



**LANCASTER CITY COUNCIL**  
*Promoting City, Coast & Countryside*

**APPENDIX A**

# **FEES AND CHARGES POLICY**

**January 2022**

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The decisions made by councils about charging for local public services affect everyone. Where councils charge for services, users pay directly for some or all of the costs of the services they use. Where no charges are made, or where charges do not recover the full cost of providing a service, council taxpayers subsidise users.
- 1.2 Fees and charges represent an important source of income, providing finance to help achieve the corporate objectives of the City Council. The purpose of this policy is to set out a clear framework within which fees and charges levied by the Council are agreed and regularly reviewed.
- 1.3 The decisions on whether to make a charge (and the amount to charge) are not always within the control of the Council. Where they are controlled locally, however, it is important that the implications of the charging decisions being taken are fully understood and that the appropriate information is available to make informed decisions.
- 1.4 This policy therefore provides clear guidance to service managers on:
- the setting of new fees and the policy context within which existing charges should be reviewed;
  - how fees and charges can assist in the achievement of corporate priorities;
  - the Council's approach to cost recovery and income generation from fees and charges; and
  - eligibility for concessions.
- 1.5 The policy supports the Council in having a properly considered, consistent and informed approach to all charges it makes for its services. This will, in turn, support the delivery of corporate objectives.

## 2 GENERAL POLICY

- 2.1 This policy relates to fees and charges currently being levied by the Council and those which are permissible under relevant legislation, including the wider general powers to provide and charge for discretionary services included within the Local Government Act 2003.
- 2.2 Statutory charges also fall within the scope of the policy, even though their level may not be determined by the Council. This ensures clarity and consistency and allows subsequent reviews of the policy to be comprehensive. It also enables changes to the national legislative charging framework, and any other situations that may arise in the future, to be addressed.

### Council policies, strategies and priorities

- 2.3 Specific decisions and charging policies should support delivery of the council's Corporate Plan and other local strategies and service objectives. Charging decisions will take account of the council's corporate priorities and have regard for the potential impact on other service areas.

### Basis of Charging Decisions

- 2.4 The council will charge for all services where it is appropriate and cost-effective to do so, unless there are contrary policies, legal or contractual reasons that state otherwise.
- 2.5 When discretionary charges are set, the general aim will be to cover the cost of the service or, where legally possible, the council may charge on a commercial basis. Charges will reflect the full cost of provision, unless covered by subsidies/concessions designed to meet corporate priorities or there are contrary policies or legal reasons.

### Subsidies and/or Concessions

- 2.6 Subsidies and concessions may be used to help achieve specific targets or objectives. Concessions should be awarded and reviewed in relation to each service. Where subsidies and concessions are applied, there should be a proportionate evaluation process in place to measure levels of success in meeting these objectives. Definitions and qualifying criteria for concessionary target groups should be consistent across the Council.
- 2.7 Any reference to the setting or review of fees and charges within this policy should be taken to include/cover any relevant subsidies or concessions also.

### Surplus Income

- 2.8 Income derived from charging will be used to offset the costs of providing the service being charged for, including support service costs. Where a surplus, over budget, is generated in-year, its use shall be determined in accordance with the Council's Financial Regulations (in particular, the virement scheme as set out in the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)). This is on the provision that this is not prohibited by other statutory requirements or government guidance.
- 2.9 It is acknowledged that the ability to use charges to deliver the corporate priorities of the Council requires a degree of freedom; corporate controls should avoid imposing unnecessary restrictions, but also the Council's future budgetary challenges need to be addressed.
- 2.10 Any proposals for generating any additional income (over and above normal budgetary provisions) to be raised from charging in the expansion and development of a particular service will be considered as part of the budget and planning process, and in line with the approved Medium Term Financial Strategy. Each proposal will therefore be considered on its own merits and in light of financial planning processes and other pressures.

### Efficient Administration

- 2.11 Arrangements for charging and collecting fees should be efficient, practical and simple to understand by users, and meet any other requirements of the Council's Financial Regulations and supporting processes. The reasons behind any significant changes to charges should be communicated to residents and service users. The impact of charging decisions on service users and local residents will need to be taken into account.

### Regular Review

- 2.12 Charges, and decisions not to charge, will be reviewed annually in sufficient time for the impact of any revisions to be included in the budget setting process. This ensures that they fit within the approved budget framework, as determined by full Council.

### Policy Implementation

- 2.13 This policy encompasses decisions made as part of the annual fees and charges review process, where new charges are introduced or where existing charges are removed or amended.
- 2.14 It supports the Council's Financial Regulations, which are part of the Constitution. Under the Regulations, Directors, Chief Officers and others designated by them are responsible for collecting budgeted income, and maximising such income in accordance with this policy and any other relevant supporting policies.
- 2.15 Furthermore, under the Scheme of Delegation to Officers, which is also included in the Constitution, such Officers have authority to set fees and charges in accordance with relevant legislation and any charging policy set by Cabinet (as long as they fit with the approved budget framework).

## **3 DETERMINING SPECIFIC CHARGING POLICY (CASE BY CASE)**

- 3.1 Each fee or charge (or group of similar charges) should be linked to one of the categories in the following table and the appropriate charging policy adopted in establishing and reviewing charging rates for that particular service or activity. Where new charges are being introduced or changes in charging policy are proposed, the charging policy should be made clear as part of the decision-making process.
- 3.2 In all cases, in determining an appropriate charging policy proper consideration should be given to the wider equality implications that could affect accessibility of council services to any groups.

<b>CHARGING POLICY</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVE</b>
Full commercial	The council seeks to maximise revenue within an overall objective of generating as large a surplus (or a minimum loss) from this service.
Full commercial with discounts	As above, but with discounted concessions being given to enable disadvantaged groups to access the service.
Fair charging	The council seeks to maximise income but subject to a defined policy constraint. This could include a commitment made to potential customers on an appropriate fee structure. Alternatively, a full commercial rate may not be determinable or the council may be a monopoly supplier of services.

Cost recovery	The council wishes to make the service generally available, but does not wish to allocate its own resources to the service.
Cost recovery with discounts	As above, but the council is prepared to subsidise the service to ensure disadvantaged groups have access to the service.
Subsidised	Council policy is to make the service widely accessible, but believe users of the service should make some contribution from their own resources. Could also be due to the adverse impact a cost recovery or commercial charging policy would have on other council services.
Nominal	The council wishes the service to be fully available, but sets a charge to discourage frivolous usage.
Free	Council policy is to make the service fully available.
Statutory	Charges are set in line with legal obligations.

3.3 In applying the appropriate charging policy, as well as equality considerations typically the issues that may need to be considered in setting the level of fee and charge for any particular service include those set out below:

CHARGING POLICY	POLICY OBJECTIVE
Full commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the charges high enough for the service to be profitable? If not, consider whether the service should be provided.</li> <li>• Are competitors charging similar prices?</li> <li>• Does the council offer any premium in terms of service levels that customers would be prepared to pay more for?</li> <li>• How would changes in pricing structures affect demand for the service and potentially its profitability?</li> <li>• How does the proposed fee structure fit in with the long-term business plan for the service?</li> </ul>
Fair charging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do the charges compare to other providers of similar services?</li> <li>• Has the loss of income from not charging on a commercial basis been evaluated?</li> <li>• Is the policy constraint justifying this charging policy still valid?</li> </ul>
Cost recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do charges recover the full costs, including overheads, capital charges and recharges?</li> <li>• Is it possible to charge on a full commercial basis and if so has the loss of income from not charging on a full commercial basis been evaluated?</li> <li>• Are Members aware of the effect on demand for this service from this charging policy?</li> <li>• What would be the effect of changing the policy to a different one e.g. subsidised?</li> </ul>
Subsidised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the cost of the subsidy been evaluated?</li> <li>• What has been the impact on demand and on service levels from adopting this approach?</li> <li>• Does this approach fit in with the requirements of other funding streams i.e. grants?</li> <li>• Is this approach legally required?</li> <li>• Is there a potential problem from frivolous use of the service?</li> </ul>
Nominal	
Free	
Statutory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are charges in line with statutory requirements?</li> <li>• Are they set at the maximum permitted levels?</li> </ul>

## 4 **SUBSIDIES AND CONCESSIONS**

4.1 It may be appropriate to consider subsidising some services, particularly if this helps to achieve corporate priorities and supports local strategies and policies. The main reasons for charging less than full cost are set out below:

- There is a sound financial and policy justification for the council tax payers subsidising this service.
- The desire to encourage particular sections of the community to use specific services and they could not afford, or might otherwise be deterred by, full cost charges.
- Charging full cost discourages or prevents uptake, which may have a detrimental impact on the council's finances in the long run.
- Use of the service is sensitive to a change in price – an increase in charges reduces demand and income.
- The council incurs higher costs than other providers because the service is provided in a way that is appropriate and accessible for all sectors of the community.

4.2 When considering using a subsidy, the following points should be taken into account:

- It must clearly and directly support a corporate priority, objective, or policy.
- There is evidence to suggest that the impact of the policy can be measured.
- The cost of the subsidy can be estimated and can be accommodated within the council's budget, making it affordable.
- The proposal is the most effective approach available to deliver the policy objective, and so can be judged to give value for money.

4.3 It is recognised that in some circumstances discounts may not be appropriate and that, in all cases, it will be necessary to carefully consider the impact on income before introducing discounts or concessions to service areas which do not currently offer them.

## 5 **NEW FEES AND CHARGES**

5.1 Proposals for new discretionary fees and charges must be considered within the annual budget process or alternatively, if appropriate, submitted to Cabinet initially for approval as an in-year change. Should any proposed change fall outside of the budget and policy framework, it would also require referral to Council.

5.2 Proposals for new fees and charges should be analysed using the guidance in the appendix to this policy. This effectively provides a brief rationale and business case for the proposed charge.

5.3 The effects of any new charge on service usage and income generated will be monitored regularly over the first 12 months and formally reviewed as part of the following budget process.

- 5.4 Where new statutory fees and charges are to be introduced, or when changes have been notified, ideally Cabinet and/or Council should be advised of any significant budgetary or policy implications prior to their implementation by Officers, should timescales allow; this may be done through the budget process. Alternatively, any implications should be reported retrospectively through usual quarterly monitoring arrangements.

## **6 REVIEWING FEES AND CHARGES**

- 6.1 Directors, Chief Officers and designated staff must consider charging policies and current levels of charge each year as part of the budget and service planning process.
- 6.2 The general assumption (where the Council has control) is that the value of fees and charges will be maintained in real terms over time and increased annually in line with estimated inflation, as determined through the budget. Clearly this assumption changes, if the adopted charging policy for a particular activity determines otherwise.
- 6.3 Additionally, Cabinet may decide to set income targets for specific service areas as part of an effort to identify efficiencies and/or generate additional income.
- 6.4 Separate to the annual budgeting exercise, if there are any significant matters arising during the course of a year, such as in cost, market forces or service levels, which materially affect current service costs and revenues, then relevant fees and charges should be reviewed. If it is reasonable for them to be adjusted in year, to keep within the budget framework, then the Director or Chief Officer has delegated authority to do so, as long as any fee or charge under question was not explicitly approved by Members during the last budget process. Any such changes must be reported to Cabinet retrospectively as part of usual quarterly monitoring arrangements.
- 6.5 In all other cases (except for statutory fee change notifications covered in 5.4), any proposals to change fees, and/or any expected income budget shortfalls, must be reported initially for Cabinet's consideration. Referral to Council may also follow, depending on circumstances. Any proposal to amend significantly an existing fee or charge will require a full explanation and justification to be provided.

## **7 COLLECTION OF FEES AND CHARGES**

- 7.1 Fees and charges income should be collected and accounted for in accordance with the Council's Financial Regulations and any supporting instructions, procedures and guidance. Wherever it is reasonable to do so, charges should be collected either in advance or at the point of service delivery. Where charges are to be collected after service delivery has commenced, invoices will be issued promptly, and appropriate collection and recovery procedures followed.

## **8 PUBLICATION OF FEES AND CHARGES**

- 8.1 Each service should maintain a schedule of fees and charges levied. This schedule should include, but identify separately, those charges where there are national / external procedures or other specific procedures for determining and reviewing rates of charge.
- 8.2 Generally the Council's fees and charges should be set prior to the start of each financial year. They should be widely published, including through the council's website.
- 8.3 Reasonable notice should be given to service users before any decisions to amend or introduce new fees and charges are implemented, together with clear advice on VAT, and information on any discounts or concessions available. In the absence of any specific requirements, reasonable notice is defined broadly as one calendar month.



## GUIDANCE FOR NEW FEES AND CHARGES

### Charging Policy

The charging policy objectives must be stated here, together with why this policy (Full Commercial or Fair Charging etc.) has been adopted. The intended aims of the charges should also be clearly thought out and explained. Any legal issues should be identified.

### Comparative Information

Include here details of comparative information collected from other authorities or competitors etc.

### Financial

Information Required	Description
Level of charge	Recommended or proposed new level of charge.
Start date	Proposed implementation date for new level of charge, although it could be related to a future event.
Budgeted income	Level of income to be generated from the new charge.
Surplus / deficit as a percentage of cost	The total cost of supplying the service (including recharges and other overheads) should be calculated and deducted from the income generated. This surplus or deficit should then be compared to the total cost as a percentage. Calculating total cost may require the use of judgement and reasonable assumptions. This is acceptable, so long as a clear audit trail of those assumptions is maintained.
Surplus / deficit per usage	The difference between income generated and the total cost of providing that service, divided by the expected number of users of that service.

### Impact Assessment

Any proposals must identify likely impact on the service's users including; who currently benefits from the service, the effects on them of any changes and who will benefit from new exemptions and discounts together with how demand and usage is expected to change. Equality issues must specifically be considered and reported.

### Impact on Other Areas

The likely consequences in terms of reduced or increased demand for other council services must be identified here as well as any extra costs to other services. Equality issues must specifically be considered and reported.

**Method of Collection**

Proposals for new charges must identify what collection methods will be used. If this is a change in current arrangements it will need to identify the following:

- What the likely impact is on the rate and costs of collection;
- What account has been taken of how low income users can pay; and
- How cost effective will the new methods be?

**Alternatives**

Explain here the other measures that have been considered instead of, or as well as, the proposed charge (cost cutting, reducing charges, sponsorship etc.).

**Consultation**

Include here the extent of consultation conducted, which will be dependent upon the impact of fee and/or charge, and the results of that consultation.