

INTRODUCTION

In the Spending Review 2015, it was announced that to support local authorities to deliver more efficient and sustainable services, the government will allow local authorities to spend up to 100% of their fixed asset receipts on the revenue costs of reform projects. This flexibility was initially being offered to the sector for the three financial years 2016/17 to 2018/19, this was extended for a further 3 years as part of the provisional settlement announced on 19th December 2017. Qualifying expenditure is expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners.

Local authorities are given the power to use capital receipts from the disposal of property, plant and equipment assets received in the years in which this flexibility is offered, to spend up to 100% of their fixed asset receipts (excluding Right to Buy receipts) on the revenue costs of reform projects. Local Authorities may not use their existing stock of capital receipts to finance the revenue costs of reform.

The key criteria to use when deciding whether expenditure can be funded by the capital receipts flexibility is that it is forecast to generate ongoing savings to an authorities', or several authorities, and/or to another public sector body's net service expenditure.

Qualifying expenditure is expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners.

EXAMPLES OF QUALIFYING PROJECTS

There are a wide range of projects that could generate qualifying expenditure and the list below is not prescriptive. Examples of projects include:

- Sharing back-office and administrative services with one or more other council or public sector bodies;
- Investment in service reform feasibility work, e.g. setting up pilot schemes;
- Funding the cost of service reconfiguration, restructuring or rationalisation (staff or non-staff), where this leads to ongoing efficiency savings or service transformation;
- Driving a digital approach to the delivery of more efficient public services and how the public interacts with constituent authorities where possible;
- Improving systems and processes to tackle fraud and corruption in line with the Local Government Fraud and Corruption Strategy – this could include an element of staff training;
- Setting up commercial or alternative delivery models to deliver services more efficiently and bring in revenue (for example, through selling services to others); and

RULES OF QUALIFICATION

Local authorities cannot borrow to finance the revenue costs of service reform.

For any financial year the Strategy (“the initial Strategy”) should be prepared before the start of the year.

The authority should prepare an annual strategy that includes separate disclosure of the individual projects that will be funded or part funded through capital receipts flexibility and that the strategy is approved by full Council or the equivalent.

Set up and implementation costs of any new processes or arrangements can be classified as qualifying expenditure. The ongoing revenue costs of the new processes or arrangements cannot be classified as qualifying expenditure.

All services must ensure that they have adequate available resources to maintain the ongoing revenue requirement for all capital projects.

Where possible, the Council will be looking to fund the revenue costs from within revenue resources and therefore the use of capital receipts will only be utilised where all other funding streams have been exhausted.

STRATEGY FOR USE OF FUNDS

Where the Council is looking to capitalise pump priming costs, additional surplus assets may be identified and sold.

The council will have due regard to the requirements to the Prudential Code and the impact on the prudential indicators. Capital receipts from the sale of assets are not built into the Council's current capital programme and so the utilisation of receipts for capital receipts flexibility will not have a detrimental impact on the Council's prudential indicators, as set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.

All schemes which are eventually deemed to qualify under this programme would have the required costs funded through capital receipts rather than revenue funding streams.

Approval of projects and allocation of funds arising from the use of flexible capital receipts will be at the discretion of the Section 151 Officer.

Any revenue expenditure, which falls within the criteria, for savings detailed in Appendices 1A and 1B of the Final Revenue Budget 2019/20 and Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019/20 to 2021/22, will be considered for treatment under the capital flexibilities. The 2019/20 Budget assumes capital flexibilities of £3.1m.