

Summary

1. This paper summarises the main pressures facing local authorities across Wales and addresses the themes set out by the Committee. It is produced in the eighth year of austerity when local public services have faced at least £1bn in cuts across Wales. Our remaining workforce has been subject to the pay policy started in 2010, first with a two-year pay freeze, then with a 1% cap over the last five years. In this setting the WLGA's new Leader, Cllr Debbie Wilcox, has argued that "the philosophy of austerity that has dominated political discourse since 2008 has collapsed, to the point where hardly anyone still believes it."
2. WLGA fully recognises the scale of the cuts to the Welsh Government budget over this period. We also recognise the grave concerns of the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government surrounding the prospect of further deep cuts to follow and potential for a further £3.5 billion of cuts to come. If this was actioned, it would have an £175m impact on the Welsh budget. With massive service pressures, the financial position is becoming unsustainable. Councils are using their medium term financial strategies to plan for future savings requirements but there are clearly risks in terms of financial resilience, not least the burgeoning costs of social care.
3. It is because of this that the WLGA is firmly of the view that the current levels of financial stress faced by councils cannot continue. The Cabinet Secretary has expressed an ambition for greater financial certainty and the principle of 3 year financial settlements that will have to be balanced against UK-level uncertainty. This is vital in the next period as cuts become more difficult to deliver and the construction of a deal on this principle would be welcomed by WLGA.
4. Faced with the biggest budgetary challenges of any part of the Welsh public sector, local authorities have continued to demonstrate good financial management, effective stewardship of public money and the delivery of efficient public services. However, this process cannot be indefinite. For example, if the inescapable costs attributable to the workforce that are highlighted in this report are realised then there will be inevitable cuts to frontline services, and this will be evident to the public.

Local Government Settlement

5. At the time of writing, we were still absorbing much of the detail of the announcement of the Local Government Provisional Settlement on the 10 October. Our initial reaction is set out in the press release at annex I and we are awaiting much of the detail on specific revenue and capital grants. The key cost pressures are set out below and with a 0.5%, or £20m, reduction in

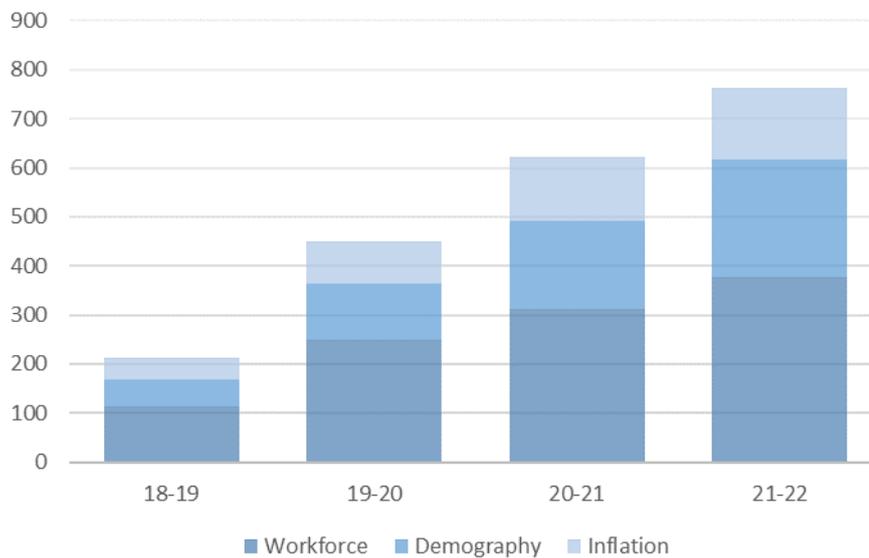
aggregate external finance, local authorities will be left to find around £237m in savings before any council tax increases are factored in.

Key cost pressures

6. Social services continue to account for the greater proportion of pressures which are now well documented by the Health Foundation and Wales Public Services 2025. Prolonged austerity has meant that pressures in social services budgets are being met from reductions in other local services. Local services support healthy people living productive lives in prosperous and innovative local economies. Local services provide the bedrock of safer, more cohesive and more equal communities. In short, local government services are inextricably linked to the programme for government.
7. Both the 2016-17 and 2017-18 settlements left local government to absorb over £350m worth of pressures. As with past pressures, the future pressures will arise from the increased demand for local public services and the increased cost of providing them.
8. Demand pressures are largely demographic and are most acute in the larger budget areas of social services and education. The work done for [Wales Public Services 2025](#) demonstrated that pressures in social services budgets drive around 2.9% growth each year, which is around £47m annually up to 2021-22. This includes pressures in Children's services. Within education budgets, increased birth rates continue to feed through to the growth in pupil numbers. Population projections show that the number of school-aged children (under 16) will increase from 523k to 534k, an increase of 2.1% by 2021. The resultant pressure increases from £7m in 2018-19 to £49m in 2021-22.
9. A large part of the supply side is attributable to either direct workforce costs for councils, or indirect costs of third party providers. In previous years, there have been substantial cost increases such as £60m in employers' National Insurance payments as a consequence of the introduction of Single Tier Pensions in 2016-17, and £18m for the Apprenticeship levy in 2017-18. Looking forward, there are significant pressures from both increased employer contributions to the Local Government Pension Scheme (£100m by 2021-22) and to the Teachers' Pension Scheme (£19m by 2021-22).
10. While the future of public sector pay is currently a matter of national debate, anticipated 1% pay increases are compounded by the National Living Wage. The potential impact of the Pay Spine Review could add a combined 2.5% to the costs of the workforce each year over a two-year period depending on the negotiations between Employers and the Unions. Altogether workforce costs will be £378m higher by 2021-22.

11. There is also more general inflation and pressure generated through the Council Tax rises on the Council Tax Reduction Scheme. The former may be increasing due to systemic inflationary effects in the economy due to commodity price increases and Brexit.
12. Figure 1 below shows the current assessment of expenditure pressures for local government. Total expenditure pressure for 2018-19 is higher than previous estimates at £212m. Just over half of this is the unavoidable financial pressure of pay and pensions. By 2021-22 this is estimated to rise to £762m with workforce pressures (£378m) higher than demographic pressures (£239m). Other inflationary pressure will account for £145m at the end of the same period.

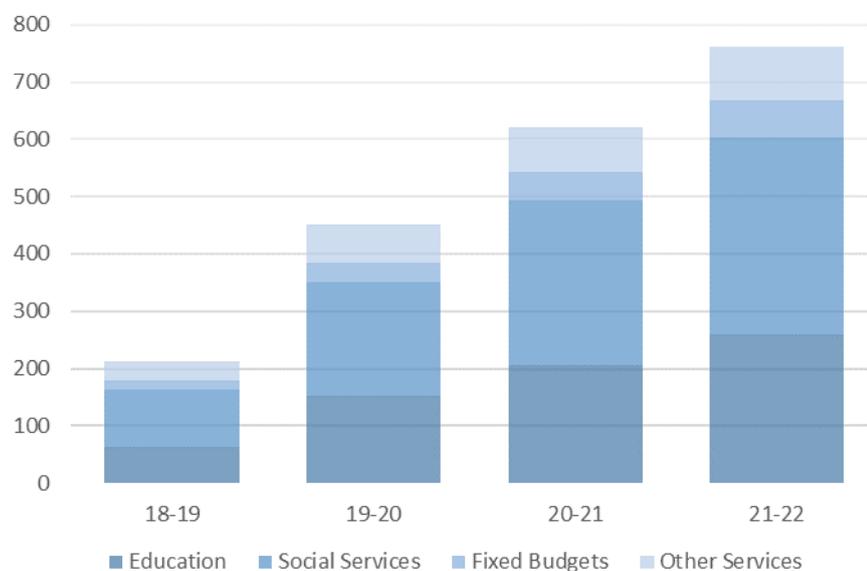
Figure 1: Cumulative pressures up to 2021-22, by source, £m



Source: Base estimates: RO and RA returns (2015-16 to 2016-17), NLW impact: WLGA Survey (2016)

13. Figure 2 below shows that a greater proportion of pressure is building up in social services. An additional pressure of £99m next year becomes £344m by 2021-22. Cost drivers in the education service rise from £64m next to £258m over the same period. Fixed elements of the budget – capital financing, fire levies and the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) – rise from £17m to £66m by the end of the period. The remaining services are the ones most at risk and areas that have borne the brunt of austerity.
14. Additional costs for what remains of these services will rise from £33m to £94m by 2021-22. However, these are the services that are currently being squeezed. They currently account for around 15% of net revenue spend. To accommodate the pressures highlighted in this report, that would drop to 5% under certain funding assumptions.

Figure 2: Cumulative pressures up to 2021-22, by service, £m



Source: Base estimates: RO and RA returns (2015-16 to 2016-17), NLW impact: WLGA Survey (2016)

Other Service Pressures

15. Regulatory services are starting to be a major concern throughout the UK. Market surveillance, sampling and testing is at an all-time and critically low point. Food, animal feed, electrical products, air quality, and construction products are rarely, if ever, independently tested by trading standards and environmental health officers.
16. Wales public protection services have experienced cuts to the order of 45% in recent years. A huge swathe of experienced and competent officers have left the service as a result – taking with them hundreds of combined years of technical, legal, investigative and enforcement capability.
17. Services such as trading standards can no longer work proactively, and rely on intelligence-led models. They only react after things have gone wrong – and by then the damage is done – millions of pounds are lost to financial and fraud offences; health and wellbeing is affected, leading to increased costs to health services.
18. In our evidence to the National Assembly’s Finance Committee on the 2017-18 WG Budget we showed that services which are vital to economic growth and preventative in nature have seen precipitous reductions. Some of the largest reductions have been in unprotected areas such as Planning and Regulatory Services which play a vital role in regeneration and preventative areas. Many other areas of LG spend have shrunk by at least a fifth in real terms.

19. In respect of Waste Services, we continue to work with Welsh Government on how best to incorporate grant funding into the settlement. *Resource Futures* have been commissioned to develop a paper that captures practitioner perspectives on the future of waste and the key dynamics driving change. The key issue from the paper is that understanding what the future holds for the waste industry is complex with a range of variables and, as such, a range of possible outcomes are conceivable. There are however more immediate concerns about the loss of recycling income and the continued erosion of the Single Revenue Grant.
20. Other neighbourhood services are universal services. The public sees them as the core function of local government. Since 2009-10, neighbourhood services have been the hardest hit of all local government services, taking a shrinking share of a shrinking budget.
21. Over this period, the worst hit neighbourhood services in Wales have had spending cut by a half. Many have seen cuts of at least a quarter. According to [APSE](#), across the UK, austerity has weighed more heavily on local government than central government. In eight years, local government spending will have dropped from two thirds of that of central government's to half.

Financing of local health boards and health and social care services

22. We gave evidence to the Health, Social Care and Sports Committee on the 11 October on the WG Budget. The [evidence paper](#) sets out our detailed concerns around Social Care Funding, drilling down on some of the figures above.

Preventative spending and how is this represented in resource allocation

23. In Wales, significant progress has been made through partnership working in terms of enacting the Social Services and Wellbeing Act 2014, and in the introduction of initiatives such as the intermediate care fund (ICF). This progress has been significant; however, we have also seen the policy developments and investments that have taken place in England which point to an ambitious agenda.
24. Sometimes preventative strategies tend to come with bold statements about the costs or negative social outcomes (or both) that will be avoided in the future. They rely on some subjective assessment of what 'otherwise would happen' in the future. For example, the UK Government's Troubled Families programme was a flagship preventative initiative. It initially aimed to "turn around" 120,000 households at a cost of around £400m. A second wave of

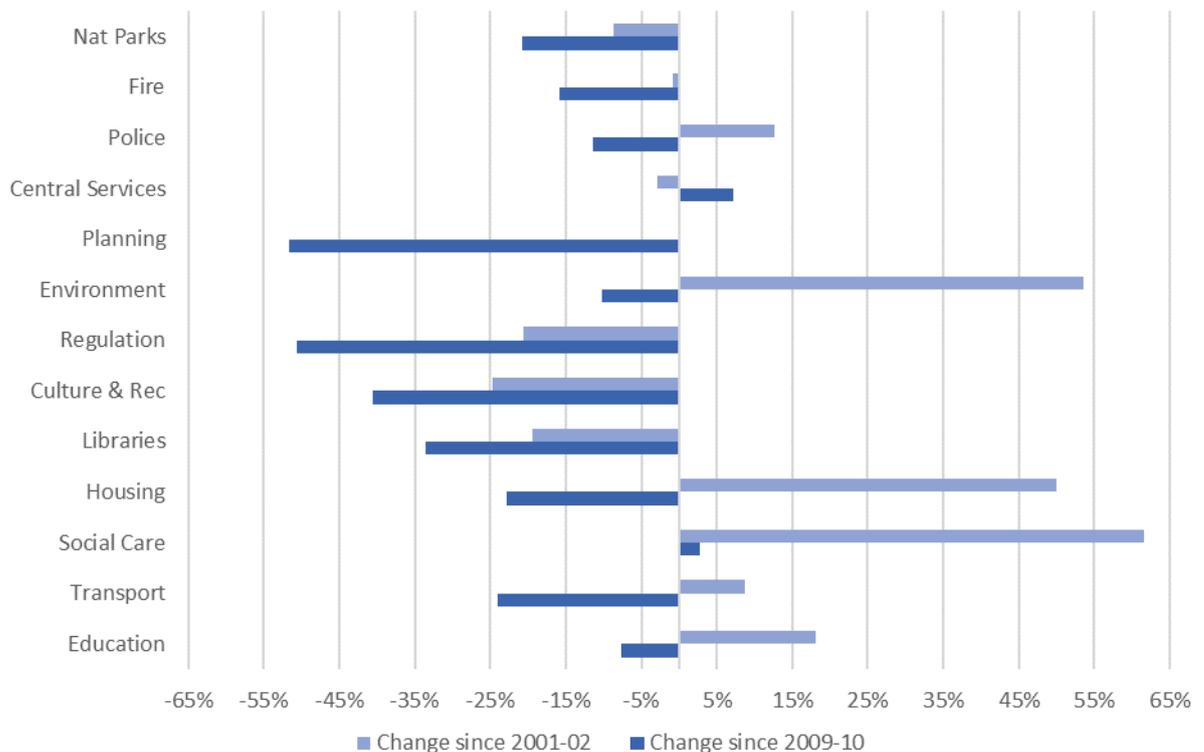
the Troubled Families programme was announced in June 2013, and began to roll out in April 2015. It covered another 400,000 families at a further cost of £900m.

25. By the time a thorough-going evaluation saw the light of day, the evidence showed that there had been no discernible effect on unemployment, truancy or criminality.

26. Another issue is the time that it takes to realise significant savings or improvements in social outcomes. One of the few studies that attempts to quantify the preventative impact of the Social Services and Well-being Act is the LE Wales' *Paying for Social Care* report cited above. Over a 24-year period the costs of Adult Social care are estimated increase by 114% in the base line scenario and under the preventative scenario, they increase by 108%. Preventative savings are definitely worth realising, but relative to cost and demographic pressures, in the longer run they may potentially be modest.

27. Many local services that are preventative in nature or enhance the prospects of future generations are being hollowed out. Figure 3 below shows some of the largest reductions have been in planning and regulatory services. These are small budgets but they play a vital role in regeneration and keeping communities safe.

Figure 3: Real Terms Change in Service Spend, from 2001-02 and 2009-10, £m



Source: Base estimates: RO (2001-02 & 2009-10) and RA returns (2017-18)

Sustainability of public services, innovation and service transformation

28. Over the past decade all Welsh councils have been transforming their services to mitigate the effect of reducing budgets. These service transformation programmes include alternative delivery models, income generation, demand management, digital technology as well as traditional efficiency savings. The programmes, are developed in collaboration with agencies and stakeholders, including citizens and communities, to incorporate continuous improvement and innovative practices to deliver sustainable local services for their citizens and communities.
29. Councils have sought to explore income generation opportunities in a range of service areas such as waste, energy, culture and leisure and school catering services. For example in delivering culture and leisure services, which have seen a service spend reduction of 42% since 2009/10, councils have adopted alternative approaches to ensure sustainable services which include: co-location of services (libraries and leisure under one roof) along with income ventures such as coffee and leisure wear shops in local leisure centres; rental of rooms and facilities for meetings and conferences etc. To date 11 councils have outsourced to alternative providers, 5 councils are considering alternative models of service delivery and 6 have retained control of their leisure.
30. Flintshire County Council's leisure and library employees voted 90% yes to set up a Community Benefit Society to deliver leisure and library services from 1 July 2017. The overall model aims to provide savings of 10% year on year whilst maintaining and improving existing service levels and protecting jobs. In Cardiff Council 8 leisure services are being managed by GLL, a charitable social enterprise, which it is envisaged will save £31.9million over 15 years whilst providing greater future certainty over the leisure provision in Cardiff.
31. Councils continue to incorporate innovative practices in the way they deliver sustainable services. For example:
- Newport City Council and Cardiff Council has also taken lead roles across Wales in developing an innovative data solution, increasing valuable revenue income across the 22 Welsh Unitary Authorities, by developing a methodology to identify previously unbilled or incorrectly billed residential and commercial properties for taxation purposes.
 - [The Shared Resource Service \(SRS\)](#) is a collaborative technology provision in South Wales that provides technology services to Gwent Police Authority, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, Monmouthshire County Borough Council, Newport City Council and Torfaen County Borough Council. The SRS also host the Shared Resources Centre, which provides services to Gwent Police, Torfaen CBC, Monmouthshire CBC, NWIS and Swansea University and the private sector.

- Newport Norse is a Joint venture with Norfolk Property Services, a public sector company, providing estate management, facilities management and building maintenance across the council and education estate. The joint venture was formed after delivering a range of efficiency savings and performance improvement across the operation.
- Vale of Glamorgan Council's award winning [Leadership Cafe](#), using "nudge" and behavioural change insight techniques to support the cultural changes required for service transformation
- Gwynedd Council have successfully secured funding and support on the [Innovate to Save programme](#). This Welsh Government & Nesta/YLab programme seeks to tackle complex issues currently facing our public services and at the same time generate cashable savings. The Council's project is to support the community of a coastal village Fairbourne, to move while utilising properties to provide social housing.
- Employing pioneering technology where [Rapid roll-up solar panels](#) in Cardiff being used to help power Flat Holm, to meet demands from increased tourism and environmental challenges on the island. This is the first time the system has been used in Wales and it is the first long-term deployment of the technology anywhere in the UK. Cardiff Council is also using the portable solar panels to charge electric vehicles at its Lamby Way recycling centre.
- [Monmouthshire Made Open](#) is an open innovation platform that allows the council to share data, challenges and problems with their communities, co-ordinate volunteering efforts and pool information and resources.
- The use of customer insight in Newport City Council has been pivotal in improving online transactions which have increased from 25% to over 58% offering an enhanced 24/7 service for citizens, becoming a finalist in the 2015 Municipal Journal Achievement Awards and publication in the [Local Government Chronicle](#).
- [The Torfaen Spring Clean](#) was an opportunity for citizens and communities in the borough to help make a difference and create a greener, cleaner Torfaen. This community initiative was coordinated and resourced by the Council, in partnership with Keep Wales Tidy and other agencies. The project took place through February and March 2017, collected over 62 tonnes of litter and rubbish with over 250 people and 500 volunteer hours

Reducing poverty and mitigating welfare reform

32. While many support the concept of Universal Credit, and what it was initially set up to achieve, it is an ambitious change programme and care is needed in its implementation to ensure it can be delivered successfully and that any potential negative impacts are minimised. As roll-out accelerates across the UK, the experience and evidence to date indicates that many people are finding themselves in financial difficulties while their claims are processed, often increasing their rent arrears and reducing the security of their home.
33. Welsh Cabinet Members for Housing met recently and discussed the increasing number of families and individuals at risk of homelessness and seeking help, support and assistance, particularly in meeting their housing costs and in the main due to changes in the welfare benefit system. This is despite the progressive legislation in Wales, under the Housing (Wales) Act and the focus on preventing homelessness. Local authority areas where UC has already rolled out reported delays in receiving payments which were impacting on their ability to pay and meet their full rental costs and increasing levels of anxiety and worry about the new system, leading to increased stress and tensions in the family. While it was accepted that the roll out of UC was not responsible for all these issues, its introduction and in particular, the delays in processing payments, was having a direct negative impact on a number of claimants and increasing their risk of homelessness.
34. To this end, Cabinet Members for Housing have written to the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions setting out their concerns and we await a response. Together with our colleagues across the UK, we have also been in correspondence with Sir Robert Walmsley, Chair of the Universal Credit Programme Board on a number of more operational issues to do with the roll-out of UC.
35. On other issues of welfare and antipoverty, we continue to work closely with Welsh Government to maintain 100% eligibility on Council Tax Reduction and the funding of the Discretionary Assistance Fund.
36. We also have representation on a number of Financial & Digital Inclusion Groups and the National Advice Network. On the latter, we fully support the aim of establishing quality assured advice provision across the nation

Planning and preparedness for Brexit

37. Welsh Government has established an EU Advisory Group, bringing together a range of stakeholders and individuals with extensive experience of European matters. WLGA is represented on the group by our Spokesperson Cllr Rob Stewart (and before him, Cllr Phil Bale). There has been some (limited) opportunity to feed in Welsh Government's positions via input at meetings

although group members have not been asked comment on drafts of documents before they have been released.

38. At the next Advisory Group meeting (5th October) WLGA has been invited to present the findings from a survey it undertook of local authorities, seeking their views on a range of matters, including:

- implications of a loss of EU funding;
- views on future funding arrangements post-Brexit;
- state aid;
- impact on local economies and labour markets;
- legislative priorities; and
- impact on Well-being Plans.

39. The CBI is also presenting to the next meeting. In this way, Welsh Government is giving stakeholders a chance to feed issues in from different perspectives and this is a welcome and positive approach. How far Welsh Government takes such input on board and is then able to influence the UK Government is impossible to tell.

40. In the field of Environment and Rural Affairs, Lesley Griffiths moved quickly to establish a roundtable of stakeholders after the referendum. The roundtable has been meeting regularly and a number of workshops and working groups have been organised. The WLGA is represented on all the groups to ensure an overview of the work.

41. It would be good to see the same approach being adopted in other areas (e.g. in relation to the economy, transport, skills). It is understood that there are numerous internal working groups within Welsh Government on a variety of matters. It is not clear how far these other groups are involving stakeholders but WLGA is not aware of local government being asked for an input.

42. It is clear that Brexit is absorbing a large amount of time and effort on the part of Welsh Government officials. This is inevitable and is important not only because there is the slim chance that Wales can influence UK's negotiating position if it has evidence-based arguments that it can feed in but also because the more the risks are understood, the better prepared Wales can be, enabling a quicker response as events unfold.

43. The 'opportunity cost' of the time and effort going into Brexit should not be overlooked however. Clearly, time spent on Brexit cannot be spent on other activities and the demands of working through a vast array of legislation coming back from the EU could crowd out the Government's own ambitions from new legislation.

New taxation and borrowing powers

44. Alongside the Draft Budget, the Welsh Government published the Welsh Tax Policy Report. Included within that are four ideas for possible new taxes:
- Vacant Land Tax;
 - Tourism Tax;
 - Disposable Plastics Tax;
 - Social Care Levy.
45. The WLGA is fully supportive of the way in which the Cabinet Secretary is engaging stakeholders on the development of these policies. Obviously, we will take a sector view supporting the taxes that will have an impact on local services or help with the funding of local services.

The use of evidence in driving Welsh Government priority setting and budget allocations

46. We believe that all policies and priorities should be evidence-based and our general views are set out in the [paper we submitted](#) recently to the Finance Committee on their inquiry into Financial Estimates Accompanying Legislation. Many authorities are having to juggle a number of unfunded pressures with unprecedented reductions in funding. We believe that there should be full and early engagement with all stakeholders to assess the available evidence in the formulation of legislation and that the financial impacts should not be assessed in isolation but as part of the whole programme. The Welsh Government should be budgeting for the whole of the Assembly term and this should be the basis of the planning horizon. There also needs to be a clear reinstatement of a set of core principles for funding new burdens.

How the Future Generations Act is influencing policy making

47. The WFG Act was an all-embracing piece of legislation which should now influence all policy making in devolved public bodies in Wales. Welsh Government has placed great emphasis on the fact that this should not be done in a 'tick box' way. Rather, any decision should be able to 'show its workings' so that it can demonstrate how the five principles of the Act have been applied (e.g. what involvement/consultation has taken place? What collaboration with other bodies has taken place? How have long term implications been taken into consideration?).
48. There was a risk that the Act would receive lip service and also that attempts would be made to 'retrofit' the Act after decisions have been made. That risk remains, of course, but it has been encouraging to see the high level of awareness of local authorities (and other public bodies) about the Act and to

see how often the Act is referenced in meetings and discussions. The Future Generations Commissioner has already demonstrated a determination to become involved where there are high profile decisions if she feels the Act is in danger of being misinterpreted. This has occurred in relation to the M4 relief road and also in relation to the Cardiff Capital Region support for compound semi-conductor development in South East Wales. Whilst the 'wrongs and rights' of such intervention will be fiercely debated (with strong views on opposing sides) it has helped to raise the profile and give a signal to public bodies that, if they cannot show how the Act has influenced policy they will run the risk of high profile public scrutiny.

49. With Welsh Government financial support, WLGA ran a programme of support for local authority 'early adopters' of the Act's requirements. A key lesson from this work was the importance of using the Act 'upstream' in policy development. If the Act is used to think through projects or initiatives at the outset it is a helpful framework for making sure that they are being approached in a rounded (non-silo) way. That is far better than the 'retro-fit' approach, where the Act is seen as an interference in something that has already been committed. That is an important lesson that can make the Act a force for good as opposed to being something to 'find your way around'.

Conclusion

50. In his recent Mansion House speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Phillip Hammond MP spoke of "seven years of hard slog" and an "austerity weary Britain". It is hoped that this recognition in words is matched by resources in practice. The public realm across Wales is suffering despite the protection offered by Welsh Government with youth services, libraries, community centres and playing fields and a range of other services seeing dramatically reduced provision – all areas with significant roles in the potential avoidance of future costs linked to crime, mental health and physical well-being.
51. There is now an emerging public backlash to the decline of the social fabric of communities. The recent publication of the British Social Attitudes survey showed that public tolerance of austerity is collapsing as support for higher taxes to enable more spending on health, education and policing increases.
52. Dissatisfaction is manifesting itself most in terms of public sector pay. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) confirms this. Looking across the employees in the ASHE dataset, the mean pay in the public sector is estimated to be 1.0% less than in the private sector in 2016. This uses the model which excludes organisation size and controls for a range of independent variables including region, occupation, age, gender and job tenure. This continues a downward trend seen since 2012 and is the first year in the data series that the differential is in favour of the private sector since 2003. In this model, which includes organisation size, the mean pay in the public sector is estimated to be 5.5% less than in the private sector in 2016.

53. WLGA recognises all the built-up pressures and demands on the Welsh budget. The position in the NHS is also fully acknowledged. It is the case however that the health budget has had a level of significant protection which has seen increases over the past 5 years. The local government budget alternatively is now back at its 2004-05 levels. Bearing in mind the scale of the pressures in this paper this fact must be at the forefront of budget considerations over the next five years.

Local Government settlement – the War of Attrition continues, says WLGA

Tuesday, 10 October 2017

The local government settlement announced by Welsh Government continues an eight-year run of real terms reductions to local government funding.

In the context of ongoing and prolonged austerity, councils will view this as a very difficult and challenging settlement for supporting vital services that contribute to the education, health and well-being of our communities. Leaders across Wales have pushed for parity of funding and particularly sought new investment in a range of services, such as economic development, environmental health and transport, which have been pummeled by cuts.

The headline reduction of 0.5% fails to recognise the full story; with service pressures that amount to £212m in 2018-19 alone, the sector will have to look for savings of nearly 4.5% of net budgets in the next financial year. This comes on top of cuts of over £1bn that have been made to date and 25,000 job losses across the sector. While the reduction is within the range predicted by the WLGA, local government is still bearing the heaviest burden of austerity.

Commenting on the draft settlement, Councillor Debbie Wilcox (Newport), WLGA Leader said:

“I have gone on record on a number of occasions to express my frustrations with the UK Government’s austerity agenda; it clearly isn’t working. The competing demands on the Welsh Government’s own funding presents the Cabinet Secretary with difficult choices and we recognize his efforts to try to protect local services. The problem for local government is that we are now in a ‘war of attrition’. Services are wearing down to the point of collapse and the public are rightly growing frustrated in terms of paying council tax and yet seeing key community functions cut or closed.”

“The whole position is unsustainable. Local authorities cannot go on to be expected to make the harshest of cuts whilst continuing to provide the same breadth and level of service; in short, something has got to give. ”

Councillor Anthony Hunt (Torfaen), WLGA Spokesperson for Finance & Resources said:

"We have worked well with the Cabinet Secretary and I would like to thank him for the approach that he has taken to the settlement this year. However, local government as a whole will need to find cuts and efficiency savings of around 4.5% of net budgets."

"We also need more transparency around some of the figures in this announcement, those delivering and receiving education and social services will expect additional allocations of £62m and £42m respectively. However, this is still a very difficult settlement - there is no additional resource to protect them or explanation of how these figures have been calculated. The funding envelope has quite simply reduced by 0.5% or £20m on top of the savings and cuts made in previous years."

Councillor Emlyn Dole (Carmarthenshire), WLGA Plaid Cymru Group Leader said:

"Welsh councils will still face severe financial pressures estimated to be over £200 million for the next financial year alone due to demographic factors and workforce related pressures."

"I would urge the UK Government to use its Budget announcement in November to fully fund any relaxation of the pay cap. Every 1% increase in pay costs the public sector around £100m, and £35m of that is attributable to councils. Our workforce deserves a pay rise. In this context, local government funding must be more flexible and the transfer of nearly £100m of grants into the settlement is a positive step. I would urge Ministers to think about the other funding flexibilities for the other £700m in grants which put an additional administrative burden on the public services."

Councillor Hugh Evans OBE (Denbighshire), WLGA Independent Group Leader said:

"The funding formula delivers a range of increases and decreases across the 22 local authorities; it is right that the Welsh Government has provided a floor mechanism safety net and I hope that continues in future years. We still need to make sure that the system takes account of the additional needs of providing services in communities with diverse needs and especially the additional costs of providing services in rural communities which are dramatically underfunded."

"The funding reductions that local government has seen in recent years have been unprecedented and I am sad to note that this settlement continues that recent trend. While I welcome the fact that an indicative figure has been given for 2019-20 and that we have three years of capital allocations it cannot hide the fact that austerity continues over this period. Local services require a much longer-term approach to financial planning and we will work with the Welsh Government to achieve this after the UK Government's Autumn Budget."

Councillor Peter Fox OBE (Monmouthshire), WLGA Conservative Group Leader said:

"Social services and education should be funded on equal terms with the health which means providing the £160m that both services need to stand still next year. There are also a range of preventative services within councils that will not survive unless the Welsh Government has a long hard look at the way it allocates money across the totality of public services. Ring-fencing small sums in the settlement for those services is like robbing Peter to pay Paul, as other services suffer."

"When the Chancellor announces his Autumn Budget, we will get a clearer picture of the Welsh Government's budget allocations for future years. Independent experts at Wales Public Services 2025 have already estimated there could be an additional £300m up to 2021-22 and that should be the basis of continued investment in local public services."

Ends

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