b)(i), E1);
- (b) (C^x) is the number of children in the cohort of children in respect of whom the calculation is to be made who have completed the immunisation course in respect of a particular disease group (e.g. for the diseases referred to in paragraph 11.3(b)(i), C1);
- (c) in the case of the disease group referred to in paragraph 11.3(b)(i), the value of (C1 x 2) - (E1 x 2) can never be greater than (A x 2) x 0.7 or 0.9 (depending on which target achieved); where it is, it is treated as the result of: A x 0.7 or, as the case may be, 0.9.

11.10. The maximum amounts payable to a contractor will depend on the number of children aged two whom it is under a contractual obligation to include in its Childhood Immunisations Scheme Register on the first day of each quarter compared with the average UK number of such children per 5000 population, which is 63. The maximum amounts payable to the contractor (F) are therefore to be calculated as follows -

(a) where the 70% target is achieved: $(F^1) = \frac{A}{61} \times \text{£}553.22$; or

(b) where the 90% target is achieved: $(F^2) = \frac{A}{61} \times \text{£}1,659.66$

11.11. The Quarterly TYOIP payable to the contractor is thereafter calculated as a proportion of the maximum amounts payable as follows -

$$\frac{F^1 \text{ or } F^2 \times D}{B^1 \text{ or } B^2} = \text{Quarterly TYOIP}$$

11.12. The amount payable as a Quarterly TYOIP is to fall due on the last day of the quarter after the quarter in respect of which the contractor is seeking payment (i.e. at the end of the quarter after the last quarter in which immunisations were carried out that could count towards the targets). However, if the contractor delays providing the information the Board needs to calculate its Quarterly TYOIP beyond the Board’s cut-off date for calculating quarterly payments, the amount

is to fall due at the end of the next quarter (that is, just under nine months after the cohort was established). No Quarterly TYOIP is payable if the contractor provides the necessary information more than four months after the final date for immunisations which could count towards the payment.

Conditions attached to Quarterly Two-Year-Olds Immunisation Payments

11.13. Quarterly TYOIPs, or any part thereof, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions-

- (a) the contractor must meet its obligations under its Childhood Immunisations Scheme plan;
- (b) the contractor must make available to the Board sufficient information to enable it to calculate the contractor's Quarterly TYOIP. In particular, the contractor must supply the following figures-
 - (i) the number of two-year-olds whom it is under a contractual obligation to include in its Childhood Immunisations Scheme Register on the first day of the quarter in respect of which a payment is claimed;
 - (ii) how many of those two-year-olds have completed each of the recommended immunisation courses (i.e. that have been recommended nationally and by the World Health Organisation) for protection against the disease groups referred to in paragraph 11.3(b) by the end of the quarter in respect of which a payment is claimed; and
 - (iii) of those completed immunisation courses, how many were carried out by a contractor or practice of a type specified in, and under the circumstances specified in, any of the paragraphs 11.7(a) to (e); and
- (c) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

11.14. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of all or part of a Quarterly TYOIP that is otherwise payable.

Target payments in respect of five-year-olds

11.15. The Board must pay to a contractor under its GMS contract a Quarterly Five-Year-Olds Immunisation Payment ("Quarterly FYOIP") if it qualifies for that payment. A contractor qualifies for that payment if, on the first day of a quarter-

- (a) the contractor has, as part of its GMS contract, a Childhood Immunisations Scheme plan which has been agreed with the Board; and
- (b) as regards the cohort of children, established on that day, who are registered with the contractor and who are aged five (i.e. who have passed their fifth birthday but not yet their sixth), by the end of that quarter at least 70%, for the lower payment, or at least 90%, for the higher payment, have received all the recommended reinforcing doses (i.e. those that have been recommended nationally and by the World Health Organisation) for protection against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and poliomyelitis.

Calculation of Quarterly Five-Year-Olds Immunisation Payments

11.16. The Board will first need to determine the number of completed immunisation courses that are required over the three disease groups in paragraph 11.3(b) in order to meet either the 70% or 90% target. To do this the contractor will need to provide the Board with the number of five-year-olds (A) whom it is under a contractual obligation to include in its Childhood Immunisations Scheme Register on the first day of the quarter in respect of which the contractor is seeking payment (this is the cohort of children in respect of whom the calculation is to be made), and then the Board must make the following calculations -

- (a) $(0.7 \times A) = B^1$ (the number of completed booster courses needed to meet the 70% target); and
- (b) $(0.9 \times A) = B$ (the number of completed booster courses needed to meet the 90% target).

11.17. The Board will then need to calculate which, if any, target was achieved. To do this, the Board will also need from the contractor the number of children in the cohort of children in respect of whom the calculation is to be made who, by the end of the quarter to which the calculation relates, have completed the booster courses required (C). Only completed booster courses (whether or not carried out by the contractor) are to count towards the determination of whether or not the targets are achieved. No adjustment is to be made for exception reporting. A calculation is then to be made of whether or not the targets are achieved-

- (a) if $C > B^1$, then the 70% target is achieved; and
- (b) if $C > B^2$, then the 90% target is achieved.

11.18. Next the Board will need to calculate the number of the completed courses, notified under paragraph 11.23(b)(ii), that the contractor can use to count towards achievement of the targets (D) the initial value of which is (C) minus the number of children whose completed courses were not carried out by a contractor or practice of a type specified in, or under the circumstances specified in, any of the paragraphs (a) to (e) below. To do this, the contractor will need to provide the Board with a breakdown of how many of the completed courses were carried out before the end of the quarter to which the calculation relates by a completing course administered, within the National Health Service (and not necessarily during the quarter to which the calculation relates), by—

- (a) the Contractor;
- (b) another GMS contractor as part of primary medical services to a patient who was at that time registered with that contractor (where the term “GMS contractor” includes a contractor providing services under section 84 of the 2006 Act, a contractor providing services under section 42 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006, a contractor providing services under section 17J of the National Health Services (Scotland) Act 1978 or a contractor providing services under Article 57 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972);
- (c) a PMS contractor as part of primary medical services to a patient who was at that time registered with that contractor (where the term “PMS Contractor” includes a contractor providing services under section 92 of the 2006 Act, a contractor providing services under section 50 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006, a contractor providing services under section 17C of the National Health Services (Scotland) Act 1978 or a contractor providing services under Article 15B of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972);
- (d) an Alternative Provider Medical Services contractor (“APMS contractor”) as part of primary medical services to a patient who was at that time registered with that contractor (where the term “APMS contractor” includes a contractor providing services under arrangements made under section 83(2) of the 2006 Act, a contractor providing services under arrangements made under section 41 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006, a contractor providing services under section 2C(2) of the National Health Services (Scotland) Act 1978 or a contractor providing services under arrangements made under Article 56(2)(b) of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972); or
- (e) a Primary Care Trust Medical Services practice as part of primary medical services to a patient who was at that time registered with such a practice which provided services under arrangements made under section 83(2)(a) of the 2006 Act (before the coming into force of section 34 (abolition of Primary Care Trusts) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012), section 41(2) of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006 (such arrangements in Wales being referred to as Local Health Board Medical Services) or Article 56(2)(a) of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 (such arrangements in Northern Ireland being referred to as Health and Social Services Board Medical Services).

11.19. If $D > B$ or B (depending on the target achieved), then D is adjusted to equal the value of (B^1) or (B^2) as appropriate.

11.20. The maximum amounts payable to a contractor will depend on the number of children aged five whom it is under a contractual obligation to include in its Childhood Immunisations Scheme Register on the first day of each quarter compared with the average UK number of such

children per 5000 population, which is 65. The maximum amounts payable to the contractor (E) are therefore to be calculated as follows -

(a) where the 70% target is achieved: $E^1 = \frac{A}{65} \times \text{£}223.82$; or

(b) where the 90% target is achieved: $E^2 = \frac{A}{65} \times \text{£}671.48$

11.21. The Quarterly FYOIP payable to the contractor is thereafter calculated as a proportion of the maximum amounts payable as follows—

$$E^1 \text{ or } E^2 \times \frac{D}{B^1 \text{ or } B^2} = \text{Quarterly FY OIP}$$

11.22. The amount payable as a Quarterly FYOIP is to fall due on the last day of the quarter after the quarter in respect of which the contractor is seeking payment (i.e. at the end of the quarter after the last quarter in which completed courses were carried out that could count towards the targets). However, if the contractor delays providing the information the Board needs to calculate its Quarterly FYOIP beyond the Board's cut-off date for calculating quarterly payments, the amount is to fall due at the end of the next quarter (that is, just under nine months after the cohort was established). No Quarterly FYOIP is payable if the contractor provides the necessary information more than four months after the final date for immunisations which could count towards the payment.

Conditions attached to Quarterly Five-Year-Olds Immunisation Payments

11.23. Quarterly FYOIPs, or any part thereof, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must meet its obligations under its Childhood Immunisations Scheme plan;
- (b) the contractor must make available to the Board sufficient information to enable the Board to calculate the contractor's Quarterly FYOIP. In particular, the contractor must supply the following figures—
 - (i) the number of five-year-olds whom it is under a contractual obligation to include in its Childhood Immunisations Scheme Register on the first day of each quarter in respect of which a payment is claimed;
 - (ii) how many of those five-year-olds have received the complete course of recommended reinforcing doses (i.e. that have been recommended nationally and by the World Health Organisation) for protection against the diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and poliomyelitis by the end of the quarter in respect of which a payment is claimed; and
 - (iii) of those completed courses, how many were carried out by a contractor or practice of a type specified in, and under the circumstances specified in, any of the paragraphs 11.18(a) to (e); and
- (c) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

11.24. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of all or any part of any Quarterly FYOIP that is otherwise payable.

PART 4

PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

Section 12: ROTAVIRUS VACCINE

General

12.1. Section 12 makes provision in respect of payments to be made in respect of the administration of the rotavirus vaccine by a contractor. A contractor may be contracted to provide the childhood vaccines and immunisations which are classified as Additional Services. The rotavirus vaccine is part of the routine childhood immunisation schedule (see Annex I) and therefore falls within the childhood vaccines and immunisations which are classified as Additional Services.

12.2. References in Section 12 to the age of a child expressed in months are references to calendar months. A reference made to a vaccine being administered at or around a certain age in this Section, is an indication of the recommended schedule for administration of the vaccine. The specific timing of the administration of the vaccine, which should be within the parameters of the recommended childhood immunisation schedule, is a matter for the clinical judgement of the relevant health care professional.

Payment for administration of rotavirus vaccine

12.3. The Board must pay a contractor who qualifies for the payment, a payment of £10.06 in respect of each child registered with the contractor who receives a completed course of immunisation (as set out below) as part of their routine childhood immunisation schedule.

12.4. A payment is to be made only where the course of immunisation is complete and where the contractor has administered the second and final vaccine in accordance with the Table—

<i>When to immunise</i>	<i>How vaccine is given</i>
<i>2 months (eight weeks)</i>	<i>One oral dose</i>
<i>3 months (twelve weeks)</i>	<i>One oral dose</i>

12.5. Where the vaccine status of the child is incomplete and the contractor vaccinates the child by giving—

- (a) the final completing dose at least one month following the administration of the first dose; and
- (b) the second dose of the vaccine to the child before the child reaches the age of 24 weeks, the Board must pay a contractor in accordance with paragraph 12.3.

12.6. Where the vaccine status of a child is unknown and the contractor vaccinates the child by giving—

- (a) the final completing dose of the vaccine at least one month following the administration of the first dose (which must have been given before the child reaches the age of 15 weeks); and
- (b) the second dose of the vaccine to the child before that child reaches the age of 24 weeks, the Board must pay contractor in accordance with paragraph 12.3.

12.7. Where the vaccine status of the child is unknown and the child is unable to receive the first dose before the age of 15 weeks, no vaccine should be given and a contractor is not eligible for any payment under this Section.

Eligibility for payment

12.8. A contractor is only eligible for a payment under Section 12 in circumstances where the following conditions are met—

- (a) the contractor is contracted to provide the childhood vaccines and immunisations as part of

Additional Services;

- (b) the child in respect of whom the payment is claimed was on the contractor's list of registered patients at the time the final completing course of the vaccine was administered;
- (c) the contractor administers the final completing course of the vaccine to the child in respect of whom the payment is claimed;
- (d) the contractor does not receive any payment from any other source in respect of the vaccine (if the contractor does receive any such payment in respect of any child from any other source, the Board must give serious consideration to recovering any payment made under this Section in respect of that patient pursuant to paragraphs 25.1 and 25.2 (overpayments and withheld amounts); and
- (e) the contractor submits the claim within 6 months of administering the final completing course of the vaccine.

Claims for payment

12.9. The contractor is to submit claims in respect of the final completing course of the vaccine after they have been administered at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor (which must be a frequency which provides for the claim to be submitted within 6 months of administering the final completing vaccination), or if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of the end of the month during which the final completing course of the vaccine was administered. Any amount payable falls due on the next date, following the expiry of 14 days after the claim is submitted, when the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

12.10. The Board must ensure that the receipt and payment in respect of any claims are properly recorded and that each such claim has a clear audit trail.

Conditions attached to payment

12.11. A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must supply the Board with the following information in respect of each child for which a payment is claimed—
 - (i) the name of the child;
 - (ii) the date of birth of the child;
 - (iii) the NHS number, where known, of the child;
 - (iv) except where paragraph (v) applies, confirmation that the child has received two doses of the rotavirus vaccine in accordance with the table at paragraph 12.4;
 - (v) if the claim is made in the circumstances set out in paragraph 12.5, confirmation that all required vaccines have been administered; and
 - (vi) the date of the final completing course of the vaccine, which must have been administered by the contractor,
but where a parent or carer objects to details of the child's name or date of birth being supplied to the Board, the contractor need not supply such information to the Board but must supply the child's NHS number;
- (b) the contractor must provide appropriate information and advice to the parent or carer of the child;
- (c) the contractor must record in the child's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, any refusal of an offer of the rotavirus vaccine;
- (d) where the rotavirus vaccine is administered, the contractor must record in the child's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, those matters set out in paragraph 5(2)(d) of Schedule 2 to the 2004 Regulations;
- (e) the contractor must ensure that any health care professional who performs any clinical service in connection with the administration of the vaccine has such clinical experience and

training as are necessary to enable him to properly perform such services and that such health care professionals are trained in the recognition and initial treatment of anaphylaxis;

- (f) the contract must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form its opinion on whether the contractor is eligible for payment under the provisions of this Section;
- (g) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully; and
- (h) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

12.12. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, the payment due under this Section.

Section 13: PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE AND HIB/MENC BOOSTER VACCINE

General

13.1. Section 13 make provision in respect of payments to be made in respect of the administration by a contractor, which is contracted to provide childhood vaccines and immunisations as part of Additional Services (such vaccines are classified as an Additional Service), of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) and the combined Hib and Men C booster vaccine (Hib/MenC) as part of the routine childhood immunisation schedule and in certain non-routine cases.

13.2. References in Section 13 to the age of a child expressed in months are references to calendar months. Where reference is made to a vaccine being administered at or around a certain age, this is an indication of the recommended schedule for administration of the vaccine contained Immunisation against Infectious Diseases - The Green Book which is published by the Department of Health. The specific timing of the administration of the vaccine, which should be within the parameters of the recommended schedule, is a matter for the clinical judgement of the relevant health care professional.

Payment for administration of PCV vaccine and Hib/MenC vaccine as part of the routine childhood immunisation schedule

13.3. The Board must pay to a contractor who qualifies for the payment, a payment of £15.02 in respect of each child registered with the contractor—

- (a) who has received, as part of their routine childhood immunisation schedule, all four of the vaccines set out in the table at paragraph 13.5, namely the series of three PCV vaccines to be administered at two months, four months and around 13 months, and the Hib/MenC booster vaccination which is to be administered at around 12 months; and
- (b) in respect of whom the contractor administered the final completing course of the vaccine.

13.4. For the purpose of paragraph 13.3(b), the final completing course of the vaccine means the third in the series of three PCV vaccines which is scheduled, in the table at paragraph 13.5, to be administered at around 13 months.

13.5. The table below sets out the schedule for the administration of the PC V and the Hib/MenC vaccines as part of the routine childhood immunisation schedule.

<i>When to immunize</i>	<i>What is given</i>	<i>How vaccine is given</i>
<i>Two months old</i>	<i>Pneumococcal (PCV)</i>	<i>One injection</i>
<i>Four months old</i>	<i>Pneumococcal (PCV)</i>	<i>One injection</i>
<i>Around 12 months</i>	<i>Haemophilus influenzae type B, Meningitis C (Hib/MenC)</i>	<i>One injection</i>
<i>Around 13 months</i>	<i>Pneumococcal (PCV)</i>	<i>One injection</i>

Payment for administration of PCV vaccine other than as part of the routine childhood immunisation schedule

13.6. The Board must pay to a contractor who qualifies for the payment, a payment of £15.02 in respect of each child registered with the contractor who has received the PCV vaccine in any of the circumstances set out in paragraphs 13.8 to 13.14 and in respect of whom the contractor administered the final completing course of the vaccine.

Children at increased risk of pneumococcal infection

13.7. The table below sets out what are, for the purposes of this Section the specific pneumococcal clinical risk groups for children.

<i>Clinical risk group</i>	<i>Examples (decision based on clinical judgement)</i>
<i>Asplenia or dysfunction of the spleen</i>	<i>This includes conditions such as homozygous sickle cell disease and coeliac syndrome that may lead to splenic dysfunction</i>

<i>Chronic respiratory disease</i>	<i>This includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), including chronic bronchitis and emphysema; and such conditions as bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, interstitial lung fibrosis, pneumoconiosis and bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD). Children with respiratory conditions caused by aspiration, or a neuromuscular disease (e.g. cerebral palsy) with a risk of aspiration. Asthma is not an indication, unless continuous or frequently repeated use of systemic steroids (as defined in Immunosuppression below) is needed.</i>
<i>Chronic heart disease</i>	<i>This includes those requiring regular medication and/or follow up for ischaemic heart disease, congenital heart disease, hypertension with cardiac complications, and chronic heart failure.</i>
<i>Chronic renal disease</i>	<i>This includes nephrotic syndrome, chronic renal failure, renal transplantation.</i>
<i>Chronic liver disease</i>	<i>This includes cirrhosis, biliary atresia, chronic hepatitis.</i>
<i>Diabetes (requiring insulin or oral hypoglycaemic drugs)</i>	<i>This includes type I diabetes requiring insulin or type 2 diabetes requiring oral hypoglycaemic drugs. It does not include diabetes that is diet controlled.</i>
<i>Immunosuppression</i>	<i>Due to disease or treatment, including asplenia or splenic dysfunction and HIV infection at all stages. Patients undergoing chemotherapy leading to immunosuppression. Individuals treated with or likely to be treated with systemic steroids for more than a month at a dose equivalent to prednisolone 20mg or more per day (any age), or for children under 20Kg a dose of > 1mg/kg/day. Some immunocompromised patients may have a suboptimal immunological response to the vaccine.</i>
<i>Individuals with cochlear implants</i>	<i>It is important that immunisation does not delay the cochlear implantation. Where possible, pneumococcal vaccine should be completed at least 2 weeks prior to surgery to allow a protective immune response to develop. In some cases, it will not be possible to complete the course prior to surgery. In this instance, the course should be started at any time prior to or following surgery and completed according to the immunisation schedule.</i>
<i>Individuals with Cerebrospinal fluid leaks</i>	<i>This includes leakage of cerebrospinal fluid such as following trauma or major skull surgery.</i>

13.8. Where a child who is in any of the pneumococcal clinical risk groups set out in the table in paragraph 13.7 presents late for a vaccine (that is, not in accordance with the routine schedule set out in paragraph 13.5), and-

- (a) consequently cannot receive, and has not received the four vaccines referred to in paragraph 13.3(a) in accordance with the routine schedule set out in the table in paragraph 13.5; but
- (b) who nevertheless still presents in time to enable the child to receive, and did receive two doses of PCV before the age of 12 months, the Hib/MenC booster at around the age of 12 months and a third dose of PCV at around the age of 13 months,

the Board must pay to the contractor administering the final completing course of the vaccine a payment of £15.02 in respect of that child. The third dose of PCV is considered the final completing course of the vaccine for this purpose.

13.9. Where a child over the age of 12 months but under the age of 5 years and who is in any of the clinical risk groups set out in the table in paragraph 13.7 presents late for vaccine (that is, not in accordance with the routine schedule set out in paragraph 13.5), and

- (a) consequently cannot receive, and has not received, two doses of PCV before the age of 12 months, the Hib/MenC booster at around the age of 12 months and a third dose of PCV at

around the age of 13 months; but

- (b) nevertheless receives either a single dose of PCV or, if the child has asplenia, splenic dysfunction or is immunocompromised, two doses of PCV, the second of which is administered two months after the first dose,

the Board must pay to the contractor administering the final completing course of the vaccine a payment of £15.02 in respect of that child. The single dose of PCV or, in the case of a child where a second dose of PCV is required, the second dose of PCV is considered the final completing course of the vaccine for this purpose.

Children over the age of 13 months but under the age of 5 years who have previously had invasive pneumococcal disease

13.10. Where a child who is over the age of 13 months but under the age of 5 years and who has previously had invasive pneumococcal disease receives a single dose of PCV in accordance with the recommendation contained in Immunisation against infectious diseases - The Green Book, the Board must pay to the contractor administering the final completing course of the vaccine a payment of £15.02 in respect of that child unless a payment is otherwise payable for that same final completing course of the vaccine under paragraph 13.9 or 13.12. The single dose of PCV is considered the final completing course of the vaccine for this purpose.

Children with an unknown or incomplete immunisation status

13.11. Where a child who has an unknown or incomplete immunisation status receives vaccines sufficient to ensure that he has received two doses of PCV before the age of 12 months, the Hib/MenC booster at around the age of 12 months and a third dose of PCV at around the age of 13 months, the Board must pay to the contractor administering the final completing course of the vaccine a payment of £ 15.02 in respect of that child. The third dose of PCV is considered the final completing course of the vaccine for this purpose.

13.12. Where a child who has an unknown or incomplete immunisation status and is too old to be able to receive two doses of PCV before the age of 12 months, the Hib/MenC booster at around the age of 12 months and a third dose of PCV at around the age of 13 months, receives a single dose of PCV prior to the age of 24 months, the Board must pay to the contractor who administers the final completing course of the vaccine a payment of £15.02 in respect of that child. The single dose of PCV is considered the final completing course of the vaccine for this purpose.

Eligibility for payment

13.13. A contractor is only eligible for a payment under this Section in circumstances where the following conditions are met—

- (a) the contractor is contracted to provide the childhood vaccines and immunisations as part of Additional Services;
- (b) the child in respect of whom the payment is claimed was on the contractor's list of registered patients at the time the final completing course of the vaccine was administered;
- (c) the contractor administers the final completing course of the vaccine to the child in respect of whom the payment is claimed;
- (d) subject to sub-paragraph (e), the child in respect of whom the payment is claimed is aged around 13 months when the final completing course of the vaccine is administered;
- (e) in the case of payments in respect of the vaccines administered in accordance with paragraphs 13.9 or 13.10, the child must be under the age of 5 years when the final completing course of the vaccine is administered and in the case of the vaccines administered in accordance with paragraph 13.14, the child must be under the age 2 years when the final completing course of the vaccine is administered;
- (f) the contractor does not receive any payment from any other source in respect of any of the series of three PCV vaccines and the Hib/MenC booster vaccine set out in the table at

paragraph 13.5 or in respect of any vaccine administered under any of the circumstances set out in paragraphs 13.8 to 13.12 of this Section (if the contractor does receive any such payment in respect of any child from any other source, the Board must give serious consideration to recovering any payment made under this Section in respect of that child pursuant to paragraph 25.1(a) (overpayments and withheld amounts); and

- (g) the contractor submits the claim within 6 months of administering the final completing course of the vaccine.

13.14. The Board may specify a requirement that the contractor submit the claim within 6 months of administering the final completing course of the vaccine if it considers it is reasonable to do so.

13.15. The contractor is not entitled to payment of more than £15.02 in respect of any child under this Section, other than where -

- (a) the contractor claims for payment for a final completing course of the vaccine administered under the circumstances set out in paragraph 13.10; and
- (b) by virtue of that paragraph, the contractor is entitled to a payment under that paragraph, irrespective of any previous payment made in respect of that child under the provisions of this Section.

Claims for payment

13.16. The contractor is to submit claims in respect of the final completing course of the vaccine after they have been administered at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor (which must be a frequency which provides for the claim to be submitted within 6 months of administering the final completing vaccine), or if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of the end of the month during which the final completing course of the vaccine was administered. Any amount payable falls due on the next date, following the expiry of 14 days after the claim is submitted, when the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

13.17. The Board must ensure that the receipt and payment in respect of any claims are properly recorded and that each such claim has a clear audit trail.

Conditions attached to payment

13.18. A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must supply the Board with the following information in respect of each child for which a payment is claimed—
 - (i) the name of the child;
 - (ii) the date of birth of the child;
 - (iii) the NHS number, where known, of the child;
 - (iv) except where paragraph (v) applies, confirmation that the child has received three doses of PCV and one dose of Hib/MenC in accordance with the table at paragraph 13.5;
 - (v) if the claim is made in the circumstances set out in paragraph 13.9, 13.10 or 13.12, confirmation that all required vaccines have been administered; and
 - (vi) the date of the final completing course of the vaccine, which must have been administered by the contractor,

but where a parent or carer objects to details of the child's name or date of birth being supplied to the Board, the contractor need not supply such information to the Board but must supply the child's NHS number;

- (b) the contractor must provide appropriate information and advice to the parent or carer of the child, and where appropriate, also to the child, about pneumococcal vaccine and the

Hib/MenC booster vaccine;

- (c) the contractor must record in the child's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, any refusal of an offer of a pneumococcal vaccine or a Hib/MenC booster vaccine;
- (d) where a pneumococcal vaccine or a Hib/MenC booster vaccine is administered, the contractor must record in the child's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, those matters set out in paragraph 5(2)(d) of Schedule 2 to the 2004 Regulations;
- (e) the contractor must ensure that any health care professional who performs any clinical service in connection with the administration of the vaccine has such clinical experience and training as are necessary to enable that health care professional to properly perform such services and that such health care professionals are trained in the recognition and initial treatment of anaphylaxis;
- (f) the contract must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form its opinion on whether the contractor is eligible for payment under the provisions of this Section;
- (g) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully; and
- (h) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

13.19. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, the payment due under this Section.

Section 14: SHINGLES IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME

General

14.1. (1) This Section makes provision for payments to be made to a contractor, which is contracted to provide the Shingles vaccine as part of an Additional Service, in respect of the administration by the contractor of the vaccine as part of the Shingles Immunisation Programme.

(2) Payments to a contractor provided for under this Section are conditional upon the administration by the contractor of the Shingles vaccines in accordance with the Green book which contains information for public health professionals regarding immunisation and which can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book>.

Payment for administration of the Shingles vaccine

14.2. The Board must pay £10.06 in respect of each registered patient of the contractor who has—

- (a) attained the age of 70 years on or after 1st September 2013 but who has not yet attained the age of 80 years; and
- (b) received the Shingles vaccine during the financial year ending 31st March 2020.

Eligibility for payment

14.3. A contractor is only eligible for a payment under this Section in circumstances where the following conditions are met—

- (a) the contractor is contracted to provide vaccine and immunisations as part of Additional Services;
- (b) the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed was on the contractor's list of registered patients at the time the vaccine was administered;
- (c) the contractor administers the vaccine to the patient in respect of whom the payment is

claimed;

- (d) the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed falls within the Target Age Group referred to in Section 14.2 when the vaccine is administered.
- (e) the contractor does not receive any payment from any other source in respect of the vaccine (if the contractor does receive any such payment in respect of any patient from any other source, the Board must give serious consideration to recovering any payment made under this Section in respect of that patient pursuant to paragraphs 25.1 and 25.2 (overpayments and withheld amounts); and
- (f) the contractor submits the claim within 6 months of administering the vaccine.

14.4. The Board may set aside the requirement that the contractor submit the claim within 6 months of administering the vaccine if it considers it is reasonable to do so.

14.5. The contractor is not entitled to payment of more than £10.06 in respect of any patient under this Section, other than where the contractor claims for payment for the vaccine administered under the circumstances set out in paragraph 14.2.

Claims for payment

14.6. The contractor is to submit claims in respect of the final completing course of the vaccine after they have been administered at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor (which must be a frequency which provides for the claim to be submitted within 6 months of administering the final completing vaccination), or if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of the end of the month during which the final completing course of the vaccine was administered. Any amount payable falls due on the next date, following the expiry of 14 days after the claim is submitted, when the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

14.7. The Board must ensure that the receipt and payment in respect of any claims are properly recorded and that each such claim has a clear audit trail.

Conditions attached to payment

14.8. A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must supply the Board with the following information in respect of each patient for which a payment is claimed—
 - (i) the name of the patient;
 - (ii) the date of birth of the patient;
 - (iii) the NHS number, where known, of the patient;
 - (iv) confirmation that the patient has received the vaccine in accordance with Section 14.2; and
 - (v) the date on which the vaccine was administered by the contractor,

but where the patient objects to details of that patient's name or date of birth being supplied to the Board, the contractor need not supply such information to the Board but must supply the patient's NHS number;

- (b) the contractor must provide appropriate information and advice to the patient about the vaccine and immunisation;
- (c) the contractor must record in the patient's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, any refusal of an offer of the Shingles vaccine;
- (d) where the Shingles vaccine is administered, the contractor must record in the patients records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, those matters set out in paragraph 4(3)(e) of Schedule 2 to the 2004 Regulations;
- (e) the contractor must ensure that any health care professional who performs any clinical service in connection with the administration of the vaccine has such clinical experience and

training as are necessary to enable that health care professional to properly perform such services and that such health care professionals are trained in the recognition and initial treatment of anaphylaxis;

- (f) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form its opinion on whether the contractor is eligible for payment under the provisions of this Section;
- (g) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully; and
- (h) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

14.9. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of all or any part of any payment due under this Section.

Section 14A: MMR VACCINE FOR PERSONS AGED 16 AND OVER

14A.1 This Section makes provision in respect of the payments to be made in respect of the administration by a contractor, which is contracted to provide vaccines and immunisations as part of Additional Services of up to two doses of the MMR vaccine as part of the MMR Immunisation Programme.

14A.2 The Board must pay to the contractor who qualifies for the payment, a payment of £10.06 for each dose of the MMR vaccine which is administered to a registered patient aged 16 or over who has not previously received a completed course of MMR vaccination.

14A.3 Two doses of the MMR vaccine may be administered to a patient referred to in paragraph 14A.2 if—

- (a) The contractor considers that this is clinically necessary in order to provide the patient with protection; or
- (b) The patient's vaccination status is unknown,

Provided that there is an interval of at least four weeks between the administration of each dose.

Eligibility for payment

14A.4 A contractor is only eligible for a payment under this Section in circumstances where the following conditions are met—

- (a) the contractor is contracted to provide vaccine and immunisations as part of Additional Services;
- (b) the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed was on the contractor's list of registered patients at the time the vaccine was administered;
- (c) the contractor administers the vaccine to the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed;
- (d) the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed is a person who falls within the Target Group referred to in paragraph 14A.2 when the vaccine is administered;
- (e) the contractor does not receive any payment from any other source in respect of the vaccine (if the contractor does receive any such payment in respect of any patient from any other source, the Board must give serious consideration to recovering any payment made under this Section in respect of that patient pursuant to paragraphs 25.1 and 25.2 (overpayments and withheld amounts); and
- (f) the contractor submits the claim within 6 months of administering the vaccine.

14A.5 The Board may set aside the requirement that the contractor submit the claim within 6

months of administering the vaccine if it considers it is reasonable to do so.

Claims for payment

14A.6 The contractor is to submit claims in respect of the final completing dose of the vaccine after they have been administered at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor (which must be a frequency which provides for the claim to be submitted within 6 months of administering the final completing vaccination), or if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of the end of the month during which the final completing course of the vaccine was administered. Any amount payable falls due on the next date, following the expiry of 14 days after the claim is submitted, when the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

14A.7 The Board must ensure that the receipt and payment in respect of any claims are properly recorded and that each such claim has a clear audit trail.

Conditions attached to payment

14A.8 A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must supply the Board with the following information in respect of each patient for which a payment is claimed—
 - (i) the name of the patient;
 - (ii) the date of birth of the patient;
 - (iii) the NHS number, where known, of the patient;
- (iv) confirmation that the patient has received the vaccine in accordance with paragraph 14.A.2; and
- (v) the date on which the vaccine was administered by the contractor,
but where the patient objects to details of the patient's name or date of birth being supplied to the Board, the contractor need not supply such information to the Board but must supply the patient's NHS number;
- (b) the contractor must provide appropriate information and advice to the patient about the vaccine and immunisation;
- (c) the contractor must record in the patient's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, any refusal of an offer of the MMR vaccine;
- (d) where the MMR vaccine is administered, the contractor must record in the patient's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, those matters set out in paragraph 4(3)(e) of Schedule 2 to the 2004 Regulations;
- (e) the contractor must ensure that any health care professional who performs any clinical service in connection with the administration of the vaccine has such clinical experience and training as are necessary to enable that health care professional to properly perform such services and that such health care professionals are trained in the recognition and initial treatment of anaphylaxis;
- (f) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form its opinion on whether the contractor is eligible for payment under the provisions of this Section;
- (g) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully; and
- (h) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

14A.9 If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, the payment due under this Section.

Section 14B: HEPATITIS B (AT RISK BABIES)

14B.1 This section makes provision in respect of payments to be made in respect of the administration by a contractor, which is contracted to provide vaccines and immunisations as part of Additional Services, of the Hepatitis B vaccination to babies, as part of the Hepatitis B Immunisation Programme.

14B.2 The Board must pay to the contractor who qualifies for the payment, a payment of £10.06 in respect of each dose administered to a baby who is on the registered list of patients and who is born to a mother who is infected with hepatitis B.

14B.3 The contractor must not administer the Hepatitis B vaccination to a baby in any case where the Hepatitis B status of the mother is unknown.

14B.4 The first dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine is to be administered by the contractor to a baby—

- (a) only if it has not already been administered by a hospital immediately after the birth of the baby; and
- (b) as soon as possible after the birth of the baby.

14B.5 The second dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine is to be administered by the contractor to a baby—

- (a) who has attained the age of one month; or
- (b) after the period of at least four weeks from the date on which the first dose was administered.

14B.6 (Omitted)

14B.7 The completing dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine may only be administered by the contractor to a baby who has attained the age of 12 months.

Claims for payment

14B.8 (Omitted)

14B.9 A contractor may not claim a payment for the administration of the completing dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine to a baby unless the contractor has recorded the results in the baby's patient record of a blood test to ascertain the existence of Hepatitis B infection.

14B.10 A contractor is eligible for a payment in respect of the administration of the Hepatitis B vaccine to a baby in any case where the vaccine status of the baby is unknown or incomplete and the contractor completes the administration of the required doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine to that baby.

14B.11 Claims for payment must be submitted within 6 months of the administration of the final completing vaccination or, if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of the end of the month during which the final completing course of the vaccine was administered. Any amount payable falls due on the next date, following the expiry of 14 days after the claim is submitted, when the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

14B.12 The Board must ensure that the receipt and payment in respect of any claims are properly recorded and that each such claim has a clear audit trail.

Eligibility for payment

14B.13 A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor is contracted to provide vaccines and immunisations as part of Additional Services;
- (b) the baby in respect of whom the payment is claimed was on the contractor's list of registered patients at the time the vaccine was administered;
- (c) the contractor does not receive any payment from any other source in respect of the vaccine (if the contractor does receive any such payment in respect of any baby from any other source, the Board must give serious consideration to recovering any payment made under this Section in respect of that baby pursuant to paragraph 25.1 and 25.2 (overpayments and withheld amounts); and
- (d) the contractor submits the claim for payment—
 - (i) within 6 months of administering the first dose of the vaccine,
 - (ii) within 6 months of administering the second dose of the vaccine, or
 - (iii) within 6 months of administering the completing dose of the vaccine.

Conditions attached to payment

14B.14 A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must supply the Board in respect of each baby for which a payment is claimed—
 - (i) the name of the baby;
 - (ii) the date of birth of the baby;
 - (iii) the NHS number, where known, of the baby;
 - (iv) confirmation that the baby has received the required doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine in accordance with paragraph 14B.4 to 14B.7;
 - (v) the date on which each dose of the vaccine was administered by the contractor, but where a parent or carer objects to details of the baby's name or date of birth being supplied to the Board, the contractor need not supply such information to the Board but must supply the baby's NHS number;
- (b) the contractor must provide appropriate information and advice to the parent or carer of the baby;
- (c) the contractor must record in the baby's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, any refusal of an offer of the Hepatitis B vaccine;
- (d) where the Hepatitis B vaccine is administered, the contractor must record in the baby's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, those matters set out in paragraph 5(2)(d) of Schedule 2 to the 2004 Regulations;
- (e) the contractor must ensure that any health care professional who performs any clinical service in connection with the administration of the vaccine has such clinical experience and training as are necessary to enable that health care professional to properly perform such services and that such health care professionals are trained in the recognition and initial treatment of anaphylaxis;
- (f) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form its opinion on whether the contractor is eligible for payment under the provisions of this Section;
- (g) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully; and
- (h) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

14B.15 If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate

circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, the payment due under this Section.

Section 14C: HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS (HPV) COMPLETING DOSES

14C.1—(1) This Section makes provision for payments to be made to a contractor, which is contracted to provide the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Completing Doses vaccine as part of an Additional Service, in respect of the administration by the contractor of the vaccine to girls in the Target Group which is girls who have attained the age of 14 years but who have not yet attained the age of 25 years in the financial year.

(2) Payments to a contractor provided for under this Section are conditional upon the administration by the contractor of the HPV Completing Doses vaccines in accordance with the Green Book which contains information for public health professionals regarding immunisation and which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book>

14C.2—(1) The Board must pay to the contractor which is contracted to provide the Vaccines and Immunisations Programme as an Additional Service, a payment of £10.06 for each dose of the HPV Completing Doses vaccine which is administered to a registered patient in the Target Group who has not taken up the offer of the vaccination from the national school age vaccination programme for HPV Completing Doses whether pursuant to a request from patient or otherwise.

(2) Where a patient referred to in paragraph (1) commenced a course of the HPV Completing Doses before her 15th birthday and—

- (a) has received the second dose of the vaccine before her 18th birthday but has not received the final completing dose of the vaccine; and
- (b) the contractor administers the final completing dose of the HPV Completing Doses vaccine to that patient,

the Board must pay the contractor in accordance with paragraph 14C.2

(3) Where a patient referred to in paragraph (1) commenced but has failed to complete a course of the HPV Completing Doses vaccine after her 15th birthday and the contractor administers the outstanding doses of the vaccine to the patient, the Board must pay the contractor in accordance with paragraph 14C.2 if—

- (a) the contractor administers the second dose of the vaccine to the patient—
 - (i) at least one month following the administration of the first dose, and
 - (ii) before the patient's 18th birthday, and
- (b) the contractor administers the final completing dose of the vaccine to the patient between four and six months after the date on which it administered the second dose of the vaccine to the patient.

(4) The Board must pay the contractor in accordance with paragraph 14C.2 where the vaccination status of a patient in the Target Group for the HPV Completing Doses vaccine described in paragraph (1) is unknown and the contractor is able to begin administering the vaccine to the patient—

- (a) before the patient's 15th birthday, and the contractor administers two doses of the vaccine to the patient with an interval of at least six months between each dose; or
- (b) after the patient's 15th birthday, and the contractor administers—
 - (i) the first dose of the vaccine to the patient,
 - (ii) a second dose of the vaccine to the patient one month after the administration of the first dose, and
 - (iii) the final completing dose of the vaccine to the patient at least four to six months after the administration of the second dose,

The Board must pay the contractor in accordance with paragraph 14C.2

Eligibility for payment

14C.3 A contractor is only eligible for a payment if the following conditions are met—

- (a) the contractor is contracted to provide vaccines and immunisations as part of Additional Services;
- (b) the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed was on the contractor's list of registered patients at the time the vaccine was administered;
- (c) the contractor administers the vaccine to the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed;
- (d) the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed is a person who falls within the Target Group referred to in paragraph 14C.2 when the vaccine was administered;
- (e) the contractor does not receive any payment from any other source in respect of the vaccine (if the contractor does receive any such payment in respect of any patient from any other source, the Board must give serious consideration to recovering any payment made under this Section in respect of that patient pursuant to paragraphs 25.1 and 25.2 (overpayments and withheld amounts); and
- (f) the contractor submits the claim within 6 months of administering the vaccine.

14C.4 The Board may set aside the requirement that the contractor submit the claim within 6 months of administering the vaccine if it considers it is reasonable to do so.

Claims for payment

14C.5 The contractor must submit claims in respect of each dose of the vaccine after they have been administered at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor (which must be a frequency which provides for the relevant claim to be submitted within 6 months of administering the final completing vaccination), or if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of the end of the month during which the final completing course of the vaccine was administered. Any amount payable falls due on the next date, following the expiry of 14 days after the claim is submitted, when the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

14C.6 The Board must ensure that the receipt and payment in respect of any claims are properly recorded and that each such claim has a clear audit trail.

Conditions attached to payment

14C.7 A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must supply the Board with the following information in respect of each patient for which a payment is claimed—
 - (i) the name of the patient;
 - (ii) the date of birth of the patient;
 - (iii) the NHS number, where known, of the patient;
 - (iv) confirmation that the patient has received the vaccine in accordance with paragraph 14.C2; and
 - (v) the date or dates on which the vaccine was administered by the contractor,but where the patient objects to details of the patient's name or date of birth being supplied to the Board, the contractor need not supply such information to the Board but must supply the patient's NHS number;
- (b) the contractor must provide appropriate information and advice to the patient about the vaccine and immunisation;
- (c) the contractor must record in the patient's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, any refusal of an offer of the

- HPV vaccine;
- (d) where the HPV vaccine is administered, the contractor must record in the patient's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, those matters set out in paragraph 4(3)(e) of Schedule 2 to the 2004 Regulations;
 - (e) the contractor must ensure that any health care professional who performs any clinical service in connection with the administration of the vaccine has such clinical experience and training as are necessary to enable that health care professional to properly perform such services and that such health care professionals are trained in the recognition and initial treatment of anaphylaxis;
 - (f) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form its opinion on whether the contractor is eligible for payment under the provisions of this Section;
 - (g) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully; and
 - (h) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

14C.8 If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, the payment due under this Section.

Section 14D: MENINGOCOCCAL COMPLETING DOSES

14D.1—(1) This Section makes provision for payments to be made to a contractor, which is contracted to provide the Meningococcal completing dose as part of an Additional Service, in respect of the administration by the contractor of the vaccine to all patients in the Target Group which is patients who have attained the age of 14 years on or after 1st September 2010 but who have not yet attained the age of 25 years in the financial year.

(2) Payments to a contractor provided for under this Section are conditional upon the administration by the contractor of the Meningococcal completing dose in accordance with the Green Book which contains information for public health professionals regarding immunisation and which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book>

14D.2—(1) The Board must pay to a contractor who is contracted to provide the Vaccines and Immunisations Programme as an Additional Service, a payment of £10.06 for each dose of the Meningococcal completing dose which is administered to a registered patient in the Target Group who has not previously taken up the offer of the vaccination from the national school age vaccination programme for MenC whether pursuant to a request of that patient or otherwise.

(2) Where the vaccination status of a patient in the Target Group for the MenC vaccination described in paragraph (1) is incomplete or unknown and the contractor administers a booster dose of the Meningococcal completing dose to the patient—

(a) (omitted)

(b) before the patient reaches the age of 25 years,

the Board must pay the contractor in accordance with paragraph 14D.3

Eligibility for payment

14D.3 A contractor is only eligible for a payment under this Section in circumstances where the following conditions are met—

- (a) the contractor is contracted to provide vaccine and immunisations as part of

Additional Services;

- (b) the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed was on the contractor's list of registered patients at the time the vaccine was administered;
- (c) the contractor administers the vaccine to the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed;
- (d) the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed is a person who falls within the Target Group referred to in paragraph 14D.1 when the vaccine was administered;
- (e) the contractor does not receive any payment from any other source in respect of the vaccine (if the contractor does receive any such payment in respect of any patient from any other source, the Board must give serious consideration to recovering any payment made under this Section in respect of that patient pursuant to paragraphs 25.1 and 25.2 (overpayments and withheld amounts); and
- (f) the contractor submits the claim within 6 months of administering the vaccine.

14D.4 The Board may set aside the requirement that the contractor submit the claim within 6 months of administering the vaccine if it considers it is reasonable to do so.

Claims for payment

14D.5 The contractor is to submit claims in respect of the final completing dose of the vaccine after they have been administered at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor (which must be a frequency which provides for the relevant claim to be submitted within 6 months of administering the final completing vaccination), or if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of the end of the month during which the final completing course of the vaccine was administered. Any amount payable falls due on the next date, following the expiry of 14 days after the claim is submitted, when the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

14D.6 The Board must ensure that the receipt and payment in respect of any claims are properly recorded and that each such claim has a clear audit trail.

Conditions attached to payment

14D.7 A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must supply the Board with the following information in respect of each patient for which a payment is claimed—
 - (i) the name of the patient;
 - (ii) the date of birth of the patient;
 - (iii) the NHS number, where known, of the patient;
- (iv) confirmation that the patient has received the vaccine in accordance with paragraph 14.D2; and
- (v) the date or dates on which the vaccine was administered by the contractor, but where the patient objects to details of the patient's name or date of birth being supplied to the Board, the contractor need not supply such information to the Board but must supply the patient's NHS number;
- (b) the contractor must provide appropriate information and advice to the patient about the vaccine and immunisation;
- (c) the contractor must record in the patient's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations, any refusal of an offer of the Meningococcal completing dose;
- (d) where the Meningococcal completing dose is administered, the contractor must record in the patient's records, kept in accordance with paragraph 73 of Schedule 6 to the 2004

Regulations, those matters set out in paragraph 4(3)(e) of Schedule 2 to the 2004 Regulations;

- (e) the contractor must ensure that any health care professional who performs any clinical service in connection with the administration of the vaccine has such clinical experience and training as are necessary to enable that health care professional to properly perform such services and that such health care professionals are trained in the recognition and initial treatment of anaphylaxis;
- (f) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form its opinion on whether the contractor is eligible for payment under the provisions of this Section;
- (g) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully; and
- (h) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

14D.8 If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, the payment due under this Section.

Section 14E: MENINGOCOCCAL B (INFANT) VACCINATION PROGRAMME

14E.1—(1) This Section makes provision for payments to be made in respect of the administration by the contractor, who is contracted to provide vaccines and immunisations as part of Additional Services, of the Meningococcal B vaccine as part of the recommended routine childhood immunisation Schedule.

14E.2.1 References in this Section to the age of a child expressed in weeks and or months. Reference to months is calendar months. A reference made to a vaccine being administered at or around a certain age in this Section, is an indication of the recommended schedule for administration of the vaccine as contained in Immunisation against Infectious Diseases - the Green Book which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/publications/meningococcal-the-green-book-chapter-22>

14E.2.2 Specific timing of the administration of the Meningococcal B vaccine, which should be within the parameters of the recommended childhood immunisation Schedule, is a matter for the clinical judgment of the relevant health care professional.

Payment for administration of Meningococcal B vaccine

14E.3.—(1) The Board must pay a contractor who qualifies for the payment, a payment of £10.06 in respect of—

- (a) each child registered with the contractor;
- (b) who is born on or after 1st May 2015 and has not attained the age of two years at the time of vaccination;
- (c) who has received a dose of Meningococcal B vaccine as part of their routine childhood immunisation schedule as set out in the table below

When to immunise	How vaccine is given
8 weeks	One injection
16 week	One injection
One year old (on or after the child's First birthday)	One injection

14E.4.1 This paragraph applies where the vaccine status of the child is incomplete and the

contractor vaccinates the child by giving-

- (a) In the case of a child who has attained the age of 2 months but has not yet attained the age of one year, a total of two doses of the Meningococcal B vaccine given 2 months apart. (These doses can be given one month apart if necessary to ensure the two dose primary Meningococcal B immunisation schedule is completed before the child attains one year of age (i.e. if schedule started at 10 months of age). The booster dose should then be given when the child attains one year of age (on or after the child's first birthday) as per the routine Schedule); or
- (b) In the case of a child who has attained one year of age but has not yet attained the age of two years and less than two doses of Meningococcal B vaccine have been given to the child when under one year of age, two doses of Meningococcal B vaccine to the child two months apart. (Doses of Meningococcal B vaccine can be given one month apart if necessary to ensure this two dose schedule is completed before the child's birthday (i.e. if schedule started at 22 months of age)).

14E.4.2 Where paragraph 14E.4.1 applies, the Board must pay the contractor in accordance with paragraph 14E.3.

14E.5.1 This paragraph applies where the vaccine status of the child is unknown and the contractor vaccinates the child by giving-

- (a) In the case of a child who has attained the age of 2 months but has not yet attained the age of one year, a total of two doses of the Meningococcal B vaccine 2 months apart. (These doses can be given one month apart if necessary to ensure the two dose primary Meningococcal B immunisation schedule is completed before the child attains one year of age (i.e. if schedule started at 10 months of age). The booster dose should then be given when the child attains one year of age (on or after the child's first birthday) as per the routine Schedule); or
- (b) In the case of a child who has attained one year of age but has not yet attained the age of 2 years and two doses of Meningococcal B vaccine have been given to the child when under one year of age, two doses of Meningococcal B vaccine to the child two months apart. (Doses of Meningococcal B vaccine can be given one month apart if necessary to ensure this two dose schedule is completed before the child's birthday (i.e. if schedule started at 22 months of age)).

14E.5.2 Where paragraph 14E.5.1 applies, the Board must pay the contractor in accordance with paragraph 14E.3.

14E.6 Meningococcal B vaccine is not routinely indicated after the second birthday.

Eligibility for payment

14E.7 A contractor is only eligible for a payment under this Section in circumstances where the following conditions are met—

- (a) the contractor is contracted to provide the childhood vaccines and immunisations as part of Additional Services;
- (b) the child in respect of whom the payment is claimed was on the contractor's list of registered patients at the time the Meningococcal B vaccine was administered and all the following apply;
- (c) the child in respect of whom payment is being claimed were within the cohort as identified in Section 14E.3(b) at the time the Meningococcal B vaccine was administered;
- (d) the contractor administered the vaccine to the child in respect of whom the payment is claimed;
- (e) the contractor does not receive any payment from any other source in respect of the Meningococcal B vaccine (if the contractor does receive any such payment in respect of any child from any other source, the Board must give serious

consideration to recovering any payment made under this Section in respect of that patient pursuant to paragraphs 25.1 and 25.2 (overpayments and withheld amounts); and

- (f) the contractor submits the claim for payment within 6 months of administering the Meningococcal B vaccine.

Claims for payment

14E.8 The contractor must submit any claims in respect of the administration of the Meningococcal B vaccine after the dose has been administered at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor (which must be a frequency which provides for the claim to be submitted within 6 months of administering the vaccination), or if agreement cannot be reached, before the end of the period of 14 days from the end of the month during which the vaccine was administered. Any amount payable falls due on the next date, following the expiry of the period of 14 days from the date on which the claim is submitted, when the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

14E.9 The Board must ensure that the receipt and payment in respect of any claims are properly recorded and that each such claim has a clear audit trail.

Conditions attached to payment

14E.9 A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must supply the Board with the following information in respect of each child for which a payment is claimed—
 - (i) the name of the child;
 - (ii) the date of birth of the child;
 - (iii) the NHS number, where known, of the child;
 - (iv) except where paragraph (v) applies, confirmation that the child has received the doses of the Meningococcal B vaccine in accordance with the table at paragraph 14.E2;
 - (v) if the claim is made in the circumstances set out in paragraph 14E.7, confirmation that all required vaccines have been administered; and
 - (vi) the date of the final completing dose of the vaccine, which must have been administered by the contractor,

but where a parent or carer objects to details of the child's name or date of birth being supplied to the Board, the contractor need not supply such information to the Board but must supply the child's NHS number;

- (b) the contractor must provide appropriate information and advice to the parent or carer of the child;
- (c) the contractor must record in the child's records, kept in accordance with Regulation 67 of the 2015 Regulations, any refusal of an offer of the Meningococcal completing dose;
- (d) where the Meningococcal B vaccine is administered, the contractor must record in the child's records, kept in accordance with regulation 76 of the 2015 Regulations, those matters set out in paragraph 4(2)(e) of Schedule 1 to the 2015 Regulations;
- (e) the contractor must ensure that any health care professional who performs any clinical service in connection with the administration of the Meningococcal B vaccine has such clinical experience and training as is necessary to enable that health care professional to properly perform such services and that any such health care professional is trained in the recognition and initial treatment of anaphylaxis;
- (f) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form its opinion on whether the contractor is eligible for payment under the provisions of this Section;

- (g) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerised or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully; and
- (h) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

14E.10 If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, the payment due under this Section.

Section 14F: MMR CATCH UP VACCINATION FOR CHILDREN AGED 10 AND 11 YEARS

14F.1. This section makes provision in respect of a payment of £5 per patient to be made to a contractor for the extra cost of a catch-up campaign for the MMR vaccine for children who reached the age of 10 or 11 years on or after 1st September 2018 but who have not yet reached the age of 12 years.

Eligibility for payment

14F.2. A contractor is only eligible for a payment under this Section in circumstances where the following conditions are met—

- (a) the contractor is contracted to provide vaccine and immunisations as part of Additional Services;
- (b) the contractor has checked the patient MMR vaccination records for children referred to in paragraph 14F.1 and corrected any inaccuracies in the computerised records, including where a child no longer resides in the area covered by the practice (in which case the child's name should be removed from the contractor's list of registered patients and the local Child Health Information Service should be informed);
- (c) the contractor has invited all children referred to in paragraph 14F.1(b) missing one or both doses of the MMR vaccine, by letter, email, phone call, text or digital personal health record "red book", where available, to receive the appropriate dosage at a vaccination clinic held within the practice or has invited their parent or carer to make an appointment; and administers the vaccine to the patient in respect of whom the payment is claimed;
- (d) the contractor has prioritised invites to patients who are missing both doses of the MMR vaccine.

Claims for payment

14F.3 The contractor must submit claims at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor (which at least must be a frequency which provides for the claim to be submitted within six months of the second dose of the MMR vaccine, the third invitation or of the date on which the parent or carer declined the vaccination following an invitation, as appropriate), or if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of—

- (a) the end of the month during which the second dose was administered; or
- (b) the date of the third invitation where that invitation has not resulted in a vaccination; or
- (c) the date the parent or carer declined the vaccination following any invitation.

14F.4 The Board must ensure that the receipt and payment in respect of any claims are properly recorded and that each such claim has a clear audit trail.

Conditions attached to payment

14F.5 A payment under the provisions of this Section is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor has invited the child, missing one or both doses of the MMR vaccine, via their parent or carer, to an appointment or has invited the parent or carer to contact the practice to make an appointment;
- (b) where the first invitation has not resulted in a vaccination and the parent or carer has not declined the vaccination, the contractor has sent a second invite;
- (c) where the second invitation has not resulted in a vaccination and the parent or carer has not declined the vaccination, the contractor has made a third attempt to make contact with the parent or carer;
- (d) where the third attempt at making contact with the parent or carer has not resulted in a vaccination and the parent or carer has not declined the vaccination, the contractor must notify school nursing services to offer vaccination at school and the contractor must inform the commissioner of this notification; and
- (e) in all cases, the contractor must update the patient records to record the actions taken and the response, including any failure to attend booked appointments.

14F.6 If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of all or any part of any payment due under this Section.

Section 15: PAYMENTS FOR GP PERFORMERS COVERING MATERNITY, PATERNITY, ADOPTION LEAVE AND SHARED PARENTAL LEAVE

General

15.1. Employees of contractors will have rights to time off for ante-natal care, maternity leave, paternity leave, adoption leave, parental leave and shared parental leave, if they satisfy the relevant entitlement conditions under employment legislation for those types of leave. The rights of partners in partnerships to these types of leave are a matter for their partnership agreement.

15.2. If an employee or partner who takes any such leave is a performer under a GMS contract, the contractor may need to employ a locum or a salaried GP under a fixed term contract or use the services of a GP performer who is a party to the contract or who is already employed or engaged by the contractor (or more than one such person) to maintain the level of services that it normally provides. Even if the Board is not directed in this SEE to pay for such cover, it may do so as a matter of discretion. However, if—

- (a) the performer is a GP performer; and
- (b) the leave is ordinary or additional maternity, paternity leave or ordinary or additional adoption leave or shared parental leave,

the contractor may be entitled to payment of, or a contribution towards, the costs of locum cover under this SFE.

Entitlement to payments for covering ordinary or additional maternity, paternity and ordinary or additional adoption leave or shared parental leave

15.3. In any case where a contractor actually and necessarily engages a locum or uses the services of a GP performer who is a party to the contract or who is already employed or engaged by the contractor (or more than one such person) to cover for the absence of a GP performer on ordinary or additional maternity leave, paternity leave or ordinary or additional adoption leave or shared parental leave, and—

- (a) the leave of absence is for more than one week ;
- (b) the performer on leave is entitled to that leave either under—

- (i) statute;
 - (ii) a partnership agreement or other agreement between the partners of a partnership;
 - or
 - (iii) a contract of employment, provided that the performer on leave is entitled under their contract of employment to be paid their full salary by the contractor during their leave of absence;
- (c) (omitted)
 - (d) the GP performer who is a party to the contract or who is already employed or engaged by the contractor is not employed full-time; and
 - (e) the contractor is not also claiming another payment for locum cover in respect of the performer on leave pursuant to this Part,

then subject to the following provisions of this Section, the Board must provide financial assistance to the contractor under its GMS contract in respect of the cost of engaging that locum (which may or may not be the maximum amount payable, as set out in paragraph 15.5).

15.4. The Board must consider whether or not it is necessary for the contractor to engage, or continue to engage, a locum or a salaried GP under a fixed term contract or to use, or continue to use the services of a GP performer who is a party to the contract or who is already employed or engaged by the contractor (or more than one such person) to cover for the absence of a GP performer under this Section having regard to the following principles—

- (a) it should not normally be considered necessary for the contractor to employ a locum or a salaried GP under a fixed term contract, or to use the services of a GP performer who is a party to the contract or who is already employed or engaged by the contractor, if the performer on leave had a right to return but that right has been extinguished;
- (b) it should not normally be considered necessary for the contractor to employ a locum or a salaried GP under a fixed term contract, or to use the services of a GP performer who is a party to the contract or who is already employed or engaged by the contractor, if the contractor has engaged a new employee or partner to perform the duties of the performer on leave and it is not carrying a vacancy in respect of another position which the performer on leave will fill on his return.

Ceilings on the amounts payable

15.5. (1) The maximum amount payable under this Section by the Board in respect of cover for a GP performer is—

- (a) in respect of the first two weeks for which the Board provides reimbursement, £1,143.06 per week; and
- (b) in respect of any week thereafter for which the Board provides reimbursement in respect of cover, £1,751.52 per week.

(2) Any amounts payable by way of reimbursement under this Section—

(a) are not to be paid on a pro-rata basis having regard to the absent performer's working pattern; and

(b) are to be whichever is the lower of the invoiced costs or the maximum amount payable in respect of any week under sub-paragraph (1)

Payment arrangements

15.6. The contractor is to submit claims for costs actually incurred after they have been incurred, at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor, or if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of the end of the month during which the costs were incurred. Any amount payable falls due 14 days after the claim is submitted.

Conditions attached to the amounts payable

15.7. Payments or any part of a payment under this Section are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) if the leave of absence is maternity leave, the contractor must supply the Board with a certificate of expected confinement as used for the purposes of obtaining statutory maternity pay, or a private certificate providing comparable information;
- (b) if the leave of absence is for paternity leave, the contractor must supply the Board with a letter written by the GP performer confirming prospective fatherhood and giving the date of expected confinement;
- (c) if the leave of absence is for adoption leave, the contractor must supply the Board with a letter written by the GP performer confirming the date of the adoption and the name of the main care provider, countersigned by the appropriate adoption agency;
- (ca) if the leave of absence is for shared parental leave, the contractor must supply the Board with a certificate as used for the purposes of confirming the GP performer's eligibility for shared parental leave or a letter written by the GP performer providing comparable information and countersigned by the practice;
- (d) the contractor must, on request, provide the Board with written records demonstrating the actual cost to it of the cover, or the additional cost to it of the cover provided by another GP performer who is already employed or engaged by it; and
- (e) once the arrangements are in place, the contractor must inform the Board—
 - (i) if there is to be any change to the arrangements; or
 - (ii) if, for any other reason, there is to be a change to the contractor's arrangements for performing the duties of the performer on leave,at which point the Board is to determine whether it still considers the cover necessary.

15.8. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any sum otherwise payable under this Section.

Section 16: PAYMENTS FOR LOCUMS OR GP PERFORMERS COVERING SICKNESS LEAVE

General

16.1. Employees of contractors will, if they qualify for it, be entitled to statutory sick pay for 28 weeks of absence on account of sickness in any three years. The rights of partners in partnership agreements to paid sickness leave is a matter for their partnership agreement.

16.2. If an employee or partner who takes any sickness leave is a performer under a GMS contract, the contractor may need to employ a locum or a salaried GP on a fixed term contract or use the services of a GP performer who is a party to the contract or who is already employed or engaged by the contractor (or more than one such person) to maintain the level of services that it normally provides. Even if the Board is not directed in this SEE to pay for such cover, it may do so as a matter of discretion and it may also provide support in order for the contractor to provide cover for performers who are returning from sickness leave or for those who are at risk of needing to go on sickness leave. It should in particular consider exercising its discretion—

- (a) where there is an unusually high rate of sickness in the area where the performer performs services; or
- (b) to support contractors in rural areas where the distances involved in making home visits make it impracticable for a GP performer returning from sickness leave to assume responsibility for the same number of patients for which that performer previously had responsibility.

Entitlement to payments for covering sickness leave

16.3. In any case where a contractor actually and necessarily engages a locum or a salaried GP on a fixed term contract or uses the services of a GP performer who is a party to the contract or who is already employed or engaged by the contractor (or more than one such person) to cover for the absence of a GP performer on sickness leave, and—

- (a) (omitted);
- (b) if the performer on leave is employed by the contractor, the contractor must—
 - (i) be required to pay statutory sick pay to that performer; or
 - (ii) be required to pay the performer on leave his full salary during absences on sick leave under his contract of employment;
- (c) if the GP performer's absence is as a result of an accident, the contractor must be unable to claim any compensation from whoever caused the accident towards meeting the cost of engaging a locum or a salaried GP on a fixed term contract to cover for the GP performer during the performer's absence. But if such compensation is payable, the Board may loan the contractor the cost of cover, on the condition that the loan is repaid when the compensation is paid unless—
 - (i) no part of the compensation paid is referable to the cost of cover, in which case the loan is to be considered a reimbursement by the Board of the costs of cover which is subject to the following provisions of this Section; or
 - (ii) only part of the compensation paid is referable to the cost of cover, in which case the liability to repay shall be proportionate to the extent to which the claim for full reimbursement of the costs of cover was successful;
- (cc) the GP performer who is a party to the contract or who is already employed or engaged by the contractor is not employed full-time;
- (d) (omitted); and
- (e) the contractor is not already claiming another payment for cover in respect of the performer on leave pursuant to Part 4,

then subject to the following provisions of this Section, the Board must provide financial assistance to the contractor under its GMS contract in respect of the cost of engaging that cover (which may or may not be the maximum amount payable, as set out in paragraph 16.5).

16.4. It is for the Board to determine whether or not it was in fact necessary for the contractor to engage the locum, or to continue to engage the locum, but it is to have regard to the following principles—

- (a) it should not normally be considered necessary to employ a locum if the performer on leave had a right to return but that right has been extinguished;
- (b) it should not normally be considered necessary to employ a locum if the contractor has engaged a new employee or partner to perform the duties of the performer on leave and it is not carrying a vacancy in respect of another position which the performer on leave will fill on return;
- (c) (omitted)
- (d) it should normally be considered necessary that a single-handed GP performer or a job-sharer fulfilling the role of a single-handed GP performer will need to be replaced, if they are on sickness leave, by a locum.

Ceilings on the amounts payable

16.5. The maximum amount payable under this Section by the Board in respect of locum cover for a GP performer is £1,751.52 per week.

16.5A Any amounts payable by way of reimbursement under this Section—

- (a) are not to be paid on a pro-rata basis having regard to the absent performer's working

pattern; and

(b) are to be whichever is the lower of the invoiced costs or the maximum amount payable in respect of any week under paragraph 16.5.

16.6. No reimbursement under this Section will be paid in respect of the first two weeks period of each period of leave of absence. After that, the maximum periods in respect of which payments under this Section are payable in relation to a particular GP performer in respect of any such period are—

- (a) 26 weeks for the full amount of the sum that the Board has determined is payable; and
- (b) a further 26 weeks for half the full amount of the sum the Board initially determined was payable.

16.7. In order to calculate these periods, a determination is to be made in respect of the first day of the GP performer's absence as to whether in the previous 52 weeks, any amounts have been payable in respect of that performer under this Section. If any amounts have been payable in those 52 weeks, the periods in respect of which they were payable are to be aggregated together. That aggregate period (whether or not it in fact relates to more than one period of absence)—

- (a) if it is 26 weeks or less, is then to be deducted from the period referred to in paragraph 16.6(a); or
- (b) if it more than 26 weeks, then 26 weeks of it is to be deducted from the period referred to in paragraph 16.6(a) and the balance is to be deducted from the period referred to in paragraph 16.6(b).

16.8. Accordingly, if payments have been made in respect of cover for the GP performer for 32 weeks out of the previous 52 weeks, the remaining entitlement in respect of that performer is for a maximum of 20 weeks, and at half the full amount that the Board initially determined was payable.

Payment arrangements

16.9. The contractor is to submit to the Board claims for costs actually incurred during a month at the end of that month, and any amount payable is to fall due on the same day of the following month that the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

Condition attached to the amounts payable

16.10. Payments or any part of a payment under this Section are only payable if the following conditions are satisfied—

- (a) the contractor must obtain the prior agreement of the Board to the engagement of the locum or a salaried GP on a fixed term contract (but its request to do so must be determined as quickly as possible by the Board), including agreement as to the amount that is to be paid for the cover;
- (b) the contractor must, without delay, supply the Board with medical certificates in respect of each period of absence for which a request for assistance with payment for cover is being made;
- (c) the contractor must, on request, provide the Board with written records demonstrating the actual cost to it of the cover;
- (d) once the arrangements for cover are in place, the contractor must inform the Board—
 - (i) if there is to be any change to the arrangements for cover; or
 - (ii) if, for any other reason, there is to be a change to the contractor's arrangements for performing the duties of the GP performer on leave,
at which point the Board is to determine whether it still considers the cover necessary;

- (e) if the arrangements for cover are in respect of a performer on leave who is or was entitled to statutory sick pay, the contractor must inform the Board immediately if it stops paying statutory sick pay to that employee;
- (f) the GP performer on leave must not engage in conduct that is prejudicial to that performer's recovery; and
- (g) the GP performer on leave must not be performing clinical services for any other person, unless under medical direction and with the approval of the Board.

16.11. If any of these conditions are breached, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any sum otherwise payable under this Section.

Section 17: PAYMENTS FOR LOCUMS TO COVER SUSPENDED DOCTORS

General

17.1. The Board has powers to suspend GP performers from the medical performers list.

17.2. A GP performer who is suspended from the medical performers list may be entitled to payments directly from the Board. This is covered by a separate determination made under regulations 13(1) of the Performers Lists Regulations.

Eligible cases

17.3. In any case where a contractor—

- (a) either -
 - (i) is a sole practitioner who is suspended from the Board's medical performers list and is not in receipt of any financial assistance from the Board under section 96 of the 2006 Act as a contribution towards the cost of the arrangements to provide primary medical services under the contractor's GMS contract during the contractor's suspension;
 - (ii) is paying a suspended GP performer -
 - (aa) who is a partner of the contractor, at least 90% of that performer's normal monthly drawings (or a pro rata amount in the case of part months) from the partnership account; or
 - (bb) who is an employee of the contractor, at least 90% of that performer's normal salary (or a pro rata amount in the case of part months); or
 - (iii) paid a suspended GP performer the amount mentioned in paragraph (ii)(aa) or (bb) for at least six months of that performer's suspension, and the suspended GP performer is still a partner or employee of the contractor;
- (b) actually and necessarily engages a locum (or more than one such person) to cover for the absence of the suspended GP performer;
- (c) the locum is not a partner in a partnership or shareholder in a company limited by shares where that partnership or company is the contractor, or already an employee of the contractor, unless the absent performer is a job-sharer; and
- (d) the contractor is not also claiming any other payment for locum cover in respect of the absent performer under Part 4,

then subject to the provisions in this Section, the Board must provide financial assistance to the contractor under its GMS contract in respect of the cost of engaging that locum (which may or may not be the maximum amount payable, as set out in paragraph 17.5).

17.4. It is for the Board to determine whether or not it is or was in fact necessary to engage the locum, or to continue to engage the locum, but it is to have regard to the following principles—

- (a) it should not normally be considered necessary to employ a locum if the performer on leave had a right to return but that right has been extinguished; and

- (b) it should not normally be considered necessary to employ a locum if the contractor has engaged a new employee or partner to perform the duties of the performer on leave and it is not carrying a vacancy in respect of another position which the performer on leave will fill on that performer's return.

Ceilings on the amounts payable

17.5. The maximum amount payable under this Section by the Board in respect of locum cover for a GP performer is £1,131.74 per week.

Payment arrangements

17.6. The contractor is to submit claims for costs actually incurred after they have been incurred, at a frequency to be agreed between the Board and the contractor, or if agreement cannot be reached, within 14 days of the end of the month during which the costs were incurred. Any amount payable falls due 14 days after the date on which the claim is submitted.

Conditions attached to the amounts payable

17.7. Payments or any part of a payment under this Section are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must, on request, provide the Board with written records demonstrating—
 - (i) the actual cost to it of the locum cover; and
 - (ii) that it is continuing to pay the suspended GP performer at least 90% of that performer's normal income before the suspension (i.e. the normal monthly drawings from the partnership account, that performer's normal salary or a pro rata amount in the case of part months); and
- (b) once the locum arrangements are in place, the contractor must inform the Board—
 - (i) if there is to be any change to the locum arrangements, or
 - (ii) if, for any other reason, there is to be a change to the contractor's arrangements for performing the duties of the absent performer,
at which point the Board is to determine whether it still considers the locum cover necessary.

17.8. If the contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any such sum otherwise payable under this Section.

Section 18: PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF PROLONGED STUDY LEAVE

General

18.1. GP performers may be entitled to take Prolonged Study Leave, and in these circumstances, the contractor for whom they have been providing services under its GMS contract may be entitled to two payments—

- (a) an educational allowance, to be forwarded to the GP performer taking Prolonged Study Leave; and
- (b) the cost of, or a contribution towards the cost of, locum cover.

Types of study in respect of which prolonged study leave may be taken

18.2. Payments may only be made under this Section in respect of Prolonged Study Leave taken by a GP performer where -

- (a) the study leave is for at least 10 weeks but not more than 12 months;

- (b) the educational aspects of the study leave have been approved by Health Education England or a committee or person recognised by Health Education England, having regard to any guidance on Prolonged Study Leave that has been agreed nationally; and
- (c) the Board has determined that the payments to the contractor under this Section in respect of the Prolonged Study Leave are affordable, having regard to the budgetary targets it has set itself.

Educational allowance payment

18.3. Where the criteria set out in paragraph 18.2 are met, in respect of each week for which the GP performer is on Prolonged Study Leave, the Board must pay the contractor an Educational Allowance Payment of £133.68, subject to the condition that where the contractor is aware of any change in circumstances that may affect its entitlement to the Educational Allowance Payment, it notifies the Board of that change in circumstances.

18.4. If the contractor breaches the condition set out in paragraph 18.3, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of all or any part of any Educational Allowance Payment that is otherwise payable.

Locum cover in respect of doctors on Prolonged Study Leave

18.5. In any case where a contractor actually and necessarily engages a locum (or more than one such person) to cover for the absence of a GP performer on Prolonged Study Leave, then subject to the following provisions of this Section, the Board must provide financial assistance to the contractor under its GMS contract in respect of the cost of engaging that locum (which may or may not be the maximum amount payable, as set out in paragraph 18.7).

18.6. It is for the Board to determine whether or not it was in fact necessary to engage the locum, or to continue to engage the locum, but it is to have regard to the following principles—

- (a) it should not normally be considered necessary to employ a locum if the GP performer on leave had a right to return but that right has been extinguished; and
- (b) it should not normally be considered necessary to employ a locum if the contractor has engaged a new employee or partner to perform the duties of the performer on leave and it is not carrying a vacancy in respect of another position which the performer on leave will fill on that performer's return.

18.7. The maximum amount payable under this Section by the Board in respect of locum cover for a GP performer is £1,131.74 per week.

Payment arrangements

18.8. The contractor is to submit to the Board claims for costs actually incurred during a month at the end of that month, and any amount payable is to fall due on the same day of the following month that the contractor's Payable GSMP falls due.

Conditions attached to the amounts payable

18.9. Payments or any part of a payment in respect of locum cover under this Section are only payable if the following conditions are satisfied—

- (a) the contractor must obtain the prior agreement of the Board to the engagement of the locum (but its request to do so must be determined as quickly as possible by the Board), including agreement as to the amount that is to be paid for the locum cover;
- (b) the locum must not be a partner or shareholder in the contractor, or already an employee of the contractor, unless the performer on leave is a job-sharer;
- (c) the contractor must, on request, provide the Board with written records demonstrating the actual cost to it of the locum cover; and

- (d) once the locum arrangements are in place, the contractor must inform the Board—
 - (i) if there is to be any change to the locum arrangements; or
 - (ii) if, for any other reason, there is to be a change to the contractor's arrangements for performing the duties of the performer on leave,
at which point the Board is to determine whether it still considers the locum cover necessary.

18.10. If any of these conditions are breached, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any sum in respect of locum cover otherwise payable under this Section.

Section 19: SENIORITY PAYMENTS

General

19.1. Seniority payments are—

- (a) payments to a contractor in respect of individual GP providers in eligible posts to reward experience, based on years of Reckonable Service; and
- (b) To cease to be paid—
 - (i) after 31st March 2014, to any contractor who is not entitled to receive such payments at that date; and
 - (ii) in relation to any financial year beginning after the 31st March 2020, for all contractors.

Eligible posts

19.2. Contractors will only be entitled to a Seniority Payment in respect of a GP provider if the GP provider has served for at least two years in an eligible post, or for an aggregate of two years in more than one eligible post - part-time and full-time posts counting the same. The first date after the end of this two year period is the GP provider's qualifying date. For the purposes of this Section, a post is an eligible post—

- (a) in case of posts held prior to 1st April 2004, if the post-holder provided unrestricted general medical services and was eligible for a basic practice allowance under the Statement of Fees and Allowance made under section 34 of the National Health Service (General Medical Services) Regulations 1992 as in force on 31st March 2004; and
- (b) in the case of posts held on or after 1st April 2004, if the post-holder performs primary medical services and—
 - (i) that post-holder is a GMS contractor (i.e. a sole practitioner);
 - (ii) is a partner in a partnership that is a GMS contractor, or
 - (iii) is a shareholder in a company limited by shares that is a GMS contractor.

Service that is Reckonable Service

19.3. Work shall be counted as Reckonable Service if—

- (a) it is clinical service as a doctor within the NHS or service as a doctor in the public service health care system of another EEA Member State (including service in that system pre-Accession);
- (b) it is clinical service as a doctor or service as a medical officer within the prison service or the civil administration (which includes the Home Civil Service) of the United Kingdom, or within the prison service or the civil administration of another EEA Member State (including service in that prison service or civil administration pre-Accession);
- (c) it is service as a medical officer—
 - (i) in the armed forces of an EEA Member State (including the United Kingdom) or providing clinical services to those forces in a civilian capacity (including service pre-Accession); or

- (ii) in the armed forces under the Crown other than the United Kingdom armed forces or providing clinical services to those forces in a civilian capacity, if accepted by the Board or endorsed by the Secretary of State for Health as Reckonable Service;
- (d) it is service with the Foreign and Commonwealth office as a medical officer in a diplomatic mission abroad, if accepted by the Board or endorsed by the Secretary of State for Health as Reckonable Service; or
- (e) it comprises up to a maximum of four years clinical service in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom—
 - (i) which followed the date of first registration of the GP provider in that country or territory; and
 - (ii) in circumstances where -
 - (aa) on 31st March 2003, that period of clinical service had been counted by the PCT as a period of registration for the purposes of a calculation of the annual rate of the GP Provider's Seniority Payment under the Statement of Fees and Allowance made under regulation 34 of the National Health Service (General Medical Services) Regulations 1992; and
 - (bb) that period of clinical service is not counted as reckonable service by virtue of any preceding sub-paragraphs in this paragraph.

Calculation of years of Reckonable Service

19.4. Claims in respect of years of service are to be made to the Board, and should be accompanied by appropriate details, including dates, of relevant clinical service. Where possible, claims should be authenticated from appropriate records, which may in appropriate circumstances include superannuation records. If the Board is unable to obtain authentication of the service itself, the onus is on the GP provider to provide documentary evidence to support his claim (although payments may be made while verification issues are being resolved). The Board should only count periods of service in a calculation of a GP provider's Reckonable Service if satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to include that period of service in the calculation.

19.5. In determining a GP provider's length of Reckonable Service—

- (a) only clinical service is to count towards Reckonable Service;
- (b) only clinical service since the date on which the GP provider first became registered (be it temporarily, provisionally, fully or with limited registration) with the General Medical Council, or an equivalent authority in another EEA Member State, is to count towards Reckonable Service, with the exception of Reckonable Service prior to registration that is taken into account by virtue of paragraph 19.3(e);
- (c) periods of part-time and full-time working count the same; and
- (d) generally, breaks in service are not to count towards Reckonable Service, but periods when doctors were taking leave of absence (i.e. they were absent from a post but had a right of return) due to compulsory national service, maternity leave, paternity leave, adoption leave, parental leave, holiday leave, sick leave or study leave, or because of a secondment elective or similar temporary attachment to a post requiring the provision of clinical services, are to count towards Reckonable Service.

19.6. Claims in respect of service in or on behalf of armed forces pursuant to paragraph 19.3(c) are to be considered in the first instance by the Board, and should be accompanied by appropriate details, including dates and relevant postings. If the Board is not satisfied that the service should count towards the GP provider's Reckonable Service as a doctor, it is to put the matter to the Secretary of State for Health, together with any comments it wishes to make.

19.7. Before taking a decision on whether or not to endorse the claim, the Secretary of State will

then consult the Ministry of Defence. Generally, the only service that will be endorsed is service where the GP provider undertook clinical or medical duties (whether on military service or in a civilian capacity), and the Secretary of State has received acceptable confirmation of the nature and scope of the duties performed by the GP provider from the relevant authorities.

19.8. Claims in respect of clinical service for or on behalf of diplomatic missions abroad pursuant to paragraph 19.3(d) are to be considered in the first instance by the Board, and should be accompanied by appropriate details, including dates and relevant postings. If the Board is not satisfied that the service should count towards the GP provider's Reckonable Service as a doctor, it is to put the matter to the Secretary of State for Health, together with any comments it wishes to make.

19.9. Before taking a decision on whether or not to endorse the claim, the Secretary of State will consult the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Generally the only service that will be endorsed is service where the GP provider undertook clinical duties for—

- (a) members of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and their families;
- (b) members of the Department for International Development and their families;
- (c) members of the British Council and their families;
- (d) British residents, official visitors and aid workers;
- (e) Commonwealth and EEA Member State official visitors; or
- (f) staff and their families of other Commonwealth, EEA, Member State or, in the opinion of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, friendly State diplomatic missions,

and the Secretary of State has received acceptable confirmation of the nature and scope of the clinical duties performed by the GP provider from the relevant authorities.

Determination of the relevant dates

19.10. Once a GP provider's years of Reckonable Service have been determined, a determination has to be made of two dates—

- (a) the date a GP provider's Reckonable Service began, which is the date on which that GP's first period of Reckonable Service started (referred to in this Section as "the Seniority Date"); and
- (b) the GP provider's qualifying date (see paragraph 19.2).

Calculation of the full annual rate of Seniority Payments

19.11. Once a GP provider has reached the qualifying date, that GP is entitled to a Seniority Payment in respect of service as a GP provider thereafter. The amount of the Seniority Payment will depend on two factors: that GP's Superannuable Income Fraction and the number of years of Reckonable Service.

19.12. At the end of each quarter, the Board is to make an assessment of the Seniority Payments to be made in respect of individual GP providers working for or on behalf of its GMS contractors. If—

- (a) a GP provider's Seniority Date is on the first date of that quarter, or falls outside that quarter, that GP's Years of Reckonable Service are the number of complete years since the first Seniority Date, and the fall annual rate of the Seniority Payment payable in respect of that GP is the full annual rate opposite the GP's Years of Reckonable Service in the Table below; and
- (b) if the GP provider's Seniority Date falls in that quarter on any date other than the first date of that quarter, the full annual rate of the Seniority Payment in respect of that GP changes on the Seniority Date - and so in respect of that quarter, the full annual rate of the Seniority Payment payable in respect of that GP is to be calculated as follows—
 - (i) calculate the daily rate of the fall annual rate of payment for the first total of Years of Reckonable Service relevant to him (i.e. divide the annual rate by 365 (or 366 where

- the relevant year includes 29th February), and multiply that daily rate by the number of days in that quarter before the Seniority Date; and
- (ii) calculate the daily rate of the fall annual rate of payment for the second total of Years of Reckonable Service relevant to that GP (i.e. divide the annual rate by 365 (or 366 where the relevant year includes 29th February), and multiply that daily rate by the number of days in that quarter after and including the Seniority Date,
- then add the totals produced by the calculations in heads (i) and (ii) together and multiply by four.

Years of reckonable service	Adjusted rate of full annual payments from 1 st April 2018	Full annual rate of payment per practitioner from 1 st April 2019
0	£0.00	£0.00
1	£0.00	£0.00
2	£0.00	£0.00
3	£0.00	£0.00
4	£0.00	£0.00
5	£0.00	£0.00
6	£0.00	£0.00
7	£0.00	£0.00
8	£0.00	£0.00
9	£0.00	£0.00
10	£0.00	£0.00
11	£566.16	£0.00
12	£634.19	£453.55
13	£710.25	£507.95
14	£795.45	£569.24
15	£891.29	£637.43
16	£1,705.98	£1,220.07
17	£1,876.85	£1,342.27
18	£2,064.32	£1,476.35
19	£2,270.54	£1,623.83
20	£2,497.65	£1,786.25
21	£2,747.25	£1,964.76
22	£3,624.26	£2,599.12
23	£3,743.52	£2,677.27
24	£3,855.47	£2,757.33
25	£3,971.17	£2,840.07
26	£4,090.61	£2,925.50
27	£4,213.27	£3,013.22
28	£4,405.56	£3,150.74
29	£4,528.76	£3,238.85
30	£4,655.70	£3,329.64
31	£4,785.86	£3,422.72
32	£4,920.31	£3,518.87
33	£5,052.61	£3,613.49
34	£5,199.37	£3,718.45
35	£5,345.06	£3,822.64
36	£5,494.50	£3,929.52
37	£5,648.76	£4,039.84
38	£5,806.77	£4,152.85
39	£5,969.07	£4,268.92
40	£6,136.72	£4,388.82
41	£6,308.13	£4,511.40
42	£6,484.88	£4,637.82
43	£6,666.46	£4,767.68
44	£6,853.40	£4,901.37
45	£7,045.15	£5,038.51
46	£7,242.27	£5,179.47
47	£7,445.27	£5,324.66

19.13. If immediately before 1st April 2013, any GP provider—

- (a) would have been entitled to an amount calculated in accordance with paragraph 13.13 of the 2005 SFE; or
- (b) received a Seniority Payment, an amount of which is calculated in accordance with paragraph 13.13 of the 2005 SFE,

that GP provider remains entitled to, and is to continue to receive a Seniority Payment, an amount which is the full annual rate of the Seniority Payment calculated in accordance with paragraph 13.13 of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2013.

Superannuable Income Fractions

19.14. In all cases, the full annual rate of a Seniority Payment for a GP provider is only payable under this SFE in respect of a GP provider who has a Superannuable Income Fraction of at least two thirds.

19.15. For these purposes, a GP provider's Superannuable Income Fraction is the fraction produced by dividing—

- (a) that GP provider's NHS profits from all sources for the financial year to which the Seniority Payment relates, excluding—
 - (i) superannuable income which does not appear on that GP provider's certificate submitted to the Board in accordance with paragraph 26.11 (superannuation contribution: end-year adjustments) (i.e. NHS income already superannuated elsewhere); and
 - (ii) any amount in respect of Seniority Payments; by
- (b) the Average Adjusted Superannuable Income.

19.16. The Average Adjusted Superannuable Income is to be calculated as follows—

- (a) all the NHS profits of the type mentioned in paragraph 19.15(a) of all the GP providers in England who have submitted certificates to the Board in accordance with paragraph 26.11, by the required date, are to be aggregated; then
- (b) this aggregate is then to be divided by the number of GP providers in respect of which the aggregate was calculated; then
- (c) the total produced by sub-paragraph (b) is to be adjusted to take account of the shift towards less than full-time working. The index by which the amount is to be adjusted is to be the same as the index for the financial year to which the calculation of Average Adjusted Superannuable Income relates by which the uprating factor for pensions is to be adjusted to take account of the shift towards less than full-time working (a),

and the total produced by sub-paragraph (c) is the Average Adjusted Superannuable Income amount for the calculation in paragraph 19.15.

19.17. If the GP provider has a Superannuable Income Fraction of one third or between one third and two thirds, only 60% of the full annual amount payable in respect of a GP provider with Reckonable Service is payable under this SFE in respect of that GP provider. If the GP provider has a Superannuable Income Fraction of less than one third, no Seniority Payment is payable under this SFE in respect of that GP provider.

Amounts payable

19.18. Once a GP provider's fall annual rate in respect of a quarter has been determined, and any reduction to be made in respect of that GP provider's Superannuable Income Fraction has been made, the result amount is to be divided by four, and that quarterly amount is the Quarterly Superannuation Payment that the Board must pay to the contractor under the GMS contract in respect of the GP provider.

19.19. If, however, the GP provider's—

- (a) qualifying date fall in that quarter, the quarterly amount is instead to be calculated as follows: the annual amount (taking account of any reduction in accordance with the GP provider's Superannuable Income Fraction) is to be divided by 365 (or 366 where the relevant year includes 29th February), and then multiplied by the number of days in the quarter after and including that GP provider's qualifying date; and

(a) It is anticipated that the amounts mentioned in this paragraph will be calculated by the Technical Steering Committee (TSC).

(b) retirement date falls in that quarter, the quarterly amount is instead to be calculated as follows: the annual amount (taking account of any reduction in accordance with the GP provider's Superannuable Income Fraction) is to be divided by 365 (or 366 where the relevant year includes 29th February), and then multiplied by the number of days in the quarter prior to the GP provider's retirement date.

19.20. Payment of the Quarterly Seniority Payment is to fall due on the last day of the quarter to which it relates (but see paragraph **25.6 (payments on account)**).

Condition attached to payment of Quarterly Seniority Payments

19.21. A Quarterly Seniority Payment, or any part thereof, is only payable to a contractor if the following conditions are satisfied—

- (a) if a GP provider receives a Quarterly Seniority Payment from more than one contractor, those payments taken together must not amount to more than one quarter of the full annual rate of Seniority Payment in respect of that GP provider;
- (b) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could reasonably be expected to obtain, in order to calculate the payment;
- (c) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) must be accurate; and
- (d) a contractor who receives a Seniority Payment in respect of a GP provider must give that payment to that doctor—
 - (i) within one calendar month of it receiving that payment, and
 - (ii) as an element of the personal income of that GP provider subject (in the case of a GP provider who is a shareholder in a contractor that is a company limited by shares) to any lawful deduction of income tax and national insurance.

19.22. If the conditions set out in paragraph 19.21(a) to (c) are breached, the Board may in appropriate circumstances withhold payment of all or any part of any payment to which the conditions relate that is otherwise payable.

19.23. If a contractor breaches the condition in paragraph 19.21(d), the Board may require repayment of any payment to which the condition relates, or may withhold payment of any other payment payable to the contractor under this SFE, to the value of the payment to which the condition relates.

Section 20: DOCTORS' RETAINER SCHEME

(Omitted from 1st October 2019 by the General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 2) Directions 2019)

Section 20A: GP RETENTION SCHEME

General

20A.1 (1) This Scheme is a package of financial and educational support designed to help keep doctors working in general practice.

(2) This Scheme applies, from 1st April 2017, to doctors who are entered in-

- (a) the register of medical practitioners kept by the General Medical Council under section 2 of the Medical Act 1983 (registration of medical practitioners) and who

hold a license to practise; and
(b) the medical performers list which the Board is required to prepare, maintain and publish under regulation 3 of the National Health Service (Performers Lists) (England) Regulations 2013,
and where paragraphs (3) and (4) apply to that doctor.

(3) This paragraph applies where a doctor to whom the Scheme applies has left, or is considering leaving, general practice—

(a) because that doctor—
(i) is approaching retirement, or
(ii) requires greater flexibility to undertake other work within general practice or otherwise, or

(b) for such other reasons related to the personal circumstances of that doctor as the Board considers to be acceptable for the purposes of this Scheme.

(4) This paragraph applies where a doctor to whom this Scheme applies—

(a) is not able to undertake a regular part-time role by working in short clinics or on annualised sessions (a); and

(b) there is a need for additional educational supervision.

Payments in respect of sessions under the Scheme

20A.2 Subject to paragraph 20A.3, where—

(a) a contractor who the Board considers is a suitable employer of members of the Scheme employs or engages a member of the GP Retention Scheme; and

(b) the service sessions for which the member of the GP Retention Scheme is employed or engaged by that contractor are arranged and approved by the Board,

the Board must pay to that contractor under its GMS contract £76.92 in respect of each full session that the member of the GP Retention Scheme undertakes for the contractor in any week, up to a maximum of four sessions per week.

Provisions in respect of leave arrangements

20A.3 The Board must pay to the contractor under its GMS contract any payment payable under paragraph 20A.2 in respect of any session which a member of the GP Retention Scheme is employed or engaged to undertake but which the member does not undertake because they are absent due to leave related to—

(a) annual holiday up to a maximum number of sessions annually equivalent to 6 weeks' worth of arranged sessions for the member of the GP Retention Scheme;

(b) maternity, paternity or adoption leave, in accordance with the circumstances and for the periods referred to in Section 15 (payments covering GP performers covering maternity, paternity, adoption leave and shared parental leave);

(c) parental leave, in accordance with statutory entitlements (except that the normal statutory qualifying period of one year's service with the contractor does not apply);

(d) sickness, for a reasonable period as agreed by the contractor and the Board;

(e) an emergency involving a dependent, in accordance with employment law and any guidance issued by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy; and

(f) other pressing personal or family reasons where the contractor and the Board agree that the absence of the member of the GP Retention Scheme is necessary and unavoidable.

(g) Payment conditions

20A.4 Payments under this section are to fall due at the end of the month in which the session to which the payment relates takes place. However, the payments, or any part of the payments, are only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

(a) the contractor must inform the Board of any change to the member of the GP Retention

Scheme's working arrangements that may affect the contractor's entitlement to a payment under this Scheme;

- (b) the contractor must inform the Board of any absence on leave of the member of the GP Retention Scheme and the reason for such absence;
- (c) in the case of any absence on leave in respect of which there are any matters to be agreed between the contractor and the Board in accordance with paragraph 20A.3 above, the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and which the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form an opinion in respect of any matters which are to be agreed between the contractor and the Board;
- (d) the contractor must inform the Board if the doctor in respect of whom the payment is made ceases to be a member of the GP Retention Scheme.

- (a) Annualised sessions are the number of sessions per week which a performer is required to work for a contractor averaged out over the period of a year. They include any sessions which a performer is contracted to undertake but where the performer does not actually undertake because it falls on a statutory holiday or because the member is absent by reason of annual leave or any requirement to undertake continuing professional development

20A.5 If a contractor breaches any of these conditions, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of all or any part of any payment otherwise payable under this Section.

Professional expenses supplement annual payment

20A.6 (1) The Board must pay to an eligible contractor under its GMS contract an annual lump sum payment under the GP Retention Scheme in respect of a professional expenses supplement of any doctor who becomes a member of the Scheme on or after 1st April 2017 in respect of any employment with or engagement by the contractor.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph, an "eligible contractor" is a contractor to whom paragraph 20A.2 (payments in respect of sessions undertaken by members of the Scheme) applies.

(3) The professional expenses supplement is to be calculated by the Board by reference to the number of sessions which a doctor described in paragraph (1) is contracted to perform for the contractor in each week, up to a maximum of four sessions per week, on the following basis, depending on whether the doctor is contracted to perform an annualised number of sessions, or a number of sessions per week:

Number of sessions per week	Annualised sessions	Amount of professional expenses supplement per annum
1-2	Fewer than 104	£1,000
2	104	£2,000
3	156	£3,000
4	208	£4,000

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), the Board must pay to the contractor the professional expenses supplement-

(a) on the date on which the doctor becomes a member of the GP Retention Scheme, and

(b) on the anniversary of that date in each subsequent year in respect of which the payment is due.

(5) The Board must not pay a professional expenses supplement in respect of any doctor where an eligible contractor has not provided sufficient information to the Board about the number of sessions per week for which that doctor is employed or engaged by the contractor.

(6) Where the Board pays a professional expenses supplement to an eligible contractor in respect of a doctor, the contractor must pass on the payment to that doctor, net of any applicable deductions payable by that doctor in respect of income tax and national insurance contributions, within one calendar month from the date on which the contractor received the payment on the understanding that the payment is to be applied towards meeting the cost of the doctor's professional indemnity cover, continuing professional education requirements and other professional expenses.

Section 20B: CQC FEES REIMBURSEMENT SCHEME

General

20B.1 (1) This Scheme is established on 1st April 2017 and enables the Board to reimburse the amount of any fees paid by a contractor, as a provider of NHS primary medical services, by virtue of provision contained in the Provision for Fees Scheme which is made and published by the Care Quality Commission under section 85(1) of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 ("CQC registration fees").

(2) The Board must pay to a contractor under its GMS contract a payment which represents the total amount of CQC registration fees which the contractor has paid to the Care Quality Commission under the Provision for Fees Scheme in respect of any year.

(3) The Board must not make any payment to a contractor under this Section unless an invoice or other suitable evidence of payment has been presented to it by the contractor as evidence of the amount which the contractor has paid to the Care Quality Commission in respect of CQC registration fees in any year.

Payment of reimbursement of CQC Registration Fees

20B.2 Payments under this Section must be made by the Board to a contractor as part of the next Global Sum Monthly Payment which falls due to the contractor following the date on which the Board receives evidence, in accordance with Section 20B.1(3), of the amount that the contractor has paid by way of CQC registration fees.

Section 21: RETURNERS' SCHEME

(Omitted by the General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2015)

Section 22: FLEXIBLE CAREERS SCHEME

General

22.1. This is an established Scheme for certain part-time doctors. It is managed by Health Education England and is for employed doctors only. Contractors are eligible for contractor payments under this Scheme, but will also receive payments to be forwarded to doctors.

Flexible Careers Scheme Contractor Payments

22.2. The Board must pay to a contractor under its GMS contract a Flexible Career Scheme ("FCS") Contractor Payment if—

- (a) it employs a part-time doctor who is a member of the FCS; and
- (b) that FCS doctor performs primary medical services under its GMS contract, as a general practitioner, with a working commitment that generates a Time Commitment Fraction of at least one fifth but not more than five ninths, except that the doctor may also work—
 - (i) an additional 28 hours, during the membership year, of funded education time for personal and professional development; and
 - (ii) a limited amount of additional time in the National Health Service, with the approval of Health Education England.

22.3. For the purposes of the calculation of time commitment in paragraph 22.2(b), the following periods of leave are discounted—

- (a) annual leave up to a maximum of six weeks pro rata (compared to full-time);
- (b) maternity, paternity, parental, adoption or shared parental leave endorsed by the Board;
- (c) sickness leave endorsed by the Board;
- (d) special leave in an emergency, which is granted in accordance with employment law and guidance issued by the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills; and
- (e) other special leave for pressing personal or family reasons, endorsed by the Board.

Amount of FCS Contractor Payments

22.4. The Board will need to obtain from the contractor at the end of each quarter a return of the actual cost to the contractor, rounded to the nearest pound, of it employing the FCS doctor while that doctor is a member of the scheme. This is—

- (a) to include salary, national insurance contributions and NHS Pension Scheme employer’s superannuation contributions (where these are paid by the contractor); and
- (b) not to include costs relating to any additional work the FCS doctor is permitted, with the approval of Health Education England, to undertake outside the FCS.

22.5. A percentage of that amount is then payable as the contractor’s PCS Contractor Payment, as calculated (subject to the following provisions of this Section) in accordance with the following table—

TABLE

In respect of PCS doctors	
Year 1	50%
Year 2	25%
Year3	10%

22.6. For these purposes—

- (a) the qualifying date for the first payment, and so the start of the doctor’s first year in the Scheme, is the date the doctor joins the Scheme;
- (b) if, in relation to any period of leave referred to in paragraph 22.3, Health Education England reasonably determines that, for exceptional reasons, the year of membership of the FCS in which the period of leave started should be extended, that year of membership shall not be taken to have elapsed until a full year has elapsed from the start of that year of membership, discounting the period of leave, and that doctor’s qualifying date for payments must be adjusted accordingly; and
- (c) if the quarterly return relates to costs incurred in respect of different years of membership of the FCS, the contractor must specify which costs relate to which year of membership of the Scheme.

Amount of FCS Doctor Payments

22.7. Subject to the following provisions in this Section, if a contractor is eligible for a FCS contractor payment, the Board must also pay to the contractor under its GMS contract, in respect of the doctor who is a member of the FCS—

- (a) an annual FCS Doctor Payment of £1,050; and
- (b) a payment to cover the amount of any employer's national insurance contributions which are payable by the contractor in respect of that FCS Doctor Payment.

Payments in respect of part years

22.8. If—

- (a) an FCS doctor's membership of the FCS ceases during a year of membership; or
- (b) an FCS doctor moves to a new employer during a year of membership of the FCS scheme but remains a member of the scheme,

the amount of the FCS Doctor Payment payable to the contractor is to be adjusted by multiplying the amount of the payment otherwise payable by the following fraction: the number of days for which the FCS doctor is contracted to work for the contract during the membership year, divided by 365 (or 366 where the membership year includes 29th February) - and any payment of employer's national insurance contributions under paragraph 22.7(b) is to be adjusted accordingly.

Payments in respect of educational sessions

22.9. In respect of each of up to eight educational sessions attended in a year of membership of the FCS by an FCS doctor, and on the basis of a return from the contractor at the end of each quarter, the Board must reimburse the contractor who employs the FCS doctor under its GMS contract for—

- (a) the actual cost of employing the FCS doctor during those sessions; and
- (b) any expenses claimed by and paid to the PCS doctor by the contractor to cover the cost of the PCS doctor's actual travel and subsistence in attending those sessions, if these costs are reasonable in the opinion of the Board.

Payment arrangements

22.10. PCS Doctor Payments to the contractor are to fall due on the last day of the month during which that contractor qualifying date falls, taking account of any adjustment of the qualifying date in accordance with paragraph 22.6.

22.11. The other payments under this Section are to fall due on the last day of the month following the quarter in respect of the quarterly return is made.

Conditions attached to Flexible Career Scheme payments and overpayments

22.12. PCS Contractor Payments and payments or any part of a payment under paragraph 22.9(a) is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could reasonably be expected to obtain, in order to calculate the payment. In particular, the contractor must, on request, provide the Board with written records demonstrating the actual costs it is seeking to recover; and
- (b) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

22.13. PCS Doctor Payments, or any part thereof, are only payable if the following conditions are satisfied—

- (a) a contractor that receives an PCS Doctor Payment in respect of a doctor must give that payment to that doctor—

- (i) within one calendar month of it receiving that payment; and
 - (ii) as an element of the personal income of that doctor, subject to any lawful deduction of income tax, national insurance and superannuation contributions, once it has secured from the doctor an enforceable undertaking that that doctor will repay to the contractor any amount repayable by the contractor to the Board under this Section in respect of that doctor;
- (b) the contractor must inform the Board if the doctor in respect of whom the payment is made ceases to be a member of the PCS.

22.14. Payments in respect of expenses under paragraph 22.9(b) are only payable if the following conditions are satisfied—

- (a) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs (including receipts), and the contractor either has or could reasonably be expected to obtain in order to calculate the payment; and
- (b) all information provided pursuant to or in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) must be accurate.

22.15. If a contractor breaches the conditions set out in paragraph 22.12 or 22.14, the Board may in appropriate circumstances withhold payment of any or any part of a payment to which the conditions relate that is otherwise payable.

22.16. If a contractor breaches the conditions in paragraph 22.13 the Board may require repayment of any payment paid to which the condition relates, or may withhold payment of any other sum payable to the contractor under this SFE, to the value of the payment paid.

22.17. If as a result of the doctor leaving the FCS, the Board has paid a larger amount to the contractor in respect of a FCS Doctor Payment than the amount to which the contractor is entitled, the Board may require repayment of the excess paid, or may withhold payment of any other sum payable to the contractor under this SFE, to the value of the excess paid.

22.18. Where, pursuant to paragraph 22.16 or 22.17, a contractor is required to repay any or any part of a PCS Doctor Payment, the arrangements by which the contractor may seek to enforce the undertaking referred to in paragraph 22.13(a) as a consequence of that repayment are a matter for the contractor.

Section 23: DISPENSING

Dispensing: General

23.1. Some contractors are authorised or required to provide dispensing services to specific patients. The arrangements for this are set out in Part 8 (dispensing doctors) of the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 and paragraph 52 (provision of drugs, medicines and appliances for immediate treatment or personal administration) of Part 3 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations.

Costs in respect of which reimbursement is payable

23.2. Where drugs and appliances are provided by a medical practitioner—

- (a) in accordance with the arrangements under which a dispensing doctor undertakes to provide pharmaceutical services referred to in regulation 47 (terms of service of dispensing doctors: general) of the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013; or
- (b) for personal administration, in accordance with paragraph 52(1)(b) in Part 3 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations,

then subject to the following provisions of this Section, the Board must pay to the contractor under its GMS contract the payments listed in paragraph 23.3, as calculated in accordance with this Section.

23.3. The amounts payable in relation to the provision of drugs and appliances are—

- (a) the basic price of the drug or appliance, which is the price as calculated in accordance with Part II Clause 8 (Basic Price), clause 10 (A and B) (Quantity to be Supplied), clause 11 (Broken Bulk), clause 13 (Reconstitution of Certain Oral Liquids) and Part VIIA Basic Prices of Drugs) of the Drug Tariff, less a discount calculated in accordance with Part 1 of Annex G;
- (b) the appropriate dispensing fee, as set out in Part 2 of Annex G (in respect of contractors authorised or required to provide dispensing services in accordance with Part 8 of the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013) or Part 3 of Annex G (in respect of all other contractors);
- (c) an allowance to cover the VAT payable on the purchase of any products listed in paragraph 23.4(a) to (e) and which are provided in accordance with paragraph 52(1)(b) in Part 3 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations. The allowance is to be calculated by applying the rate of VAT applying at the time of a claim to the basic price of the product after the discount has been calculated in accordance with Part 1 of Annex G has been deducted;
- (d) exceptional expenses, as provided for in Part II, clause 12 (Out of Pocket Expenses), of the Drug Tariff; and
- (e) professional fees, as provided for in Part IIIA, clause 2A (additional fees for unlicensed medicines), of the Drug Tariff.

Personally administered drugs and appliances and those used for diagnosis

23.4. A contractor who is providing services under a GMS contract may, whether or not the contractor is authorised or required to provide dispensing services to specific patients, be entitled to the payments listed in paragraph 23.3. This applies only in relation to the following products—

- (a) vaccines, anaesthetics and injections;
- (b) the following diagnostic reagents: Dick Test; Schick Test; Protein Sensitisation Test Solutions; and Tuberculin Tests (i.e. Koch Test, Mantoux Test, Patch Test and Diagnostic Jelly);
- (c) intrauterine contraceptive devices (including drug-releasing IUCDs, contraceptive caps and diaphragms);
- (d) pessaries which are appliances; and
- (e) sutures (including skin closing strips).

23.5. In respect of these products, subject to the provisions of this Section, the Board must pay to all contractors under their GMS contracts the payments listed in paragraph 23.3, as calculated in accordance with this Section - if the products are provided in accordance with paragraph 52(1)(b) in Part 3 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations.

Products not covered by this Section

23.6. No payments are payable under this Section in respect of the products listed in this paragraph, which are centrally supplied as part of the Childhood Immunisation Programme—

- (a) MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella);
- (b) BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin);
- (c) Tuberculin Purified Protein Derivative;
- (d) Meningococcal C conjugate vaccine or Hib/MenC vaccine (for children under 5 years of age). The Meningococcal element will end on 1st July 2016;
- (dd) MenACWY vaccine for adolescents and persons entering the first year of higher education;
- (e) DTaP/IPY/HiB (Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis/Inactivated Polio/Haemophilus influenzae type B);
- (f) dTaP/IPY (low dose Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis/Inactivated Polio);

- (g) DTaP/IPY (Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis/Inactivated Polio);
- (h) Td/IPV(Diphtheria/Tetanus/Inactivated Polio);
- (i) Hib/MenC (Haemophilus influenzae type B/meningitis C), PCV (pneumococcal); and
- (j) HPV (human papillomavirus types 16 and 18) in the case where the course of immunisation has commenced and is not complete before 19th October 2012;
- (k) HPV (human papillomavirus types 6, 11, 16 and 18) in the case where the course of immunisation commences on or after 19th October 2012; or
- (l) Rotavirus vaccine.

23.7. No payments are payable under this Section in respect of—

- (a) the Shingles vaccine which is centrally supplied by the Department of Health as part of its Shingles Immunisation Programme against the Shingles virus; or
- (b) any other product which may be centrally supplied by the Department of Health.

23.8. Payments are payable under this Section—

- (a) in respect of Td/IPY Diphtheria/Tetanus/Inactivated Polio) where that product is used for the treatment of adults; or
- (b) supplied to patients who require such products prior to travelling outside the United Kingdom and in either case where the Td/IPY product has been purchased by the contractor directly from the manufacturer.

23.9. If a medical practitioner issues a prescription for a drug or appliance and that medical practitioner does not supply it, no payments are payable in respect of that drug or appliance under this Section.

Deductions in respect of charges

23.10. Payment in respect of prescriptions shall be subject to any deduction required to be made under the National Health Service (Charges for Drugs and Appliances) Regulations 2000 in respect of charges required to be made and recovered by the dispensing practitioner.

Contractors unable to obtain discounts

23.11. If a contractor satisfies the Board, by reason of remoteness of the contractor's practice premises, the contractor is unable to obtain any discount on the basic price of drugs and appliances for which a payment is payable by the Board under this Section (and the Board must consult the Local Medical Committee for the area in which the contractor provides primary medical services, if there is one, before being so satisfied), the Board must approve an exemption for that contractor from the application of the discount scale. The exemption shall be granted for a period of up to one year, and may be renewed thereafter for further periods, each not exceeding one year, if the contractor is able to satisfy the Board that it is still unable to obtain any discount on the basic price of drugs and appliances for which a payment is payable under this Section.

23.12. Where the Board such an exemption, it must inform the NHS Prescription Services part of the NHS Business Services Authority of the exemption and of the period for which it is to apply.

Contractors that are to receive special payments

23.13. If a contractor satisfies the Board that—

- (a) by reason of the remoteness of the contractor's practice premises or the small quantities of drugs and appliances that the contractor needs to buy, the contractor has had to pay more than the basic price for drugs and appliances it orders; and

(b) its payments under paragraph 23.3(a) should be calculated at special payment levels rather than basic price levels,
 (and the Board must consult the Local Medical Committee for the area in which the contractor provides primary medical services, if there is one, before being so satisfied), the Board must agree to reimburse the contractor on the basis of the special payment levels, instead of the basic price levels, of the drugs and appliances it supplies, as set out in the table below.

<i>Where on average the price paid by the contractor (excluding VAT) has been:</i>	<i>Special payment price level</i>
<i>In excess of 5% and up to 10% over the basic price</i>	<i>5% over the basic price</i>
<i>In excess of 10% and up to 15% over the basic price</i>	<i>10% over the basic price</i>
<i>In excess of 15% and up to 20% over the basic price</i>	<i>15% over the basic price</i>
<i>In excess of 20% over the basic price</i>	<i>20% over the basic price</i>

23.14. Where a contractor is reimbursed on the basis of special payment levels (see paragraph 23.13) any VAT allowance payable (see paragraph 23.3(c)) shall be calculated as a percentage of the special payment level.

23.15. Agreement to reimburse on the basis of special payment levels shall be granted for a period of up to one year, and may be renewed thereafter if the contractor is still able to satisfy the Board that its payments under paragraph 23.3(a) should be calculated at special payment levels rather than basic price levels.

Preconditions before payments under this Section are payable

23.16. The payments listed in paragraph 23.3 are only payable if the contractor has—

- (a) noted, counted and sent all the prescriptions in respect of drugs or appliances in respect of which it wishes to claim reimbursement to the NHS Prescription Services part of the NHS Business Services Authority, Bridge House, 152 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 6SN, not later than the 5th of the month following the month to which the prescriptions relate; and
- (b) included all the claims under cover of a single claim form, and divided all the prescriptions into two bundles (for the calculation of the dispensing fee), and
 - (i) one of these two bundles must be prescription forms in respect of which no charge is payable, because—
 - (aa) the patient is entitled to an exemption;
 - (bb) the drugs or appliances were no-charge contraceptives, or
 - (cc) the drugs or appliances were personally administered items, and are in the list in paragraph 23.4, and
 - (ii) the other of these two bundles must be of prescription forms in respect of which a charge is payable, whether or not the charge has been collected (if the prescription form is for more than one item, at least one of which is chargeable, it should be included in this bundle),
 and if the claim is in respect of the following high-volume personally administered vaccines - influenza, typhoid, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, Pneumococcal, and Meningococcal
 - it must be made in the form of bulk entries on the claim form.

Payment arrangements

23.17. Where a contractor has satisfied the conditions in paragraph 23.16, the Board must pay to the contractor under its GMS contract—

- (a) on the first day of the month after the month on which the contractor submitted its claim to the NHS Prescription Services part of the NHS Business Services

Authority, an amount that represents 80% of the amount that the Board reasonably estimates is likely to be due to the contractor in respect of the claim, once has certified the amount due in respect of the claim (having taken into account the charges that are required to be made and recovered), although the Board may pay less than 80% if the contractor's claims each month in respect of prescriptions vary significantly; and

- (b) on the first day of the second month after the month on which the contractor submitted its claim to the NHS Prescription Services part of the NHS Business Services Authority, the balance of the amount due in respect of the claim, having had that amount certified by that that Authority, and taking into account—
 - (i) the charges that are required to be made and recovered; and
 - (ii) the amount already paid out in respect of the claim pursuant to sub-paragraph (a).

Accounting obligations

23.18. It is a condition of the payments payable under this Section that the payments are only payable under this Section if the contractor ensures that—

- (a) its actual expenditure on drugs and appliances (i.e. the amount it pays its suppliers) is shown “gross” on its practice accounts; and
- (b) its payments from the Board pursuant to this Section, and collected from patients in accordance with the National Health Service (Charges for Drugs and Appliances) Regulations 2000, are brought “gross” into its contractor accounts as “income”.

Section 24: DISPENSARY SERVICES QUALITY SCHEME

Dispensary Services Quality Scheme: General

24.1. Contractors who are authorised or required to provide dispensing services to specific patients either in accordance with the provisions of Part 8 of Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 or in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 52 of Part 3 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations (the provision of such dispensing services being referred to in this Section as having “consent to dispense”), may choose to participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme.

24.2. The obligations under the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme are set out in Annex H to this SFE. Participation in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme is voluntary.

Eligibility for Dispensary Services Quality Payments

24.3. A contractor that has consent to dispense will be eligible for an annual Dispensary Services Quality Payment, calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Section, if—

- (a) the contractor participates in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme;
- (b) the contractor satisfies the eligibility conditions set out in paragraph 24.4 (read with paragraphs 24.5 and 2.6); and
- (c) the Board is satisfied, following review of the contractor's arrangements (which the Board is to undertake between 1st January and 31st March inclusive of the financial year to which the payment relates or, where the provision of the service terminates before 1st January for any reason, on such other date as the Board may, in consultation with the contractor, consider reasonable) that the contractor is providing the required level of service and is achieving the required standards, as set out in Annex H. This eligibility condition will only be satisfied if the contractor—

- (i) complies with any reasonable requirement imposed on it, as part of that review, to provide documentary evidence of matters the Board needs to consider in order to satisfy itself as to compliance with the standards and levels of service set out in Annex H; and
- (ii) co-operates with a practice inspection, if the Board considers it necessary to undertake one.

24.4. A contractor will only qualify for a Dispensary Services Quality Payment if it meets the following eligibility conditions—

- (a) it must provide the Board, in respect of each financial year during which it proposes to participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme, with a written undertaking, within the time limits set out in paragraph 24.5, that it will, during the financial year to which the written undertaking relates—
 - (i) perform the services identified in Annex H; and
 - (ii) achieve the standards identified in Annex H;
- (b) it must indicate in the written undertaking provided in accordance with subparagraph (a) the date during the financial year to which the written undertaking relates (that is, 1st April at the start of that financial year or a later date) with effect from which it either has been carrying out or proposes to carry out the services identified in Annex H;
- (c) it must provide the Board, in respect of each financial year during which it proposes to participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme, with the name of a partner or salaried GP within the contractor's practice who will be responsible for the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme and if the identity of the nominated responsible person changes, the contractor must notify the Board in writing of the details of the new responsible person within 28 calendar days of the change; and
- (d) it must, in respect of each financial year during which it proposes to participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme, co-operate with the Board in reviewing its Dispensary Services Quality Scheme arrangements.

24.5. The contractor must provide the written undertaking referred to in paragraph 24.4(a) within the following timescales—

- (a) in the case of a GMS contract which is in existence on 1st April in the financial year and in respect of which the contractor has consent to dispense on that date, the contractor must provide the written undertaking before 1st July of that financial year;
- (b) in the case of a GMS contract which is in existence on 1st April in the financial year but in respect of which the contractor does not have consent to dispense on that date, the contractor must provide the written undertaking within 3 months of obtaining consent to dispense, but in any event before 1st February of that financial year;
- (c) in the case of a GMS contract which takes effect between 2nd April and 31st January inclusive in the financial year and in respect of which the contractor has, on the date the contract takes effect, consent to dispense, the contractor must provide the written undertaking within 3 months of the date the contract takes effect, but in any event before 1st February of the financial year; and
- (d) in the case of a GMS contract which takes effect between 2nd April and 31st January inclusive of that financial year and in respect of which the contractor does not have, on the date the contract takes effect, consent to dispense, the contractor must provide the written undertaking within 3 months of the date of obtaining consent to dispense is obtained, but in any event before 1st February of that financial year.

24.6. A contractor is not eligible for a Dispensary Services Quality Payment in respect of any financial year as regards which its participation in the Dispensary Services Quality

Scheme starts on or after 1st February.

Calculation of Dispensary Services Quality Payments

24.7. If, as regards a GMS contract which is in existence on 1st April in any financial year, the contractor—

- (a) had consent to dispense on 1st April of that financial year;
- (b) had been participating in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme immediately prior to 1st April of that financial year; and
- (c) satisfies the eligibility conditions set out in paragraph 24.3,

the Board must pay to the contractor under its GMS contract a Dispensary Services Quality Payment in respect of that financial year. That payment is to be calculated as follows—

£2.58 multiplied by the number of patients on the contractor's list (as measured by the registration system approved by the Board) on 1st January of that financial year in respect of whom the contractor has consent to dispense.

24.8. If, as regards a GMS contract which is in existence on 1st April but to which paragraph 24.7(b) does not apply, or which is entered into between 2nd April and 31st January inclusive, the contractor—

- (a) either had consent to dispense on 1st April of that financial year or has, on the date the contract takes effect, consent to dispense; and
- (b) satisfies the eligibility conditions set out in paragraph 24.3,

the Board must pay to the contractor under its GMS contract a Dispensary Services Quality Payment in respect of that financial year.

24.9. The Dispensary Services Quality Payment payable under paragraph 24.8 above is calculated as follows—

£2.58 multiplied by-
the number of patients on the contractor's list (as measured by the registration system approved by the Board) on 1st January of that financial year in respect of whom the contractor has consent to dispense on-

- (a) 1st January of that financial year; or
- (b) where the contract takes effect between 2nd January and 31st January inclusive of that financial year, the date upon which the contract takes effect,
then multiplied by $X/365$ (or $X/366$ where the financial year includes 29th February), where X is either the number of days left in the financial year from when the contract took effect or the number of days left in the financial year starting from (and including) the date specified by the contractor in his written undertaking pursuant to paragraph 24.4(b), whichever is the shorter period.

24.10. If, as regards a GMS contract which is in existence on 1st April, or which is entered into between 2nd April and 31st January inclusive, the contractor—

- (a) either did not have consent to dispense on 1st April of that financial year or, on the date the contract takes effect, did not have consent to dispense;
- (b) obtains consent to dispense between 2nd April and 31st January inclusive of that financial year; and
- (c) satisfies the eligibility conditions set out in paragraph 24.3,
the Board must pay to the contractor under its GMS contract a Dispensary Services Quality Payment in respect of that financial year.

24.11. The Dispensary Services Quality Payment payable under paragraph 24.10 above is calculated as follows—

£2.58 multiplied by-

the number of patients on the contractor's list (as measured by the registration system approved by the Board) in respect of whom the contractor has consent to dispense on—

- (a) 1st January of that financial year; or
- (b) where the consent to dispense is obtained between 2nd January and 31st January inclusive of that financial year, the date upon which the consent to dispense is obtained,

then multiplied by $X/365$ (or $X/366$ where the financial year includes 29th February), where X is either the number of days left in the financial year from when the contract took effect or the number of days left in the financial year starting from (and including) the date specified by the contractor in his written undertaking pursuant to paragraph 24.4(b), whichever is the shorter period.

Conditions attached to Dispensary Services Quality Payments

24.12. A Dispensary Services Quality Payment, or any part thereof, is only payable if the contractor satisfies the following conditions—

- (a) the contractor must make available to the Board any information which the Board does not have but needs, and the contractor either has or could be reasonably expected to obtain, in order to form its opinion on whether the contractor has fulfilled its obligations under the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme;
- (b) the contractor must make any returns required of it (whether computerized or otherwise) to the registration system approved by the Board, and do so promptly and fully; and
- (c) all information supplied pursuant to or in accordance with this paragraph must be accurate.

24.13. If the contractor breaches any of the conditions referred to in paragraph 24.12, the Board may, in appropriate circumstances, withhold payment of any, or any part of, a Dispensary Services Quality Payment that is otherwise payable.

Accounting arrangements and date payment is due

24.14. Dispensary Services Quality Payments are to be treated for accounting and superannation purposes as gross income of the contractor in the financial year to which the payment relates. The Dispensary Services Quality Payment is to fall due—

- (a) subject to sub-paragraph (b), at the end of the first month of the financial year after the financial year to which the payment relates or, in the case of a contract that terminates prior to the end of the financial year or in respect of which the contractor ceases to have consent to dispense or to provide the service in Annex H prior to the end of the financial year, on the date the contract terminates or the consent to dispense ceases or the provisions of the service in Annex H ceases, as the case may be; or
- (b) if, on the due date provided for in sub-paragraph (a), the Board does not have the information it needs in order to be satisfied that the contractor has met the eligibility criteria in paragraph 24.3 (all reasonable efforts to obtain the information having been undertaken), on the last day of the month during which the Board obtains the information it needs in order to be so satisfied.

24.15. In the case of a contract merger or split of a type described in paragraphs 24.18 to 24.23 below, the due date is the date that the payment would have fallen due if the contracts that are treated as terminated had in fact terminated.

Part payment of Dispensary Services Quality Payments in special circumstances

24.16. Where a contractor is participating in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme during any financial year and during that financial year—

- (a) the contract terminates;
- (b) the contractor ceases to have consent to dispense; or
- (c) the contractor ceases to provide the services in Annex H,

the contractor may nevertheless be entitled to payment of a Dispensary Services Quality Payment, calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 24.17 of this Section.

24.17. The calculation of the payment—

- (a) will be on the basis of the number of patients in respect of whom the contractor has consent to dispense at the start of the quarter in which the contract terminates, the contractor ceases to have consent to dispense or the contractor ceases to provide the service in Annex H, as the case may be; and
- (b) will be on the basis that in any calculation involving X/365, or X/366, “X” will be the number of days during the relevant financial year starting on the date when the contractor’s participation during that financial year in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme began and ending on the date on which the contract terminates, the contractor ceases to have consent to dispense or the contractor ceases to provide the services in Annex H, as the case may be.

Provisions relating to contactors whose practices merge

24.18. Paragraphs 24.19 and 24.20 apply where two or more contractors merge (“a contractual merger”) and as a result two or more patient lists are combined, resulting in either a new GMS contract or a varied GMS contract.

24.19. If any of the contractors in a contractual merger which takes place before 1st February in any financial year were participating in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme during that financial year, any Dispensary Services Quality Payment relating to that participation is to be calculated on the basis that their original GMS contract terminated on the date of the merger. The merged contract is to be treated for the purposes of this Section as a new contract coming into force on the date of the merger. If the new contractor (for these purposes) wants to participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme it should seek to do so in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

24.20. If any of the contractors in a contractual merger which takes place on or after 1st February in any financial year were participating in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme during that financial year, any Dispensary Services Quality Payment is to be calculated on the basis that its original GMS contract terminated on 31st March of that year. The merged contract is to be treated for the purposes of this Section as a new contract coming into force on the date of the merger. If the new contractor (for these purposes) wants to participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme it should seek to do so in accordance with the provisions of this Section. The new contractor will have no entitlement to any Dispensary Services Quality Payment for the period between 1st February and 31st March of that financial year but may participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme in accordance with the provisions of this Section in future financial years.

Provisions relating to contractors whose practices split

24.21. Paragraphs 24.22 and 24.23 apply where a GMS contract splits (“a contractual split”) and as a result the contractor’s patient list is divided between two or more contractors, resulting in either new GMS contracts or varied GMS contracts or a

combination of both.

24.22. If the original contractor in a contractual split which takes place before 1st February in any financial year was participating in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme during that financial year, any Dispensary Services Quality Payment is to be calculated on the basis that the original GMS contract terminated on the date of the split. The GMS contracts that emerge from the split are to be treated for the purposes of this Section as new contracts coming into force on the date of the split. If the new contractors (for these purposes) want to participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme they should seek to do so in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

24.23. If the original contractor in a contractual split which takes place on or after 1st February in any financial year was participating in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme during that financial year, any Dispensary Services Quality Payment is to be calculated on the basis that the original GMS contract terminated on 31st March of that year. The GMS contracts that emerge from the split are to be treated for the purposes of this Section as new contracts coming into force on the date of the split. If any of the new contractors (for these purposes) want to participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme they should seek to do so in accordance with the provisions of this Section. The new contractors will have no entitlement to any Dispensary Services Quality Payment for the period between 1st February and 31st March of that financial year but may participate in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme in accordance with the provisions of this Section in future financial years.

Discretionary matters

24.24. Where the GMS contract of a contractor who is participating in the Dispensary Services Quality Scheme is subject to a split or a merger and—

- (a) the application of the provisions set out in this Section in respect of splits or mergers would, in the reasonable opinion of the Board, lead to an inequitable result; or
- (b) the circumstances of the split or merger are such that the provisions set out in this Section cannot be applied,

the Board should consider, in consultation with the contractor or contractors concerned, making payments under section 96 of the 2006 Act.

24.25. It may be that the circumstances of a contract termination, or of a split or merger as described in paragraphs 24.18 to 24.23, have rendered it practicably speaking impossible for a contractor to have complied with all of the entitlement conditions in paragraph 24.3. In these circumstances, the Board may, where it is equitable to do so, set aside the considerations with which the contractor is no longer able to comply.

PART 5

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Section 25: ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Overpayments and withheld amounts

25.1. Without prejudice to the specific provisions elsewhere in this SFE, if the Board makes a payment to a contractor under its GMS contract pursuant to this SFE and—

- (a) the contractor was not entitled to receive all or part thereof, whether because it did not meet the entitlement conditions for the payment or because the payment was calculated incorrectly (including where a payment on account overestimates the amount that is to fall due);
- (b) the Board was entitled to withhold all or part of the payment because of a breach

of a condition attached to the payment, but is unable to do so because the money has already been paid; or

(c) the Board is entitled to repayment of all or part of the money paid,

the Board may recover the money paid by deducting an equivalent amount from any payment payable pursuant to this SFE, and where no such deduction can be made, it is a condition of the payments made pursuant to this SFE that the contractor must pay to the Board that equivalent amount.

25.2. Where the Board is entitled pursuant to this SFE to withhold all or part of a payment because of a breach of a payment condition, and the Board does so or recovers the money by deducting an equivalent amount from another payment in accordance with paragraph 25.1, it may, where it sees fit to do so, reimburse the contractor the amount withheld or recovered, if the breach is cured.

Underpayments and late payments

25.3. Without prejudice to the specific provisions elsewhere in this SFE relating to underpayments of particular payments, if the full amount of a payment that is payable pursuant to this SFE has not been paid before the date on which the payment falls due, then unless—

- (a) this is with the consent of the contractor; or
- (b) the amount of, or entitlement to, the payment, or any part thereof, is in dispute (once the payment falls due) it must be paid promptly (see regulation 22 of the 2004 Regulations).

25.4. If the contractor's entitlement to the payment is not in dispute but the amount of the payment is in dispute, then once the payment falls due, pending the resolution of the dispute, the Board must—

- (a) pay to the contractor, promptly, an amount representing the amount that the Board accepts that the contractor is at least entitled to; and
- (b) thereafter pay any shortfall promptly, once the dispute is finally resolved.

25.5. However, if a contractor has—

- (a) not claimed a payment to which it would be entitled pursuant to this SFE if it claimed the payment; or
- (b) claimed a payment to which it is entitled pursuant to this SFE but the Board is unable to calculate the payment until after the payment is due to fall due because it does not have the information or computer software it needs in order to calculate that payment (all reasonable efforts to obtain the information, or make the calculation, having been undertaken),

that payment is (instead) to fall due at the end of the month during which the Board obtains the information or computer software it needs in order to calculate the payment.

Payments on account

25.6. Where the Board and the contractor agree (but the Board's agreement may be withdrawn where it is reasonable to do so and if it has given the contractor reasonable notice thereof), the Board must pay to a contractor on account any amount that is—

- (a) the amount of, or a reasonable approximation of the amount of, a payment that is due to fall due pursuant to this SFE; or
- (b) an agreed percentage of the amount of, or a reasonable approximation of the amount of, a payment that is due to fall due pursuant to this SFE,

and if that payment results in an overpayment in respect of the payment, paragraph 25.1 applies.

25.7. The Board will not be able to calculate the correct amount of GP providers' Seniority Payments during the financial year to which they relate because it will not be possible to calculate the correct value of the GP provider's Superannuable Income Fraction until—

- (a) the Average Adjusted Superannuable Income for that financial year has been established; and
- (b) the GP provider's pensionable earnings from all sources for that financial year, excluding—
 - (i) pensionable earnings which do not appear on that provider's certificate submitted to the Board in accordance with paragraph 26.10; and
 - (ii) any amount in respect of Seniority

Payments, have been established.

25.8. If the Board cannot reach agreement with a contractor on a payment on account in respect of a Quarterly Seniority Payment pursuant to paragraph 26.6, it must nevertheless pay to the contractor on account a reasonable approximation for the Quarterly Seniority Payment, on or before the unrevised due date for payment of that payment (i.e. before it is revised in accordance with paragraph 25.5). If that payment results in an overpayment in respect of the Quarterly Seniority Payment, paragraph 25.1 applies.

Payments to or in respect of suspended doctors whose suspension ceases

25.9. If the suspension of a GP from the medical performers list ceases, and a contractor is entitled to any payments in respect of that GP pursuant to this SFE and payment was made to the GP pursuant to a determination made under regulation 13(1) of the Performers Lists Regulations but the GP was not entitled to receive all or any part of that payment, the amount to which the GP was not entitled may be set off, equitably, against any payment in respect of that GP pursuant to this SFE.

Effect on periodic payments of termination of a GMS contract

25.10. If a GMS contract under which a periodic payment is payable pursuant to this SFE is terminated before the date on which the payment falls due, a proportion of that payment is to fall due on that last day on which the contractor is under an obligation under its GMS contract to provide essential services. The amount of the periodic payment payable is to be adjusted by the fraction produced by dividing—

- (a) the number of days during the period in respect of which the payment is payable for which the contractor was under an obligation under its GMS contract to provide essential services; by
- (b) the total number of days in that period.

25.11. Paragraph 25.10 is without prejudice to any arrangements for the recovery of money paid under the GMS contract that is recoverable as a result of the contract terminating or any breach thereof.

Time limitation for claiming payments

25.12. (1) Payments are only payable if claimed before the end of the period of six years beginning with the date on which they could first have fallen due (albeit that the due date has changed pursuant to paragraph 25.5).

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to any claims for payments which fall due under a provision of this SFE in respect of which an alternative time limit for making

claims for such payments is imposed unless, in the opinion of the Board, exceptional circumstances exist which make it reasonable for that time limit to be disapplied.

Dispute resolution procedures

25.13. Any dispute arising out of or in connection with this SFE between the Board and a contractor is to be resolved as a dispute arising out of or in connection with the contractor's GMS contract, i.e. in accordance with the NHS dispute resolution procedures or by the courts (see Part 7 of Schedule 6 to the 2004 Regulations).

25.14. The procedures require the contractor and the Board to make every reasonable effort to communicate and cooperate with each other with a view to resolving the dispute between themselves before referring it for determination. Either the contractor or the Board may, if it wishes to do so, invite the Local Medical Committee for the area in which the contractor provides primary medical services under the GMS contract to participate in these discussions.

Protocol in respect of locum cover payments

25.15. Part 4 sets out a number of circumstances in which the Board is obliged to pay a maximum amount per week for locum cover in respect of an absent performer. However, even where the Board is not directed pursuant to this SFE to make payments in respect of such cover, it has powers to do so as a matter of discretion - and may also decide, as a matter of discretion, to make top-up payments in a case where the maximum directed amount is payable.

25.16. As a supplementary measure, the Board is directed to adopt and keep up-to-date a protocol, which they must take all reasonable steps to agree with The General Practitioners Committee which is part of the British Medical Association, setting out in reasonable detail—

- (a) how they are likely to exercise their discretionary powers to make payments (including top- up payments) in respect of locum cover, having regard to the budgetary targets they have set for themselves, where they are not obliged to make such payments;
- (b) where they are obliged to make payments in respect of locum cover pursuant to Part 4, the circumstances in which they are likely to make payments in respect of locum cover of less than the maximum amount payable (for example where the locum cover is in respect of a part-time GP performer who normally works three days per week);
- (c) how they are likely to exercise their discretionary powers to make payments in respect of cover for absent GP performers which is provided by nurses or other health care professionals;
- (d) how they are likely to exercise their discretionary powers to make payments to a partner or shareholder in a contractor, or an employee of a contractor, who is providing locum cover for an absent GP performer who is also a partner or shareholder in, or an employee of, the contractor;
- (e) how they are likely to exercise their discretionary powers to make payments in respect of a GP performer who is on a long term sickness leave, where locum cover payments are no longer payable in respect of that performer under Section 16. In determining the amounts that may be appropriate in these circumstances, the expectation of the Department of Health is that they would not exceed the half rate payable in the second period of 26 weeks under paragraph 16.6(b), or the amount that would be payable under the NHS Pension Scheme Regulations if the performer retired on ground of permanent incapacity, whichever is the lower; and
- (f) where they are not obliged to make payment in respect of locum cover pursuant to Part 4, how they are likely to exercise their discretionary powers to make

payments in respect of a sole practitioner who is absent for the purposes of attending an accredited postgraduate educational course, in circumstances where, because of the nature of the locality in which the contractor's premises are situated, locum cover arrangements (i.e. arrangements other than cover provided by a neighbouring practice) are essential to meet the needs of patients in that locality for primary medical services.

25.17. Where the Board—

- (a) intends to depart from that protocol in any individual case, it must consult the Local Medical Committee (if any) for the area in which the applicant affected by the departure from that protocol provides primary medical services; and
- (b) departs from that protocol in any individual case and refuses an application for funding in respect of locum cover, this must be duly justified to the unsuccessful applicant.

Adjustment of Contractor Registered Populations

25.18. The starting point for the determination of a contractor's Contractor Registered Population is the number of patients recorded in the registration system approved by the Board as being registered with the contractor, initially when its GMS contract takes effect and thereafter at the start of each quarter, when a new number must be established. For the purposes of making adjustments in accordance with paragraphs 25.19 and 25.20, the abolition of PCTs by section 34 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 does not affect the continuing operation of those provisions and the operation of the Exeter Registration System which, but for that abolition, would be capable of having effect after 31 March 2013.

25.19. However, in respect of any quarter, this number may be adjusted as follows—

- (a) if a contractor satisfies the Board that a patient who registered with it before the start of a quarter was not included in the number of patients recorded in the registration system approved by the Board as being registered with it at the start of that quarter, and the Board received notification of a new registration within 48 hours of the start of that quarter, that patient—
 - (i) is to be treated as part of that contractor's Contractor Registered Population at the start of that quarter; and
 - (ii) if that patient was registered with another contractor at the start of that quarter, is not to be counted as part of that other contractor's Contractor Registered Population for that quarter;
- (b) if, included in the number of patients recorded in the registration system approved by the Board as being registered with a contractor at the start of a quarter, there are patients who—
 - (i) transferred to another contractor in the quarter before the previous quarter (or earlier); but
 - (ii) notification of that fact was not received by the Board until after the second day of the previous quarter,
those patients are not treated as part of the contractor's Contractor Registered Population at the start of that quarter; or
- (c) if a patient is not recorded in the registration system approved by the Board as being registered with a contractor at the start of a quarter, but that patient—
 - (i) had been removed from a contractor's patient list in error; and
 - (ii) was reinstated in the quarter before the previous quarter (or earlier),
that patient is to be treated as part of the contractor's Contractor Registered

Population at
the start of that quarter.

25.20. If a contractor wishes its Contractor Registration Population to be adjusted in accordance with paragraph 25.19, it must—

- (a) within 10 days of receiving from the Board a statement of its patient list size for a quarter, request in writing that the Board makes the adjustment; and
- (b) within 21 days of receiving that statement, provide the Board with the evidence upon which it wishes to rely in order to obtain the adjustment, and the Board must seek to resolve the matter as soon as is practicable. If there is a dispute in connection with the adjustments, paragraphs 25.13 and 25.14 apply.

Section 26: SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS

The Board's responsibilities in respect of contractors' employer's and employee's superannuation contributions

26.1. Employer's superannuation contributions in respect of GP Registrars in general practice - who are subject to separate funding arrangements from those in respect of other GP performers - are the responsibility of the Board, which act as their employer for superannuation purposes. In this section, a reference to a "specialist trainee" means a GP Registrar.

26.2. Under the NHS Pension Scheme Regulations, contractors continue to be responsible for paying the employer's superannuation contributions of practice staff who are members of the NHS Pension Scheme, and for collecting and forwarding to the NHS Pensions Division which is part of the NHS Business Services Authority (NHSPD) both employer's and employee's superannuation contributions in respect of their practice staff. Contractors are responsible, as the "employing authority" and are required to pay the Board both the employer's and employee's superannuation contributions for—

- (a) non-GP providers; and
- (b) GP performers who are not specialist trainees in general practice,

who are members of the NHS Pension Scheme. The Board must thereafter forward these contributions to the NHSPD. The detail of all these arrangements is set out in the NHS Pension Scheme Regulations.

26.3. In this Section—

- (a) non-GP providers and GP performers who are not specialist trainees in general practice are together referred to as "Pension Scheme Contributors"; and
- (b) the "Board" is the "host Board", as defined in the NHS Pension Scheme Regulations **(a)**.

26.4. The cost of paying Pension Scheme Contributors' employer's and employee's superannuation contributions relating to the income of Pension Scheme Contributors which is derived from the revenue of a GMS contract has been or will be included in the national calculations of the levels of the payments in respect of services set out in this SFE. It is also to be assumed that—

- (a) any other arrangements that the contractor has entered into to provide services which give rise to pensionable earnings for the purposes of the NHS Pension Scheme Regulations will have included provision for all the payable superannuation contributions in respect of its Pension Scheme Contributors in the contract price; and
- (b) the payments from the Board to the contractor in respect of services under the GMS contract, together with the contract price of any other contract to provide services which gives rise to pensionable earnings for the purposes of the NHS

Pension Scheme Regulations that the contractor has entered into, also cover the cost of any additional voluntary contributions that the Board is obliged to forward to the NHSPD or an Additional Voluntary Contributions Provider on the contract's, or its Pension Scheme Contributors' behalf.

26.5. Accordingly, the costs of paying the employer's and employee's superannuation contributions of a contractor's Pension Scheme Contributors under the NHS Pensions Scheme in respect of their pensionable earnings from all sources - unless superannuated for the purposes of the NHS Pension Scheme elsewhere - are all to be deducted by the Board from any money the Board pays, pursuant to this SFE, to the contractor that is the employing authority of the Pension Scheme Contributor.

Monthly deduction in respect of superannuation contributions

26.6. The deductions are to be made in two stages. First, the Board, as part of the calculation of the net amount (as opposed to the gross amount) of a contractor's payable GSMPs, deduct an amount that represents a reasonable approximation of a monthly proportion of—

- (a) the contractor's liability in the financial year to which the Payable GSMPs relate in respect of the employer's superannuation costs under the NHS Pension Scheme relating to any of the contractor's Pension Scheme Contributors (i.e. a reasonable approximation in respect of their total NHS Pension Scheme pensionable earnings which are not superannuated elsewhere) who are members of the NHS Pension Scheme;
- (b) those Pension Scheme Contributors' related employee's superannuation contributions; and
- (c) any payable additional voluntary contributions in respect of those Pension Scheme Contributors.

26.7. Before determining the monthly amount to be deducted, the Board must take all reasonable steps to agree with the contractor what that amount should be, and it must duly justify to the contractor the amount that it does determine as the monthly deduction.

26.8. Superannuation contributions in respect of payments for specific purposes which are paid after the start of the financial year will, for practical reasons, need to be handled slightly differently. The Board and the contractor may agree that the payment is to be made net of any superannuation contributions that the Board is responsible for collecting on behalf of the NHSPD or an Additional Voluntary Contributions Provider. In the absence of such an agreement, the default position is that a reasonable proportion of the total amount of those contributions will need to be deducted from the remaining Payable GSMPs that are due to the contractor before the end of the financial year.

(a) "Host Board" is defined in regulation A2 of the National Health Service Pensions Scheme Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/300) and regulation 2.A.1 of the National Health Service Pension Scheme Regulations 2008 (S.I. 2008/653).

26.9. An amount equal to the monthly amount that the Board deducts must be remitted to the NHSPD and any relevant Money Purchase Additional Voluntary Contributions Providers no later than—

- (a) the 19th day of the month in respect of which the amount was deducted; or
- (b) in the case of Money Purchase Additional Voluntary Contributions, 7 days after an amount in respect of them is deducted pursuant to paragraph 26.6.

End-year adjustments

26.10. After the end of any financial year, the final amount of each Pension Scheme Contributor's superannuable income in respect of the financial year will need to be determined. For these purposes, the superannuable income of a Pension Scheme Contributor is the contractor's total pensionable earnings, as determined in accordance with the NHS Pension Scheme Regulations, which are not superannuated elsewhere.

26.11. As regards contractors that are partnerships, sole practitioners or companies limited by shares, it is a condition of all the payments payable pursuant to Parts 1 to 3 of this SFE - if any of the contractor's Pension Scheme Contributors are members of the NHS Pension Scheme - that the contractor ensures that its Pension Scheme Contributors (other than those who are neither members of the NHS Pension Scheme nor due Seniority Payments) prepare, sign and forward to the Board—

- (a) an accurately completed certificate, the General Medical Practitioner's Annual Certificate of Pensionable Profits, in the standard format provided nationally; and
- (b) no later than one month from the date on which the GP was required to submit the HM Revenue & Customs return on which the certificates must be based.

26.12. Seniority payments have to be separately identifiable in the certificate for the purposes of the calculation of Average Adjusted Superannuable Income, which is necessary for the determination of the amount of GP providers' Seniority payments. Seniority Payment figures in the certificates forwarded to the Board will necessarily be provisional (unless they are submitted too late for the information they contain to be included in the national calculation of Average Adjusted Superannuable Income), but the forwarding of certificates must not be delayed simply because of this. Pension Scheme Contributors who are not members of the NHS Pension Scheme but in respect of whom a claim for a Quarterly Seniority Payment is to be made must nevertheless prepare, sign and forward the certificate to the Board so that the correct amount of their Seniority Payments may be determined.

26.13. Once a contractor's Pension Scheme Contributor's superannuable earnings in respect of a financial year have been agreed, the Board must—

- (a) if its deductions from the contractor's Payable GSMPs during that financial year relating to the superannuation contributions in respect of those earnings—
 - (i) did not cover the cost of all the employer's and employee's superannuation contribution that are payable by the contractor or the Pension Scheme Contributors in respect of those earnings—
 - (aa) deduct the amount outstanding from any payment payable to the contractor under its GMS contract pursuant to this SFE (and for all purposes the amount that is payable in respect of that payment is to be reduced accordingly); or
 - (bb) obtain payment (where no such deduction can be made) from the contractor of the amount outstanding, and it is a condition of the payments made pursuant to this SFE that a contractor that is an employing authority of a Pension Scheme Contributor must pay to the Board the amount outstanding; or
 - (ii) were in excess of the amount payable by the contractor and the Pension Scheme Contributor to the NHSPD or a relevant Money Purchase Additional Voluntary Contributions Provider in respect of those earnings, repay the excess amount to the contractor promptly (unless, in the case of an excess amount in respect of Money Purchase Additional Voluntary Contributions, the Contributor elects for that amount to be a further contribution and he is entitled to so elect); and
- (b) forward any outstanding employer's and employee's superannuation contributions

due in respect of those earnings to the NHSPD or any relevant Additional Voluntary Contributions Provider (having regard to the payments it has already made on account in respect of those Pension Scheme Contributors for that financial year).

Locum practitioners

26.14. Under the NHS Pensions Schemes Regulations, locum practitioners must pay employee's superannuation contributions to the Board in respect of pensionable locum work undertaken.

26.15. Where contributions are payable by a locum practitioner under paragraph 26.14 in respect of pensionable locum work carried out for an employing authority, that employing authority (within the meaning of the Pension Schemes Regulations) must pay employer's superannuation contributions in respect of that work.

26.16. Where employer's superannuation contributions are payable in respect of a locum practitioner under paragraph 26.15, those contributions must be paid to the Board.

26.17. It is to be assumed that a GMS contractor who enters into an arrangement with a locum practitioner which give rise to pensionable earnings for the purposes of the NHS Pension Scheme Regulations will have included provision in that arrangement for all the payable superannuation contributions in respect of that locum practitioner in the contract price.

Recovery of unpaid contributions

26.18. Paragraph 26.19 applies where, despite the provisions of this section—

- (a) a Pension Scheme Contributor or locum practitioner has failed to pay employee's superannuation contributions;
- (b) a Pension Scheme Contributor has failed to pay employer's superannuation contributions; or
- (c) an employing authority has failed to deduct employee's superannuation contributions.

26.19. The Board may recover the amount of any unpaid contributions referred to in paragraph 26.18—

- (a) where an employing authority has ceased to exist and paragraph 26.18(a) applies, by adding the amount of those unpaid contributions to the amount of employee's superannuation contributions the Pension Scheme Contributor or locum practitioner in question is due to pay the Board: that Pension Scheme Contributor is to record that amount of those unpaid contributions in a certificate referred to in paragraph 23 of Schedule 2 to the National Health Service Pension Scheme Regulations 1995 or regulation 2.J.14 of the National Health Service Pension Scheme Regulations 2008; or
- (b) by deduction from any payment of a benefit to, or in respect of, the member entitled to that benefit, such a deduction must be to the member's advantage and is subject to the member's consent.

26.20. The provisions of paragraph 26.19 are without prejudice to any other method of recovery the Secretary of State may have.

PART 6

TRANSITIONAL, REVOCATION AND SAVING

PROVISIONS General: Transitional provisions

27.1. Subject to any other provision in this SFE, any act or omission by, or in relation to, a PCT before 1st April 2013 in respect of—

- (a) the exercise of any function of the PCT under or in connection with a provision of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2013; or
- (b) any rights or liabilities of the PCT transferred as a consequence of a property transfer scheme made under section 300 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 in relation to the 2005 SFE,

is deemed to have been an act or omission by, or in relation to, the Board.

27.2. Anything which, when this SFE takes effect, is in the process of being done by, or in relation to, the PCT in respect of, or in connection with—

- (a) the exercise by the PCT of any of its functions under or in connection with a provision of the 2005 SFE as in force on 31st March 2013; or
- (b) any rights or liabilities of the PCT transferred as a consequence of a property transfer scheme made under section 300 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 in relation to the 2005 SFE,

is deemed to have effect as if done by, or in relation to, and may be continued by, or in relation to, the Board.

27.3. Where it is necessary for the contractor or the Board—

- (a) to take account of a period of time; or
- (b) to calculate a period of time which is required in accordance with this SFE, any period of time that occurred before 1st April 2013 and which is relevant to the matter under consideration is to be taken into account or used in order to calculate any time period for the purposes of that consideration or applying provisions in this SFE on or after 1st April 2013 only if that period of time could have been taken into account or used in a calculation of a time period in respect of those mirror provisions as in force immediately before 1st April 2013.

Transitional provision in respect of references to “PCT”

27.4. In respect of Annex B—

- (a) any reference to a PCT in that Annex is a reference to a PCT which was established and subsisted on 31st March 2013;
- (b) the abolition of a PCT by section 34 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 does not affect the continuing operation of any provision of that Annex which but for the abolition would be capable of having effect after 31st March 2013; and
- (c) notwithstanding paragraph (a) and (b), any provision which has continuing operation after 31st March 2013 and which refer to a PCT or requires action by a PCT, is to be treated, so far as that provision falls to be applied to any act or omission occurring after that date, as if it referred to the Board.

Revocations

28.1. Subject to paragraph 28.2, the 2005 SFE and the amendments to the 2005 SFE as listed in Annex J are revoked.

Savings

28.2. Notwithstanding the revocation provided for in paragraph 28.1, the 2005 SFE and the amendments to those Directions as in force immediately before 1st April 2013—

- (a) continue to apply to the extent necessary in respect of establishing entitlement to a Seniority Payment and the calculation of the fall annual rate of such a payment as provided for in paragraph 19.13 (calculation of seniority payments for the period until 31st March 2009);
- (b) continue to apply to the extent necessary in respect of the application of Annex B as provided for in paragraph 27.4; and
- (c) continue to apply to the extent necessary to assess any entitlement to payment or recovery of payment arising under the terms of GMS contract.

28.3. For the purposes of paragraph 28.2 and for the resolution of any matter which is pending as at 31st March 2013—

- (a) the Board may do or continue to do anything which a PCT could have done in relation to the 2005 SFE; and
- (b) the transitional provisions in Schedule 1 to the National Health Service (Primary Medical Services) (Miscellaneous Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2013 apply in so far as is necessary.

Annex A

GLOSSARY

PART 1

ACRONYMS

The following acronyms are used in this document:

CFMP - Correction Factor Monthly Payment

CPI - Contractor Population Index

CRP - Contractor Registered Population

FCS - Flexible Careers Scheme

FYOIP - Five-Year-Olds Immunisation Payment

GMS - General Medical Services

GSE - Global Sum Equivalent

GSMP - Global Sum Monthly Payment

MPIG - Minimum Practice Income Guarantee

NHS - National Health Service

NHSPD - NHS Pensions Division which is part of the NHS Business Services Authority

PCT - Primary Care Trust

QOF - Quality and Outcomes Framework

RS - Returners' Scheme

SHA - Strategic Health Authority

PART 2

DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions used in this SFE and the 2004 Regulations bear the meaning they bear in the 2004 Regulations.

The following words and expressions used in this SFE have, unless the context otherwise requires, the following meaning—

“2006 Act” means the National Health Service Act 2006;

“2004 Regulations” means the National Health Services (General Medical Services Contracts) Regulations 2004;

“2005 SFE” means the Statement of Financial Entitlement made under section 87 of the 2006 Act and signed on 30th March 2005;

“Achievement Payment” is to be construed in accordance with Section 6;

“Aspiration Payment” is to be construed in accordance with Section 5;

“Aspiration Points Total” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 4.5(b) and 5.11;

“Additional Services”, in the context of the additional services sub-domain of the public Health domain, means cervical screening services, and in other contexts, it also includes child health surveillance, maternity medical services, minor surgery, childhood vaccines and immunisations including pre-school boosters, vaccinations and immunisations;

“Additional or Out of Hours Services” means all the services listed in the definition of Additional Services above, together with out of hours services provided under arrangements made pursuant to regulation 30 of the 2004 Regulations;

“Adjusted Global Sum Equivalent” is to be construed in accordance with paragraphs 3.3 and 3.4;

“Adjusted Global Sum Monthly Payment” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 2.5 and 2.10.

“Adjusted Practice Disease Factor” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 6.6 and Annex F;

“the Board” means the National Health Service Commissioning Board;

“Board’s cut-off date for calculating quarterly payments” means the date in the final month of a quarter, determined by the Board, after which it is not in a position to accept new data in respect of payments to be made at the end of that quarter;

“Childhood Immunisations” is to be construed as a reference to the Childhood Vaccines and Immunisations additional service referred to in the 2004 Regulations;

“Contractor” means a person entering into, or who has entered into, a GMS contract with the Board in accordance with section 84 of the 2006 Act or as a consequence of a property transfer scheme made under section 300 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012;

“Contractor Population Index” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 2.18.

“Contractor Registered Population”, in relation to a contractor, means (subject to any adjustment made in accordance with paragraph 25.18) the number of patients recorded in the registration system approved by the Board as being registered with the contractor, initially when its GMS contract takes effect and thereafter at the start of each quarter, when a new number must be established;

“Contractor Weighted Population for the Quarter” is a figure set for each contractor arrived at by the Global Sum Allocation Formula in Part 1 of Annex B;

“Correction Factor Monthly Payment” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 3.9.

“DES Directions” means the Primary Medical Services (Directed Enhanced Services) Directions 2019 signed on 29th March 2019;

“Dispensary Services Quality Payment” is to be construed in accordance with the provisions of Section 24;

“Dispensary Services Quality Scheme” is to be construed in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 and Annex H;

“Drug Tariff” means the publication known as the Drug Tariff which is published by the Secretary of State and which is referred to in section 127(4) (arrangements for additional pharmaceutical services) of the 2006 Act;

“Employing authority” has the same meaning as in the NHS Pension Scheme Regulations.

“Employed or engaged”, in relation to a general practitioner’s relationship with a contractor, includes -

- (a) a sole practitioner who is the contractor;
- (b) a general practitioner who is a partner in a partnership and that partnership is the contractor; and
- (c) general practitioner who is a shareholder in a company limited by shares and that company is the contractor;

“Final Global Sum Equivalent” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 3.4;

“financial year” means the period of 12 months commencing on 1st April and ending on 31st March;

“Full-time” means, in relation to a performer of primary medical services with a contract of employment, a contractual obligation to work for at least 37 A hours per normal working week. The hours total may be made up of surgeries, clinics, administrative work in connection with the performance of primary medical services, or management activities and other similar duties which enhance the performance of the contractor as a provider of primary medical services but do not directly relate to the performance of primary medical services;

“General Practitioner” means a medical practitioner whose name is included in the General Practitioner Register kept by the General Medical Council;

“Global Sum Equivalent” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 3.2.

“GMS Contract” means a general medical services contract entered into in accordance with section 84 of the 2006 Act;

“GMS contractor” means a contractor who provides primary medical services under a GMS contract;

“GP performer” means a general practitioner—

- (a) whose name is included in the medical performers list which is prepared, maintained and published by the Board in accordance with regulation 3(1)(a) of the Performers Lists Regulations; and
- (b) who performs primary medical services under a GMS contract, and who is—
 - (i) a contractor (i.e. a sole practitioner);
 - (ii) an employee of a contractor; or
 - (iii) a partner in a partnership or a shareholder in a company limited by shares and that partnership or, as the case may be, that company is the contractor;

“GP provider” means a GP who is—

- (a) a contractor (i.e. a sole practitioner);
- (b) a partner in a partnership and that partnership is the contractor; or
- (c) a shareholder in a company limited by shares and that company is the contractor;

“GP Registrar” means a medical practitioner who is being trained in general practice by a medical practitioner who is approved under section 34I(1)(c) of the Medical Act 1983 for the purpose of providing training under that Act;

“Historic Opt-Outs Adjustment” is to be construed in accordance with paragraphs 3.6 and 3.7; “Initial Global Sum Equivalent” is to be construed in accordance with paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2;

“Initial Global Sum Monthly Payment” is to be construed in accordance with paragraphs 2.4 and 2.9;

“Locum practitioner” means a general medical practitioner (other than a trainee practitioner)—

- (a) who falls within the description of paragraph (a) of the definition of “GP Performer”; and
- (b) who is engaged, otherwise than in pursuance of a commercial agreement, under a contract for services by a GMS contractor to deputise or assist temporarily in the provision of any one or a combination of any of the following—
 - (i) essential services;
 - (ii) additional services;
 - (iii) enhanced services;
 - (iv) dispensing services;
 - (v) out of hours services;
 - (vi) commissioned services;
 - (vii) certificationservices; or (viii) collaborative services;

“London Adjustment” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 2.3;

“Minimum Practice Income Guarantee” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 3.1;

“Money Purchase Additional Voluntary Contributions Provider” means an insurance company providing what, for the purposes of the National Health Service Pension Scheme (Additional Voluntary Contributions) Regulations 2000, is a free-standing additional voluntary contributions scheme;

“Money Purchase Additional Voluntary Contributions” means contributions to a Money Purchase Additional Voluntary Contributions Provider in respect of what, for the purposes of the National Health Service Pension Scheme (Additional Voluntary Contributions) Regulations 2000, is a free-standing additional voluntary contributions scheme;

“Monthly Aspiration Payment” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 5.7 and 5.12;

“NHS Pension Scheme Regulations” means the National Health Service Pension Scheme Regulations 1995 and the National Health Service Pension Scheme Regulations 2008;

“Part-time” means, in relation to a performer of primary medical services with a contract of employment, a contractual obligation to work for less than 37 A hours per normal working week. The hours total may be made up of surgeries, clinics, administrative work in connection with the performance of primary medical services, or management activities and other similar duties which enhance the performance of the contractor as a provider of primary medical services but do not directly relate to the performance of primary medical services.

“PCT” means a Primary Care Trust established and which subsisted immediately before the coming into force of section 34 (abolition of Primary Care Trusts) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012;

“Performers Lists Regulations” means the National Health Service (Performers Lists) (England) Regulations 2013;

“Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013” means the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013;

“PMS agreement” means an agreement entered into in accordance with section 92 of the 2006 Act;

“PMS contractor” means a person who has entered into a PMS agreement;

“Provisional Unadjusted Achievement Payment” is to be construed in accordance with paragraphs 5.4 and 5.5;

“Quality and Outcomes Framework” is the framework reproduced at Annex D;

“Quality and Outcomes Framework Uprating Index” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 5.6;

“Quarter” means a quarter of the financial year and quarter period is to be construed as the period of 3 months ending on 31st March, 30th June, 20th September or 31st December;

“Reckonable Service” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 19.3;

“Red Book” means the Statement of Fees and Allowances under regulation 34 of the National Health Service (General Medical Services) Regulations 1992, as it had effect on 31st March 2004;

“SHA” means a Strategic Health Authority which was established and which subsisted immediately before the coming into force of section 33 (abolition of Strategic Health Authorities) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012;

“Sole practitioner” means an individual GP performer who is also a GMS contractor;

“Suspended”, in relation to a GP performer, means suspended from the medical performers list;

“Target Population Factor is to be construed in accordance with paragraphs E3 and E4;

“Temporary Patients Adjustment” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 2.4 and Annex C;

“Time Commitment Fraction” is the fraction produced by dividing a performer of primary medical services’ actual working commitment by 37 A hours. The hours total may be made up of surgeries, clinics, administrative work in connection with the performance of primary medical services, or management activities and other similar duties which enhance the performance of the contractor as a provider of primary medical services but do not directly relate to the performance of primary medical services; and

“Unadjusted Achievement Payment” is to be construed in accordance with paragraph 5.4.

ANNEX B

GLOBAL SUM

PART 1

THE GLOBAL SUM ALLOCATION FORMULA

Introduction

B.1 The global sum will be allocated using the Global Sum Allocation Formula. This formula aims to ensure that resources reflect more accurately the contractor’s workload and the unavoidable costs of delivering high quality care to the local population.

B.2 The formula consists of the following components—

- (a) an adjustment for the age and sex structure of the population;

- (b) an adjustment for the additional needs of the population, relating to morbidity and mortality;
- (c) an adjustment for list turnover;
- (d) a nursing and residential homes index; and
- (e) adjustments for the unavoidable costs of delivering services to the population, including a Market Forces Factor and rurality index.

Age and sex adjustment

B.3 The analysis supporting the formula estimates the relative workload, weighted by staff input cost, of providing general medical services to males and females of a number of age groups. The table below, based on analysis of the General Practice Research Database, shows these indices (expressed relative to a male patient aged 5-14), including an adjustment for the higher workload of treating patients through home visits.

Table: Age-sex workload indices (males aged 5-14=1)

	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Male	3.97	1	1.02	2.15	4.19	5.81	6.27
Female	3.64	1.04	2.19	3.36	4.9	6.56	6.72

B.4 Therefore, each male patient on a contractor's list aged over 85 will attract 6.27 times the resources for a male patient aged 5-14.

Nursing and Residential Homes

B.5 Patients in nursing and residential homes generate more workload than patients with otherwise similar characteristics who are not in homes. A factor of 1.43 is applied in respect of each patient in a nursing or residential home.

Needs adjustment

B6. As well as the impact on contractors' workload generated by differing age and sex groups, the effect of indicators of mortality and morbidity on consultation frequency has been estimated, using the Health and Survey for England.

B.7. Of all the variables tested by the supporting analysis, Standardised Limited Long-Standing Illness (SLLI) and the Standardised Mortality Ratio for those aged under 65 (SMR<65) were found to be best at explaining variations in workload.

B8. The Global Sum Allocation Formula relates these variables to workload by the following formula—

$$\text{Practice list} * (48.1198 + (0.26115 * \text{SLLI}) + (0.23676 * \text{SMR} < 65)).$$

In this formula, as in all other formulae in this Annex B, the symbol “*” is used as the sign for multiplication.

List turnover adjustment

B.9. Areas with high list turnover often have higher workload, as patients in their first year of registration in a practice tend to have more consultations than other patients.

B.10. Analysis of the workload implications revealed 40 - 50% more workload, as measured by aggregate consultation times, within the first year of registration. An average uplift factor, of 1.46, will be applied through the formula in respect of all new registrants in their first year of registration.

Unavoidable costs adjustment

B.11. Contractors are also likely to face differing costs of delivering primary care, particularly caused by geographic location. The global sum allocation formula reflects these costs through an explicit adjustment for ‘market forces’ and rurality. There is also an ‘off-formula’ adjustment for contractors whose qualify for the London adjustment.

Staff Market Forces

B.12. The staff Market Forces Factor has been informed by analysis of the New Earnings Survey, and reflects the geographical variation in contractors’ staff costs. The estimation methodology is the same as that used for general NHS allocations.

B.13. This element of the formula has been given a weighting of 48%, as this is the average proportion of the global sum accounted for by staff expenses.

Rurality

B.14. The cost of delivering services is likely to be affected by the rurality of the area the practice serves. Two measures designed to reflect rurality are—

- (a) population density (as measured by persons per hectare in the wards from which a contractor draws its patients); and
- (b) population dispersion (as measured by the average distance from patients registered as residing in area and not under regulation 30 of the 2015 Regulations to practice). If a practice has more than one surgery, the average distance is assessed from the practice’s principal surgery, which is defined as the surgery which the greatest number of the practice’s patients could reasonably be expected to attend.

B.15. Using analysis of the HM Revenue & Customs information on GP expenses, rurality is linked to cost through the following adjustment to the formula—

$$\text{Practice List} * \text{average distance}^{0.05} * \text{population density}^{0.06}$$

B.16. This adjustment is applied only to the expenses element of GMS expenditure, and therefore given an overall weighting of 58%.

Normalising the adjustments

B.17. At each stage of the calculation, the weighted practice populations are normalized (scaled back) to the PCT normalized weighted population. This is done so that the impact of each of the adjustments is equal, and ensures that one adjustment does not dominate the others.

B.18. Using the age and sex adjustment as an example, the formula for normalising weighted practice populations, for the specific Global Sum Allocation Formula adjustments, is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{age and sex weighted practice population}}{\text{sum of PCT age and sex weighted practice populations}} \cdot \text{PCT normalized weighted population}$$

B.19. The PCT normalized weighted population used above is the PCT’s registered population for the current quarter multiplied by its latest Quarterly PCT Normalising Index. The Quarterly PCT Normalising Index is a quarterly updated index derived by the registration system approved by the Board from the data used in the previous quarter’s Global Sum Allocation Formula. Scaling back to this population ensures that the needs and costs of the PCT’s population, relative to the PCT’s in the country, are reflected in its practices’ global sum payments.

B.20. The other five weighted practice populations produced by the other adjustments in the Global Sum Allocation formula are normalized in the same manner as outlined in B.18.

B.21. The normalised weighted practice populations for each adjustment are then divided by the practice's normalized list size to generate a practice index for each adjustment used in the Global Sum Allocation Formula. The formula for calculating the practice's normalized list size is as follows—

$$\text{Practice normalized list size} = \text{CRP} * \text{Quarterly PCT Normalising Index}$$

B.22. Using the age and sex adjustment as an example, the formula for then calculating the practice index for each adjustment is as follows—

$$\text{Practice age and sex index} = \frac{\text{Normalised age and sex weighted practice population}}{\text{Practice normalised list size}}$$

B.23. Indices are produced for each of the other five adjustments in the Global Sum Allocation Formula in the same manner as outlined in B.22.

Combining the adjustments

B.24 Each of the six indices are then applied simultaneously to the practice's normalised list size to calculate the overall weighted practice, as follows—

$$\text{Overall weighted practice population} = \text{Practice normalised list size} * \text{age and sex index} * \text{nursing and residential homes index} * \text{additional needs index} * \text{MFF index} * \text{rurality index}$$

B.25. This overall weighted practice population is then normalised to the national registered population to calculate the Contractor Weighted Population for the Quarter as follows—

$$\text{Contractors Weighted Population} = \frac{\text{overall weighted practice population}}{\text{sum of PCT overall weighted practice populations}} * \text{PCT normalised weighted population}$$

PART 2

Vaccines and Immunisations

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

B.26 Part 2 of Annex B sets out types of vaccines and immunisations and the circumstances in which Contractors are to offer and give such vaccines and immunisations under the terms of their GMS contract.

CHAPTER 2

VACCINES AND IMMUNISATIONS WHICH ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSE OF FOREIGN TRAVEL

General

B.27 Contractors are to offer immunisations in respect of the diseases listed in column 1 of Table 1 (whether or not there is any localised outbreak of any of the diseases mentioned

in Chapter 4) to persons who do not intend to travel abroad and provide such immunisations in the circumstances set out in column 2 of that Table.

B.28 Contractors who offer and provide immunisations referred to in Table 1 as part of the Additional Services must have regard to the guidance and information on vaccines and immunisations procedures set out in “Immunisation against infectious diseases - The Green Book which is published by the Department of Health.

Table 1

VACCINES AND IMMUNISATION IN RESPECT OF DISEASES

CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH VACCINES OR IMMUNISATION IS TO BE OFFERED AND GIVEN

1. Anthrax	Four doses of the vaccine (plus an annual reinforcing dose) are to be offered to persons who are exposed to an identifiable risk of contracting anthrax. Those who are exposed to an identifiable risk will mainly be those persons who come into contact with imported animal products that could be contaminated with anthrax.
2. Diphtheria, Tetanus and Polio (DtaP/IPV/Hib:DtaP/IPV;dTaP/IPV:Td/IPV)	(a) Children under the age of 6 years are to be offered immunisation in accordance with the Childhood Immunisations Scheme (as referred to in Section 11). (b) Persons who are aged 6 years or over who have not had the full course of immunisation or whose immunisation history is unknown are to be offered either- (i) a primary course of three doses plus two reinforcing doses plus two reinforcing doses at suitable time intervals; or (ii) as many doses as required to ensure that a full schedule has been administered at the appropriate intervals as clinically appropriate.
3. Hepatitis A	(a) A course of immunisation is to be offered to persons who are resident- (i) in residential care; or (ii) in an educational establishment, who risk exposure to infection and for whom immunisation is recommended by the local Director of Public Health. (b) The number of doses of vaccine required will be dependent upon the chosen vaccine and should be sufficient to provide satisfactory long-term protection against the disease
4. Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)	(a) Children under the age of 6 years are to be offered immunisation in accordance with the Childhood Immunisations Scheme (as referred to in Section 11 and Annex I) (b) Children are to be offered a second dose given under the Childhood Immunisations Scheme prior to their sixth birthday. (c) Persons who have attained the age of 6 years but not the age of 16 years who have not received two doses of the MMR vaccine or

whose immunisation history is incomplete or unknown are to be offered one or two doses (whichever is clinically appropriate), to ensure that he completes the two-dose schedule necessary to offer satisfactory protection against measles, mumps and rubella has been administered.

(d) Women who may become, but are not, pregnant are to be offered one or two doses (whichever is clinically appropriate) to ensure that the complete two-dose schedule necessary to offer satisfactory protection against measles, mumps and rubella has been administered.

(e) All health care professionals working in ante-natal clinics who are sero-negative are to be offered one or two doses (whichever is clinically appropriate) to ensure that the complete two-dose schedule necessary to offer satisfactory protection against measles, mumps and rubella has been administered.

5. Meningococcal Completing Dose

(a) Children under 6 years should be offered meningococcal immunisation in accordance with the Childhood Immunisation Scheme (as referred to in paragraph 11.2) and offered the pneumococcal and Hib/MenC booster vaccine in accordance with Section 13.

(b) Persons who have attained the age of 6 years but who have not yet attained the age of 25 years who have not previously been immunised with conjugate meningococcal C containing vaccine, or whose immunisation history is incomplete or unknown, are to be offered one dose of conjugate meningococcal C containing vaccine.

(c) Persons who attain the age of 25 years in the period commencing 1st April 2019 and ending 31st March 2020 who have not previously been immunised with conjugate meningococcal C containing vaccine, or whose immunisation history is incomplete or unknown, are to be offered one dose of conjugate meningococcal C containing vaccine.

6. Paratyphoid (1)

No vaccine currently exists for the immunisation of paratyphoid.

7. Rabies (pre-exposure)

(a) Three doses of Rabies vaccine are to be offered to the following persons-

(i) laboratory workers handling rabies virus;

(ii) bat-handlers;

(iii) persons who regularly handle imported animals, for example, those-

(aa) at animal quarantine stations;

(bb) at zoos;

(cc) at animal research centres and acclimatisation centres;

(dd) at ports where contact with imported animals occurs and this may include certain HM Revenue and Customs Officers.

(ee) persons carrying agents of imported animals; and

- 8. (omitted)
- 9. Typhoid

(ff) who are veterinary or technical staff in animal health.
 (iv) animal control and wildlife workers who regularly travel in rabies enzootic areas; and
 (v) health workers who are at risk of direct exposure to body fluids or tissue from a patient with confirmed or probable rabies.
 (b) reinforcing doses are to be provided at recommended intervals to those at continuing risk.

(a) a course of typhoid vaccine is to be offered to the following persons-
 (i) hospital doctors, nurses and other staff likely to come into contact with cases of typhoid; and
 (ii) laboratory staff likely to handle material contaminated with typhoid organisms.
 The number of doses (including reinforcing doses) required will be dependent on the chosen vaccine and is to be offered so as to provide satisfactory protection against the disease

(1) No vaccine is currently available for paratyphoid. Should a vaccine subsequently become available a review of this table would be considered and consultation on any proposed amendments to this Table would be required in accordance with section 87 of the National Health Service Act 2006.

CHAPTER 3

VACCINES AND IMMUNISATIONS REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL

B.29 Immunisations in respect of the diseases listed in column 1 of Table 2 must only be offered in the case of a person who intends to travel abroad, and if the offer is accepted, given in the circumstances set out in column 2 of the Table.

B.30 Contractors who offer and provide immunisations referred to in Table 2 as part of the Additional Services must have regard to-

- (a) the guidance and information on vaccines and immunisations procedures set out in "Immunisation against infectious diseases - The Green Book"; and
- (b) the information on travel medicine and travel health issues provided and published by the National Travel Health Network and Centre.

Table 2

<p>VACCINES AND IMMUNISATIONS IN RESPECT OF DISEASES <u>GIVEN</u></p>	<p>CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH VACCINES OR IMMUNISATION IS TO BE OFFERED AND</p>
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1. Cholera

(a) A course of immunization is to be offered to persons travelling-
 (i) to an area where they may risk exposure to infections as a consequence of being in that area; or
 (ii) to the country where it is a condition of entry to that country that persons have been immunised.
 (b) The appropriate course of immunisation is dependent on age and will consist of an initial course and a subsequent reinforcing course of

- immunisation. If more than two years have elapsed since the last course of immunisation, a new course of immunisation should be commenced.
2. Hepatitis A
- (a) A course of immunisation is to be offered to persons travelling to areas where the degree of exposure to infections is believed to be high (1)
- (b) Persons who may be at a higher risk of infection include those who-
- (i) intend to reside in an area for at least three months and may be exposed to Hepatitis A during that period; or (ii) if exposed to Hepatitis A, may be less resistant to infection because of a pre-existing disease or condition or who are at risk of developing medical complications from exposure.
- (b) The number of doses (either two or three) of the vaccine required will be dependent upon the chosen vaccine and should be sufficient to provide satisfactory long-term protection against the disease.
3. Paratyphoid (2)
- No vaccine currently exists for immunisation of paratyphoid.
4. Poliomyelitis
- (a) A course of immunisation (using an age appropriate combine vaccine) is to be offered to persons travelling-
- (i) to an area where they may risk exposure to infection as a consequence of being in that area; or (ii) to a country where it is a condition of entry to that country that persons have been immunised.
- (b) Children under the age of 6 years are to be offered immunisation in accordance with the Childhood Immunisations Scheme (as referred to Section 11).
- (c) Persons aged 6 years and over who have not had the full course of immunisation or whose immunisations history is incomplete or unknown are to be offered, either-
- (i) a primary course of three doses plus two reinforcing doses at suitable time intervals; or
- (ii) as many doses as required to ensure that a full schedule has been administered at the appropriate intervals as clinically appropriate.
5. (omitted)
6. Typhoid
- (a) A course of typhoid vaccine is to be offered to persons travelling-
- (i) to an area where they may risk exposure to infection as a consequence of being in that area; or
- (ii) to a country where it is a condition of entry to that country that persons have been immunised.
- (b) The number of doses (including reinforcing doses) required will be dependent on the chosen vaccine and is to be offered so as to provide satisfactory protection against the disease.

(1) See up to date details of travel information on <http://www.nathnac.org/>

(2) No vaccine is currently available for paratyphoid. Should a vaccine subsequently become available a review of this Table would be considered and consultation to any proposed amendments to this Table would be required in accordance with section 87 of the National Health

CHAPTER 4

VACCINES AND IMMUNISATIONS WHICH ARE REQUIRED IN THE CASE OF A LOCALISED OUTBREAK

B.31 In the event of a localised outbreak of any of the diseases listed in paragraph B.32, the Board must consider its response to that localised outbreak and contractors must offer and provide immunisations in accordance with any directions given by the Board in response to the outbreak, and those directions may make recommendations as to additional categories of persons who should be offered immunisation.

B.32 The diseases referred to in paragraph B.31 are-

- (a) Anthrax;
- (b) Diphtheria;
- (c) Meningococcal Group C or MenACWY as appropriate;
- (d) Poliomyelitis;
- (e) Rabies;
- (f) Tetanus; and
- (g) Typhoid

B.33 Contractors who offer and provide immunisations in respect of the diseases mentioned in paragraph B.32 as part of the Additional Services must have regard to the guidance and information on vaccines and immunisations procedures set out in “Immunisation against infectious diseases - The Green Book” which is published by the Department of Health.

B.34 Contractors who offer immunisation in the circumstances set out in paragraph B.31, are not required, by virtue of this Annex, to carry out a contact tracing or trace back exercise.

ANNEX C

TEMPORARY PATIENTS ADJUSTMENT

C.1 The need for this arises because of the contractors’ obligations to provide emergency treatment to people who are not registered with their practice and to provide treatment to temporary residents. The Temporary Patients Adjustment will be calculated as follows.

C.2 All contractors are to receive a payment for unregistered patients as an element in their global sum allocation.

C.3 In the case of a contractor in respect of which a Temporary Patients Adjustment was calculated for the financial year prior to the current financial year in respect of which a calculation needs to be made, the Temporary Patients Adjustment for the current financial year will be the same amount as was calculated for the previous financial year.

C.4 However, there may be exceptional cases where a calculation pursuant to paragraph C.3 produces an amount that is clearly inappropriate as the basis for a payment in the financial year to which the payment relates. This may occur, for example, where the practice has faced a significant increase or decrease in the numbers of unregistered patients requiring treatment from it. In these cases, the Board is instead to determine for the contractor, as the basis for its Temporary Patients Adjustment, a reasonable annual amount which is an appropriate rate for the area where the practice is located. Before making such a determination, the Board must discuss the matter with the contractor.

C.5 In the case of a contractor in respect of which no Temporary Patients Adjustment was

calculated for the financial year prior to the current financial year in respect of which a calculation needs to be made, the Board is instead to determine for the contractor, as the basis for its Temporary Patients Adjustment for the current financial year, a reasonable annual amount which is an appropriate rate for the area where the practice is located. Before making such a determination, the Board must discuss the matter with the contractor.

C.6 The amount calculated in accordance with paragraph C.3 to C.5 is the annual amount of the contractor's Temporary Patients Adjustment, which is the amount to be included in its Initial GSMP calculation.

C.7 Once a Temporary Patients Adjustment has been determined, it remains unchanged for the financial year to which the determination relates.

ANNEX D

QUALITY AND OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

SECTION 1 : Introduction

General

D.1 The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) rewards contractors for the provision of quality care and helps to standardise improvements in the delivery of primary medical services. Contractor participation in QOF is voluntary.

D.2 The percentages for the achievement threshold levels for the fraction indicators included in QOF for the financial year commencing on 1st April 2019 and ending on 31st March 2020 are set out in this Annex.

Glossary of terms used in Annex D

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>ACE-Inhibitor or ACE-I</i>	<i>Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor</i>
<i>AF</i>	<i>Atrial Fibrillation</i>
<i>ARB</i>	<i>Angiotensin Receptor Blocker</i>
<i>AST</i>	<i>Asthma</i>
<i>BMI</i>	<i>Body Mass Index</i>
<i>BP</i>	<i>Blood Pressure</i>
<i>CAN</i>	<i>Cancer</i>
<i>CHD</i>	<i>Coronary Heart Disease</i>
<i>CHS</i>	<i>Child Health Surveillance</i>
<i>chads₂</i>	<i>Congestive (HF) Hypertension Age (75 and over) Diabetes Stroke</i>
<i>CKD</i>	<i>Chronic Kidney Disease</i>
<i>CON</i>	<i>Contraception</i>
<i>COPD</i>	<i>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease</i>
<i>CS</i>	<i>Cervical Screening</i>
<i>CYD</i>	<i>Cardiovascular Disease</i>
<i>CVD-PP</i>	<i>CVD Primary Prevention</i>
<i>DEM</i>	<i>Dementia</i>
<i>DEP</i>	<i>Depression</i>
<i>DM</i>	<i>Diabetes Mellitus</i>
<i>DXA</i>	<i>Dual-energy X-ray Absorptiometry</i>
<i>EP</i>	<i>Epilepsy</i>
<i>FBC</i>	<i>Full Blood Count</i>
<i>FEV_i</i>	<i>Forced Expiratory Volume in One Second</i>
<i>GP</i>	<i>General Practitioner</i>
<i>GPPAO</i>	<i>GP Physical Activity Questionnaire</i>
<i>HbA_{1c}</i>	<i>Glycated Haemoglobin</i>
<i>HF</i>	<i>Heart Failure</i>
<i>HYP</i>	<i>Hypertension</i>
<i>IFCC</i>	<i>International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine</i>
<i>IUS</i>	<i>Intrauterine System</i>
<i>ED</i>	<i>Learning Disabilities</i>
<i>LVSD</i>	<i>Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction</i>
<i>MAT</i>	<i>Maternity</i>
<i>MH</i>	<i>Mental Health</i>
<i>mmHg</i>	<i>Millimetres of Mercury</i>
<i>mmol/l</i>	<i>Millimoles per Litre</i>
<i>NHS CB</i>	<i>NHS Commissioning Board</i>
<i>NICE</i>	<i>National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence</i>
<i>OB</i>	<i>Obesity</i>
<i>OST</i>	<i>Osteoporosis</i>
<i>PAD</i>	<i>Peripheral Arterial Disease</i>
<i>PC</i>	<i>Palliative Care</i>
<i>PE</i>	<i>Patient Experience</i>
<i>OP</i>	<i>Quality and Productivity</i>
<i>RA</i>	<i>Rheumatoid Arthritis</i>
<i>RCP</i>	<i>Royal College of Physicians</i>
<i>SMOK</i>	<i>Smoking</i>
<i>STIA</i>	<i>Stroke and Transient Ischemic Attack</i>
<i>THY</i>	<i>Hypothyroidism</i>
<i>TIA</i>	<i>Transient Ischemic Attack</i>
<i>TSH</i>	<i>Thyroid Stimulating Hormone</i>

Interpretation of words and expressions used in Annex D

D.3 In this Annex, unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions have the following meaning—

- (a) “currently treated” in respect of a patient is to be construed as a patient who has been prescribed a specified medicine within a period of six months which ends on the last day of the financial year to which the achievement payment relates;
- (b) (omitted);
- (c) “exclusions” means person who fall within the description of patient in paragraph D. 10; and
- (d) “financial year” means the period of 12 months commencing on 1st April and ending on 31st March;

- (e) “personalised care adjustment” means an appropriate variation in the care of a registered patient that is recorded in the patient record in consequence of which such patients fall within the criteria for personalised care adjustment set out in paragraphs D.9 to D.18.

Indicators: general

D.4.1 For the purposes of calculating achievement payments, contractor achievement against QOF indicators is measured—

- (a) on the last day of the financial year (31st March); or
- (b) in the case where the contract terminates mid-year, on the last day on which the contract subsists.

D.4.2 For example, for payments relating to the financial year 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014, unless the contract terminates mid-year, achievement is measured on 31st March 2014. If the GMS contract ends on 30th June 2013, achievement is measured on 30th June 2013.

D.4.3 Indicators generally set out the target, intervention or measurement to be recorded within a specified time period to establish eligibility for achievement payments. Unless otherwise stated, time periods referred to mean the period which ends on the last day of the financial year to which the achievement payment relates. For example—

- (a) in indicator HYP003, “the percentage of patients aged 79 years or under with hypertension in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 140/90mmHg or less”, the phrase “preceding 12 months” means the period of 12 months which ends on 31st March in the financial year to which the achievement payments relate;
- (b) in indicator CAN002, “the percentage of patients with cancer, diagnosed within the preceding 15 months, who have a patient review recorded as occurring within 3 months of the contractor receiving confirmation of the diagnosis”, the phrase “within the preceding 15 months” means the period of 15 months which ends on 31st March in the financial year to which the achievement payments relate;
- (c) in indicator HYP002, “the percentage of patients with hypertension in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 9 months) is 150/90 mmHg or less”, the phrase “in the preceding 9 months” means the period of 9 months which ends on 31st March in the financial year to which the achievement payments relate;
- (d) in indicator CS005, “the proportion of women eligible for screening and in the age range from 25 to 49 years at the end of the reporting period whose notes record that an adequate cervical screening test has been performed in the preceding 3 years and 6 months”, the phrase “in the preceding 3 years and 6 months” means the period of 3 years and 6 months which ends on 31st March in the financial year

to which the achievement payments relate; and

- (e) in indicator CHD007, “the percentage of patients with coronary heart disease who have had influenza immunisation in the preceding 1st September to 31st March”, the phrase “in the preceding 1st September to 31st March” means the period of 7 months which ends on 31st March in the financial year to which the achievement payments relate.

D.4.4 In the case of a contract that has come to an end before 31 March in any relevant financial year, the reference to periods of time must be calculated on the basis that the period ends on 31st March in the financial year to which the achievement payments relate.

Disease registers

D.5 An important feature of the QOF is the establishment of disease registers. These are lists of patients registered with the contractor who have been diagnosed with the disease or risk factor described in the register indicator. While it is recognised that these may not be completely accurate, it is the responsibility of the contractor to demonstrate that it has systems in place to maintain a high-quality register. Verification may involve asking how the register is constructed and maintained. The Board may compare the reported prevalence with the expected prevalence and ask contractors to explain any reasons for variations.

D.5A The purpose of a register in QOF is to define a cohort of patients with a particular condition or risk factor. In some cases, this register then informs other indicators in that disease area. QOF registers must not be used as the sole input for the purposes of individual patient care and clinical audit, ie the call and recall of patients for check-ups, treatments etc. There are patients for whom a particular treatment activity is clinically appropriate but they might not meet the criteria as defined by the QOF register and therefore would not be picked up by a search based solely on the QOF register. As such, although QOF registers can be used to supplement clinical audit, they should be supported by appropriate clinical judgement to define which patients should be reviewed, invited for consultation etc to ensure patients do not miss out on appropriate and sometimes critical care.

D.6 For some indicators, there is no disease register, but instead there is a target population group. For example, for cervical screening the target population group is women who have attained the age of 25 years or over and who have not attained the age of 65 years. Indicators in the Clinical and Public Health Domain are arranged in terms of clinical areas. Most of these areas either relate to a register or to a target population group.

D.7 Some areas in the clinical domain and the public health domain do not have a register indicator, or there may be more than one register to calculate the Adjusted Practice Disease Factor for different indicators within the area. For all relevant areas, the register population used to calculate the Adjusted Practice Disease Factor are set out in the summary of indicators.

D.8 Indicators in the Quality and Productivity Domain and the Patient Experience Domains have neither a disease register nor a target population. These are indicators which require a particular activity to be carried out and where the points available are awarded in full if it is carried out or not at all if it is not carried out.

Personalised care adjustment (formerly Exception reporting) and exclusions

D.9 Personalisation of care applies to those indicators in any domain of the QOF where the achievement is determined by the percentage of patients receiving the specified level of care (fraction indicators), unless otherwise stated in the QOF Guidance.

D.10 Some indicators refer to a sub-set of patients on the relevant disease register, or in the target population group of a particular indicator. Patients who are on the disease

register or target group, but not included in an indicator denominator for the clinical area concerned for definitional reasons are called “exclusions”.

D.11 A personalised care adjustment may be applied to the care of a registered patient who is in the relevant disease register or target group and would ordinarily be included in the indicator denominator if they meet one or more of the criteria set out below. Patients are removed from the denominator if their care has been personalised and also the care specified in the indicator has not been carried out. If the patient has had a reason for the personalisation of care added to their record but the care has been carried out in the relevant time period then the patient will be included in both the denominator and the numerator.

D.12. A personalised care adjustment cannot remove a patient from the underpinning register or target group and the patient must be included in the calculation of the Adjusted Practice Disease Factor.

D.13 Care may be personalised for the following reasons, listed in the order in which they will be applied in the Business rules-

(i) The investigative or secondary care service is unavailable. This will apply to the following indicators only: HF002, AST002, COPD002, DM014 and COPD008. Discrete codes which indicate the concept of a service not being available should be used to record this;

(ii) The intervention described in the indicator is clinically unsuitable for the patient. This may be due to specific reasons such as the patient being on maximum tolerated doses of medication, allergies, contraindications or other medication intolerances or broader reasons such as it being clinically inappropriate to review disease parameters due to particular circumstances such as being at the end of their life or having a supervening condition against which QOF interventions need to be balanced;

(iii) The patient has chosen not to receive the intervention described in the indicator and this has been recorded in their patient record following a discussion with the patient;

(iv) The patient has not responded to a minimum of two invitations for the intervention during the financial year to which the achievement payments relate except in the case of indicators CS005 and CS006, where the patient should have been invited on at least three occasions during the period specified in the indicator during which the achievement is to be measured (i.e. the preceding 3 years and 6 months or 5 years and 6 months ending on 31st March in the financial year to which achievement payments relate). Any and all invitations should be recorded in the patient record when they are made. There should be a minimum of seven days between the first and second invitation; and

(v) Patients newly diagnosed or recently registered with the contractor, should have measurements made within three months and delivery of clinical standards within nine months e.g. blood pressure measurements within target levels.

D.14 Criteria (ii) and (iii) will be supported by both specific i.e. indicator specific and generic codes i.e. those which record the concept of patient unsuitability and informed dissent. Specific codes will remove the patient from the denominator for individual indicators where these criteria apply e.g. a record of a medication allergy would remove the patient from the denominator of an indicator related to the prescribing of that drug and not all the other clinical indicators in a set. Generic codes will remove the patient from the denominator for all the indicators in that set.

D.15 Criterion (i) will apply to the indicators specified above only and will only remove patients from the denominator of those indicators.

D.16 Criteria (iv) and (v) will remove patients from all indicators in a given set unless the care has subsequently been carried out within the relevant time period as described in paragraph D.4.3(a) to (d) above.

D.17 Contractors should report the number of patients with a personalised care adjustment recorded for each indicator set and individual indicator. Contractors will not

be expected to provide reasons for inclusion of a personalised care adjustment in an individual patient's record.

D.18 Additional guidance on the personalised care adjustment is included in the guidance published by NHS England and can be obtained on: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/gp/gpfpv/investment/gp-contract>.

Verification

D.19 The contractor must ensure that it is able to provide any information that the Board may reasonably request of it to demonstrate that it is entitled to each achievement point to which it says it is entitled, and the contractor must make that information available to the Board on request. In verifying that an indicator has been achieved and information correctly recorded, the Board may choose to inspect the output from a computer search that has been used to provide information on the indicator, or a sample of patient records relevant to the indicator.

SECTION 2: Summary of all indicators

Section 2.1: Clinical domain (379 points)

Section 2.1 applies to all contractors participating in QOF.

Atrial fibrillation (AF)

Indicator	Points	Achievement thresholds
Records		
AF001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with atrial fibrillation	5	
Ongoing management		
AF006. The percentage of patients with atrial fibrillation in whom stroke risk has been assessed using the CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score risk stratification scoring system in the preceding 12 months (excluding those patients with a previous CHADS ₂ or CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score of 2 or more) NICE 2014 menu ID: NM81	12	40-90%
AF007. In those patients with atrial fibrillation with a record of a CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score of 2 or more, the percentage of patients who are currently treated with anti-coagulation drug therapy NICE 2014 menu ID: NM82	12	40-70%

For AF007, patients with a previous score of 2 or above using CHADS₂, recorded prior to 1 April 2015 will be included in the denominator

Secondary prevention of coronary heart disease (CHD)

Indicator	Points	Achievement thresholds
Records		
CHD001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of Patients with coronary heart disease	4	
Ongoing management		
CHD005. The percentage of patients with coronary heart disease with a record in the preceding 12 months that aspirin, an alternative anti-platelet therapy or an anti-coagulant is being taken NICE 2015 menu ID NM88	7	56-96%
CHD007. The percentage of patients with coronary heart disease who have had influenza immunisation in the preceding 1 August to 31 March NICE 2015 menu ID: NM87	7	56-96%

CHD008. The percentage of patients aged 79 or under with coronary heart disease in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 140/90 mmHg or less NICE 2013 menu ID: NM68	12	40-77%
CHD009. The percentage of patients aged 80 years or over with coronary heart disease in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 150/90 mmHg or less NICE 2015 menu ID: NM86	5	46-86%

Heart failure (HF)

Indicator

Points Achievement thresholds

Records

HF001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with heart failure

4

Initial diagnosis

HF002. The percentage of patients with a diagnosis of heart failure (diagnosed on or after 1 April 2006) which has been confirmed by an echocardiogram or by specialist assessment 3 months before or 12 months after entering on to the register
NICE 2015 menu ID: NM116

6

50-90%

Ongoing management

HF003. In those patients with a current diagnosis of heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction who are currently treated with an ACE-1 or ARB
NICE 2015 menu ID: NM89

10

60-100%

HF004. In those patients with a current diagnosis of heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction who are currently treated with an ACE-1 or ARB, the percentage of patients who are additionally currently treated with a beta-blocker licensed for heart failure
NICE 2015 menu ID: NM90

9

40-65%

Disease registers for heart failure

There are two disease registers used for the HF indicators for the purpose of calculating APDF (practice prevalence):

1. A register of patients with HF is used to calculate APDF for HF001 and HF002,
2. A register of patients with HF due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) is used to calculate for HF 003 and HF004.

Register 1 is defined in indicator HF001. Register 2 is a sub-set of register 1 and is composed of patients with a diagnostic code for LVSD as well as HF.

Hypertension (HYP)

Indicator

Points Achievement thresholds

Records

HYP001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with established hypertension

6

Ongoing management

HYP003. The percentage of patients aged 79 years or under with hypertension in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 140/90 mmHg or less
NICE 2012 menu ID: NM53

14

40-77%

HYP007. The percentage of patients aged 80 years and over with hypertension in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 150/90 mmHg or less
NICE 2012 menu ID: NM54

5

40-80%

Peripheral arterial disease (PAD)			
Indicator		Points	Achievement thresholds
Records			
PAD001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with peripheral arterial disease NICE 2011 menu ID: NM32	2		
Stroke and transient ischaemic attack (STIA)			
Indicator		Points	Achievement thresholds
Records			
STIA001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with stroke or TIA	2		
Ongoing management			
STIA007. The percentage of patients with a stroke shown to be non-haemorrhagic, or a history of TIA, who have a record in the preceding 12 months that an anti-platelet agent, or an anti-coagulant is being taken NICE 2015 menu ID: NM94	4		57-97%
STIA009. The percentage of patients with stroke or TIA who have had influenza immunisation in the preceding 1 August to 31 March NICE 2015 menu ID: NM140	2		55-95%
STIA010. The percentage of patients aged 79 years or under with a history of stroke or TIA in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 140/90 mmHg or less NICE 2013 menu ID: NM69	3		40-73%
STIA011. The percentage of patients aged 80 years and over with a history of stroke or TIA in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 150/90 mmHg or less Bases on NICE 2015 menu ID: NM93	2		46-86%
Diabetes mellitus (DM)			
Indicator		Points	Achievement thresholds
Records			
DM017. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of all patients aged 17 or over with diabetes mellitus, which specifies the type of diabetes where a diagnosis has been confirmed NICE 2011 menu ID: NM41	6		
Ongoing management			
DM006. The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, with a diagnosis of nephropathy (clinical proteinuria) or micro-albuminuria who are currently treated with an ACE-1 (or ARBs) NICE 2015 menu ID: NM95	3		57-97%
DM012. The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, with a record of a foot examination and risk classification: 1) low risk (normal sensation, palpable pulses), 2) increased risk (neuropathy or absent pulses), 3) high risk (neuropathy or absent pulses plus deformity or skin changes in previous ulcer) or 4) ulcerated foot within the preceding 12 months NICE 2010 menu ID: NM13	4		50-90%
DM014. The percentage of patients newly diagnosed with Diabetes, on the register, in the preceding 1 April to 31 March Who have a record of being referred to a structured education Programme within 9 months after entry on to the diabetes register NICE 2011 menu ID: NM27	11		40-90%
DM018. The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register,	3		55-95%

who have had influenza immunisation in the preceding 1 August to 31 March

NICE 2015 menu ID: NM139

DM019. The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, without moderate or severe frailty in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the preceding 12 months) is 140/80 mmHG or less 10 38-78%

NICE 2018 menu ID: NM159

DM020. The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, without moderate or severe frailty in whom the last IFCC-HbA1c is 58 mmol/mol or less in the preceding 12 months 17 35-75%

NICE 2018 menu ID: NM157

DM021. The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, with moderate or severe frailty in whom the last IFCC-HbA1c is 75 mmol/mol or less in the preceding 12 months 10 52-92%

NICE 2018 menu ID: NM158

DM022. The percentage of patients with diabetes aged 40 years and over, with no history of cardiovascular disease and without moderate or severe frailty, who are currently treated with a statin (excluding patients with type 2 diabetes and a CVD risk score of <10% recorded in the preceding 3 years) 4 50-90%

NICE 2018 menu ID: NM162

DM023. The percentage of patients with diabetes and a history of cardiovascular disease (excluding haemorrhagic stroke) who are currently treated with a statin 2 50-90%

NICE 2018 menu ID: NM163

Asthma (AST)

Indicator

Points Achievement thresholds

Records

AST001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with asthma, excluding patients with asthma who have been prescribed no asthma-related drugs in the preceding 12 months 4

Initial diagnosis

AST002. The percentage of patients aged 8 or over with asthma (diagnosed on or after 1 April 2006), on the register, with measures of variability or reversibility recorded between 3 months before or any time after diagnosis 15 45-80%

NICE 2015 menu ID: NM101

Ongoing management

AST003. The percentage of patients with asthma, on the register, who have had an asthma review in the preceding 12 months that includes an assessment of asthma control using the 3 RCP questions 20 45-70%

NICE 2011 menu ID: NM23

AST004. The percentage of patients with asthma aged 14 or over and who have not attained the age of 20, on the register, in whom there is a record of smoking status in the preceding 12 months 6 45-80%

NICE 2015 menu ID: NM102

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Indicator

Points Achievement thresholds

Records

COPD001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with COPD 3

Initial diagnosis

COPD002. The percentage of patients with COPD (diagnosed on or after 1 April 2011) in whom the diagnosis has been confirmed by post bronchodilator spirometry between 3 months before and 12 months after entering on to the register

NICE 2015 menu ID: NM103

Ongoing management

COPD003. The percentage of patients with COPD who have had a review, undertaken by a healthcare professional, including an assessment of breathlessness using the Medical Research Council dyspnoea scale in the preceding 12 months

NICE 2015 menu ID: NM104

COPD007. The percentage of patients with COPD who have had influenza immunisation in the preceding 1 August to 31 March

NICE 2015 menu ID: NM106

COPD008. The percentage of patients with COPD and Medical Research Council (MRC) dyspnoea scale ≥ 3 at any time in the preceding 12 months, with a subsequent record of an offer of referral to a pulmonary rehabilitation programme (excluding those who have previously attended a pulmonary rehabilitation programme)

NICE 2012 menu ID: NM47

Dementia (DEM)**Indicator**

Points Achievement thresholds

Records

DEM001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients diagnosed with dementia

5

Ongoing management

DEM004. The percentage of patients diagnosed with dementia whose care plan has been reviewed in a face-to-face review in the preceding 12 months

39 35-70%

NICE 2015 menu ID: NM107

Depression (DEP)**Indicator**

Points Achievement thresholds

Initial management

DEP003. The percentage of patients aged 18 or over with a new diagnosis of depression in the preceding 1 April to 31 March, who have been reviewed not earlier than 10 days after and not later than 56 days after the date of diagnosis

10 45-80%

Based on NICE 2012 menu ID: NM50

Disease register for depression

There is no register indicator for the depression indicator. The disease register for the depression indicator, for the purpose of calculating the APDF is defined as all patients aged 18 or over, diagnosed on or after 1 April 2006, who have an unresolved record of depression in their patient record

Mental health (MH)**Indicator**

Points Achievement thresholds

Records

MH001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses and other patients on lithium therapy

4

Ongoing management

MH002. The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses who have a comprehensive care plan documented in the record, in the preceding 12 months, agreed between individuals, their family and/or carers as appropriate 6 40-90%

NICE 2015 menu ID: NM108

MH003. The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses who have a record of blood pressure in the preceding 12 months 4 50-90%

NICE 2010 menu ID: NM17

MH006. The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses who have a record of BMI in the preceding 12 months 4 50-90%

NICE 2010 menu ID: NM16

Disease register for mental health

Due to the way repeat prescribing works in general practice, patients on lithium therapy are defined as patients with a prescription of lithium within the preceding six months

Remission from serious mental illness

Making an accurate diagnosis of remission can be challenging. In the absence of strong evidence of what constitutes “remission” from serious mental illness, clinicians should only consider using these codes if the patient has been in remission for at least five years, that is where there is:

- no record of anti-psychotic medication;
- no mental health in-patient episodes; and
- no secondary or community care mental health follow-up for at least five years.

Where a patient is recorded as being “in remission” they remain on the MH001 register (in case their condition relapses at a later date) but they are excluded from the denominator for indicators MH002, MH003 and MH006.

The accuracy of this coding should be reviewed on an annual basis by a clinician. Should a patient who has been coded as “in remission” experience a relapse then this should be recorded as such in their patient record.

In the event that a patient experiences a relapse and is coded as such, they will again be included in all the associated indicators for schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses and their care plan should be updated.

Where a patient has relapsed after being recorded as being in remission, their care plan should be updated subsequent to the relapse. Care plans dated prior to the date of the relapse will not be acceptable for QOF purposes.

Cancer (CAN)

Indicator

Points Achievement thresholds

Records

CAN001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of all cancer patients defined as a “register of patients with a diagnosis of cancer excluding non-melanotic skin cancers diagnosed on or after 1 April 2003” 5

Ongoing management

CAN003. The percentage of patients with cancer, diagnosed within the preceding 15 months, who have a patient review recorded as occurring within 6 months of the diagnosis 6 50-90%

based on NICE 2012 menu ID: NM62

Chronic kidney disease (CKD)
Indicator **Points Achievement thresholds**

Records
 CKD005. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients aged 18 or over with CKD with classification of categories G3a to G5 (previously stage 3 to 5)
 NICE 2014 menu ID: NM83 6

Epilepsy (EP)
Indicator **Points Achievement thresholds**

Records
 EP001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients aged 18 or over receiving drug treatment for epilepsy 1

Learning disability (LD)
Indicator **Points Achievement thresholds**

Records
 LD004. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients with learning disabilities 4

Osteoporosis: secondary prevention of fragility fractures (OST)
Indicator **Points Achievement thresholds**

Records
 OST004. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of Patients: 3

1. Aged 50 or over and who have not attained the age of 75 with a record of a fragility fracture on or after 1 April 2012 and a diagnosis of osteoporosis confirmed on DXA scan, and
2. Aged 75 or over with a record of a fragility fracture on or after 1 April 2014 and a diagnosis of osteoporosis

NICE 2011 menu ID: NM29

Disease register for osteoporosis

Although the register indicator OST004 defines two separate registers, the disease register for the purpose of calculating the APDF is defined as the sum of the number of patients on both registers.

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
Indicator **Points Achievement thresholds**

Records
 RA001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients aged 16 or over with rheumatoid arthritis 1
 NICE 2012 menu ID: NM55

Ongoing management
 RA002. The percentage of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, on the register, who have had a face-to-face review in the preceding 12 months 5 40-90%
 NICE 2012 menu ID: NM58

Palliative care (PC)
Indicator **Points Achievement**

thresholds**Records**

PC001. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients in need of palliative care/support irrespective of age 3

Disease register for palliative care

There is no APDF calculation in respect of the palliative care indicators. In the rare case of a nil register at year end, if a contractor can demonstrate that it established and maintained a register during the financial year then they will be eligible for payment for PC001

Section 2.2. Public Health Domain**Section 2.2.1 Public health domain (106 points)**

Section 2.2.1 applies to all contractors participating in QOF

Cardiovascular disease – primary prevention (CVD-PP)**Indicator**

Points Achievement thresholds

Ongoing management

CVD-PP001. In those patients with a new diagnosis of hypertension aged 30 or over and who have not attained the age of 75, recorded between the preceding 1 April to 31 March (excluding those with pre-existing CHD, diabetes, stroke and/or TIA), who have a recorded CVD risk assessment score (using an assessment tool agreed with the NHS CB) of $\geq 20\%$ in the preceding 12 months: the percentage who are currently treated with statins

10 40-90%

Disease register for CVD-PP

The disease register for the purpose of calculating the APDF for the CVD-PP indicator is defined as patients diagnosed in the preceding 12 months with a first episode of hypertension, excluding patients with the following conditions:

- CHD or angina
- Stroke or TIA
- Peripheral vascular disease
- Familial hypercholesterolemia
- Diabetes
- CKD with classification of categories G3a to G5

Blood pressure (BP)**Indicator**

Points Achievement thresholds

BP002. The percentage of patients aged 45 or over who have a record of blood pressure in the preceding 5 years
NICE 2012 menu ID: NM61

15 50-90%

Obesity (OB)**Indicator**

Points Achievement thresholds

Records

OB002. The contractor establishes and maintains a register of patients aged 18 years or over with BMI ≥ 30 in the preceding 12 months

8

Smoking (SMOK)**Indicator**

Points Achievement thresholds

Records

SMOK002. The percentage of patients with any or any 25 50-90%
Combination of the following conditions: CHD, PAD, stroke or
TIA, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, CKD, asthma, schizophrenia,
Bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses whose notes record
Smoking status in the preceding 12 months
NICE 2011 menu ID: NM38

Ongoing management

SMOK004. The percentage of patients aged 15 or over who are 12 40-90%
Recorded as current smokers who have a record of an offer of
Support and treatment within the preceding 24 months
Based on NICE 2011 menu ID: NM40

SMOK005. The percentage of patients with any or any 25 56-96%
Combination or the following conditions: CHD, PAD, stroke or
TIA, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, CKD, asthma, schizophrenia,
Bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses who are recorded as
Current smokers who have a record of an offer of support and
treatment within the preceding 12 months
NICE 2011 menu ID: NM39

Disease register for smoking

The disease register for the purpose of calculating the APDF for SMOK002 and SMOK005 is defined as the sum of the numbers of patients on the disease registers for each of the conditions listed in the indicators. Any patient who has one or more co-morbidities e.g. diabetes and CHD, is only counted once on the register for SMOK002 and SMOK005.

There is no APDF calculation for SMOK004.

Requirements for recording smoking status

Smokers

For patients who smoke this recording should be made in the preceding 12 months for SMOK002.

Non-smokers

It is recognised that life-long non-smokers are very unlikely to start smoking and indeed find it quite irritating to be asked repeatedly regarding their smoking status. Smoking status for this group of patients should be recorded in the preceding 12 months for SMOK002 until the end of the financial year in which the patient reaches the age of 25.

Once a patient is over the age of 25 years (i.e. in the financial year in which they reach the age of 26 or in any year following that financial year) to be classified as a non-smoker they should be recorded as:

- Never smoked which is both after their 25th birthday and after the earliest diagnosis date for the disease which led to the patient's inclusion on the SMOK002 register (e.g. one of the conditions listed on the SMOK002 register).

Ex-smokers

Ex-smokers can be recorded as such in the preceding 12 months for SMOK002. Practices may choose to record ex-smoking status on an annual basis for three consecutive financial years and after that smoking status need only be recorded if there is a change. This is to recognise that once a patient has been an ex-smoker for more than three years they are unlikely to restart.

Section 2.2.2: Public health (PH) domain – additional services sub-domain

Section 2.2.2. applies to contractors who provide additional services under the terms of the GMS contract and participate in QOF

Cervical screening (CS)

Indicator	Points	Achievement thresholds
CS005. The proportion of women eligible for screening and aged 25-49 years at the end of the period reported whose notes record that an adequate cervical screening test has been performed in the previous 3 years and 6 months NICE 2017 menu ID: NM154	7	45-80%
CS00X. The proportion of women eligible for screening and aged 50-64 years at the end of the period reported whose notes record that an adequate cervical screening test has been performed in the previous 5 years and 6 months NICE 2017 menu ID: NM155	4	45-80%

Section 2.3: Quality improvement domain (74 points)

Section 2.3 applies to all contractors participating in QOF

Prescribing safety

Indicator	Points	Achievement thresholds
QI001. The contractor can demonstrate continuous quality improvement activity focused upon prescribing safety as specified in the QOF guidance	27	NA
QI002. The contractor has participated in network activity to regularly share and discuss learning from quality improvement activity as specified in the QOF guidance. This would usually include participating in a minimum of two network peer review meetings	10	NA

End of life care

Indicator	Points	Achievement
QI003. The contractor can demonstrate continuous quality improvement activity focused upon end of life care as specified in the QOF guidance	27	NA
QI004. The contractor has participated in network activity to regularly share and discuss learning from quality improvement activity as specified in the QOF guidance. This would usually include participating in a minimum of two network peer review meetings	10	NA

ANNEX E

CALCULATION OF THE ADDITIONAL SERVICES SUB-DOMAIN OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DOMAIN ACHIEVEMENT POINTS

CALCULATION OF THE SUB-DOMAIN ADDITIONAL SERVICES Achievement points

E.1 The additional services indicators do not apply to all of the contractor’s registered population. Assessment of achievement is carried out in relation to particular target populations. The relevant target populations are—

Additional services
Cervical screening services

Target populations
females who have attained the age of 25 years
but not yet attained the age of 65 years

E.2. For example, to meet the requirements of the cervical screening indicators, adequate cervical screening tests should be provided for women aged 25 to 65 years

E.3. For each of the additional services mentioned in paragraph E.1, a Target Population Factor is to be calculated as follows—

- (a) first the number of patients registered with the contractor in the relevant target population at the relevant date (A) is to be divided by the contractor's CRP at the relevant date (B);
- (b) then the average number of patients registered with all contractors in England in the relevant target population at the relevant date (C) is to be divided by the average CRP for England (according to the registration system approved by the Board) at the relevant date (D); and
- (c) the number produced by the calculation in paragraph (a) is then to be divided by the number produced by the calculation in paragraph (b) to produce the Target Population Factor for the additional service in question.

E4. For the purposes of paragraph E.3, the “relevant date” is the date in respect of which the value of the contractor's CPI that is being used to calculate its Achievement Payment is established. Generally this is the start of the final quarter of the financial year to which the Achievement Payment relates, but see paragraph 6.9.

E.5. The Target Population Factor for the additional service is to be multiplied by £187.74 and by the Achievement Points obtained in respect of the additional service (E) to produce the cash total in respect of the additional service (F).

E.6. This calculation could be

expressed as – $(A \div B) \times £187.74 \times E = F$

$(C \div D)$

E.7. If the contractor has not been under an obligation to provide an additional service for any period during the financial year to which the Achievement Payment relates, the adjusted total for that particular additional service is to be further adjusted by the fraction produced by dividing—

the number of days in the financial year during which its GMS contract had effect and the contractor was under no obligation to provide the additional service; by

the number of days in the financial year during which the contract had effect.

E.8 The resulting cash amounts, in respect of each additional service, are then to be added together for the total amount in respect of the additional services domain.

ANNEX F

ADJUSTED PRACTICE DISEASE FACTOR CALCULATIONS

ADJUSTED PRACTICE DISEASE FACTOR

Calculations

F. 1 The calculation involves three steps—

- (a) the calculation of the contractor's Raw Practice Disease Prevalence. There will be a Raw Practice Disease Prevalence in respect of each indicator in the clinical and public health domains (other than the additional services sub-domain where achievement is calculated in accordance with Annex E and the indicators in the palliative care area and indicators BP002, SMOK004);
- (b) making an adjustment to give an Adjusted Practice Disease Factor; and
- (c) applying the factor to the pounds per point figure for each disease area (other than the area relating to palliative care).

F.2 The above three steps are explained below. The register to be used to calculate the Raw Practice Disease Prevalence is usually the register as defined in the first indicator for the indicator area concerned (“the register indicator”) in the summary of indicators set out in Section 2 of Annex D, except in a case where there is no register indicator or

where the register to be used is not the register indicator to be used to calculate the Raw Practice Disease Prevalence. In the case where there is no register indicator or the register indicator is not the register to be used in respect of a specific disease area or indicator, the applicable register in respect of that specific disease area or indicator is specified in the relevant part of Section 2 relating to that disease.

F.3 The Raw Practice Disease Prevalence is calculated by dividing the number of patients on the relevant disease register at 31st March in the financial year to which the Achievement Payment relates by the contractor's CRP for the relevant date. For these purposes, the "relevant date" is the date in respect of which the value of the contractor's CPI that is being used to calculate its Achievement Payment is established. Generally this is the start of the final quarter of the financial year to which the Achievement Payment relates, but see paragraph 6.9 (calculation of Achievement Payments).

F.4.1 The Adjusted Practice Disease Factor is calculated by—

- (a) calculating the national range of Raw Practice Disease Prevalence's in England (the Board must use the national range established annually through the Calculating Quality Reporting Service (known as CQRS));
- (b) re-basing the contractor figures around the new national English mean (available at the end of each month) to give the Adjusted Practice Disease Factor (APDF). For example, an APDF of 1.2 indicates a 20% greater prevalence than the mean, in the adjusted distribution. The re-basing ensures that in the relevant year, the average contractor (that is a contractor with an APDF of 1.00) would receive, after adjustment, an amount per point equal to the amount specified in paragraph 6.8 of this SFE as in force on the 1st April in that relevant year;
- (c) thus, adjusting via the factor the contractor's average pounds per point for each disease, rather than the contractor's points score. For example, a contractor with an APDF of 1.2 for CHD in the period commencing on 1st April 2011 and ending on 31st March 2012 would receive £188.30 per point scored on the CHD indicators.

F.4.2 "Relevant year" in paragraph F.4.1(b) means the financial year to which the calculation of Achievement Payments relates.

F.5 As a result of the calculation in F.1, each contractor will have a different "pounds per point" figure for each indicator area with a disease register (other than the area relating to palliative care), or may have a different "pounds per point" for individual indicators within an area (if more than one register is used for the area). It will then be possible to use these figures to calculate a cash total in relation to the points scored for each area (other than the area relating to palliative care, smoking indicator 004 or BP002).

F.6 This national prevalence figure and range of practice prevalence will be calculated on an England-only basis.

F.7 If the contractor's GMS contract terminates before 1st January in the financial year to which the Achievement Payment relates, the Adjusted Practice Disease Factor to be used in calculating the contractor's Achievement Payment should be the Adjusted Practice Disease Factor calculated for the contractor for the previous financial year.

F.8 If the contractor did not have an Adjusted Practice Disease Factor calculation for the previous financial year, then no Adjusted Practice Disease Factor should be used in calculating the contractor's Achievement Payment for that year.

F.9 Unless paragraph F.10 applies, if the contractor's GMS contract terminates on or after 1st January and before the end of the financial year to which the Achievement Payment relates—

- (a) the CRP to be used to calculate the Raw Practice Disease Prevalence is the CRP on 1st January; and

(b) the number of patients on the disease register is to be taken to be the number of patients on the register on the date nearest to the date on which the contract ends and on which there can be a calculation.

F.10 If the contractor's GMS contract commences after 1st January and terminates before the end of the financial year in which the GMS contract commences, no Adjusted Practice Disease Factor is to be calculated for the contractor's Achievement Payment in respect of the period during which the contract subsisted.

ANNEX G

DISPENSING PAYMENTS

PART 1

DISCOUNT SCALE

<i>Total basic price per month of the prescriptions submitted by the contractor - £ bandwidth</i>	<i>New discount rate (%)</i>
<i>1-2000</i>	<i>3.17</i>
<i>2001 -4000</i>	<i>5.93</i>
<i>4001 -6000</i>	<i>7.21</i>
<i>6001 -8000</i>	<i>8.06</i>
<i>8001 - 10 000</i>	<i>8.68</i>
<i>10 001 - 12 000</i>	<i>9.19</i>
<i>12 001 - 14 000</i>	<i>9.60</i>
<i>14 001 - 16 000</i>	<i>9.97</i>
<i>16 001 - 18 000</i>	<i>10.29</i>
<i>18 001 -20 000</i>	<i>10.57</i>
<i>20 001 -22 000</i>	<i>10.82</i>
<i>22 001-24 000</i>	<i>11.03</i>
<i>24 001 and above</i>	<i>11.18</i>

PART 2

DISPENSING FEESCALE FOR CONTRACTORS THAT ARE REQUIRED OR AUTHORISED TO PROVIDE DISPENSING SERVICES

<i>Total prescriptions calculated separately for each individual dispensing practitioner, in bands</i>	<i>Prices per prescription in pence</i>
Up to 456	198.5
457-570	195.7
571-686	193.1
687-799	190.7
800-914	188.4
915-1027	186.4
1028-1427	184.4
1428-1999	182.7
2000-2284	181.1
2285-2855	179.7
2856-3425	178.5
3426-3997	177.4

3998-4565	176.5
4566 and over	175.8

PART 3

DISPENSING FEESCALE FOR CONTRACTORS THAT ARE NOT REQUIRED OR AUTHORISED TO PROVIDE DISPENSING SERVICES

<i>Total prescriptions calculated separately for each individual dispensing practitioner, in bands</i>	<i>Prices per prescription in pence</i>
Up to 456	206.9
457-570	204.0
571-686	201.5
687-799	199.0
800-914	196.8
915-1027	194.7
1028-1427	192.7
1428-1999	191.0
2000-2284	189.4
2285-2855	188.0
2856-3425	186.8
3426-3997	185.7
3998-4565	184.8
4566 and over	184.1

ANNEX H

DISPENSARY SERVICES QUALITY SCHEME

Governance of dispensary services

SOPs, clinical audit and risk management

H.1.1 The contractor must ensure that Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place and reflect both good professional practice, as well as the procedures that are actually performed by the practice. SOPs should be followed routinely for all dispensing related activities SOPs should be specific to the practice and should set out in writing what should be done, where, when and by whom.

H.1.2 Standard Operating Procedures must be reviewed and updated at least once every 12 months and whenever dispensing procedures are amended. A written audit trail of amendments should be maintained.

H.1.3 The contractor must participate in contractor lead clinical audit of dispensing services. Clinical audit seeks to improve patient care and outcomes through the systematic review of care against explicit criteria and the implementation of change. Audit of dispensing services should include arrangements to assess the nature and quality of the advice provided to patients as part of the dispensing service.

H.1.4 The contractor must have a written policy for managing risks in providing dispensing services and must ensure that this policy is understood, and put into practice, by all staff involved in dispensing.

H.1.5 The contractor must ensure that all serious untoward incidents relating to dispensing are reported to the Board for the purpose of reviewing and learning from incidents.

Information

H.2.1 The contractor must provide information to their patients on—

- (a) the dispensing services provided by the contractor; and
- (b) how to obtain medicines urgently.

H.2.2 The contractor must inform the Board of the hours of availability of dispensing services provided by the contractor. The contractor must ensure that opening times are displayed prominently on the premises from which they carry out dispensing and that they are legible from outside the premises when they are shut.

Dispensing Staff

H.3.1 The training and experience required in respect of dispensing staff is as follows.

H.3.2 The Standard Operating Procedures for each dispensary must indicate the level of competency expected for each function performed by dispensers or staff working as dispensary assistants.

H.3.3 For staff employed by the contractor who are not doctors and whose normal working patterns do not involve dispensing but who are involved in dispensing on an occasional or limited basis, a flexible approach to the minimum competence requirement for dispensing assistants can be adopted. The contractor must identify such staff to the Board, which should agree that the staff member concerned only has an occasional or limited role in dispensing. However, the contractor also needs to demonstrate that all staff who are working in the dispensary have evidence that they have the knowledge and competencies to perform the tasks and roles assigned to them, and staff who only have an occasional or limited role in dispensing are still required to have a certificate of competency signed by the practice manager (if any) and accountable GP in respect of the roles they occasionally undertake.

H.3.4 The contractor must have a written record of the qualifications of all staff engaged in dispensing and ensure that staff engaged in dispensing undertake continuing professional development. The contractor must carry out and complete a written record of an appraisal of all dispensing staff, and assess their competence in performing dispensary tasks at least annually.

H.3.5 Regarding existing staff employed by the practice on the date of the practice's first written undertaking to provide the service trainee dispensers—;

- (a) must be competent in the area in which they are working to a minimum standard equivalent to the Pharmacy Services Scottish/National Vocational Qualification (S/NVQ) level 2, or undertaking training towards this, or enrol in this training within three months of the practice's written undertaking towards this; and
- (b) must not work unsupervised until they have completed 1,000 hours work experience in the dispensary and have a certificate of competency signed by the practice manager (if any) and accountable GP. (A trained dispenser should supervise dispensing assistants until they have completed the work experience).

H.3.6 Other existing dispensing staff that work independently in the practice dispensary—

- (a) must have minimum work experience of 1,000 hours over the past five years in a GP dispensary or community pharmacy; and
- (b) must be competent in the area in which they are working to a minimum standard equivalent to the Pharmacy Services S/NVQ level 2, or undertaking training towards this, or enrol in this training within three months of the practice's written undertaking to provide the service.

H.3.7 However where an experienced dispenser's residual term of employment is not commensurate with the timeframe requirement of the specified course, the dispenser must have their knowledge and competence assessed and hold a certificate of competency signed by the practice manager (if any) and the accountable GP.

H.3.8 New dispensing staff employed by the practice after the date of the practice's first written undertaking to provide the service:

- (a) must be competent in the area which they are working, to a minimum standard equivalent to the Pharmacy Services S/NVQ level 2 qualification or enrol in training towards this within three months of the commencement of their employment; and
- (b) must have completed 1,000 hours of work experience in a GP dispensary or community pharmacy within the past five years before being able to work unsupervised. (A trained dispensing staff member should supervise new staff until they have completed the work experience).

H.3.9 Where a dispenser is expected to enrol on a course, the relevant qualification should be completed within three years, although the Board has discretion to allow for additional time in the case of absence due, for example, to sickness or maternity leave.

Minimum level of staff hours

H.4.1 The contractor must ensure that a minimum level of staff hours is dedicated to dispensary services to ensure that patients' needs for dispensing services, and the time required to complete the underpinning systems and processes, can reasonably be expected to safeguard patient safety.

H.4.2 The contractor must assure a level of staffing that reflects that practice's dispensary's configuration and hours of opening, as agreed with the Board.

Duty of confidentiality

H.5 All employee contracts for dispensing staff must include a duty of patient confidentiality as a specific requirement, with disciplinary procedures set out for non-compliance.

Review with patients of compliance and concordance with use of medicines

H.6.1 A face-to-face review with patients (and, where appropriate, their carers) of compliance and concordance shall be carried out and recorded in the patient's medical record at least once in each financial year for at least 10% of the contractor's dispensing patients. Where the contractor is entitled to less than a full year's Dispensary Services Quality Payment in any financial year the figure of 10% shall be reduced by an appropriate percentage. The practice should agree with the Board the types of patients that should be targeted for the review as part of their undertaking to carry out the services specified.

H.6.2 The review should normally be carried out by trained dispensing staff or by a registered health professional with appropriate competencies in review of medicines.

H.6.3 Arrangements must be in place to ensure that patients reviewed will be referred appropriately and in a timely manner to a doctor, nurse, pharmacist or other appropriate health professional working with the contractor, whenever clinically appropriate.

H.6.4 The reviewer should—

- (a) establish the patient's actual use, understanding and experience of taking medicines: referring potential side effects or adverse effects reported by patients;
- (b) identify discuss and resolve or refer poor or ineffective use of their medicines;

- (c) improve the clinical and cost effectiveness of prescribed medicines, referring where appropriate, and initiating appropriate action by using information from patients to recommend improvements in repeat dispensing and so reduce medicine wastage.
- (d)

Annex I

Routine childhood vaccines and immunisations

The Routine Childhood Immunisation

Programme Background

1.1 Guidance and information on routine childhood vaccines and immunisations are set out in “Immunisations against infectious diseases - The Green Book” which is published by the Department of Health.

Routine Childhood Immunisation Schedule

1.2 All children starting the immunisation programme at two months of age will follow the schedule (often referred to as the “Childhood Immunisation Schedule”). The vaccinations listed in the table are part of the targeted childhood immunisations programme eligible for payment under the GMS contract.

Age	Vaccine	Dosage
Two months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and Haemophilus influenzae type b, hepatitis B (DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB)	One injection
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	One injection
	Rotavirus (Rota)	One oral dose
	Meningococcal B	One injection
Three months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and Haemophilus influenzae type b, hepatitis B (DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB)	One injection
	Rotavirus (Rota)	One oral dose
Four months old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and Haemophilus influenzae type b, hepatitis B (DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB)	One injection
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	One injection
	Meningococcal B	One injection
Around 12 months	Haemophilus influenzae type b, Meningitis C (Hib/MenC)	One injection
12 to 13 months	Meningococcal B	One injection
Around 13 months	Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)	One injection
	Pneumococcal (PCV)	One injection
Three years four months to five years old	Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and polio (dTaP/IPV or DTaP/IPV)	One injection
	Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)	One injection
Thirteen to 18 years old	Tetanus, diphtheria and polio (Td/IPV)	One injection

1.3 The latest information and guidance on vaccines and vaccine procedures for all the vaccines, including completing the schedule of vaccines in the case of children with

interrupted, incomplete or unknown immunisation status or in relation to premature infants is contained in the “Immunisations against infectious diseases - The Green Book”. Details of the wider Public Health England’s published routine childhood immunisation schedule are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-complete-routine-immunisation-schedule>

Annex K

Amendments to the General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements signed in March 2013 (amendments made from April 2013)

- (a) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2013 which were signed on 18th September 2013.
- (b) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2014 which were signed on 28th March 2014.
- (c) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 2) Directions 2014 which were signed on 30th September 2014.
- (d) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2015 which were signed on 23rd March 2015.
- (e) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 2) Directions 2015 which were signed on 28th September 2015.
- (f) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 3) Directions 2015 which were signed on 6th October 2015.
- (g) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 4) Directions 2015 which were signed on 4th December 2015.
- (h) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2016 which were signed on 31st March 2016.
- (i) The Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 2) Directions 2016 which were signed on 9th May 2016.
- (j) The Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 3) Directions 2016 which were signed on 24th November 2016.
- (k) The Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2017 which were signed on 31st March 2017.
- (l) The Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 2) Directions 2017 which were signed on 30th October 2017.
- (m) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2018 which were signed on 29th March 2018.
- (n) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 2) Directions 2018 which were signed on 23rd October 2018.
- (o) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment) Directions 2019 which were signed on 29th March 2019.
- (p) The General Medical Services Statement of Financial Entitlements (Amendment No 2) Directions 2019 signed on 1st October 2019.