**SOUTH EAST WALES CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE**

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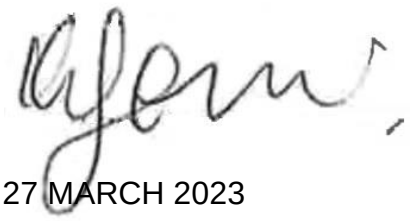
| **SUMMONS TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE SOUTH EAST WALES CJC** | 27 MARCH 2023 |
| **GWŶS I FYNYCHU CYFARFOD CBC DE-DDWYRAIN CYMRU** | 27 MAWRTH 2023 |

You are summoned to attend a meeting of the **SOUTH EAST WALES CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE** which will be held via Microsoft Teams between 11.00-12.00pm on 27 March to transact the business set out in the agenda attached. The meeting may be accessed via Microsoft Teams.

**KELLIE BEIRNE**
**PROPER OFFICER**



27 MARCH 2023

*This document is available in Welsh / Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg*

## RECORDING OF MEETING

**This meeting will be recorded for subsequent broadcast on the CJC's website. The whole of the meeting will be recorded, except where there are confidential or exempt items.**

**If you make a representation to the meeting you will be deemed to have consented to being filmed and/or recorded.**

**If you have any queries regarding the recording of this meeting, please contact ELIZABETH FITZGERALD on 07974 211817 or email Elizabeth.Fitzgerald@cardiff.gov.uk**

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South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

Cyd-bwyllgor corfforaethol De-Dwyrain Cymru

# South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

11.00am-12.00pm on Monday 27 March 2023 via Microsoft Teams

## Agenda

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Welcome and Apologies | |
| 2. | Declarations of Interest | Attached |
| 3. | Minutes of the Previous Meeting held on 30 January 2023 | Attached |
| 4. | Transition Plan - South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee Statutory Sub-Committees<br>*To receive the Report of the Interim Chief Executive and Interim Monitoring Officer* | Attached |
| 5. | Update on the Transition Planning for the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee and 2022/23 Month 11 Budget Monitoring Position<br>*To receive the Report of the Interim Chief Executive and Interim s151 Officer* | Attached |
| 6. | South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee Well-being Objectives<br>*To receive the Report of the Interim Chief Executive* | Attached |

**Kellie Beirne**
**Interim Chief Executive**
**South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee**
**27 March 2023**

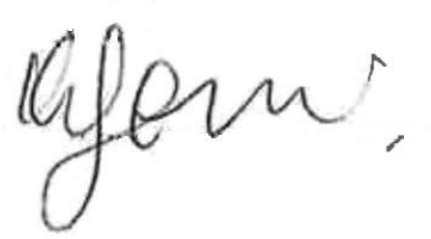
*This document is available in Welsh / Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg*

**CYDBWYLLGOR CORFFORAETHOL DE-DDWYRAIN CYMRU**

| | |
|---|---|
| **GWŶS I FYNYCHU CYFARFOD CBC DE-DDWYRAIN Cymru** | 27 MAWRTH 2023 |
| **SUMMONS TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE SOUTH EAST WALES CJC** | 27 MARCH 2023 |

Cewch eich gwyso i fynychu cyfarfod o **GYD-BWYLLGOR CORFFORAETHOL DE-DDWYRAIN CYMRU** a gynhaliwyd yn Microsoft Teams a 11.00-12.00pm ar 27 Mawrth 2023 i drawsweithredu'r busnes a nodir yn yr agenda sydd ynghlwm. Gellir gweld y cyfarfod drwy Microsoft Teams.

**KELLIE BEIRNE**
**PRIF WEITHREDWR DROS DRO**



27 MAWRTH 2023

*Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Saesneg / This document is available in English*

## RECORDIO'R CYFARFOD

**Bydd y cyfarfod hwn yn cael ei recordio i'w ddarlledu wedyn ar wefan y CBC. Bydd y cyfarfod cyfan yn cael ei recordio, ac eithrio pan fo eitemau cyfrinachol neu eithriedig.**

**Os byddwch yn gwneud sylwadau i'r cyfarfod, ystyrir eich bod wedi cydsynio i gael eich ffilmio a/neu recordio.**

**Os oes gennych unrhyw ymholiadau ynghylch recordio'r cyfarfod hwn, cysylltwch ag ELIZABETH FITZGERALD trwy ffonio 07974 211817 neu drwy e-bostio Elizabeth.Fitzgerald@caerdydd.gov.uk**

*Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Saesneg / This document is available in English*

South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

Cyd-bwyllgor corfforaethol De-Dwyrain Cymru

# Cydbwyllgor Corfforaethol De-ddwyrain Cymru

11.00-12.00 ar Ddydd Iau 27 Mawrth 2023 a Microsoft Teams

## Agenda

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Croeso ac Ymddiheuriadau | |
| 2. | Datgan Buddiannau | Atodedig |
| 3. | Cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 30 Ionawr 2023 | Atodedig |
| 4. | Cynllun Pontio – Is-bwyllgorau Statudol Cydbwyllgor Corfforaethol De-ddwyrain Cymru<br>*Derbyn adroddiad Prif Weithredwr a Swyddog Monitro Dros Dro CBC DDdC* | Atodedig |
| 5. | Diweddariad ar Gynllunio Pontio ar gyfer Cydbwyllgor Corfforaethol De Ddwyrain Cymru a Sefyllfa Montro'r Gyllideb ar gyfer Mis 11 2022/23<br>*Derbyn Adroddiad Swyddog Adran 151 a Prif Weithredwr Dros Dro, CBC DDdC* | Atodedig |
| 6. | Cydbwyllgor Corfforaethol De-ddwyrain Cymru Amcanion Lles<br>*Derbyn adroddiad Prif Weithredwr Dros Dro, CBC DDdC* | Atodedig |

**Kellie Beirne**
**Prif Weithredwr Dros Dro**
**Cydbwyllgor Corfforaethol De-ddwyrain Cymru**
**27 Mawrth 2023**

*Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Saesneg / This document is available in English*

South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee
Cyd-bwyllgor corfforaethol De-Dwyrain Cymru

# South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

11.00am-12.00pm on Monday 27 March 2023 via Microsoft Teams

# Agenda

| | | |
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| 1. | Welcome and Apologies | |
| 2. | Declarations of Interest | Attached |
| 3. | Minutes of the Previous Meeting held on 30 January 2023 | Attached |
| 4. | Transition Plan - South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee Statutory Sub-Committees<br>*To receive the Report of the Interim Chief Executive and Interim Monitoring Officer* | Attached |
| 5. | Update on the Transition Planning for the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee and 2022/23 Month 11 Budget Monitoring Position<br>*To receive the Report of the Interim Chief Executive and Interim s151 Officer* | Attached |
| 6. | South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee Well-being Objectives<br>*To receive the Report of the Interim Chief Executive* | Attached |

**Kellie Beirne**
**Interim Chief Executive**
**South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee**
**27 March 2023**

South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

Cyd-bwyllgor corfforaethol De-Dwyrain Cymru

# Cydbwyllgor Corfforaethol De-ddwyrain Cymru

11.00-12.00 ar Ddydd Iau 27 Mawrth 2023 a Microsoft Teams

## Agenda

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**Kellie Beirne**
**Prif Weithredwr Dros Dro**
**Cydbwyllgor Corfforaethol De-ddwyrain Cymru**
**27 Mawrth 2023**

# Declarations of Interest

**Procedural Note for Elected Members**

All members are required by law to complete a declaration of interests form to register their financial and other interests that could potentially conflict with their role as local councillor, including their membership of the Joint Committee. In addition, each Council has its own process for recording such interests, as well as its own adopted members' code of conduct. If in doubt, members should seek advice from their Council's Monitoring Officer in the first instance.

In addition to completing a declaration of interests form, members are also required to declare any interests at the start of a meeting of the Joint Committee, where that particular interest conflicts with some or all of the business to be discussed at that meeting. When making a declaration of interest, members should state whether the interest is personal or prejudicial. It is a matter for the member whether or not they choose to declare an interest, and whether or not that interest is personal or prejudicial. Members should refer to their Council's Code of Conduct and seek advice from their Council's Monitoring Officer prior to the start of meeting. If members become aware of a potential interest during the course of the meeting, they should make a declaration at the earliest opportunity and seek advice from the legal representative of the Accountable Body if required.

In respect of personal interests, member may remain in the meeting and take part in any debate and vote on the item of business. In respect of prejudicial interests, then they must leave the meeting immediately, not take part in the discussion of or vote on those items in which they have declared a prejudicial interest.

The interest will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

# Datgan Buddiannau

## Nodyn Gweithdrefnol ar gyfer Aelodau Etholedig

Mae'n ofynnol yn ôl y gyfraith i bob aelod lenwi ffurflen datganiad buddiannau i gofrestru eu diddordebau ariannol a diddordebau eraill a allai o bosibl wrthdaro â'u rôl fel cynghorydd lleol, gan gynnwys eu haelodaeth o'r Cyd-bwyllgor. Yn ogystal, mae gan bob Cyngor ei broses ei hun ar gyfer cofnodi diddordebau o'r fath, yn ogystal â'i god ymddygiad aelodau mabwysiedig ei hun. Os oes amheuaeth, dylai'r aelodau ofyn am gyngor gan Swyddog Monitro eu Cyngor yn y lle cyntaf.

Yn ogystal â chwblhau ffurflen datgan buddiannau, mae'n ofynnol hefyd i aelodau ddatgan unrhyw ddiddordebau ar ddechrau cyfarfod o'r Cyd-bwyllgor, lle mae'r diddordeb penodol hwnnw'n gwrthdaro gyda rhywfaint neu'r holl fusnes i'w drafod yn y cyfarfod hwnnw. Wrth wneud datganiad o fudddiannau, dylai'r aelodau ddatgan a yw'r diddordeb hwnnw yn un personol neu'n rhagfarnol. Mae'n fater i'r aelod p'un a ydynt yn dewis datgan buddiant ai peidio, ac a yw'r diddordeb hwnnw'n bersonol neu'n ragfarnol ai peidio. Dylai aelodau gyfeirio at God Ymddygiad eu Cyngor a gofyn am gyngor gan Swyddog Monitro eu Cyngor cyn dechrau'r cyfarfod. Os daw aelodau'n ymwybodol o ddiddordeb posibl yn ystod y cyfarfod, dylent wneud datganiad ar y cyfle cyntaf a gofyn am gyngor gan gynrychiolydd cyfreithiol y Corff Atebol os oes angen.

O ran diddordebau personol, gall aelod aros yn y cyfarfod a chymryd rhan mewn unrhyw ddadl a phleidleisio ar eitem busnes. O ran diddordebau rhagfarnol, yna mae'n rhaid iddynt adael y cyfarfod ar unwaith, peidio â chymryd rhan wrth drafod na phleidleisio ar yr eitemau hynny y maent wedi datgan diddordeb rhagfarnol ynddynt.

Bydd y diddordeb yn cael ei gofnodi yng nghofnodion y cyfarfod.

South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee
Cyd-bwyllgor corfforaethol De-Dwyrain Cymru

# South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

11.30am-12.30pm on Monday 30 January 2023 via Microsoft Teams

# Minutes

**Members and Chief Executives**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cllr Stephen Thomas | | Leader | Blaenau Gwent CBC |
| Damien McCann | | Interim Chief Executive | Blaenau Gwent CBC |
| Julian Stedman | | Chair of Planning, Access & Rights of Way Committee | Brecon Beacons NPA |
| Cllr Huw David OBE | | Leader | Bridgend CBC |
| Mark Shephard | | Chief Executive | Bridgend CBC |
| Cllr Huw Thomas | | Leader | Cardiff Council |
| Cllr Sean Morgan | | Leader | Caerphilly CBC |
| Christina Harrhy | | Chief Executive | Caerphilly CBC |
| Cllr Geraint Thomas | | Leader | Merthyr Tydfil CBC |
| Cllr Mary Ann Brocklesby | | Leader | Monmouthshire CC |
| Paul Matthews (from 11:37) | | Chief Executive | Monmouthshire CC |
| Cllr Jane Mudd, Vice Chair | | Leader | Newport CC |
| Beverly Owen | | Chief Executive | Newport CC |
| Cllr Andrew Morgan OBE | | Leader | Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC |
| Paul Mee | | Chief Executive | Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC |
| Cllr Anthony Hunt, Chair | | Leader | Torfaen CBC |
| Stephen Vickers | | Chief Executive | Torfaen CBC |
| Cllr Lis Burnett | | Leader | Vale of Glamorgan Council |
| Rob Thomas | | Chief Executive | Vale of Glamorgan Council |
| Kellie Beirne | (KB) | Interim Chief Executive | SEW CJC |
| James Williams | | Interim Monitoring Officer | SEW CJC |
| Christopher Lee | (CL) | Interim Section 151 Officer | SEW CJC |

**Officers**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gareth Jones | Director of Planning & Place | Brecon Beacons NPA |
| Jon Day | Economic Policy Manager | Cardiff Council |
| Gill Brown | Group Accountant | Accountable Body |
| Lindsey Yeoman | Accountant | Accountable Body |
| Gareth Gates | Accountant | Accountable Body |
| Rhys Thomas | Chief Operating Officer | Office of the CCR |
| Hrjinder Singh | Head of Finance, Risk & Assurance | Office of the CCR |
| Nicola Somerville | Head of Inclusive Growth & Business Development | Office of the CCR |
| | | Office of the CCR |
| Mike Brough | Programme Lead – Infrastructure | Office of the CCR |
| Rob O'Dwyer | Head of Infrastructure | Office of the CCR |
| Colan Mehaffey | Head of Digital & Data Innovation | Office of the CCR |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Suzanne Chesterton | Head of Governance, Policy and Communications | Office of the CCR |
| Jonathon Segarty | Corporate Governance Manager | Office of the CCR |
| Steven Hazleton | Marketing & Communications Lead | Office of the CCR |
| Liz Fitzgerald (minutes) | Business Development & Partnership Officer | Office of the CCR |

**Observers**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Christopher Stevens | Head of Planning & Partnership | Welsh Government |
| Helen Williams | South East Regional Team | Welsh Government |

**Apologies**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Catherine Mealing-Jones | Chief Executive | Brecon Beacons NPA |
| Paul Orders | Chief Executive | Cardiff Council |
| Ellis Cooper | Chief Executive | Merthyr Tydfil CBC |

Recording of the meeting was started at 11:32

**1. Welcome and Apologies**

Cllr Hunt opened the meeting and apologies were noted.

**2. Declarations of Interest**

No declarations of interest were received.

**3. Minutes of the Previous Meeting held on 28 November 2022**

The minutes of the meeting held on 28 November 2022 were agreed as a true and accurate record.

**4. Update on the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee including**

- Nomination of a Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Administrator for the SEW CJC
- The Statutory Duties Pursuant to s.6 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016

(1) Nomination of a Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Administrator for the SEW CJC

KB introduced the item and outlined the issues around the pension fund matter; as RCT CBC already provided financial and transactional services they had been nominated as the pension provider. Over the coming months the CJC would need to demonstrate how it would comply with its statutory duties; the implementation of the Audit & Governance Committee would also be crucial at this stage.

The Statutory Duties Pursuant to s.6 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016

KB had written to Members confirming the report had now been published.

(2) Cllr Andrew Morgan wished to confirm he was happy with the report's suggestions but noted CCR needed to be mindful to do what was appropriate for the CJC in the most cost-effective manner and should utilise any systems or processes already in place with local authorities where possible. The CJC had to work for local authorities and add value to their roles.

(3) The motion to accept the recommendations of the report was moved by Cllr Stephen Thomas and seconded by Cllr David.

(4) Cllr Hunt confirmed there were no objections, exceptions or abstentions and all ten Members agreed to accept the recommendations of the report.

(5) It was resolved that the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee:

(1) approved the proposal to nominate Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC as the LGPS Administrating Authority for the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee;

(2) noted the approach to the statutory duties of the CJC over the transition period as set out in this report;

(3) with regard to the statutory duties pursuant to section 6 of The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 as set out in paragraphs 24-29 of the report:

a. noted the publication of the section 6 biodiversity report and endorsed the same**;**

b. noted that the additional duties relating to the preparation of a Section 6 Plan and to conduct a Section 6 Review will be the subject of a further report in due course when those duties become operational.

**5. South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee Annual Business Plan and Annual CJC General Budget Requirement 2023/24 and CJC Strategic Planning Budget Requirement 2023/24**

a) Ten CCR Constituent Councils to consider Part A Recommendations
b) Ten CCR Constituent Councils and BBNPA to consider Part B Recommendations

(1) KB introduced the item, confirmed that discussions had taken place with Cllr David and the RTA, and noted how much of the CJC programme was a continuation of work already begun by CCR, such as the Regional Transport Plan. CL went through the report and outlined key areas for Members.

(2) The motion to accept the recommendations of the report was moved by Cllr Stephen Thomas and seconded by Cllr Brocklesby. All ten members present as Ten Constituent CCR Councils approved Part A recommendations. All eleven members present as Ten CCR Constituent Councils and BBNPA approved Part B recommendations.

(3) Cllr Hunt confirmed there were no objections, exceptions or abstentions and Members agreed to accept both the Part A and Part B recommendations of the report.

(4) PART A
It was resolved that the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (10 CCR Council Members only):

(1) noted and approved the integrated Annual Business Plan for 2023/24 as set out at Appendix 1;

(2) considered and approved the CJC's General Budget requirement and the contributions payable by the 10 CCR Constituent Councils as set out in Table 1 of the report in respect of Financial Year 2023/24, noting that these amounts would be met from the CCR General Reserve held on behalf of the councils;

(3) noted the CJC Capital Programme Budget position and approved for CJC treasury management activities, where required during the Building Foundations period, to be undertaken in line with the approved Treasury Management Strategy of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council;

(4) noted that it would receive further reports during 2023/24 to provide updates on the outstanding technical issues and any related budgetary implications.

(5) PART B
It was resolved that the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (10 CCR Council Members and BBNPA Member):

(5) considered and approved the CJC's Strategic Planning Budget requirement and the contributions payable by the 10 CCR Constituent Councils and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority as set out in Table 1 of the report in respect of Financial Year 2023/24;

(6) noted that the amounts payable by the 10 CCR constituent local authorities in respect of Recommendation (5) would be met from the CCR General Reserve held on behalf of the councils;

(7) noted that it would receive further reports during 2023/24 to provide updates on the outstanding technical issues and any related budgetary implications.

The meeting closed and recording was stopped at 11:46

**Date of Next Meeting:** 11.00am on Monday 27 March 2023 via Microsoft Teams

South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

Cyd-bwyllgor corfforaethol De-Dwyrain Cymru

**27 MARCH 2023**

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# TRANSITION PLAN - SOUTH EAST WALES CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE STATUTORY SUB-COMMITTEES

## REPORT OF THE INTERIM CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND THE INTERIM MONITORING OFFICER

## AGENDA ITEM: 4

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### Reasons for Report

1. The South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (the CJC) is required to establish a Standards Sub-Committee and a Governance & Audit sub-committee. This report sets out the relevant requirements and the options open to the CJC in relation to the establishment of those sub-committees.

### Background

2. Under s.53 of the Local Government Act 2000 ("LGA 2000") every relevant authority must establish a Standards Committee. Regulation 3 of the Corporate Joint Committees (General) (Wales) Regulations 2022 amends section 49(6) the LGA 2000 to include CJC's in the definition of 'relevant authority.' As the CJC is already a Committee, the statutory guidance refers to the body as a Standards Sub-Committee.

### Issues

<u>Standards Sub-Committee</u>

3. The Statutory Guidance to the CJC Regulations makes it clear that the CJC has some discretion in relation to how it can meet the requirement to establish a Standards Sub-Committee, which includes establishing its own Standards Sub-Committee or utilising the Standards Committee of one of its constituent authorities.

4. The CJC Standards Sub-Committee is required to meet by the 5th August 2023 in order to approve a Code of Conduct for CJC members. The only other legal requirement at this stage is for the CJC Standards Sub-Committee to prepare an annual report to the CJC in relation to matters within its terms of reference.

5. Given the current stage of the CJC, its minimal operational function, the workload burden for the CJC Standards Sub-Committee is very likely to be low. Therefore, during the short-term transition phase, it is proposed that the CJC utilises the

Standards Committee of a constituent authority in order to comply with the statutory requirements, whilst also avoiding the disproportionate cost and administrative burden of establishing its own Standards Sub-Committee.

6. As the Monitoring Officer function of the CJC is provided by a Legal Services SLA with Cardiff Council for the use of its member of staff, it is proposed that the CJC makes a request to Cardiff Council for the CJC to utilise their Standards Committee as the CJC Standards Sub-Committee.

7. If this proposal was approved the CJC would need to enter into an SLA with Cardiff Council to cover any associated costs of resourcing the additional function. It is proposed that this arrangement would be in place for a period of 12 months from July 2023, with a further report brought back to members for them to consider whether it should continue, or whether it would be appropriate for the CJC to establish its own Standards Sub-Committee at that time.

8. This approach will allow the CJC to comply with the statutory requirement to establish a Standards Sub-Committee, without incurring the cost and administrative burden of appointing and resourcing its own Standards Sub-Committee, and also allowing flexibility to review the position as the transition phase progresses.

9. Initial discussions have taken place with Cardiff Council, who have indicated that they are in agreement with the proposal in principle, should the CJC decide to proceed on the basis of the recommendations in this report. However, the proposal would require the approval of Cardiff Council's Standards & Ethics Committee and of full Council.

10. Therefore, if the CJC approves this proposal, the Standards & Ethics Committee of Cardiff Council would consider the request at its next meeting in May, with a view to seeking the approval of the full meeting of Cardiff Council in June.

<u>Governance & Audit Sub-Committee</u>

11. The Corporate Joint Committees (General) (No. 2) (Wales) Regulations 2022 requires the CJC to appoint a Governance & Audit Sub-Committee. The Statutory Guidance to the Regulations require that membership of the Sub-Committee must be constituted in the following way:

    a) two thirds of the members must be members of the constituent councils; and

    b) one third of the members must be persons who are not a member of a county council or county borough council in Wales.

12. Further, the guidance also states that members of a CJC Governance and Audit Sub-Committee cannot be a member of the CJC, a member of the executive of a constituent council or a co-opted member.

13. The Governance and Audit Sub-Committee will be required to meet at least once a year. Its scope and functions are set out within the Regulations and Statutory

Guidance. These requirements have been replicated into terms of reference document (Appendix 2) which the CJC required to approve and will form part of the CJC's Standing Orders.

## Reason for Recommendations

14. For members to make a decision on how it wishes to establish a Standards Sub-Committee and a Governance & Audit Sub-Committee in order to comply with the statutory requirements set out above.

15. To provide appropriate delegations and instructions to relevant officers to make arrangements to implement the decision of the CJC in respect of the matters set out in paragraph 14.

## Financial Implications

16. At its meeting of the 30th January 2023, the CJC approved its annual budget for financial year 2023/24. This budget report recognised that the CJC will be adopting a 'Building Foundations' approach in 2023/24 and the approved revenue budget of £255,662 was costed on this basis.

17. The 2023/24 budget includes a sum of £8,000 to cover 'Governance & Sub-Committee expenditure'. Subject to members approval of the recommendations set out in this report, further work will be undertaken to progress the proposals in relation to the two sub-committees detailed in this report.

18. Work will be progressed with Cardiff Council in relation to the Standards Committee, with the proposed arrangements and costs being incorporated within a Service Level Agreement for consideration and approval.

19. Separately, the report seeks approval for interim Chief Executive to make the necessary arrangements to establish the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee along with the identification of the costs involved. It is understood that amongst other things, this will necessitate a recruitment exercise to identify and appoint a 'Lay Chair' and a 'Lay Vice Chair'. The recruitment exercise will need to consider the CJC Regulations and any supplementary guidance issued by Welsh Government on matters such as renumeration, attendance allowance etc relevant to these roles, as well the wider sub-committee membership.

20. A further update report will be brough back to the CJC for consideration, which will set the proposed arrangements in respect of both sub-committees, along with details of the part-year costs applicable to the 2023/24 financial year, the full year costs due in future years, as well as the proposed funding arrangements. In addition to the budget outlined above, the CJC approved a contingency sum of £30,000, to further support activities during 2023/24, s required.

## Legal Implications

21. The statutory duty to establish the two sub-committees are set out within the body of this report.

22. Further reports will be brought to members as the proposals progress, providing further information and seeking the necessary approvals.

**Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**

23. In developing the Plan and in considering its endorsement regard should be had, amongst other matters, to:

    a) the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and the Welsh Language Standards;

    b) public sector duties under the Equalities Act 2010 (including specific Welsh public sector duties). Pursuant to these legal duties Councils must in making decisions have due regard to the need to (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, (2) advance equality of opportunity and (3) foster good relations on the basis of protected characteristics. Protected characteristics are: a. age; b. gender reassignment; c. sex; d. race – including ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality; e. disability; f. pregnancy and maternity; g. marriage and civil partnership; h. sexual orientation; I. religion or belief – including lack of belief, and;

    c) the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ('the Act') is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act places a 'well-being duty' on public bodies aimed at achieving 7 national well-being goals for Wales - a Wales that is prosperous, resilient, healthier, more equal, has cohesive communities, a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language and is globally responsible. In discharging their respective duties under the Act, each public body listed in the Act (which includes the Councils comprising the CJC) must set and publish wellbeing objectives. These objectives will show how each public body will work to achieve the vision for Wales set out in the national wellbeing goals. When exercising its functions, the CJC should consider how the proposed decision will contribute towards meeting the wellbeing objectives set by each Council and in so doing achieve the national wellbeing goals. The wellbeing duty also requires the Councils to act in accordance with a 'sustainable development principle'. This principle requires the Councils to act in a way which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

       Put simply, this means that CJC must take account of the impact of their decisions on people living their lives in Wales in the future. In doing so, they must:

       - look to the long term;
       - focus on prevention by understanding the root causes of problems;
       - deliver an integrated approach to achieving the 7 national well-being goals;
       - work in collaboration with others to find shared sustainable solutions;

- involve people from all sections of the community in the decisions which affect them.

24. The CJC must be satisfied that the proposed decision accords with the principles above. To assist the CJC to consider the duties under the Act in respect of the decision sought, an assessment has been undertaken, which is attached at Appendix 2.

**Equality Act 2010**

25. In considering this matter, regard should be had, amongst other matters, to the Councils' duties under the Equality Act 2010. Pursuant to these legal duties the CJC must in making decisions have due regard to the need to (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination (2) advance equality of opportunity and (3) foster good relations on the basis of protected characteristics. Protected characteristics are:

- age;
- gender reassignment;
- sex;
- race – including ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality;
- disability.
- pregnancy and maternity;
- marriage and civil partnership;
- sexual orientation;
- religion or belief – including lack of belief.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

26. It is recommended that the SEW CJC:

(1) approves the proposal to utilise Cardiff Council's Standards & Ethics Committee to carry out the statutory function of the Standards Sub-Committee for the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee;

(2) authorises the Interim Chief Executive to instruct officers of the CJC to make arrangements with officers at Cardiff Council to obtain the required approval and consent of the relevant officers and members to implement the proposal set out in recommendation 1;

(3) authorises the Interim Chief Executive to instruct officers of the CJC to prepare and enter into an appropriate Service Level Agreement with Cardiff Council to cover costs associated with the additional work for Cardiff's Officers in facilitating a joint standards committee;

(4) notes the statutory requirement to establish a Governance & Audit Sub-Committee:

a) authorises the Interim Chief Executive to make arrangements to establish the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee and constitute its membership;

b) approves the terms of reference of the proposed Governance & Audit Sub-Committee as attached at Appendix 1.

**Kellie Beirne**
**Interim Chief Executive**
**South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee**
**27 March 2023**

**James Williams**
**Interim Monitoring Officer**

**Appendices**

Appendix 1 Proposed Terms of Reference Governance & Audit Sub-Committee
Appendix 2 Well-being of Future Generations Assessment

**South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee ("CJC")**
**Governance and Audit Sub-Committee**
**Terms of Reference**

## 1. PURPOSE OF SUB-COMMITTEE

**1.1** The Governance & Audit Sub-Committee is a key component of the CJC's corporate governance. It is important that political decision-making within the CJC is transparent and the CJC is able to be held to account and is able to be challenged for the decisions that it takes. The purpose of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee is to review and scrutinise the CJC's financial affairs and to provide an independent focus on the audit, assurance, performance and reporting arrangements that underpin good governance and financial standards.

## 2. SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

The Governance & Audit Sub-Committee will:

2.1 Review and scrutinise the CJC's financial affairs;

2.2 Make reports and recommendations in relation to the CJC's financial affairs;

2.3 Review and assess the risk management, internal control, performance management and corporate governance arrangements of the CJC;

2.4 Make reports and recommendations to the CJC on the adequacy and effectiveness of those arrangements;

2.5 Review and assess the CJC's ability to handle complaints effectively;

2.6 Make reports and recommendations in relation to the ability of the CJC to handle complaints effectively;

2.7 Oversee the CJC's internal and external audit arrangements;

2.8 Review any financial statements prepared by the CJC;

2.9 Exercise such other functions as the CJC may specify;

2.10 Review any draft self-assessment report prepared by the CJC setting out its consultations as to the extent to which it met the performance requirements during that financial year, and make any recommendations it sees fit;

2.11 Review any draft response to a report prepared by any panel appointed by the CJC to assess the extent to which the CJC is meeting its performance requirements;

2.12 Review any report from the Auditor General produced following a special inspection of the CJC, and review any response from the CJC to such report;

2.13 Have regard to any guidance issued by the Welsh Government in relation to any functions relating to the assessment of the CJC's performance requirements;

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## MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

Membership of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee will be constituted in the following way:

4.1 The Governance & Audit Sub-Committee will have 12 members.

4.2 None of the members of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee can also be a Member of the CJC.

4.3 None of the members of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee can also be a member of any other sub-committee of the CJC.

4.4 A minimum of one third of the total membership must be persons who are not also members of a county council or county borough council in Wales.

4.5 A minimum of two thirds of the total membership must be members of the 10 Constituent Councils but cannot be either a Member of the CJC or a member of the executive of a Constituent Council.

4.6 Where a member of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee is also a member of one of the 10 Constituent Councils, they will cease to be a member of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee if they cease to be a member of a Constituent Council.

## MEETING PROCEDURE RULES

5.1 **Chairperson / Deputy Chairperson**: A Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson will be nominated and appointed from amongst the members of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee during the first meeting.

5.2 The Chairperson must be an independent member who is not a member of a county council or county borough council in Wales.

5.3 If the Chairperson is absent, the Deputy Chairperson can chair the meeting. In the absence of both the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson, the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee can appoint any of its members present to chair the meeting.

5.4 **Quorum**: No business is to be transacted in relation to a matter to be decided at a meeting of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee with fewer than 70% of the persons entitled to vote being present.

5.5 **Voting**: Each member of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee will carry one vote. Matters will be decided by a majority vote. Members can only abstain from voting where a conflict of interest exists. In the event of a tie, the Chairperson, or Deputy Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson, will have the casting vote.

## MEETING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 The Governance & Audit Sub-Committee is required by law to meet once in every calendar year as a minimum. More meetings can be scheduled as and when the need arises.

6.2 In addition to the requirements in 6.1, the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee will be required to meet if the CJC determines that it will meet or if at least one third of the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee members send a request for a meeting in writing to the Chairperson.

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6.3 Meetings will normally take place remotely, but arrangements may be made for in person meetings, provided hybrid arrangements are in place to facilitate remote attendance by members who wish to do so.

6.4 Support officers, representatives of Audit Wales and advisory team members can attend and participate as required. Members and staff of CJC may be required by the Governance & Audit Sub-Committee to attend meetings and answer questions and will have a duty to comply with this requirement within limits.

6.5 Meetings will be held in public and arrangements for the publication of and access to documents will be the same as for meetings of the CJC as set out in the CJC's Standing Orders and the relevant legislation.

**REPORTING**

7.1 The Governance & Audit Sub-Committee will report to a meeting of the CJC at least annually on matters within the remit of the Terms of Reference.

7.2 The Governance & Audit Sub-Committee will issue reports to external bodies as required but will need to notify the CJC of any such reports and to whom and for what reason they are being issued.

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Appendix 2

# Future Generations Assessment Evaluation
## (includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact Assessments)

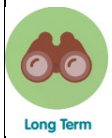
| **Name of the Officer completing the evaluation:** | **Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal:** |
|---|---|
| Kellie Beirne<br><br>**Phone no:** 07826 919286<br>**E-mail:** kellie.beirne@cardiff.gov.uk | 1. The South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (the CJC) is required to establish a Standards & Ethics sub-committee and a Governance & Audit sub-committee. This report sets out the relevant requirements and the options open to the CJC in relation to the establishment of those sub-committees. |
| **Proposal:** CJC – Statutory Sub-Committees | **Date Future Generations Evaluation form completed:** 27 March 2023 |

1. **Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.

| Well Being Goal | Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts. | What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
| **A prosperous Wales**<br>Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs | The report is setting out how the CJC it will fulfil its statutory responsibilities to have a Standards and Ethics Sub-Committee and a Governance and Audit Sub-Committee.<br><br>As the CJC will have responsibility for economic wellbeing in the region, a CJC that is set up and governed appropriately will be in the best position to deliver upon this wellbeing goal. | n/a |
| **A resilient Wales**<br>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change) | The report is setting out how the CJC it will fulfil its statutory responsibilities to have a Standards and Ethics Sub-Committee and a Governance and Audit Sub-Committee. A CJC, with robust Standards, Governance and Audit approaches will add value in this space by being more resilient. | n/a |
| **A healthier Wales**<br>People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood | The report is setting out how the CJC it will fulfil its statutory responsibilities to have a Standards and Ethics Sub-Committee and a Governance and Audit Sub-Committee. | n/a |

| Well Being Goal | Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts. | What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
| | This will have neither a positive or a negative impact on this goal. | |
| **A Wales of cohesive communities**<br>Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected | The report is setting out how the CJC it will fulfil its statutory responsibilities to have a Standards and Ethics Sub-Committee and a Governance and Audit Sub-Committee.<br><br>This will have neither a positive or a negative impact on this goal. | n/a |
| **A globally responsible Wales**<br>Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing | The report is setting out how the CJC it will fulfil its statutory responsibilities to have a Standards and Ethics Sub-Committee and a Governance and Audit Sub-Committee.<br><br>This will have neither a positive or a negative impact on this goal. | n/a |
| **A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**<br>Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation | The report is setting out how the CJC it will fulfil its statutory responsibilities to have a Standards and Ethics Sub-Committee and a Governance and Audit Sub-Committee.<br><br>This will have neither a positive or a negative impact on this goal. | n/a |
| **A more equal Wales**<br>People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances | The report is setting out how the CJC it will fulfil its statutory responsibilities to have a Standards and Ethics Sub-Committee and a Governance and Audit Sub-Committee.<br><br>This will have neither a positive or a negative impact on this goal. | n/a |

**2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritized the sustainable governance principles in its development?**

| Sustainable Development Principle | Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why. | Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
|  Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future | The CJC is a long-term construct and requires thinking ahead, however in the short-term a 'bare minimum' model is being put in place.<br><br>The setting up of the Standards and Ethics Sub Committee and the Audit and Governance Sub Committee shows that the CJC is developing its capacity and capability for the long term | The Standards and Ethics Committee is proposing a short-term solution of utilizing an existing committee from one of the constituent authorities, therefore a longer-term solution will be required to be developed. |
| Working together with other partners to deliver objectives | The principles of the governance structure, its partnership approach and the building of new institutional capacity are all at the heart of the CJC.<br><br>These are the principles under which the proposal has been put forward. | Not at this time but may change over the longer term. |
| Involving those with an interest and seeking their views | The approach here will be backed by a wider corporate plan which will be consulted upon during its development | The production and consultation on the wider corporate plan will be an important step in the CJC's development and a robust consultation approach will be important in getting a wider view of how well it is managing that development. |
| Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse | The two sub committees being established by this proposal will be at the heart of the CJC operation and have statutory duties to help the CJC improve. | As the committees mature, they will provide essential input into the CJC, including lessons learned activities that will support this objective even further. |
| Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies | The proposals will help the CJC be a robust, well governed regional organisation and support the delivering of the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan and with that the CJC's wellbeing objectives. | Continuing to develop the partnership approach taken to date will be critical to closer align wellbeing objectives across the region to the wellbeing goals. |

**3. Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below.

| Protected Characteristics | Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic | Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic | What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Not relevant in this context since the principles, approach and ways of working apply to all prospective interests and stakeholders | As projects and programmes develop under the CJC, each will be subject to comprehensive assessments against the plans and procedures put in place to protect certain characteristics. | A full ESG agenda and diversity and inclusion reviews into partnerships and groups will help ensure this agenda is embedding in ways of working and the culture that is created.<br><br>A full training and development programme will also be devised in order to embed and 'bring to life' such considerations – not just as part of project assessments, but in seeking to address such concerns and issues as part and parcel of project business cases that are developed. |
| Disability | As above | As above | As above. |
| Gender reassignment | As above | As above | As above. |
| Marriage or civil partnership | As above | As above | As above. |
| Pregnancy or maternity | As above | As above | As above. |
| Race | As above | As above | As above. |
| Religion or Belief | As above | As above | As above. |
| Sex | As above | As above | As above. |
| Sexual Orientation | As above | As above | As above. |
| Welsh Language | As above | As above | As above. |

**4. Safeguarding & Corporate Parenting. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities?**

| | **Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting** | **Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting** | **What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Safeguarding | n/a | | |
| Corporate Parenting | n/a | | |

**5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?**

| |
|---|
| As above. |

**6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?**

| |
|---|
| The proposal in general should have a positive impact. Setting the CJC up for success and robust governance should bring long term regional benefits, more partnership working and clearer, joined up priorities on transport, land use planning and economic wellbeing. Although these elements are not directly delivered by this proposal, having sound structures and governance will support them |

**7. MONITORING: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:** | This will be revisited in approximately 12 months' time as part of the Transition Plan and will be reviewed at that point. |

South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

Cyd-bwyllgor corfforaethol De-Dwyrain Cymru

**27 MARCH 2023**

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# UPDATE ON THE TRANSITION PLANNING FOR THE SOUTH EAST WALES CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE AND 2022/23 MONTH 11 BUDGET MONITORING POSITION

## JOINT REPORT OF THE INTERIM CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND INTERIM SECTION 151 OFFICER

## AGENDA ITEM: 5

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### Reasons for Report

1. To update the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (the CJC) the following:

   i. the progress of the Section 150 and VAT Orders and the approach to UK Government on the proposed changes to the City Deal funding agreement;

   ii. transition planning activities, including workstreams, the outline CJC transition plan and work to develop a target operating model;

   iii. compliance with statutory duties during the transition period;

2. Seek the approval of the CJC in relation to the Child Poverty Strategy.

3. To update the CJC on the 2022/23 Month 11 Revenue Budget Monitoring position and Projected Out-turn, as at 28 February 2023.

### Background

4. Update reports to the CJC at its November 2022 and March 2023 meetings, the reports to Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (CCRCD) Regional Cabinet in September and December 2021 broadly outlined the key features and issues associated with the development of the CJC, following their introduction by Welsh Government in 2021.

5. These taxation issues and consequential amendments have been a real barrier to lift and shift, which has meant ultimately that moving beyond phase 1 of the original transition plan – initial set up of the CJC – has been difficult. As such, to date, the CJC has operated only on a 'bare minimum' basis in order to avoid any prospect of financial or policy detriment.

6. The proposed routes for dealing with the taxation issues and consequential amendments from the Welsh Government are:

   - VAT – a section 33 order to be laid before parliament in order to give CJC's parity in VAT terms with other public sector bodies;

   - consequential amendments (see paragraph 10 for details) – a Section 150 Order to the Government of Wales Act to be laid before parliament in order to effect primary legislation to address the outstanding issues.

**Issues**

Update on VAT

7. The Value Added Tax (Refund of Tax) Order 2023 came in to force on 09 February 2023. This order adds the CJC as a body specified for the purposes of section 33 of the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

8. This change removes one of the significant barriers to lift and shift and is a positive outcome for the development of the CJC model, leaving the consequential amendments still to be dealt with.

9. In the update report to the CJC in January 2023, it was highlighted that there were potentially two options for the CJC to be able to reclaim its VAT. The CJC can either complete and submit a 'VAT 126 form' or it may elect to progress a formal request for VAT registration to HMRC, if it can demonstrate that it intends to make 'taxable supplies' going forward.

10. Due to limited level of planned activity in the next financial year, it is proposed that the CJC utilises the VAT 126 form process to reclaim its VAT. This means that the first claim will be for the period 9 Feb 2023 – 31 Mar 2023. Further consideration will be given to the full registration with HMRC as activity levels (and the level of taxable supplies) becomes clearer through 2023-24.

Update on Consequential Amendments

11. The consequential amendments are to be made to the following legislation:

    - the Local Government Pensions Scheme Regulations 2013;
    - the National Loans Act 1968 and the Public Works Loans Board;
    - the Redundancy Payments (Continuity of Employment in Local Government etc.) (Modifications) Order 1999;
    - Section 119 of the Local Government Act 1972;
    - Income Tax Act 2007;
    - Corporation Tax Act 2010;
    - Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992.

12. In addition to this, there remains the fundamental question, which underlines many of the above, is confirmation of the CJC's formal Financial Status?

13. In February 2023, a Section 150 order to the Government of Wales Act was laid before parliament – see appendices 1-3. The coming into force date for these changes is 1 April 2023. The Order must however first be approved in debates in the House of Commons and House of Lords.

14. This position means that pending the coming in to force of the order, moving into the transition phase in April 2023 can become a reality. On that basis there are two key areas that this report deals with in order to prepare for transition:

    i. An outline transition plan – it's delivery and governance
    ii. Developing a Target Operating Model for the CJC

    Approach to the Secretary of State for Wales and the Chief Secretary to the Treasury

15. in preparation for the transition of the City Deal activity into the CJC to create a single economic governance structure for the region, approaches have been made to UK government on how best to articulate the ask and the offer.

16. Significant engagement with the Secretary of State for Wales office and CCR / CJC officers led to the attached letter, see appendix 4, being sent to formally kick off the discussions. The letter proposes two potential routes for the way forward, these are:

    i. formally requesting transfer of the agreement and assigning the CCRCD Funding Agreement to the new CJC, with all of the legal and contractual safeguards that can be put in place to protect its integrity;

    ii. simply appoint the CJC as the new accountable body for City Deal, in place of Cardiff Council.

17. Once a response is received, discussions can begin in earnest to get this vitally important piece of work underway.

    Outline Transition Plan and Approach

18. Appendix 5 shows the outline transition plan for the next 12 months. In order to pull this together and to be the engine room of the Transition the CJC Steering Group has been brought together, made up of the 6 Workstream Leads:

| | **Title:** | **Lead:** |
|---|---|---|
| Workstream 1 | People | Chief HR Officer Cardiff Council |
| Workstream 2 | Corporate & Governance | SEW CJC Interim Chief Executive and Cardiff Legal Services Legal Lead, Interim Monitoring Officer. |
| Workstream 3 | Finance | Head of Finance, Risk & Assurance CCRCD |
| Workstream 4 | Investments and Project Delivery | Head of Digital & Data Innovation CCRCD |

| | Title: | Lead: |
|---|---|---|
| Workstream 5 | Subsidiary Corporate Structures | Chief Operating Officer CCRCD |
| Workstream 6 | Stakeholder Engagement & Communications | Head of Governance, Policy and Communications CCRCD |

19. The group will meet monthly and be responsible for:

    i. oversight and coordination of activities across the workstreams;
    ii. monitoring and highlighting:
        1. Progress against the Transition Plan,
        2. Risks,
        3. Opportunities,
        4. Interdependencies;
    iii. ensuring the best use of cross cutting resources;
    iv. managing the interactions of the Transition Plan and the CJC to ensure appropriate and timely decision making;
    v. giving the CJC assurance on the progress of the Transition Plan.

20. The plan will evolve over the coming months as we progress through the activities, but early dependencies and key milestones for the CJC to be aware of are as follows:

    i. the plan is built around the premise that all activities to lift and shift CCRCD into the CJC will be complete by 31st March 2024;
    ii. in order to do that, there are a range of preparatory, interdependent activities that will require completion and endorsement to proceed, these include:
        1. having the appropriate Terms and Conditions in place,
        2. having the appropriate systems in place,
        3. having the appropriate policies and procedures in place,
        4. having the appropriate insurances in place;
    iii. this work is scheduled to take place over the spring and summer, with a view to early transition activities beginning in October 2023;
    iv. therefore, the CJC meeting scheduled for September is likely to require key decisions on the above items;
    v. progress through to this point will be.

21. Governance of the Transition Plan is laid out in figure 1 below, the CJC is the main decision-making forum for the Transition Plan, with the Steering Group being the engine room of the transition and providing assurance to the CJC.

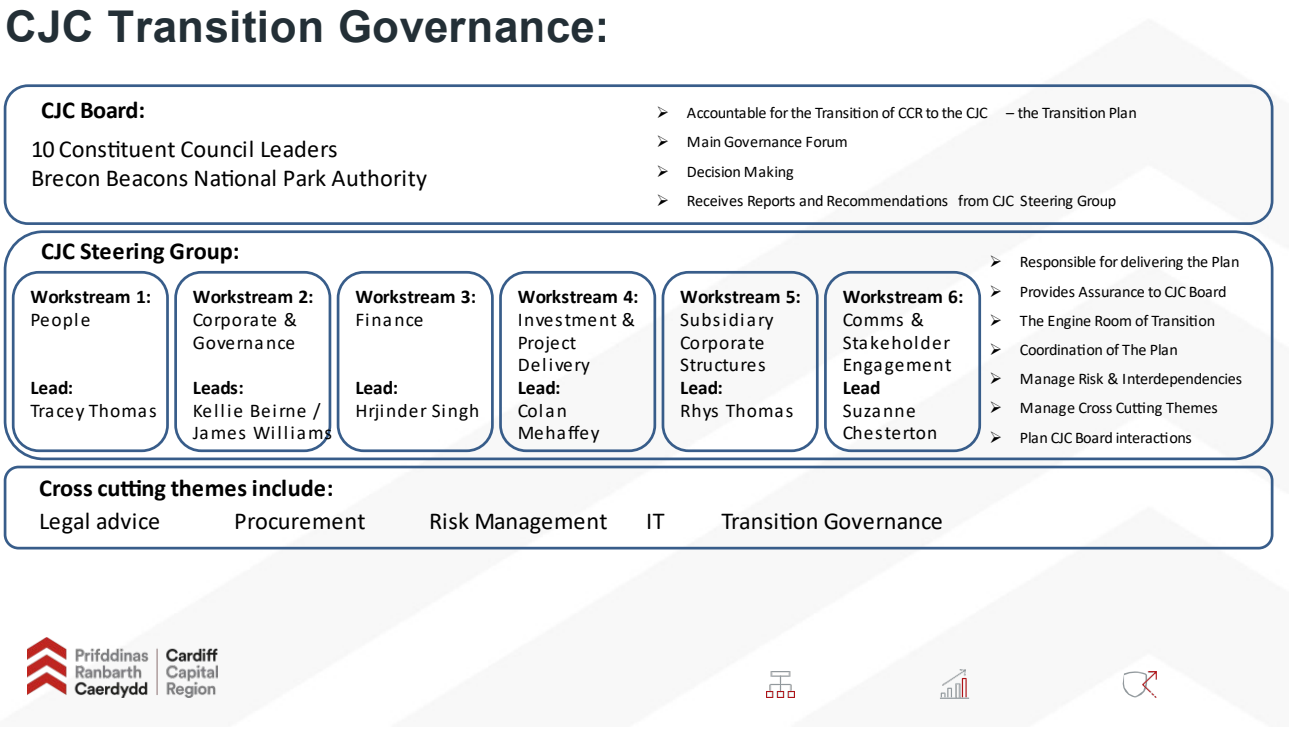


**Figure 1**

Working toward a Target Operating Model:

22. As part of the transition planning activities, work is underway to develop a Target Operating Model for the CJC which will grow and build from foundational work to be agreed by the City Deal Joint Cabinet on the Investment Portfolio Review and a Future Financing Strategy.

23. The benefit to doing this activity early is that it allows both the transition of the current CCRCD activity and the setting up of new activities to be done on a single set of building blocks, to not just be a direct lift and shift, but a coordinated approach that:

    i. provides the picture of what the future steady state organisation may look like including business functions and technology requirements;
    ii. sets out the building block to achieve it – the organisational and systems architecture;
    iii. shows how the organisation or a functional part of it can deliver value and the value drivers thereof;
    iv. focuses on both hard and soft skills – structures, systems, staffing, objectives and shared values.

24. Business strategy and priorities change frequently based on external factors whereas a TOM provides the foundation and flexibility required to execute the organisation's activities.

25. Work is underway and sessions have been held with the Senior Leadership Team from CCR, under the auspice of the Transition Plan which is moving into phase 2 (see Fig 2), as without it, there is potential to lift and shift functions that have unclear roles within the CJC environment.

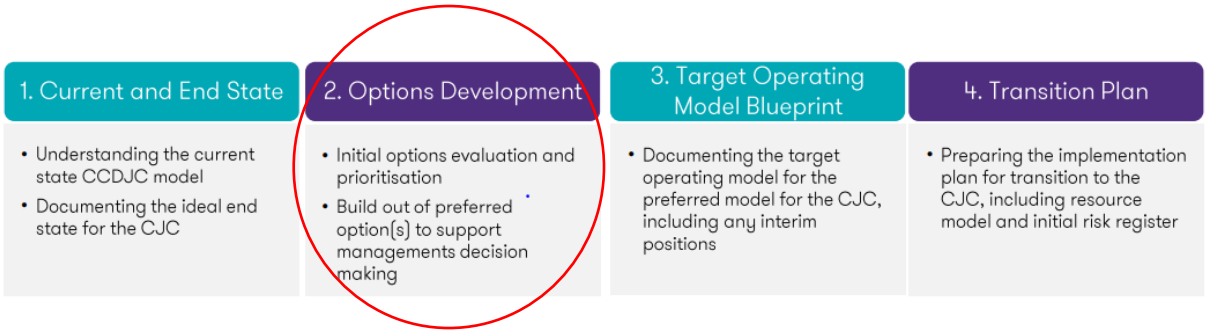


**Figure 2**

26. The CJC brings with it a wider set of responsibilities and accountabilities, right the way through all the functional areas, such as finance, People, Governance and Project Delivery. Ensuring the organisation has the building block in place will be critical to the smooth transition and the ongoing successful operations.

27. An example of this is how the City Deal is managed going forward, currently operating under an affordability model:

    i. CCR operates a different kind of City Deal. Not just spending down capital - ROI, leverage and co-investment key policy planks & provides a different set of options & choices looking ahead;
    ii. due to the way CCR has run its Deal, i.e., evergreen principle, creating a 'tail' that gives legacy/ longevity, imminence of CJC means we are at an inflection point;
    iii. this isn't to say current model is not fit for purpose – it has served well. Simply that as we enter a new phase, coinciding with the CJC transition – the funding approach needs to mature, maximise use of resources & continue to achieve legacy and impact as far forward into future as possible.

28. Need to now integrate into a model that now focuses on how we maximise resources in a more dynamic & real-time way. Maturing the approach & shifting from a funding programme to having the ability to fund future programmes

29. To conclude, the CJC is asked to note the progress of the TOM work underway and be open to participate in its development over the coming weeks and months to help set the CJC up for success.

<u>Compliance with Statutory Duties over the Transition Period</u>

30. The CJC is subject to a wide range of statutory duties, both in relation to the exercise of its functions and in relation to reporting requirements.

31. These statutory requirements will be addressed through the Transition Workstreams to ensure that the organisation is fully delivering upon these duties and building its capacity and capability throughout the transition period.

32. There are a number of statutory requirements that the CJC is considering in this meeting, including:

    i. setting Wellbeing Objectives for the CJC and approving the Wellbeing statement;
    ii. taking steps to establish the statutory Governance & Audit sub-committee; and
    iii. complying with the statutory requirement to establish a standards sub-committee by making arrangements to utilise the standards committee of Cardiff Council.

33. It is proposed to create a 'Corporate Plan' in order to lay out how the CJC will manage these and other statutory duties over the transition period. This plan will be brought to the CJC at a future date for consideration.

Child Poverty Strategy

34. Section 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 requires a CJC to publish a Child Poverty Strategy. In order to comply with this statutory requirement, the strategy should set out objectives which relate to the broad aims set out within the legislation, and actions to be taken to achieve those objectives.

35. The legislation requires the CJC to develop, consult on and publish a child poverty strategy if this requirement is not discharged via the wellbeing plans of PSBs within the CJCs area. In light of this, the attached Child Poverty Strategy has been produced in a way that reflects the emergent development of the CJC.

36. During consultation discussions with Welsh Government, they have endorsed this approach as a proportionate way of discharging the statutory duty given the CJC's limited functions, and we are awaiting their further comments on the strategy as a whole.

37. It is important that in the future, clear alignment is developed across local policy arrangements and those of the CJC to ensure a joined-up approach. As matters develop, contact will be initiated with LA policy leads to develop this interaction.

38. On the basis of the above, within the strategy, there five areas that the CJC can put in to place immediately, these are:

    i. build into project appraisals a child poverty assessment process – we will look at what projects and programmes that are coming through our investment pipeline can do to support the reduction of child poverty in the region;
    ii. in our existing portfolio, currently being delivered under the CCR City Deal, where the opportunity arises, and is practicable to do so, we will assess a project to determine whether there is the potential to do more to support the reduction in child poverty within the region;
    iii. as part of our remit to produce a Regional Transport Plan and a Strategic Development Plan, embedding the challenge as to how any proposals will

tackle Child Poverty and the support the Wellbeing Objectives for the CJC will be fundamental in our thinking. The regional nature of these plans will give our constituent authorities the ability to consider the impact of the activities on a macro scale that they and we cannot currently do at the local, micro level;

iv. as part of the development of our corporate plan and taking forward our wellbeing objectives, we will ensure that tackling inequality continues to be a core pillar of the work of the CJC. The adoption of the CJC's wellbeing objectives from the City Deal Regional Economic & Industrial plan has built an intrinsic link between the work of the two entities on their journey to become once single economic governance organisation for the region;

v. as part of our CJC related activities, we will work to ensure that under the current assessment on the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, we specifically identify where actions and activities have a specific bearing in child poverty and how we can maximise those benefits.

39. The full strategy is at Appendix 6.

Month 11 Revenue Budget Monitoring position & Projected Out-turn

40. As part of its January 2022 meeting, members set the budget for 2022/23 at £103,747 inclusive of irrecoverable VAT where applicable. The November 2022 meeting of the CJC considered the Month 07 budget monitoring position which indicated that the budget was on track to be fully spent by the 31st March 2023.

41. Table 1.0 below provides a further update of the actual spend, commitments and projected out-turn as at Month 11 (28th February 2023). Members should note that for simplicity, the table represents the aggregated position of both the General and Strategic Development Plan budgets.

Table 1.0 - 2022/23 Month 11 Revenue Budget Monitoring Position & Projected Out-turn

| Actuals 2021-22 £ | Description | Budget 2022-23 £ | Actual Month 11 2022-23 £ | Commitments To Date 2022-23 £ | Revised Total to Date 2022-23 £ | Total Projected Out-turn 2022-23 £ | Projected Out-turn Variance 2022-23 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,894 | CCRCD SLA: CJC Officer & Cabinet Support | 35,847 | - | 32,860 | 32,860 | 34,851 | - 996 |
| 2,538 | Cardiff Council SLA: Statutory Officers & HR Advisory | 13,200 | 13,200 | - | 13,200 | 12,833 | - 367 |
| 889 | RCT SLA: Transactional support & systems | 16,835 | - | 13,276 | 13,276 | 16,897 | 62 |
| 2,457 | CJC Insurances & Broker Fees | 18,300 | 14,744 | 2,551 | 17,295 | 18,300 | - |
| 500 | Internal Audit Fees | 1,565 | - | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,522 | - 43 |
| 2,400 | External Audit Fees | 2,400 | - | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,000 | - 400 |
| 0 | Contingency | 15,600 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - 15,599 |
| **15,678** | **CJC Gross Expenditure** | **103,747** | **27,944** | **52,392** | **80,336** | **86,404** | **- 17,343** |
| | Funded By :- | | | | | | |
| (18,335) | CCR 10 Constituent Local Authorities | (103,540) | (103,540) | 23,364 | (80,176) | (86,231) | 17,309 |
| (37) | BBNPA Contribution | (207) | (207) | 47 | (160) | (173) | 34 |
| (18,372) | **CJC Gross Income** | **(103,747)** | **(103,747)** | **23,411** | **(80,336)** | **(86,404)** | **17,343** |
| **(2,694)** | **Net Expenditure / (Surplus)** | **(0)** | **(75,803)** | **75,803** | **0** | **(0)** | **0** |

*** Note: Where applicable, figures are inclusive of VAT at the prevailing rate**

42. In summary, Table 1.0 shows that at Month 11 the revised actual expenditure amounted to £80,336 or 77.4% of the approved budget. The key expenditure heads include the costs agreed for Service Level Agreements in respect of (1) CJC Officer & Cabinet Support, (2) Statutory Officer & HR Advisory Support and (3) Transactional Support & Systems. The balance of the expenditure is made-up of CJC Insurances and cost in relation to the Internal and External Audit fees.

43. At Month 11 the projected out-turn position is an underspend of -£17,343 against the approved budget of £103,747 (-16,7%) and largely relates to the approved contingency budget of £15,600 not being required. In addition, a small VAT refund is due to the CJC from the effective date of its Section 33 status being granted (09 February 2023) to the end of the financial year.

44. Funding due from the Constituent Councils and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority has been fully invoiced and the appropriate amounts have been released to the CJC revenue account to meet the expenditure incurred to-date.

45. In line with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014 the CJC will need to finalise its accounts and prepare a 'small bodies return' for consideration and approval by the CJC no later than the 30 June 2023. As part of this process the final out-turn position will be reported to the CJC along with the options available to account for any final underspend which may crystallise.

**Reason for Recommendations**

46. To provide an update on progress of moving towards operating and enacting the SEW CJC, and to ensure the CJC is carrying out and planning for its statutory duties, including the proposed approach to developing a Child Poverty Strategy for the CJC.

47. To update the CJC on its revenue budget monitoring position at Month 11, including the projected out-turn position.

**Financial Implications**

48. The report provides an update on a range of matters including the outstanding CJC technical issues (along with the proposed way forward for resolution and indicative timescales), the City Deal funding agreement, transition planning activities and compliance with the statutory duties during the transition period. These matters were considered by the CJC as part of its 2023/24 Annual Business Plan and Budget setting report in January 2023 and appropriate budgetary provisions have been included in respect of these matters via the Revenue Budget (£255,662) and a separate Transition Budget amounting to £234,481.

49. In addition, the report provides an update on the CJC's 2022/23 Budget Monitoring position and projected out-turn as at Month 11. Given the subject of this part of the report, the financial implications are clearly set out in the body of the report along with details of further updates that will be reported to the CJC in-line with statutory requirements and deadlines.

## Legal Implications

50. Section 2 of the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 (as amended) requires CJC's to publish a Child Poverty Strategy.

51. The CJC must publish its CP Strategy by placing it on its website for the duration of the strategy period; and must provide copies of the strategy to members of the public on request. The first CP Strategy must be published on or before 1st April 2023.

52. The CJC must review its CP Strategy before the end of the strategy period and produce and publish a review report on its website and provide copies to members of the public on request. The CJC must consult the Welsh Ministers and other persons it considers appropriate before publishing a CP Strategy.

53. All other legal implications are set out within the body of this report.

## Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

54. In developing the Plan and in considering its endorsement regard should be had, amongst other matters, to:

    a) the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and the Welsh Language Standards;

    b) the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ('the Act') is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act places a 'well-being duty' on public bodies aimed at achieving 7 national well-being goals for Wales - a Wales that is prosperous, resilient, healthier, more equal, has cohesive communities, a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language and is globally responsible. In discharging their respective duties under the Act, each public body listed in the Act (which includes the Councils comprising the CJC) must set and publish wellbeing objectives. These objectives will show how each public body will work to achieve the vision for Wales set out in the national wellbeing goals. When exercising its functions, the CJC should consider how the proposed decision will contribute towards meeting the wellbeing objectives set by each Council and in so doing achieve the national wellbeing goals. The wellbeing duty also requires the Councils to act in accordance with a 'sustainable development principle'. This principle requires the Councils to act in a way which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

       Put simply, this means that CJC must take account of the impact of their decisions on people living their lives in Wales in the future. In doing so, they must:

- look to the long term;
- focus on prevention by understanding the root causes of problems;
- deliver an integrated approach to achieving the 7 national well-being goals;
- work in collaboration with others to find shared sustainable solutions;
- involve people from all sections of the community in the decisions which affect them.

55. The CJC must be satisfied that the proposed decision accords with the principles above. To assist the CJC to consider the duties under the Act in respect of the decision sought, an assessment has been undertaken, which is attached at Appendix 7.

**Equality Act 2010**

56. In considering this matter, regard should be had, amongst other matters, to the Councils' duties under the Equality Act 2010. Pursuant to these legal duties the CJC must in making decisions have due regard to the need to (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination (2) advance equality of opportunity and (3) foster good relations on the basis of protected characteristics. Protected characteristics are:

- age;
- gender reassignment;
- sex;
- race – including ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality;
- disability.
- pregnancy and maternity;
- marriage and civil partnership;
- sexual orientation;
- religion or belief – including lack of belief.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

57. It is recommended that the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee:

(1) notes the updates on Section 150 order, VAT Status, approach to the UK Government regarding the City Deal funding, the budget update and the transition activities, including the development of a Target Operating Model;

(2) notes the 2022/23 Month 11 Budget Monitoring position and projected out-turn as set out in the report, noting that further updates will be brought back to the CJC in-line with statutory requirements and deadlines;

(3) approves the draft Child Poverty Strategy at Appendix 6, subject to consultation with Welsh Government;

(4) authorises the Interim Chief Executive, in consultation with members, to make any changes to the Child Poverty Strategy that are required following the consultation with Welsh Government;

(5) authorises the publication of the Child Poverty Strategy in accordance with the statutory obligations.

**Kellie Beirne**
**Interim Chief Executive**
**South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee**
**27 March 2023**

**Christopher Lee**
**Interim Section 151 Officer**

**Appendices**

Appendix 1 Draft Order under Section 150 of the Government of Wales Act
Appendix 2 S150 explanatory note to accompany Draft Order
Appendix 3 Written Statement – Rebecca Evans MS
Appendix 4 Letter sent to SoS Wales & Chief Secretary to the Treasury
Appendix 5 Transition Plan
Appendix 6 Draft Child Poverty Strategy
Appendix 7 Well-being of Future Generations Assessment

*Draft Order laid before Parliament under section 150(5) of the Government of Wales Act 2006, for approval by resolution of each House of Parliament.*

DRAFT STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

# 2023 No.

# CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

# DEVOLUTION, WALES

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT, WALES

## The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 (Corporate Joint Committees) (Consequential Amendments) Order 2023

| | |
|---|---|
| *Made - - - -* | *** |
| *Coming into force - -* | *1st April 2023* |

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 150(1) and (2) of the Government of Wales Act 2006(**a**), makes the following Order.

In accordance with section 150(5) of that Act, a draft of this Order was laid before Parliament and was approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

**Citation, extent and commencement**

**1.**—(1) This Order may be cited as the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 (Corporate Joint Committees) (Consequential Amendments) Order 2023.

(2) An amendment made by this Order has the same extent as the provision amended.

(3) This Order comes into force on 1st April 2023.

(**a**) 2006 c. 32.

**Amendment of National Loans Act 1968**

**2.** In paragraph 1(**a**) of Schedule 4 to the National Loans Act 1968(**b**) (local loans), in paragraph (a) of the definition of "local authority", after sub-paragraph (ia) insert—

"(ib) a corporate joint committee established by regulations under Part 5 of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 (asc 1);".

**Amendment of Local Government Act 1972**

**3.** In section 119(**c**) of the Local Government Act 1972(**d**) (payments due to deceased officers), after subsection (4) insert—

"(5) In this section, references to a local authority include a corporate joint committee.".

**Amendment of Income Tax Act 2007**

**4.** In section 999(1)(**e**) of the Income Tax Act 2007(**f**) (meaning of "local authority"), after paragraph (e) insert—

"(ea) a corporate joint committee established by regulations under Part 5 of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 (asc 1),".

**Amendment of Corporation Tax Act 2010**

**5.** In section 1130(1) of the Corporation Tax Act 2010(**g**) (meaning of "local authority"), after paragraph (e) insert—

"(ea) a corporate joint committee established by regulations under Part 5 of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 (asc 1),".

**Amendment of Redundancy Payments (Continuity of Employment in Local Government, etc.) (Modification) Order 1999**

**6.** In section 1 of Schedule 1(**h**) to the Redundancy Payments (Continuity of Employment in Local Government, etc.) (Modification) Order 1999(**i**) (employment to which the Order applies: local government), after paragraph 23 insert—

"**24.** A corporate joint committee established by regulations under Part 5 of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 (asc 1).".

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(**a**) Paragraph 1(a) of Schedule 4 was substituted (from 1 April 1990) by article 8 of, and paragraph 12 of Schedule 3 to, the Local Government Finance (Repeals, Savings and Consequential Amendments) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/776). Sub-paragraph (ia) (along with sub-paragraph (i)) of paragraph (a) was substituted (from 2 November 1992) for the previous sub-paragraph (i) by section 117(1) of, and paragraph 26 of Schedule 13 to, the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (c. 14). Paragraph (a) was subsequently amended as follows: (from 1 April 1995) by section 93 of, and Part 1 of Schedule 9 to, the Police and Magistrates' Courts Act 1994 (c. 29); (from 3 July 2000) by section 139(1) of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (c. 29); (from 1 April 2001) by section 83(3) of, and paragraph 2 of Schedule 12 to, the Access to Justice Act 1999 (c. 22). Sub-paragraph (ia) was subsequently substituted, and sub-paragraph (ii) was amended, by section 53(1) of, and paragraph 22 of Schedule 1 to, the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (c. 21) (from 1 October 2004 in relation to England and from 10 November 2004 in relation to Wales). Paragraph 1(a) was amended (from 1 April 2005) by section 109(1) of, and paragraph 127 of Schedule 8 to, the Courts Act 2003 (c. 39). There are other amendments not relevant to this Order.

(**b**) 1968 c. 13.

(**c**) Article 2(i) of the Administration of Estates (Small Payments) (Increase of Limits) Order 1984 (S.I. 1984/539) provides that subsection (1) of section 119 is to have effect as if the amount referred to in that subsection is £5000 (from 11 April 1984). Subsection (2) of section 119 was amended by section 86(2) of, and Schedule 11 to, the Social Security Act 1986 (c. 50) (from 6 April 1987). "Corporate joint committee" is defined in section 270(1) of the Local Government Act 1972.

(**d**) 1972 c. 70.

(**e**) There are amendments to section 999 which are not relevant to this Order.

(**f**) 2007 c. 3.

(**g**) 2010 c. 4.

(**h**) There are amendments to section 1 of Schedule 1 which are not relevant to this Order.

(**i**) S.I. 1999/2277.

**Amendment of Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013**

**7.**—(1) The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013(**a**) are amended as follows.

(2) In Part 1 of Schedule 2 (scheme employers), after paragraph 24(**b**) insert—

"**25.** The North Wales Corporate Joint Committee (established by the North Wales Corporate Joint Committee Regulations 2021 (S.I. 2021/339 (W. 93))).

**26.** The Mid Wales Corporate Joint Committee (established by the Mid Wales Corporate Joint Committee Regulations 2021 (S.I. 2021/342 (W. 96))).

**27.** The South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (established by the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee Regulations 2021 (S.I. 2021/343 (W. 97))).

**28.** The South West Wales Corporate Joint Committee (established by the South West Wales Corporate Joint Committee Regulations 2021 (S.I. 2021/352 (W. 104))).".

(3) In Schedule 3 (administering authorities), in the table in Part 2(**c**) (appropriate administering authorities for categories of scheme members), at the end insert—

| | |
|---|---|
| "An employee of the North Wales Corporate Joint Committee | Gwynedd Council |
| An employee of the Mid Wales Corporate Joint Committee | Powys County Council |
| An employee of the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee | Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council |
| An employee of the South West Wales Corporate Joint Committee | Carmarthenshire County Council" |

Signatory text

*Name*
Address — Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Date — Department

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This note is not part of the Order)*

This Order is made under section 150 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 which, among other things, allows the Secretary of State to make provision in consequence of Assembly Measures, Acts of the Assembly, Acts of Senedd Cymru, and subordinate legislation made under those (the name of the National Assembly for Wales was changed to Senedd Cymru or the Welsh Parliament with effect from 6 May 2020 by the Senedd and Elections (Wales) Act 2020 (anaw 1)).

Part 5 of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 ("the 2021 Act") allows the Welsh Ministers to establish by regulations corporate bodies known as "corporate joint committees", for the purpose of exercising specified functions in relation to the areas of two or more county or county borough councils in Wales. Section 77 of the 2021 Act requires that the executive leaders of the county and county borough councils within the area covered by the corporate joint committee must be made members of the committee.

Four corporate joint committees have been established by regulations made under Part 5 of the 2021 Act: the North Wales Corporate Joint Committee, the Mid Wales Corporate Joint

(**a**) S.I. 2013/2356.
(**b**) Paragraph 24 was substituted for the previous paragraph 24 and for paragraph 25 by regulation 29 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 2015/755), in accordance with regulation 1(2) of those Regulations.
(**c**) There are amendments to Part 2 of Schedule 3 which are not relevant to this Order.

Committee, the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee and the South West Wales Corporate Joint Committee.

This Order makes amendments in consequence of the power conferred on the Welsh Ministers by Part 5 of the 2021 Act to establish corporate joint committees.

Article 2 adds corporate joint committees to the definition of "local authority" in paragraph 1(a) of Schedule 4 to the National Loans Act 1968. The effect is that the Treasury may give loans to corporate joint committees out of the National Loans Fund. Corporate joint committees have the power to borrow money under section 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 (c. 26). Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 was applied to corporate joint committees by regulation 4 of, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to, the Corporate Joint Committees (General) (Wales) Regulations 2021 (S.I. 2021/327 (W. 85)).

Article 3 amends section 119 of the Local Government Act 1972 so that the section applies to corporate joint committees in the same way it applies to county and county borough councils in Wales. The effect is that a corporate joint committee will be able to pay money owed to a deceased member of its staff without requiring a grant of probate or letters of administration, providing that the sum does not exceed £5000 and does not fall within certain categories of payment mentioned in subsection (1) of section 119. "Corporate joint committee" is defined for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1972 in section 270 of that Act.

Article 4 adds corporate joint committees to the definition of "local authority" in section 999(1) of the Income Tax Act 2007, which is the definition of "local authority" for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts. Section 838 of the Income Tax Act 2007, which provides that a local authority in the United Kingdom is not liable to income tax in respect of its income, will therefore apply to corporate joint committees.

Article 5 adds corporate joint committees to the definition of "local authority" in section 1130(1) of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, which is the definition of "local authority" for the purposes of the Corporation Tax Acts. Section 984 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, which provides that a local authority in the United Kingdom is not liable to corporation tax, will therefore apply to corporate joint committees.

Article 6 adds corporate joint committees to the lists of bodies set out in the Redundancy Payments (Continuity of Employment in Local Government, etc.) (Modification) Order 1999 ("the 1999 Order"). As a result, employment by a corporate joint committee and employment by one or more of the other bodies listed in the 1999 Order is in certain circumstances to be treated as continuous employment for the purposes of calculating a person's entitlement to a redundancy payment under the Employment Rights Act 1996 (c. 18). The 1999 Order also provides that, subject to certain conditions, a person who would otherwise have been made redundant (and therefore would potentially be entitled to a statutory redundancy payment) by a body listed in that Order will not be redundant if that person is offered employment by another body listed in that Order.

Article 7 amends the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 ("the 2013 Regulations"). Article 7(2) adds the four corporate joint committees which have been established to the list of bodies in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the 2013 Regulations. The effect is that employees of those corporate joint committees will, subject to certain conditions, be eligible to be members of the pension scheme established by the 2013 Regulations. Article 7(3) amends the table in Part 2 of Schedule 3 to the 2013 Regulations, so as to specify which is the appropriate administering authority in relation to each of the four corporate joint committees.

An impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no, or no significant, impact on the private, voluntary or public sector is foreseen.

# EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO

# THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS (WALES) ACT 2021 (CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEES) (CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS) ORDER 2023

## [Year] No. [XXXX]

## 1. Introduction

1.1 This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Wales Office and is laid before Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

## 2. Purpose of the instrument

2.1 This Order seeks to make technical changes to legislation to place Corporate Joint Committees in Wales on the same footing as Welsh local authorities.

## 3. Matters of special interest to Parliament

3.1 None.

## 4. Extent and Territorial Application

4.1 The extent of this instrument (that is, the jurisdiction(s) which the instrument forms part of the law of) is the same extent as the provision amended.

4.2 The territorial application of this instrument (that is, where the instrument produces a practical effect) is in Wales.

## 5. European Convention on Human Rights

5.1 The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Wales has made the following statement regarding Human Rights:

"In my view the provisions of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 (Corporate Joint Committees) (Consequential Amendments) Order 2023 are compatible with the Convention rights."

## 6. Legislative Context

6.1 This Order is made under section 150 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 which enables the making of consequential provision on legislation made by the Senedd Cymru/Welsh Parliament ("the Senedd") where those amendments are outside the Senedd's legislative competence. It makes amendments to legislation in consequence of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021.

## 7. Policy background

***What is being done and why?***

7.1 The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 provides for a framework for regional collaboration between local authorities in Wales.

7.2 Individual sets of Establishment Regulations were approved by the Senedd under Part 5 of the 2021 Act to create four Corporate Joint Committees (CJCs) from 1 April 2021 which are coterminous with Wales' city and growth deal areas.

7.3 A CJC is a corporate body which can employ staff, hold assets and budgets. They are largely subject to the same powers and duties as principal councils in the way they operate. A CJC is only able to exercise local government functions, which are either transferred from its constituent councils or exercised concurrently with them.

7.4 This Order seeks to make the following amendments to legislation to provide for CJCs:

- National Loans Act 1968 – add Corporate Joint Committees to the definition of Local Authority in Paragraph 1, Schedule 4:
- Local Government Act 1972 – add Corporate Joint Committees to the definition of local authorities in section 119;
- Income Tax Act 2007 – amend section 999, definition of Local Authority to include Corporate Joint Committees;
- Corporation Tax Act 2010 – amend section 1130, definition of Local Authority to include Corporate Joint Committees;
- The Redundancy Payments (Continuity of Employment in Local Government, etc.) (Modification) Order 1999 – add Corporate Joint Committees to the list of local government bodies in section 1 of Schedule 1; and
- The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 – add the four established Corporate Joint Committees to the list of scheduled employers in Part 1 of Schedule 2 and set out in Part 2 of Schedule 3 which Local Government Pension Scheme administrating authorities will apply to existing individual CJCs.

7.5 Amending the definition of local authorities to add CJCs in the Income Tax Act 2007 will also include CJCs as local authorities for the purpose of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 which adopts the Income Tax definition.

***Explanations***

*What did any law do before the changes to be made by this instrument?*

7.6 Section 3 of the National Loans Act 1968 provides that His Majesty's Treasury may issue local loans as are required for making loans of the descriptions set out in Schedule 4 to the 1968 Act. 26.

7.7 Section 119(1) of the Local Government Act 1972 provides that, in the event of the death of an officer of a local authority monies owing to his estate from the local authority must be paid to personal representatives of the estate of the deceased.

7.8 Section 838 of the Income Tax Act 2007 provides that a local authority is not liable to income tax in respect of its income.

7.9 Section 984 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 provides that a local authority is not liable to corporation tax.

7.10 The Redundancy Payments (Continuity of Employment in Local Government etc.) (Modifications) Order 1999 modifies certain provisions of the Employment Rights

Act 1996 concerning redundancy payments for persons employed by certain local government employers or other employers in related sectors.

7.11 The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 were made under section 7 of the Superannuation Act 1972. The 2013 Regulations set out who is eligible to be a member of the Local Government Pension Scheme, it also sets out provisions relating to benefits, membership, contributions and how the scheme is to be administered.

*What will it now do?*

7.12 The amendment to the National Loans Act 1968 extends HM Treasury's power to provide loans to CJCs out of the National Loans Fund in the same way as local authorities.

7.13 The amendment to the Local Government Act 1972 will mean a CJC is able to pay money owed to a deceased member of staff without requiring a grant of probate or letters of administration in the same way as a local authority.

7.14 The amendments to the Income Tax Act 2007 means a CJCs is not liable to tax in respect of its income in the same way as any local authority in the United Kingdom. Because section 288 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 adopts of the definition of 'local authority' in the Income Tax Act 2010 this amendment also affords CJCs the same rights and obligations as their constituent councils in relation to chargeable gains tax.

7.15 The amendment to the Corporation Tax Act 2010 means a CJC is not liable to corporation tax in the same way as any local authority in the United Kingdom.

7.16 The amendments to the Redundancy Payments (Continuity of Employment in Local Government, etc.) (Modification) Order 1999 will ensure the smooth transition and continuity of employment between CJCs and principal councils ensuring CJC employees have the same rights as principal council staff under that Order.

7.17 The amendments to the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 add the four established Corporate Joint Committees to the list of scheduled employers in Part 1 of Schedule 2 and sets out in Part 2 of Schedule 3 which Local Government Pension Scheme administrating authorities will apply to existing individual CJCs to ensure their employees are automatically admitted to the pension scheme.

## 8. European Union Withdrawal and Future Relationship

8.1 This instrument does not relate to withdrawal from the European Union / trigger the statement requirements under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act

## 9. Consolidation

9.1 This Order makes amendments to primary legislation. Consolidation is therefore not necessary.

## 10. Consultation outcome

10.1 The Welsh Government has undertaken a series of public consultations to put in place the legal framework which underpins how CJCs operate. This has including working closely with local authorities in Wales. This engagement identified the need to make the consequential amendments provided for by this Order.

## 11. Guidance

11.1 The Welsh Government has published Corporate Joint Committees Statutory Guidance[1]. This will be updated early in 2023 to take account of the final ancillary changes to devolved and non-devolved legislation to support CJCs having being made.

## 12. Impact

12.1 There is no, or no significant, impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies.

12.2 The impact on the public sector is CJCs will be better able to provide for collaborative working at a regional level between constituent local authorities.

12.3 A full Impact Assessment has not been prepared for this instrument because of their comparatively low impact. The Welsh Government however produced a detailed regulatory impact assessment[2] to accompany the Establishment Regulations which assessed the potential costs and benefits associated with establishing CJCs through Regulations.

## 13. Regulating small business

13.1 The legislation does not apply to activities that are undertaken by small businesses.

## 14. Monitoring & review

14.1 The Welsh Government will continue to work closely with CJCs in Wales to support their ongoing implementation.

14.2 The instrument does not include a statutory review clause.

## 15. Contact

15.1 David Harries at the Wales Office Telephone: 07840 009179 or email: David.Harries@ukgovwales.gov.uk can be contacted with any queries regarding the instrument.

15.2 Geth Williams, Deputy Director for Union, at the Wales Office can confirm that this Explanatory Memorandum meets the required standard.

15.3 Dr James Davies MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Wales Office can confirm that this Explanatory Memorandum meets the required standard.

[1] https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2022-01/corporate-joint-committees.pdf
[2] https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2020-10/regulatory-impact-assessment.pdf

CABINET STATEMENT

# Written Statement: Amendments to UK Government legislation to support Corporate Joint Committees

**Rebecca Evans MS, Minister for Finance and Local Government**
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27 February 2023

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27 February 2023

The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 provides for the establishment of Corporate Joint Committees (CJCs). These enable and support the delivery of important, specific local government functions at a regional scale where it makes sense to do so.

A small number of outstanding technical issues emerged during implementation of these CJCs, including their taxation status.

When issues arising from Senedd legislation require amendments to UK wide legislation beyond the Senedd's legislative competence, an Order under section 150 'Power to make consequential provision' of the Government of Wales Act 2006 can be developed in partnership with the Westminster Government.

The Secretary State for Wales has laid the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 (Corporate Joint Committees) (Consequential Amendments) Order 2023 before the UK Parliament. This Order, if approved, will provide for technical amendments to the following UK legislation to add CJCs to their definitions of local authorities or to the list of bodies encompassed by provision:

- Corporation Tax Act 2010 and Income Tax Act 2007 - which means a CJC will not be liable to pay corporation tax, tax in respect of its income, or chargeable gains tax, in the same way as any local authority in the United Kingdom is not liable to pay these taxes.

- National Loans Act 1968 – which extends HM Treasury's power to provide loans to CJCs out of the National Loans Fund in the same way that it can provide loans to local authorities.

- Local Government Act 1972 – which means that a CJC is able to pay money owed to a deceased member of staff without requiring a grant of probate or letters of administration, in the same way as a local authority can.

- Redundancy Payments (Continuity of Employment in Local Government, etc.) (Modification) Order 1999 – which will support the smooth transition and continuity of employment between CJCs and principal councils.

- Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 – which ensures the four CJCs become scheme members and their employees are automatically admitted to the Local Government Pension Schemes.

Subject to Parliamentary approval of this Order, these changes will be made by the end of the current financial year.

An Order to admit the four Corporate Joint Committees into the VAT refund scheme came into force on 9th February. CJCs can now receive a refund of the eligible VAT they incur in the same way as local authorities can.

These changes resolve key remaining operational issues for CJCs and will enable regional colleagues to plan with confidence for the next financial year. This will support partners to deliver their regional ambitions, develop successful regional economies, and encourage local growth via the CJCs.

Written Statement: Amendments to UK Government legislation to support Corporate Joint Committees (27 February 2023) | GOV.WALES

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2 March 2023

**The Right Honourable David T C Davies MP**
Secretary of State for Wales
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**Vaughan Gething MS**
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Dear Secretary of State and Minister

**Regional Economic Governance in South East Wales – a New Future for Cardiff Capital Region**

We write to engage you in considerations as to how we collectively best deliver a new future for Cardiff Capital Region (CCR). As a precursor to that, we would like to update you on the progress to date with delivery of the **£1.3BN Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (CCRCD):**

- £735M of the Fund is delivering tangible developments within the SEW Metro via Transport for Wales;
- the £495M Wider Investment Fund that sits with CCR and is covered by the City Deal Funding Agreement. To date £320M has been committed to approved projects, meaning we are on course to leverage an additional £2.1B and on track to add £179M GVA to the region's economy every year with £44M GVA generated through the CS Foundry Project alone;
- a series of game-changing impact funds have been established. These include Strategic Premises Fund, Housing Viability Gap Fund, Local Wealth Building Challenge Fund, and the Innovation Investment Capital Fund – many of which are evergreen funds and will recycle investment back into the region;
- CCRCD owns two companies limited by shares, alongside a portfolio of investments straddling innovation, infrastructure, challenge and skills;
- CCRCD also owns a 500-acre former coal fired power station which is in early stages of comprehensive re-development for domestic clean energy generation;

- CCRCD has been pivotal in securing two UKRI Strength in Places Fund awards secured for the Compound Semiconductor and Creative Industries Clusters, with a combined direct investment of £100M;
- CCRCD programme has been further supported by UKG with the CSR 2021 announcing forward funding of £120M to supercharge the programme;
- leadership on R&D intensive clusters – Identification of five priority clusters with investment into a £18m Cyber Innovation Hub, combined investment of £50M into Media Cymru, £50m into CS Connected and £2M into Fintech Wales and a £10M portfolio of investments in medical devices and diagnostics;
- clear mission, vision and values – aligned to our partners, priorities sectors and programmes of activity with a significant role for the private sector such as our Regional Economic Growth Partnership, Investment Panel, Regional Skills Partnership, Business Council and Climate Coalition;
- developing focus on wider collaboration, for example £280M secured via a coherent Regional Investment Plan for the Shared Prosperity Fund in SE Wales and linked to many of the local Levelling-up funded bids.

However, with making such significant progress, comes recognition that we've outgrown the original provisional structures and status established for City Deal. Currently, as a single funding programme, backed by an Accountable Body and a Joint Committee governance structure, CCR does not have the flexibility and autonomy of a legal corporate entity. Constraints to the current set up include not having our own balance sheet, not being able to hold our own funds (demonstrated by fact CCR cannot receive funds direct), our inability to borrow, acquire assets or even bid directly for programmes and other opportunities.

Alongside this, a complex and multi-layered governance system and challenges with recruitment born out of temporary structures means we can't optimise and deliver beyond current constraints without major structural, systemic and legal changes.

**Benefits of CJC Legislation**

Wales does not have the primary legislative powers to create Combined Authorities, but through a piece of work undertaken by WG with the OECD and other regional partners – the Framework for Regional Investment in Wales has resulted in legislation to create Corporate Joint Committees (CJCs). These new corporate legal entities, build around the four regions of Wales, mirroring City and Growth Deal and came into existence in 2021. CCR supports this significant move and is keen to make progress. CJCs provide a range of powers to regional bodies, putting them on par with other public bodies and aim to provide access to the National Loans Act, pension enrolment, levying abilities, the freedoms and flexibilities to act direct, hold assets and determine the interventions that best meet the economic wellbeing needs of their areas.

For CCR, this is a unique opportunity to further embed the principles of regional public investment and solve some of the problems outlined above. The transition to a CJC would see us become a corporate legal entity public body, with a number of corporate duties (Wellbeing, Biodiversity, EDI etc) alongside the statutory requirement for regional land use and transport planning.

In CCR, the progressive policy position taken by the Leaders of the 10 Councils who form the Joint Committee and more recently the 'shell' CJC, is to maximise strategic impact through one single integrated model of regional public investment. We have termed this 'lift and shift'. In other words, moving the CCRCD programme into the CJC. This will present one unified version of the Cardiff Capital Region, under which a number of funding programmes and models would sit and operate – not least CCRCD and the regional SPF Plan.

We strongly believe that the new statutory powers, alignment with transport planning and strategic land-use planning would help further accelerate and enhance delivery of the CCRCD, as well as provide a number of further unique advantages around:

- operating a single value for money system of regional economic governance – promoting cohesion and resisting the duplication that inevitably occurs as a result of operating both a CCRCD Joint Committee and a separate CJC Board (despite being the same region, places, politicians and values) – as has started to occur now with the CJC in its early minimalistic phase of operation;
- ability to optimise outcomes as a result of access to PWLB, UKIB and wider borrowing instruments as well as effecting innovative value capture methods like Tax Increment Finance;
- maximising uses of resources through assets being on one balance sheet;
- ability to recruit a dedicated and permanent establishment of staff;
- ability to re-work and refresh our constitution which is currently in the shape of an outmoded and conventional Joint Working Agreement, written and adopted in 2016 and which imposes real limitations to the breadth of ambition for the region;
- building a fit for purpose governance structure, as the current model is over-zealous and bureaucratic. For example, there are currently 15 different groups and partnerships in place, alongside 2 wholly owned CCR companies and myriad interfaces with outside bodies and structures;
- creating parity with other parts of the UK and in particular Combined Authorities, in order to play a full and proactive part in the levelling-up agenda and reducing regional economic disparities;
- increasing capability to respond to emerging opportunities, which is currently limited given CCR's remit is based upon the narrow principles and themes of the Joint Working Agreement. As a corporate legal entity proper, CCR could apply direct to UKRI as one example, amplifying ambitions around the Chris Skidmore Review of Net Zero, Innovation Accelerators and R&D focussed Investment Zones.

## Current Position

Having outlined the benefits of a shift to CJC to re-purpose and modernise our core structures, in order to scale growth and impact to UK Plc; 'lift and shift' in the way outlined above has not occurred to date for two main reasons:

1) the regulations published to date have come up against a number of consequential amendments required of primary legislation, these include VAT status, access to PWLB, admission to LGPS as a scheduled body, having a

clearly articulated financial status as a levying body, taxation powers and treatment on a par with the local government family;

2) the need to transfer the City Deal Funding Agreement into the CJC.

Working with Welsh and UK governments, an application has been made to HMRC which has seen legislation enacted to confer section 33 VAT status on CJCs.

Similarly, with the support and facilitation of the Office of the Secretary of State for Wales (OSSW) an opportunity has been taken to fast track the changes to primary legislation needed to affect the above consequential amendments in a Government of Wales Act section 150 Order, which we have been informed will be laid before parliament in the next few weeks.

As a result, and following these outstanding issues being resolved, the path becomes clearer for CCR to commence the development of the integrated model. However, the issue remains around the treatment of the CCRCD Funding Agreement.

**Ask and Offer to UK Government**

As a result of all of the above there is a clear offer around acceleration of impact, ability to be more strategic and interventionist and further contribute to both Wales and UK Plc through CCR becoming its own corporate legal entity.

The ask is about endorsing the plan to create the single integrated model of regional governance, that would require effectively novating the City Deal Funding Agreement from the 'lead body' (Cardiff Council) to the CJC as a corporate legal entity in its own right.

We consider that this can be done in one of two ways:

1) formally requesting transfer of the agreement and assigning the CCRCD Funding Agreement to the new CJC, with all of the legal and contractual safeguards that can be put in place to protect its integrity;

2) simply appoint the CJC as the new accountable body for City Deal, in place of Cardiff Council.

In practical terms, the CJC is one and the same as the current set up, it is the same partners as are signed up to the JWA and Joint Committee. The CJC is autonomous, and decisions made by the ten LA leaders (plus Brecon Beacons National Park member on all land use planning issues). The commitment to City Deal continues with the JWA being re-codified into a new all-encompassing set of CJC Standing Orders, with capital and revenue contributions from the ten LAs to sit alongside the HMT contributions being un-changed and equally protected, as they are now.

We therefore consider there to be no real difference to the current set-up, apart for the additional benefits we believe can be accrued.

*Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg. Ni fydd gohebu â ni yn y Gymraeg yn golygu unrhyw oedi. Rhowch wybod i ni os ydych am ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg.*

*We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Corresponding with us in Welsh will not lead to delays. Please let us know if your language choice is Welsh.*

In relation to next steps, we are building a programme of activity around transitioning into the CJC via the 'lift and shift' model outlined above. In the intervening period, this means we are running a very light touch CJC model. This is not ideal as it feels like double-handling and is not the most effective and efficient model. However, once the legislation is in place, this transition will both speed and scale up.

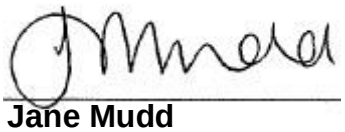
In order to ensure we can work through this process in the most cohesive and strategic way and with the support of both WG and UKG – we would welcome a conversation about this plan and the treatment of the City Deal Funding Agreement and ensuring funding streams are aligned to support this significant strategic move.

We look forward to working with you to realise the ambition of becoming a true City Region, the single vehicle for regional economic governance in Southeast Wales.

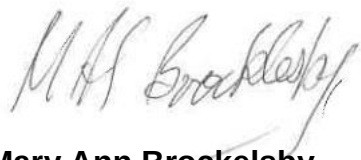
With best wishes.

Yours sincerely

**Cllr Anthony Hunt**
**Chair, Cardiff Capital Region**
**Leader, Torfaen County Borough Council**



**Cllr Jane Mudd**
**Vice Chair, Cardiff Capital Region**
**Leader, Newport City Council**



**Cllr Mary Ann Brockelsby**
**Vice Chair, Cardiff Capital Region**
**Leader, Monmouthshire County Council**

**Cllr Huw Thomas**
**Vice Chair, Cardiff Capital Region**
**Leader, Cardiff Council**

cc: Dehenna Davison MP
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)

The Right Honourable John Glen MP
Chief Secretary to the Treasury of the United Kingdom

*Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg. Ni fydd gohebu â ni yn y Gymraeg yn golygu unrhyw oedi. Rhowch wybod i ni os ydych am ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg.*

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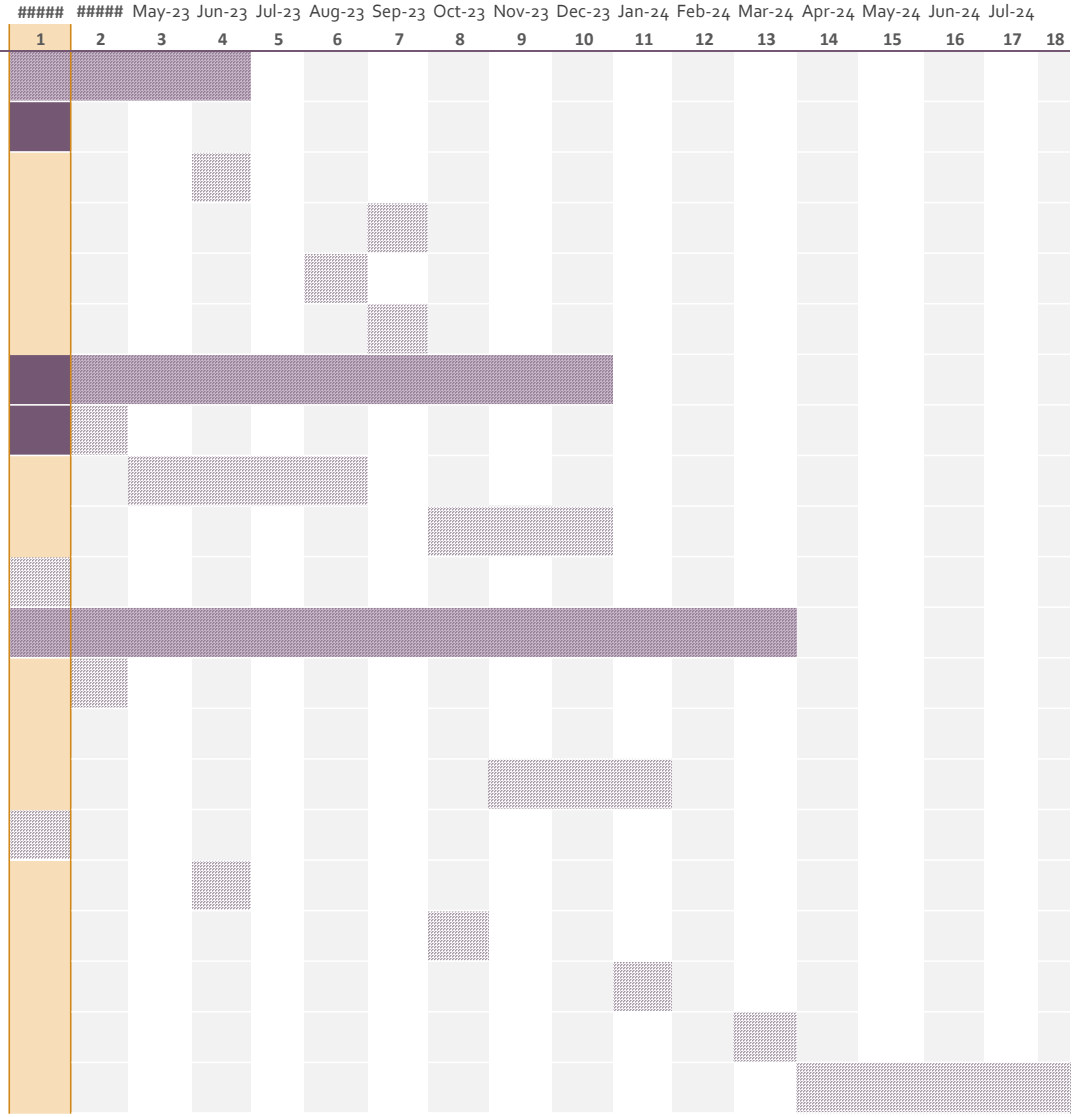
# CJC Transition Plan version 1.0

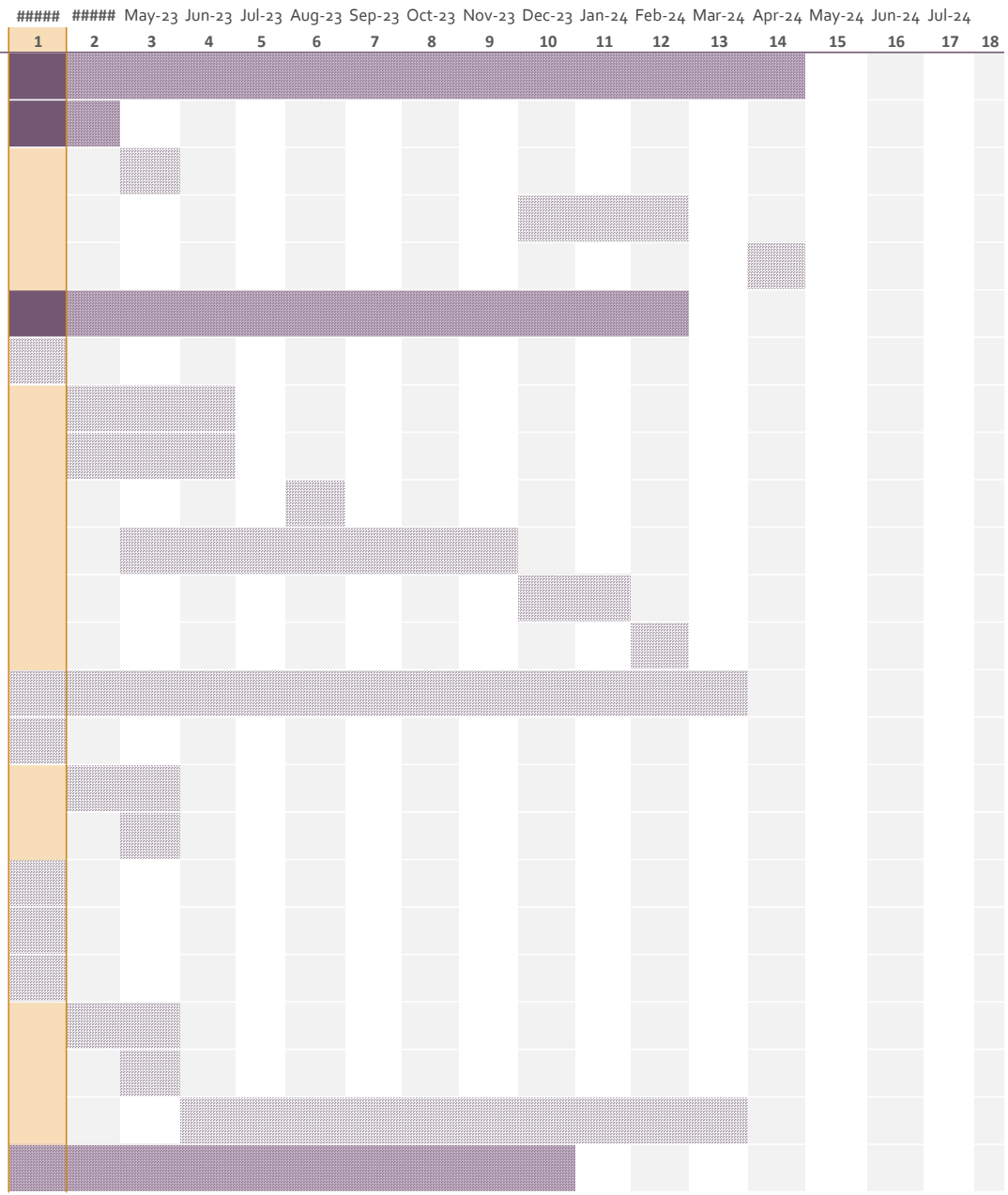
*08/03/2023*

This Month 1 | Actvity Duration | Overall Duration | % Complete

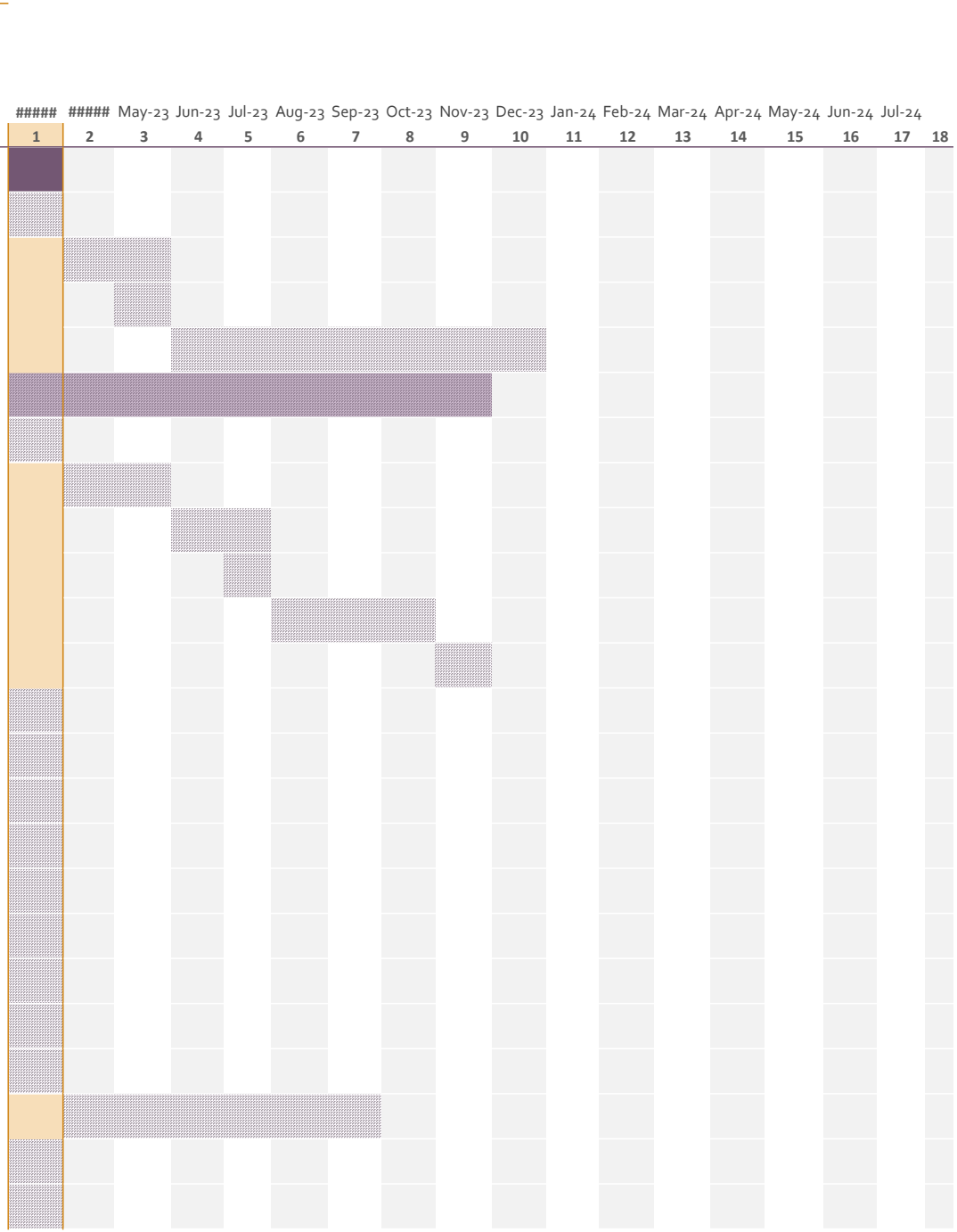
| ACTIVITY | Resource | PLAN START (Month) | Period | PLAN DURATION (Months) | ACTUAL START | ACTUAL DURATION | PERCENT COMPLETE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Workstream 1 People** | TT | Mar-23 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0% |
| Determine What T's&C's the CJC will adopt | | Mar-23 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 100% |
| CJC Has the ability to pay people (WS 3 Activity) | | Jun-23 | 4 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Systems in place | | Sep-23 | 7 | 1 | | | 0% |
| HMRC Registration | | Aug-23 | 6 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Appropriate Insurances | | Sep-23 | 7 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Policies & Procedures | | Mar-23 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 5% |
| Policy Matrix - what policies and procedures needed and when | | Mar-23 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 25% |
| Base Policies and Procedures created and adopted by CJC - to allow for employment to commence | | May-23 | 3 | 4 | | | 0% |
| Phase two policy development and adoption by CJC | | Oct-23 | 8 | 3 | | | 0% |
| Relationship between Workstream Lead and RCT Lead - asap | MB | Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| TUPE | | Mar-23 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 0% |
| Base Timetable Agreed | | Apr-23 | 2 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Detail to be added when known, Job Evaluation, publication of information, consultation dates etc | | | | | | | |
| Staff Information Sessions Planned | | Nov-23 | 9 | 3 | | | 0% |
| Staff Information Session | | Mar-23 | 1 | 0.25 | | | 0% |
| Staff Information Session | | Jun-23 | 4 | 0.25 | | | 0% |
| Staff Information Session | | Oct-23 | 8 | 0.25 | | | 0% |
| Staff Information Session | | Jan-24 | 11 | 0.25 | | | 0% |
| Staff Information Session | | Mar-24 | 13 | 0.25 | | | 0% |
| **Workstream 2 Corporate & Governance** | | Apr-24 | 14 | 5 | | | 0% |



| ACTIVITY | Resource | PLAN START (Month) | Period | PLAN DURATION (Months) | ACTUAL START | ACTUAL DURATION | PERCENT COMPLETE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standing Orders Refresh | JW/MB | Mar-23 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 5% |
| Initial Refresh Carried Out | | Mar-23 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 50% |
| Standing Orders Paper to CJC Board | | May-23 | 3 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Pre Lift and Shift Standing Orders Review and refresh | | Dec-23 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| Standing Orders Paper to CJC Board | | Apr-24 | 14 | 1 | | | |
| Statutory Sub Committees | | Mar-23 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 10% |
| Paper to CJC Board setting out approach | | Mar-23 | 1 | 0.25 | | | 75% |
| Standards Committee - Approach / Support Cardiff Council through process | | Apr-23 | 2 | 3 | | | 0% |
| Standards Committee - Draft Code of Conduct | | Apr-23 | 2 | 3 | | | 0% |
| Initial Meeting of CJC Standards Committee | | Aug-23 | 6 | 0.25 | | | 0% |
| Audit & Governance Committee Recruitment | | May-23 | 3 | 7 | | | 0% |
| Audit & Governance Committee Training and Preparation | | Dec-23 | 10 | 2 | | | 0% |
| First Audit & Governance Committee Meeting | | Feb-24 | 12 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Statutory Duties / Corporate Planning | | Mar-23 | 1 | 13 | | | 0% |
| Statutory Duties Map for transition period complete | MB | Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | | | 50% |
| Corporate Plan for CJC drafted | MB | Apr-23 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Corporate Plan for CJC agreed (CJC Board) | MB | May-23 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Wellbeing Objectives Set for the CJC (inc Wellbeing Statement) | MB | Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Child Poverty Strategy - Principles and Screening Approach defined | | Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Child Poverty Strategy - Paper outlining approach to CJC Board | | Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Child Poverty Strategy - Wider Consultation and engagement | | Apr-23 | 2 | 2 | | | 0% |
| Child Poverty Strategy - adopted by CJC Board | | May-23 | 3 | 1 | | | 0% |
| Delivery TBC | | Jun-23 | 4 | 10 | | | 0% |
| Target Operating Model | | Mar-23 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 0% |



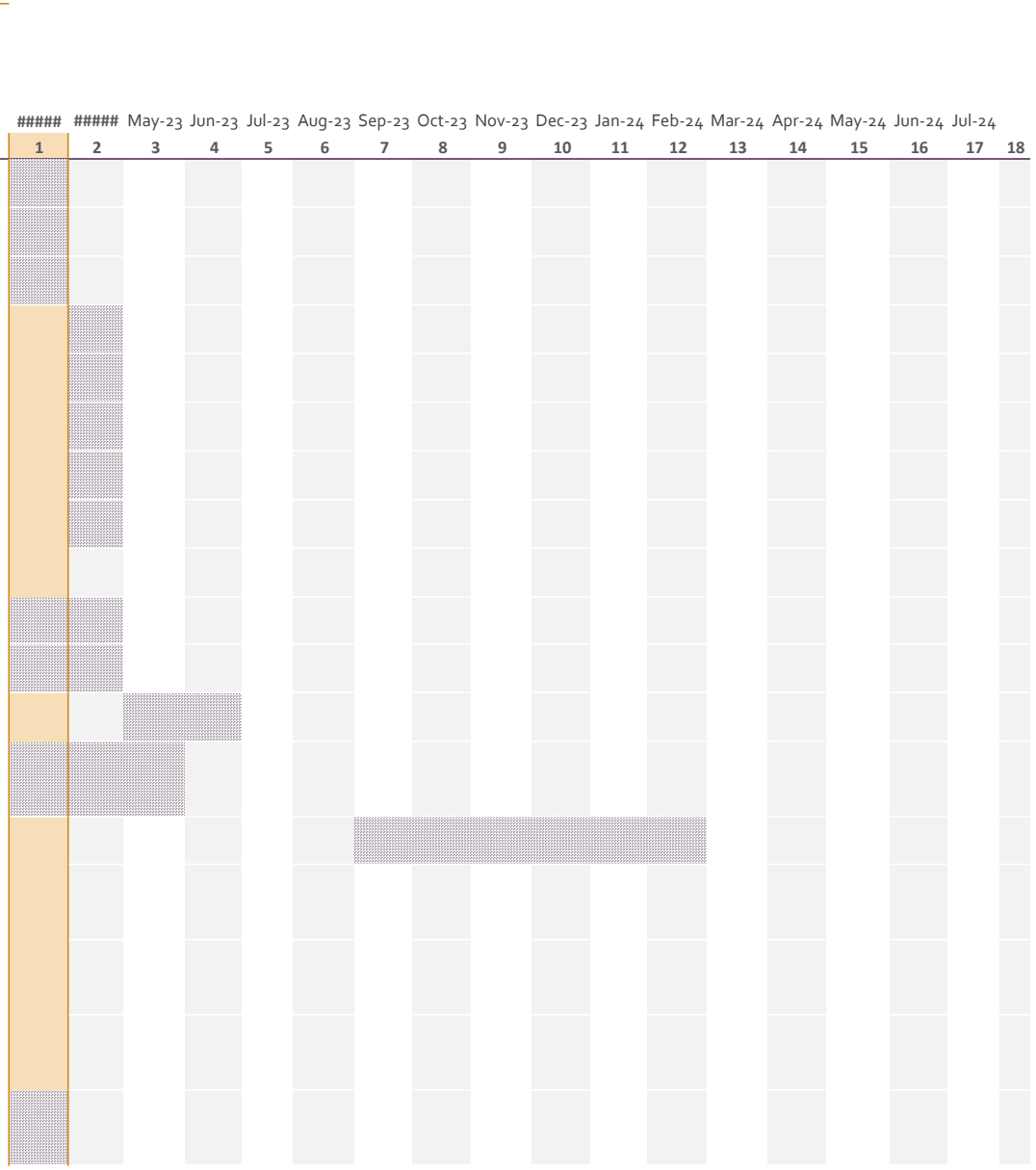
| ACTIVITY | Resource | PLAN START (Month) | Period | PLAN DURATION (Months) | ACTUAL START | ACTUAL DURATION | PERCENT COMPLETE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Initial TOM Work Carried out (GT Jan - March) | | Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 100% |
| Paper to CJC Board setting out approach | | Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | | | 25% |
| TOM activity | | Apr-23 | 2 | 2 | | | 0% |
| TOM Paper to CJC Board for Approval | | May-23 | 3 | 1 | | | 0% |
| TOM Implementation | | Jun-23 | 4 | 7 | | | 0% |
| Revised Governance and Delegations Approach | | Mar-23 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 0% |
| Governance Mapping Workshop - (Aligned to TOM Work) | | Mar-23 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Future Governance and Delegations Options defined | | Apr-23 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Governance and Delegations options tested with key stakeholders | | Jun-23 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| Governance and Delegations options paper to CJC Board | | Jul-23 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| Governance and Delegations options refined post CJC Board | | Aug-23 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Governance and Delegations Options - final paper to CJC Board | | Nov-23 | 9 | 1 | | | |
| Other areas that need consideration: | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Freedom of Information | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Information Governance / Records Scheme / ICO Registration | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| PMO / Reporting / Risk Management | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Assurance | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Scrutiny | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| GDPR / Data Protection | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Internal Audit | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| External Audit - relationship woth WAO | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Systems and Processes | | Apr-23 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Workstream 3 Finance | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Procurement | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |



| ACTIVITY | Resource | PLAN START (Month) | Period | PLAN DURATION (Months) | ACTUAL START | ACTUAL DURATION | PERCENT COMPLETE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Put in place support from Cardiff Council (3 years) - Advisory | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Put in place support from RCT (3 years) - System / Transactional | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Ledger - in place - needs expanding | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Finance System - currently utilising RCT System | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Ramp up RCT Transactional Support | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Develop transactional capability in the CJC Team (utilising RCT Finance System) | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Payroll - critical to get in place early | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Ramp down AB Support (CD) | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Banking and Control | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Treasury Management | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Develop Capital Management Strategy | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Treasury Management | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Operating Cash Flow | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Banking and Control | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Managing Income Streams - linked to WS 4/5 activity | | | | | | | |
| VAT Advice and Returns - provided by RCT | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| VAT Returns | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| VAT Registration | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Insurances | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Put initial cover in place | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Keep under constant review - linked to people plan | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Pensions | | Mar-23 | 1 | | | | |
| Formalise RCT arrangement | | | | | | | |
| Arrange exit from existing arrangments - Actuarial Req't | | | | | | | |

| ##### | ##### | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Nov-23 | Dec-23 | Jan-24 | Feb-24 | Mar-24 | Apr-24 | May-24 | Jun-24 | Jul-24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |

| ACTIVITY | Resource | PLAN START (Month) | Period | PLAN DURATION (Months) | ACTUAL START | ACTUAL DURATION | PERCENT COMPLETE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Workstream 4 & 5** | | **Mar-23** | 1 | | | | |
| Phase 1 - Define the portfolio | | **Mar-23** | 1 | | | | |
| Clearly lay out the Projects / investments in the portfolio and pipeline - existing piece of work | AG/CM | **Mar-23** | 1 | | | | |
| Categorise each project against: | | **Apr-23** | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Type of investment | | **Apr-23** | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Timeline - when does the project complete | | **Apr-23** | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Complexity | | **Apr-23** | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Loan Repayment - linked to WS 3 activity - managing income will operate that a project might raise i.e. subsidy control | | **Apr-23** | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Phase 2 - Impact Assesment of transition - see Notes | | **Apr-23** | 2 | | | | |
| governance / administratvie burden / impact on RCT/ Impact on AB | | **Mar-23** | 1 | 2 | 0 | | |
| Carry out impact assessment | | **May-23** | 3 | 2 | | | |
| Legal Assemment - is there anything in individual project agreements that may prevent them novating across to the CJC? | | **Mar-23** | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Phase 3 - implement transition arrangements | | **Sep-23** | 7 | 6 | | | |
| **Workstream 6 - Stakeholder Management and Communications** | | | | | | | |
| Stakeholder Matrix Developed | | | | | | | |
| Stakeholder Engagement Plan to include monthly / quarterly activities aimed at specific group | | | | | | | |
| Initial Team session to be held - Late March | | **Mar-23** | 1 | 1 | | | |



**Towards a Framework for Addressing Child Poverty in the Cardiff Capital Region**

**Background – current status of SEW Corporate Joint Committee**

The SEW Corporate Joint Committee (CJC) is at the emergent and early stages of its development. Its approach to developing a robust framework for tackling child poverty in the region, is therefore similarly, nascent. There are three main reasons for this:

- The legislation required to fully enact CJC operations, in particular, in line with the 'lift and shift' policy position adopted by the SEW CJC and the CCR Regional Cabinet, is at the time of writing, being laid – and is not as yet finalised.
- Many of the levers required by the SEW CJC to develop the approach to addressing child poverty are not in place at this time and the CJC is operating on a 'building the foundations' basis only – as it prepares to lift and shift the City Deal economic growth programme into the corporate vehicle.
- The CJC is unlikely to be fully operational until 1 April 2024. This process of 'lift and shift' of the City Deal into the CJC is underway (subject to government approvals) but is not likely to be fully complete ahead of 1 April 2024. Therefore, there is a clear sequence of events that must occur to help align economic wellbeing goals via transfer of the City Deal to the CJC, with the legal requirement to commence work on a Regional Transport Plan and a Strategic Development Plan to. It is also anticipated that during this time, more duties will be placed upon the CJC - thus, achieving some of the key levers the CJC would require to play a more direct role in interventions to tackle child poverty.

As a result of the above, the only approach that can be taken at this time by the SEW CJC is one which feels proportionate to its stage of incremental development. Whilst this will grow over time as the above three factors are progressed and evolved – the approach to be taken will need to reflect this emergent context; the degree to which to CJC has influence over the levers and policy functions needed to address child poverty in the CCR; and, importantly, the fit and alignment with approaches already being taken at a local level by the 10 constituent LA partners and members.

With all this in mind, it is important to note that the CJC is not at this time, running services, functions or responsible for deployment of policy functions – other than a requirement to commence work on the transport and land-use plans. Other than the CJC itself, there are no further policies, operating frameworks or committees and structures to enable development or delivery work. Work is presently underway, in line with regulations to develop some of these – however – full operation of the CJC is contingent upon approvals from UKG and WG to 'lift

and shift' the City Deal into the new corporate entity. Whilst work is underway, this can only progress as fast as the required approvals and it is for this reason, that at this time, even the indirect policy tools and levers to play a part in assisting approaches to tackle child poverty – do not sit with the CJC.

As a result, many of the references, frameworks and tools referred to below, don't actually sit with the SEW CJC – they sit with the Cardiff Capital Region Joint Cabinet – which does not have the legal duty to produce a plan for addressing Child Poverty. However, in the interests of demonstrating focus and highlighting some of the future interventions that are capable of being progressed, furthered and accelerated under the auspices of the CJC – they are set out below.

**What can CCR do about Child Poverty through its current levers?**

***A reflection on the economic evidence***

Child poverty rates in Wales as a whole consistently sit above national average levels. Rates in the range of 27-36% persist with Wales seeing sustained increases in child poverty over the last 5-6 years. The Covid-19 Pandemic has played a significant part in this with parts of the Cardiff Capital Region such as Newport, seeing an estimated 36.3% of children living in poverty (End Child Poverty 2021). In the wider region child poverty rates between 34-36%, highlight a number of wider issues related to area-level deprivation, socio-economic and environmental conditions and persistent 'low income' which correlate with children living in households in which income levels sit at or below 60% of average income.

It is clear that child poverty costs us all – financially, socially and economically and the consequences can be devastating to an individual's life chances and prospects. Experiences of poverty during childhood can have profound effects and lasting impacts on children, parents, whole households and communities.

In line with economic data which indirectly highlights a whole set of wider significant issues around child poverty, the UK Competitiveness Index highlights that three LA area within SEW continue to sit towards the very bottom of the league table – Torfaen, Merthyr and Blaenau Gwent residing at 369/369 LAs in the UK. This marries up with the productivity gap that still exists in the UK – lower than average productivity in the CCR – and a whole host of related regional economic disparities.

A recent study of the economic landscape in the region undertaken by Prof Robert Huggins in 2023 shows that for the 1.5M people residing in the region, around £34.3BN of GVA (Gross Value Added) was generated in 2020 and with under half the population of Wales, CCR accounts for more than half the economic activity within Wales as a whole. Despite this, CCR

(34.3BN GVA) and Welsh economies (£66.6BN) are relatively small when compared to other economic areas such as those included in the Midlands Engine (GVA £240.3BN) and the Northern Powerhouse (£375.2BN). CCR is also less than half the size of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (£74.8BN).

Since its establishment and with the benefit of a £1.3BN City Deal, CCR experienced stronger economic growth in the period leading up to the Covid-19 global pandemic than the UK as a whole (7.3% versus 5.7% for the UK as a whole). In 2020 the economy of the region contracted in real terms – consistent with other regions in the UK. The CCR's (and Welsh economies generally) display lower levels of productivity – around 88% of UK average levels (noting this figure is skewed heavily by London and Greater SE). However, what is starting to be highlighted is a trend towards greater economic resilience. CCR's productivity per job is above that for the East Midlands Combined Authority and the wider Midlands Engine area and only slightly less than the Manchester Combined Authority and Norther Powerhouse.

The number of working age people as a percentage of total population is broadly in line with that of the UK as whole (62.6% compared to 62.9%). However, the percentage has fallen slightly since 2016, which reflects not only an ageing population (19.1% of the population is of retirement age) but also a similar proportion of the population being relatively young and of pre-school or school age.

In terms of enterprise, the presence of businesses in the Cardiff Capital Region per head (475 enterprises per 10,000 working age population) is lower than that of the UK as a whole (656 per 10,000 working age population). However, the Cardiff Capital Region has strong growth in enterprises per 10,000 working age population between 2016 and 2022 (13.0%), which is significantly above the UK average (6.5%) and among the comparator areas is second only to the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (14.0%).

Employment in Cardiff Capital Region is just below 650,000 people including both employees and working proprietors, accounting for approximately half of total employment in Wales as a whole. This is an increase of 10,000 jobs since 2016 (Table A5), a growth rate of 1.61 % over the period. This is faster than the East Midlands Combined Authority (0.4%), but lags the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (9.8%) and the wider Northern Powerhouse (5.5%). Since the pandemic, Cardiff Capital Region has recovered employment numbers to those similar to before the outbreak and has broadly followed the UK national trend. Reflecting the Cardiff Capital Region's relative resilience, unemployment is relatively low at 2.7 percent, which contrasts with the UK as a whole at 3.7 percent. This is significantly lower than that for the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (5.1%), and also lower than that for the East Midlands Combined Authority (3.1%)

In terms of 'human capital', both Cardiff Capital Region and Wales are weaker than the UK national average as measured by qualifications. In total, 39.0% of the Cardiff Capital Region's population held university level qualifications (NVQ Level 4) in 2021 compared to 43.5% for the UK as a whole. Furthermore, the Cardiff Capital Region has 8.9% of the population with no formal qualifications, compared to a UK average of only 6.8%. However, the Cardiff Capital Region is better positioned than the Midlands Engine or the Northern Powerhouse in terms NVQ Level 4 qualifications, and only the Greater Manchester Combined Authority has a higher proportion of the population.

To summarise, CCR has displayed relatively higher levels of economic resilience in recent years – it continues to lag on UK averages – the trajectory is encouraging. It is against this backdrop of the clear need to continue improving economic growth, in a sustainable, inclusive and resilient way which CCR believes provides the best chance of tackling the region's incidence of high inequality, which in turn, will impact child poverty levels.

It is this sense of hope and a broadly improving economic picture, which, at the current stage of development and in with all those factors and challenges set out in the opening section above, that presents our current key lever in tackling child poverty. From improving GVA, to ensuring resultant economic and societal benefits impact all parts of the region and doubling down on levels of generalised high inequality – the economic strategy for the region can have critical effects on child poverty.

***The CCR's Regional Economic and Industrial Plan***

Leading on from this, the CCR's recently revised Economic and Industrial Plan has a key focus on 'levelling-up' within the region and tackling low growth alongside high inequality. Key features of the plan, which has engaged partners across the Regional Economic Growth Partnership, Business Council, Skills Partnership and the ten constituent councils include:

- Recognition that CCR is starting to play an important role in driving forward the SEW economy – BUT within the region there are continuing differences in population growth, demographic profile and economic strength.
- The regional and local challenge to grow the economy whilst tackling inequality.
- Macro-challenges – sustainable transport, inflation and cost of living, supply chain shortages and food and energy insecurity
- Relying on economic spill overs or agglomerations will not be enough – sub-regions like the Northern Valleys required often different, well understood and well time interventions.

- Benefits derived by the region, must clearly accrue back to local places.
- Growing the diversity of the economic base
- Tackling challenges of declining populations – encouraging more people of working age to stay, study and work in the region.

***Using the economic lens to tackle child poverty – current picture***

As stated above, the SEW CJC does not yet have the direct levers, policy mechanisms and accountability to directly drive and lead approaches to tackling child poverty in a comprehensive way. The one lever that can make a critical difference – albeit indirectly – is the economy and programmes such as City Deal which currently sit outside of the auspices of the CJC.

Notwithstanding this and the objectives clearly set out in the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan, there are a number of existing projects and programmes which provide a strong platform from which to create a better regional distribution of productivity and thus, shared prosperity. Whilst these all fall under the auspices of an economic growth programme, there will be direct benefits targeted at improving growth and reducing inequality, which will indirectly impact and effect child poverty. These include:

- **Metro Plus – a programme of ten sustainable local transport schemes** which focus on providing closer links to good public transport for local communities, in the constituent local authority areas. These schemes aim to improve access to mainstream 'metro' services and supporting the ability of citizens everywhere to move about the region, in ways which support access to work, housing, services and wider infrastructure.
- **Housing Viability Gap Fund** – **a programme of 12 'stalled sites' across the region, that CCR is helping to unlock and bring to market** in order to provide up to 3000 new homes in communities in the Northern Valleys and wider CCR – unlocking growth, opportunity and improving the variety, affordability and quality of homes.
- **Venture Skills Hub – CCR is supporting a range of talent and employability interventions** including ASPIRE shared apprenticeship scheme that operates in Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr, the Y Prentis programme which operates region-wide and a range of short courses, micro-credentials and facilitating the development of short sharp bootcamps which upskill the workforce for the key economies of the future.
- **Investment in indigenous regional business** – from our investment in Creo Medical in Chepstow, to the Newport CS Mega Foundry – across our key clusters like Fintech and Cyber – through to Zipworld in Hirwaun – CCR is making investments in home grown businesses that support local economies, boost supply chains and create high value jobs in the region.

- **Investment in domestic energy capability for the region** – CCR's acquisition of the former 500-acre Aberthaw Power Station in the Vale of Glamorgan is a strong example of our commitment to tackling cost of living/cost of doing business crises-linked issues around energy security and resilience. Re-purposing the site as a green energy hub, decarbonising industry at the same time as generating new renewable energy opportunities is a significant opportunity to drive a clean growth agenda – anchoring critical supply chains and good quality jobs in the region – for all of the region.

- **Deployment of a range of impact funds focussed on fostering key conditions for 'good growth' –** working with professional fund managers, CCR operates a combined total £100M Strategic Premises Fund and Innovation Investment Capital. The purpose of the funds is to stimulate growth, new markets and development and growth opportunities in the region's key sectors – creating new and better jobs for a greener, fairer future economy.

- **Delivery of a £16M programme aimed at improving innovation in public services**. This comprises a £6M scheme called InFuSe which develops the skills and key capabilities of public service workers – focussed on building a vision for twenty first century public service. The second element is a £10M Challenge Fund that seeks to procure innovation and ingenuity via innovative approaches to public procurement. The focus in on societal issues and challenges, such as food security, energy resilience, future of local high streets, medical technologies, the future of social care and rapid decarbonisation of transportation.

In terms of prospects in the approved pipeline of projects, there are opportunities to build upon the above, by putting in place a range of interventions, aimed at supporting key economic advancements and accelerating inclusive growth – whilst targeting local poverty agendas. These include (and are subject to final business case approval):

- Regional deployment of c£6.6M of Shared Prosperity Funds – into interventions that include support for priority sectors; accelerator growth programmes, branding of the city-region that helps secure new inward investment and support for growth of local skills and talent.

- Development of a c£50M+ Valleys Seed Fund – targeted at a range of interventions in the Northern Valleys spanning tourism, digital and strategic sites and premises with proximity to the new Heads of the Valleys Road

- Creation of green hydrogen supply targeted at the decarbonisation of large transport systems, with the support of multi-national partners.

- Roll-out of a full fibre network to towns and settlements across the region that currently sit under commercially viable thresholds and thus supporting digital inclusion across a larger cross-section of the region.

- Future delivery of the CCR Energy Strategy. Through local area energy planning and the deployment of the ECO-Flex schemes – there is significant opportunities to tackle

fuel poverty, improving the energy security and proficiency of the housing stock and thus impacting health, wellbeing and local resilience at the same time.

**The future for child poverty under the SEW CJC**

Building on the above, the CJC will at the point of being fully operational, have increased reach and policy tools to further enact interventions to combat child poverty. These will include the City Deal programme mentioned above and also levers such as:

- A Regional Transport Plan – a key mechanism through which to ensure a greener, fairer and more prosperous region. This will seek to leverage the Metro Enhancement Framework, develop a new future for Regional Bus Services and promote higher levels of good quality public transport and active travel – accelerating efforts towards modal shift.
- A Strategic Development Plan – an integrated land-use plan for the region which will allocate appropriate sites for future sustainable housing development and commercial and economic opportunities – leveraging natural assets and resources to enable the region to secure resilience dividends and reach Net Zero targets.

Further, as we move forward through our transition phase to the CCR as a CJC, we will incrementally increase our activities under the remit within which all CJC's across Wales have been set, Regional Transport Planning, Strategic Development Planning and Economic Wellbeing.

Utilising the strength and levers at a regional level to maximise the opportunity to have a bigger, fairer and greener economy, the CJC will also do the following to support tackling child poverty within its activity over the next 12 months:

1. build into our project appraisals a child poverty assessment process – we will look at what projects and programmes that are coming through our investment pipeline can do to support the reduction of child poverty in the region.
2. In our existing portfolio, currently being delivered under the CCR City Deal, where the opportunity arises, and is practicable to do so, we will assess a project to determine whether there is the potential to do more to support the reduction in child poverty within the region.
3. As part of our remit to produce a Regional Transport Plan and a Strategic Development Plan, embedding the challenge as to how any proposals will tackle Child Poverty and the support the Wellbeing Objectives for the CJC will be fundamental in our thinking. The regional nature of these plans will give our constituent authorities the ability to consider the impact of the activities on a macro scale that they and we cannot currently do at the local, micro level.

4. As part of the development of our corporate plan and taking forward our wellbeing objectives, we will ensure that tackling inequality continues to be a core pillar of the work of the CJC. The adoption of the CJC's wellbeing objectives from the City Deal Regional Economic & Industrial plan has built an intrinsic link between the work of the two entities on their journey to become one single economic governance organisation for the region.

5. As part of our CJC related activities, we will work to ensure that under the current assessment on the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, we specifically identify where actions and activities have a specific bearing in child poverty and how we can maximise those benefits.

In addition to this, it is indicated that further policy requirements – alongside corresponding new freedoms and flexibilities – will be conferred upon CJCs as they grow, develop and mature. It is likely in this context, that we will see the emergence of policy directives and mechanisms that can complement the above by more directly impacting the child poverty agenda. in addition to this, the SEW CJC will have the ability to act direct, to build and maintain its own balance sheet, to hold and acquire assets and to borrow to raise new investment. in addition to this, corporate duties to set Wellbeing Objectives and apply the principles of UN Sustainable Development Goals will provide the framework to test, measure and evaluate the impact of our interventions, to learn key lessons and keep improving.

**Towards a Framework for Tackling Child Poverty in the CCR**

To conclude, this paper should be read as a first iteration of outlining the current context as regards CJCs and the child poverty agenda. Clearly, the conditions needed are not fully in place and as such, this paper starts to build a sense of direction and forward momentum as the agenda – in structural and policy terms – starts to build for CJCs as newly emergent bodies.

However, it is clear that CJCs will have a significant future role to play in supporting wider efforts to tackle child poverty through its strong focus on improving growth and inclusive economic development – alongside its commitment to addressing high inequality. Sound economic policies and a solid set of interventions that yield both economic and societal benefits can help make an economy less vulnerable to shocks and more resilient in the face of future changes and challenges.

One of the most striking aspects of the contemporary debate on economic development – to which CCR is considered a serious contributor – is the wide consensus on what is needed to achieve sustained growth and thus, to raise living standards and reduce poverty. There is a universal recognition that lasting and substantial poverty reduction can only be achieved in the context of an economy that grows sustainably and fairly. Economic growth and development that is meaningful to communities and inclusive is the ONLY way of raising living standards and reducing levels of poverty. Higher growth rates come about as a result of policies and interventions that encourage enterprise, enable the private sector to respond to

appropriate opportunities and incentives and ensure the most fair and efficient allocation of economic resources.

Such policies and serious economic structures and conditions take time and must be developed thoughtfully and with clear end goals in mind. We believe that given the strong start that underpins the SEW CJC through the CCR City Deal, the imminent evolution to a corporate entity structure with new powers, freedoms and flexibilities and the clear prospect of improved economic resilience – we have a credible platform from which to continue building a compelling and robust framework for tackling child poverty in the region.

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# Future Generations Assessment Evaluation
## (includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact Assessments)

| **Name of the Officer completing the evaluation:** | **Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal:** |
|---|---|
| Kellie Beirne<br><br>**Phone no:** 07826 919286<br>**E-mail:** kellie.beirne@cardiff.gov.uk | 1. To update the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (the CJC) on the progress of the Section 150 and VAT Orders and the approach to UK Government on the proposed changes to the City Deal funding agreement.<br><br>2. To update the CJC on Transition Planning activities, including workstreams, the outline Transition Plan and work to develop a Target Operating Model.<br><br>3. The Approach to the Statutory Duties of the CJC over the Transition Period<br><br>4. The Immediate Requirement in respect of a Child Poverty Strategy for the CJC |
| **Proposal:** CJC – Update | **Date Future Generations Evaluation form completed:** 27 March 2023 |

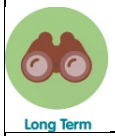
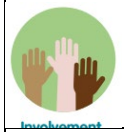
1. **Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.

| Well Being Goal | Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts. | What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
| **A prosperous Wales**<br>Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs | The report and appendices set out a progressive approach for driving prosperity within the region as it evolves its functions to embed CJC provisions and regulations. | In order to maintain business continuity and a seamless transition the report is focused on concurrence and the principles of transition and adaptation. |
| **A resilient Wales**<br>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and | The central contention of the report is that covid-19, climate and low growth all poses a conundrum about the forward and how some of the behaviours around working together, innovating quickly and rapidly | A CJC will allow more freedom and flexibility and it is envisaged that climate and renewable energy for clean growth will be a key lever in this context. The report highlights the responsibilities of the CJC going forward and how the organisation is setting |

| Well Being Goal | Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts. | What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
| can adapt to change (e.g. climate change) | adapting can be maintained as a positive legacy in the new working arrangements. | itself up to be able to manage those duties appropriately and proportionally. |
| **A healthier Wales**<br>People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood | Inclusion is a core theme of the approach and balancing a focus on levelling up the region with other regions in the UK to ensure CCR accesses all of the opportunities available to it – thus supporting not just sectors and industries but communities and people. | ESG and equality and diversity focus to ensure emphasis on societal and community needs.<br><br>CJC will develop its own corporate policies in response to key duties in respect of WFG Act Wales, Equality and Human Rights and Nature and Biodiversity |
| **A Wales of cohesive communities**<br>Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected | Putting in place a framework for regional cohesion whilst enhancing localism will support delivery of scale projects that make a difference across the geography, in tandem with local policies and levers that ensure citizens can benefit. | Work on the Northern Valleys will continue to be a key theme of CJC work – as will the emphasis on distributed, inclusive and resilient growth.<br>CJC will also pick up the mantle on approval of key mechanisms such as the Regional Investment Plans for the Shared Prosperity Fund. |
| **A globally responsible Wales**<br>Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing | The principles look outward and focus on the FDI and international opportunities, which are particularly important post-EU exit. | Proposal for eventual radical decentralization of business functions and units currently operating at national level. |
| **A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**<br>Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation | The document represents a distinctive regional strategic approach to developing the economy. | CJC will develop its own corporate policies in response to key duties in respect of WFG Act Wales, Equality and Human Rights and Nature and Biodiversity |
| **A more equal Wales**<br>People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances | The approach focuses on economic inclusion, levelling-up and a mission-driven approach capable of not just tackling economic problems – but societal ones too. | The CJC will begin to produce its own policies for equality and diversity and ensuring these are not just factors in assessing impact – but become central to the task of increasing productive capacity and inclusive growth in the first place. |

| Well Being Goal | Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts. | What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

**2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritized the sustainable governance principles in its development?**

| Sustainable Development Principle | Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why. | Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
|  Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future | The CJC is a long-term construct and requires thinking ahead, however in the short-term a 'bare minimum' model is being put in place. | This will be subject to the first phases of work and the transition plan as well as the proposed interim first phase of operation. |
| Working together with other partners to deliver objectives | The principles of the structure recommended situate partnerships and the building of new institutional capacity at the heart of the new framework. | As the regs develop this will be further progressed. As work commences on immediate duties around the Strategic Development and Regional Transport Plans – consultation and engagement processes will be developed accordingly. |
|  Involving those with an interest and seeking their views | The plan will be backed by a wider comms plan which has already included meeting with the various CCR Partnership groups. | Challenge funds will be another perspective to bring to bear in this context. |
| Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse | The mission-driven/ challenge-led approach embedded will be a key means of experimenting in the prevention space | At project and programme level – there are a number of options the CJC will be looking at in quick time, regarding regional bus services and transport demand management. There is also work moving forward on Local Area Energy Planning to ensure prevention is prioritized. |
| Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies | The proposed impact assessments will give a comprehensive and ongoing overview of benefits, costs and results. Outcome focused reporting and accountability will be key to this. | This can be further reinforced in the CJC budget setting and when Cabinet and partners have access to greater freedoms and flexibilities and the full 'lift and shift' CJC model. |

3. **Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below.

| Protected Characteristics | Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic | Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic | What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Not relevant in this context since the principles, approach and ways of working apply to all prospective interests and stakeholders | As projects and programmes develop under the CJC, each will be subject to comprehensive assessments against the plans and procedures put in place to protect certain characteristics. | A full ESG agenda and diversity and inclusion reviews into partnerships and groups will help ensure this agenda is embedding in ways of working and the culture that is created.<br><br>A full training and development programme will also be devised in order to embed and 'bring to life' such considerations – not just as part of project assessments, but in seeking to address such concerns and issues as part and parcel of project business cases that are developed. |
| Disability | As above | As above | As above. |
| Gender reassignment | As above | As above | As above. |
| Marriage or civil partnership | As above | As above | As above. |
| Pregnancy or maternity | As above | As above | As above. |
| Race | As above | As above | As above. |
| Religion or Belief | As above | As above | As above. |
| Sex | As above | As above | As above. |
| Sexual Orientation | As above | As above | As above. |
| Welsh Language | As above | As above | As above. |

**4. Safeguarding & Corporate Parenting. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities?**

| | **Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting** | **Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting** | **What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Safeguarding | Not directly relevant –however, building the future economy should have a profoundly positive impact on ability to safeguard the future of our residents | | This is dependent upon the brief for regional education consortia and whether or not, it is intended to be grouped within CJCs. |
| Corporate Parenting | Not directly relevant – however building strength in the economy should create opportunities for all of the young people entrusted in our care and makes a direct contribution to wellbeing. | | |

**5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?**

| |
|---|
| As above. |

**6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?**

| |
|---|
| As above, the main implications will be in the delivery of this work. |

**7. MONITORING: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:** | Scrutiny by the CJC and quarterly performance – Lift and Shift anticipated to take place in 2023/24 |

South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

Cyd-bwyllgor corfforaethol De-Dwyrain Cymru

**27 MARCH 2023**

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# SOUTH EAST WALES CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE WELL-BEING OBJECTIVES

## REPORT OF THE INTERIM CHIEF EXECUTIVE

## AGENDA ITEM: 6

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### Reasons for Report

1. For the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (the CJC) to fulfil its legal obligations to produce a set of Corporate Well-being objectives in line with the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

### Background

2. This report addresses the Well-being Objectives for the CJC.

3. The CJC is a public body with a duty to set Well-being Objectives under Part 2 of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ('the WBFG Act').

4. The approach to setting the CJC well-being objectives has identified three options, these are:

   i. develop a new set of Well-being Objectives for the CJC;
   ii. utilise existing Well-being objectives from a constituent authority or authorities, or
   iii. utilising existing objectives from the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan (REIP).

5. In order to meet the legal requirements of the WBFG Act, public bodies must also publish a statement when setting their well-being objectives explaining why they consider the objectives will contribute to the achievement of the national well-being goals and how it has applied the five ways of working under the sustainable development principle. They must also make sure that they involve people interested in achieving the well-being goals and ensure that those people reflect the diversity of their area. Appendix 1 – the draft CJC Well-being Statement sets this out.

6. The CJC's Well-being objectives must be designed to maximise its contribution to achieving each of the Welsh Governments national well-being goals, laid out in Figure 1:

**Well-being goals**

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- A globally responsible Wales

**Figure 1**

## Issues

7. The three options, identified at para 4 above, for developing the CJC's well-being objectives have been assessed as set out in the report below.

<u>Develop a New Set of Objectives</u>

8. The approach of developing new, SMART objectives would help to give the CJC a real identity of its own. Creating from scratch has the potential to give the CJC the opportunity to review its mission and vision and to consider how best to meet its obligations as a CJC, and also deliver against the CCR City Deal.

9. The main disadvantage to this approach at present is a matter of timing and resource. The CJC is only just entering its Building Foundations phase and seeking to ensure the proportionality of meeting its public sector duties within current resources, in particular, the fact that the CJC currently employs no staff and is working hard to deliver a transition plan for the next 12 months that will allow it to flourish.

10. Attempting to a whole new set of objectives to deliver against and to measure, within the available resource, has the potential to fail to give enough credence to this important issue.

Utilise existing Well-being Objectives from one or more Constituent Authorities

11. This approach would allow the CJC to consider whether there are individual objectives, or a set of objectives of another authority from within the region that align well with the mission and values of the CCR.

12. The advantage of this approach is the confidence that the objectives, having already been agreed by a public body in the region, are robust and able to withstand scrutiny.

13. The main disadvantage of this approach relates to the concept of ownership, in that it may be questionable whether the objectives are fully aligned with the values and mission of the organisation and whether the CJC team, once employed, would take ownership of the objectives and strive to deliver them.

14. Additionally, this approach may be seen as 'a tick box' exercise, and as per the previous option, may not give enough credence to this important issue.

Utilising existing Objectives from the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan ('REIP') – Recommended Route

15. Taking the three core objectives from the REIP and adopting them as the Well-being objectives for the CJC would have the following benefits:

    i. it would provide the CJC with a strong and tangible link to the CCR City Deal, which will be critical to the success of 'lift and shift';
    ii. these objectives are recognised and well understood by all those involved in the current CCR and can be easily translated into the CJC;
    iii. these objectives have already been tested and agreed across the region as tangible and deliverable and have been widely consulted upon within the organisation and its constituent authorities;
    iv. reporting on these objectives is already in progress, and incorporating Well-being issues should be straightforward;
    v. these objectives are relevant to the remit of the CJC, they do not stray outside of the CJC's ambit, and are entirely aligned with CCR remit and objectives;
    vi. it is consistent with the stated aim to have a proportional approach to compliance with the public sector duties placed on to the CJC.

16. An analysis of how the REIP Objectives meet the sustainable development 5 ways of working and the national Well-being Goals has been carried out and is set out in Appendix 1 – the draft CJC Well-being Statement.

## Reason for Recommendations

17. To allow the CJC to meet its obligations under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to set and publish its well-being objectives by no later than 1 April 2023

## Financial Implications

18. There are no direct financial implications arising from the Recommendations included within this report. The CJC's approved revenue budget for the financial year 2023/24, includes a sum of £5,000 in respect of Corporate Duties and is available to meet any future costs incurred by the CJC in discharging its obligations in respect of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

## Legal Implications

19. Part 2 of the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ('the WBFG Act') places a 'well-being duty' on public bodies aimed at achieving 7 national well-being goals for Wales - a Wales that is prosperous, resilient, healthier, more equal, has cohesive communities, a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language, and is globally responsible.

20. The CJC, as a public body (within the definition set out in section 6 of the Act), must set and publish well-being objectives designed to maximise its contribution to achieving the national well-being goals. For CJC's established on or before 01/01/2022, the well-being objectives must be set and published by no later than 1st April 2023 (pursuant to s.8A WBFG Act).

21. If the national well-being goals are amended, the CJC must review its well-being objectives and revise them, if appropriate. At any other time, the CJC may review and revise its well-being objectives. Where a CJC revises its well-being objectives, it must publish the revised objectives as soon as reasonably practicable.

22. In setting or revising its Well-being objectives, a corporate joint committee must take into account the Future Generations Commissioner's report under section 23 - Future Generations (futuregenerations2020.wales)

23. Once the well-being objectives have been set, the CJC is required, when discharging its functions (in relation to regional economic well-being, transport policies and a strategic development plan, as prescribed under the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee Regulations 2021), to take all reasonable steps to meet those objectives. This means that decision makers should consider how any proposed decision will contribute towards meeting the Well-being objectives and must be satisfied that all reasonable steps have been taken to meet those objectives.

24. The well-being duty also requires the CJC to act in accordance with a 'sustainable development principle'. This principle requires the CJC to act in a way which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Put simply, this means that

the CJC decision makers must take account of the impact of their decisions on people living their lives in Wales in the future. In doing so, the CJC must adopt the prescribed '5 ways of working', namely it must:

- look to the long term;
- focus on prevention by understanding the root causes of problems;
- deliver an integrated approach to achieving the 7 national well-being goals;
- work in collaboration with others to find shared sustainable solutions;
- involve people from all sections of the community in the decisions which affect them.

25. When the CJC produces and publishes its well-being objectives, it must also publish a Well-being statement, which must:

(a) explain why the body considers that meeting the objectives will contribute to the achievement of the well-being goals;

(b) explain why the public body considers it has set well-being objectives in accordance with the sustainable development principle, including how the body proposes to involve other persons with an interest in achieving the well-being goals and ensure that those persons reflect the diversity of the population of the part of Wales in relation to which the body exercises functions;

(c) set out the steps the public body proposes to take to meet those objectives in accordance with the principle (including how it proposes to govern itself, how it will keep the steps under review and how it proposes to ensure that resources are allocated annually for the purpose of taking such steps);

(d) specify the periods of time within which the body expects to meet the objectives; and

(e) provide such other information as the body considers appropriate about taking the steps and meeting the objectives.

26. In exercising functions under Part 2 of the WBFG Act, a public body must take into account the statutory guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers: spsf-2-individual-role-public-bodies.pdf (gov.wales) The Guidance on setting well-being objectives includes the following:

> '4. The identification of the well-being objectives should flow from having a clear view of the contribution the public body can make to the seven well-being goals, and the vision of the public bodies This vision is often expressed in a corporate document that spells out what the public body wants to achieve, and how it will organise itself to achieve it. These are often corporate plans, strategies or strategic plans that set out the vision and objectives of the public bodies.
>
> 5. Public bodies should not treat the requirement to set well-being objectives under this Act as separate from the objectives that guide and steer the actions and decisions of the organisation. In most circumstances organisations

communicate their objectives through a corporate plan or other similar corporate document. Given that all public bodies captured by the Act have in place arrangements to express their corporate vision and objectives, public bodies will best demonstrate application of the well-being duty through a single integrated corporate approach. This will help avoid sustainable development being treated as an 'add-on' and demonstrate that the public body is carrying out sustainable development.'

27. The recommended approach of utilising existing objectives from the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan as the basis for formulating the CJC's well-being objectives appears to be consistent with the statutory guidance in this respect.

28. The decision maker must be satisfied that the draft Well-Being Objectives and the draft Well-Being Statement, appended as Appendix 1, meet the requirements set out above. To assist the CJC to consider its compliance with the duties set out in the WBFG Act, a Well-Being of Future Generations Assessment is attached at Appendix 2.

29. In considering this matter the decision maker should also have regard to the public sector duties under the Equality Act 2010 (including specific Welsh public sector duties). Pursuant to these legal duties, a CJC, as a public authority, must, in making decisions, have due regard to the need to (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, (2) advance equality of opportunity and (3) foster good relations on the basis of protected characteristics. Protected characteristics are: (a). Age, (b) Gender reassignment (c) Sex (d) Race – including ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality, (e) Disability, (f) Pregnancy and maternity, (g) Marriage and civil partnership, (h) Sexual orientation and (i) Religion or belief –including lack of belief.

30. When taking strategic decisions, the CJC also has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to reduce inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage ('the Socio-Economic Duty' imposed under section 1 of the Equality Act 2010). In considering this, the CJC must take into account the statutory guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers (WG42004 A More Equal Wales The Socio-economic Duty Equality Act 2010 (www.gov.wales) and must be able to demonstrate how it has discharged its duty.

31. The CJC must also be mindful of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and the Welsh Language Standards and consider the impact of its decisions upon the Welsh language.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

32. It is recommended that the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee:

(1) approves the CJC's Well-Being objectives and the draft Well-Being Statement set out at Appendix 1 and

(2) authorises officers to arrange for the publication of the CJC's well-being objectives and well-being statement (set out in Appendix 1), in accordance with the legal requirements.

**Kellie Beirne, Interim Chief Executive**
**South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee**
**27 March 2023**

**Appendices**
Appendix 1 Draft CJC Well-being Statement, incorporating the Well-Being Objectives
Appendix 2 Well-being of Future Generations Assessment

Appendix One

# Wellbeing Statement

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**Appendix 1 – Proposed Wellbeing Statement for Cardiff Capital Region (the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee)**

# Our Mission and Objectives:

Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) will foster a regional economy that is bigger, fairer, and greener, generating good growth and creating conditions for shared prosperity across the ten local authorities that make up our Region.

Embedding The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 into Cardiff Capital Regions mission will ensure that it forms the backbone to the way we work.

We will ensure that we fulfil the following activities in this regard:

1. Set and publish wellbeing objectives
2. Take all reasonable steps to meet those objectives
3. Publish a statement about wellbeing objectives
4. Publish an annual report of progress
5. Publish a response to a recommendation made by the Future Generations Commissioner [s22(4)

Our proposed Wellbeing Objectives, adopted from our CCR Regional Economic & Industrial Plan are an opportunity to reaffirm our unwavering commitment to both sustainable development, but also how this is intrinsically linked to how we are operating now, under the CCR City Deal and how we will operate under the new South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee moving forward. We should also be clear that as a regional entity and the single economic governance organisation for the region, differentiating between the Wellbeing Objectives of our constituent Local Authorities both reduces the potential for duplication but also ensures we are all able to keep clarity on our roles.

Our Wellbeing Objectives for the Region for the next 5 years are:

- A Competitive Region - Enable businesses within our priority sectors and public services to achieve higher levels of productivity through innovation-led growth
- A Connected Region - Invest in cutting-edge digital and physical infrastructure and grow the green economy
- A Resilient Region - Maximise ‘good growth’ by ensuring prosperity is shared and spread across the Region and take direct steps to reduce inequality

## How we approach the five ways of working:

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 places a duty on each public body to carry out sustainable development. The principle is made up of five ways of working that public bodies are required to take into account when applying sustainable development. It should also be noted that the Constituent Councils will all be bound by their own requirements. Whilst setting our own well-being objectives, we need to have regard to the Wellbeing Objectives, Statements and Plans in place across the region as part of a collaborative and integrated approach.

In undertaking our functions, we are actively embedding the five ways of working into our corporate governance. Our commitment to embedding these is further demonstrated via a

dedicated section on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 within the reports provided to our Members by our Executive Officers.

1. ***Looking to the long term so that we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs***

   CCR's mission and objectives have a laser focus on building foundations for longer term prosperity. Looking at the experiences of other similar regions across the world, CCR is taking a comprehensive approach to creating a region that is competitive, connected and resilient. Tackling some of the challenges that blight our economic and personal prosperity, for example, the gap in productivity, tackling economic disparity across the region (per capita GVA across the region varies from 53% to 97.5% of the UK average) and decarbonising the environment (for example raising the amount of low carbon energy produced in the region).

   By tackling these challenges head on, the future, long term ability of future generations to meet their needs can only be improved, more productive, more prosperous and living in communities that pollute less and have improved energy security.

2. ***Taking an integrated approach so that public bodies look at all the wellbeing goals in deciding on their well-being objectives***

   It was clear in our early analysis of the National Wellbeing Goals and the Wellbeing Objectives of our 10 constituent Local Authorities that integrating the regional role of CCR into this picture could lead to additional layers of bureaucracy. There was also the potential for a new layer of wellbeing objectives to have considerable duplication with the 10 public sector bodies that make up CCR. With this in mind we approached the challenge of integrating our objectives from the Regional Economic & Industrial Plan into our wellbeing objectives. It is clear to us that the REIP objectives are core to our being as an entity and have very tangible Wellbeing benefits, both to our economy, to the health and connectedness of our region, but also to the strengthening of our communities.

   This approach was a real opportunity to reaffirm our unwavering commitment to both sustainable development, but also how this is intrinsically linked to how we are operating now, under the CCR City Deal and how we will operate under the new South East Wales Corporate Joint

Committee moving forward. We should also be clear that as stated above, differentiating between the Wellbeing Objectives of our constituent Local Authorities both reduces the potential for duplication but also ensures we are all able to keep clarity on our roles within the region.

3. ***Involving a diversity of the population in the decisions that affect them***

This Wellbeing Statement and the objectives will form the first pillar of our Corporate Plan. This Plan will be subject to consultation over the summer 2023. The preparation of this Corporate Plan will include consultation with the community, both internally and externally to ensure that we are tackling our corporate responsibilities and our objectives in an appropriate manner.

In doing our work we note that the Constituent Councils will have their own strategies and engagement exercises, but also that we do have an opportunity to develop an approach which is proportionate and does not duplicate existing engagement within the region but is in fact complimentary and relevant to our role as a regional body. In respect of the objectives themselves and the duties placed upon the CJC's to produce Regional Transport Plans and Strategic Development Plans, there will be wide ranging consultation throughout the development of these. We will seek all opportunities to involve as wide a range of the population as possible throughout all of our activities.

4. ***Working with others in a collaborative way to find shared sustainable solutions***

South East Wales has a faced, and still faces, many challenges. The work of CCR will foster local government collaboration; develop new policies and approaches to fiscal levers and incentives; provide enhanced shared services; and improve sustainability and liveability across the region.

This collaborative approach is embedded in the current organisation, the bringing together of 10 Local Authorities under the City Deal, and under the CJC an 11$^{th}$ in the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority. Without this collaboration to date, nothing could have been achieved.

The future work, including tackling some of the regions' (and worlds) biggest challenges can only be done together. Now more than ever, collaboration is the only avenue to succeed and here CCR is very well placed. Be that with the public sector, through our regional structures, or the business community, through groups such as our 'Climate Coalition', continually building and fostering relations with local, regional, national and international bodies is at the core of what we do and will continue to do as we work toward a more sustainable future.

5. ***Understanding the root causes of issues to prevent them from occurring:***

Between the duties placed upon Corporate Joint Committees around transport, planning and economic wellbeing and the wide ranging activities of the city deal mean we are driven to understand the issues that lie behind these, from the reductions in the support for sustainable transport such as bus travel in some of our poorest communities, to the unlocking of land for redevelopment for economic, health or sustainability purposes we have a need to understand in order to help bring forward collaborative solutions to make sure we have a long term, well thought out and achievable ambitions for the region and Wales.

Alongside this, utilising our links with the academic sector and colliding these with those seeking to unpick and reconstruct some of the biggest challenges that we face, for example our newest challenge on changing the way we deliver emergency care is a fundamental approach to how we operate. We're not looking for quick fixes, we're looking for long term sustainable solutions to some of the biggest challenges we face, to do that we need to invest time and effort to understand them, and to champion the innovation led growth that our Wellbeing Objectives articulate.

## How do our Wellbeing Objectives deliver against the National Wellbeing Goals?

We have assessed our objectives against the 7 National Wellbeing Goals to ensure, given our focused duties and powers, we have as much impact as possible. Clearly direct contributions will be made towards those goals that are most aligned with the powers and duties available to us.

As our three 3 well-being objectives are adopted from our Regional Economic and Industrial Plan, they are complimentary and integrated to each other and central to our mission and values, therefore we have reviewed the impact of all three wellbeing objectives against each national goal.

| **National Goal** | **How do our objectives deliver** |
|---|---|
| A Prosperous Wales | Supporting the growth of our economy and the spreading of the benefits of that growth as far and wide as possible within the region is fundamental in all of our wellbeing objectives.<br><br>Our Wellbeing Objectives set out a progressive planned approach for driving prosperity within the region over the next five years and a set of goals that are focused on our ambitions to create a truly Connected, Competitive, Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Region - balancing the need to provide for wealth and well-being in so doing. |
| A Resilient Wales | Being resilient is core to the success of the region. Be that responding to the climate challenge or increasing the skills in our people, or connecting our communities, this is at the core of our approach and runs through each of our objectives. Ensuring a focus on the green economy; sustainable housing and transport; and energy security.<br><br>Alongside this, connecting our region, either through digital or physical infrastructure brings with it resilience, as well as increased opportunity. |
| A Healthier Wales | Whilst our wellbeing objectives are not directly concerned with health matters, greater prosperity (especially where more equally distributed) leads to better health outcomes.<br><br>Addressing regional and nation inequality is a core theme of the plan as is and it makes a commitment to ensuring Equality, Diversity and Inclusion are embedded both in terms of approaches and Monitoring & Evaluation |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Alongside this, CCR work alongside academia and the health sector through our challenge network to directly tackle some of the biggest social and healthcare challenges the region is facing., having direct and indirect impacts on the health of the region and the nation. Most of these activities also have a global reach. |
| A More Equal Wales | Our objectives are tightly focused on economic inclusion and the need to address economic disparities and inequality across the Region. Connecting people and communities, either through digital or physical means helps us to spread equality across our region.<br><br>We have identified inequality as one of the key drivers to our overall REIP and by following our objectives, this inequality should be massively reduced, with a wider range of opportunity opened up to the region whether you live in Cardiff or Cwmbran, Maesteg or Monmouth. |
| A Wales of Cohesive Communities | Enabling cohesive, inclusive communities are central to our wellbeing objectives. In particular our objectives on being more resilient and connected are primarily aimed at this. Unlocking initiatives centred around physical and digital infrastructure will revolutionise the capability of the Region.<br><br>Increasing productivity, efficiency and innovation-led growth; and, most importantly, connecting the Region's most valuable assets – our people, whilst creating the conditions for them, and their communities, to be best equipped to embrace the future. |
| A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language | Our maximising good growth objective will allow us to support the growth of the creative industries with a strong focus on the cultural opportunity.<br><br>More broadly, our objectives support the economic vibrancy of the region, which will include principally Welsh speaking communities. We want to create a region where people live in places with a thriving Welsh Language and strong cultural connection.<br><br>Our transport system that supports these objectives is key, it enables more people to use sustainable transport to get to arts, sport and cultural activities, and protects and enhances the historic environment. |
| A Globally Responsible Wales | Our Wellbeing Objectives are intrinsically linked to our ambition "to be a proud Cardiff Capital Region where everyone is connected locally and globally, enjoying work, business and life opportunities that make us the place to fulfil potential"<br><br>Each objective builds upon this ambition and are as important in a global context as they are in a local one. Being Globally Connected and Competitive is ever more critical to the success of the region, our people and our communities. Even more so, being Globally Resilient is fundamental in ensuring a responsible, fairer, greener region, generating good growth and creating conditions for shared prosperity. |

## How will this be monitored and governed (in particular through the transition period)

Governance – Throughout the first 12 months transition period, the governance and monitoring of the delivery against these objectives will be under the joint competences of both the CCR City Deal Joint Committee (which has also approved the REIP and thus, the wellbeing objectives) and the emergent SEW Corporate Joint Committee. Both these are formal boards with key decision-making powers, the former currently over a £1.3Bn City Deal and the latter over a set of immediate duties, such as the transport and strategic development plans and other corporate duties.

Beyond the transition period, all of the activity will be under the umbrella of the SEW Corporate Joint Committee as the single governance structure.

Reporting and monitoring - the REIP is a five-year plan, distilled through a fully costed Annual Business Plan. The delivery of the ABP is monitored quarterly with deep dive evaluations of impact on indicators such as growth and jobs, annually. The Gateway Review process occurs every 5 years, but with ongoing activity around mid-point reviews and LEF development.

## How will we meet the objectives over the next 5 years:

By taking the approach laid out in this statement, the CJC is also underpinning the annual business planning approach agreed by the CCR Regional Cabinet and the CJC in January 2023, for the Financial Year 2023/24 a single annual business plan has been prepared integrating both the CJC and CCRCD.

It is important to remember that the CJC is not what CCRCD is becoming, it is simply the legislative mechanism through which the constituent local authorities will achieve their goals for regional prosperity, moving toward the long-held ambition of the CCR Regional Cabinet to develop one integrated model of regional public investment.

This integrated regional plan is an interwoven approach of bringing the two parallel tracks of CCR City Deal activity, and the wider regional remit through the creation of CJC's, into one plan. The approach is underpinned by the long-term Delivery Plan approach as laid out in the REIP and the Annual Business Plan, which lays out in more detail the activities of the two entities in this Financial Year to deliver these objectives.

# Delivery Plan

Our Delivery Plan has three areas of focus – **Becoming More Competitive**, **Becoming More Connected** and **Becoming More Resilient** – with the priorities in each of these areas setting out how we will deploy tactics, deliver outcomes, and measure impact.

Measures are indicative, pending completion of the Locality Evaluation Framework (LEF), which is being developed in alignment with the UKG National Evaluation Framework (estimated for May 2023). When the LEF is complete, measures will be defined and assigned to Tactics.

## 1. Becoming *More* Competitive

***Enable businesses within our priority sectors and public services to achieve higher levels of productivity through innovation-led growth.***

| Tactics | Outcomes | Measures |
|---|---|---|
| Deliver Cluster Plans for five identified priority clusters, including strategic sites, skills interventions and trade or membership body ownership:<br>• Business Plan for the *Cyber Innovation Hub*<br>• Business Plan for *Fintech Wales*<br>• A UKRI SIPF Programme for *CS Connected* and the *CSC Foundry*<br>• A UKRI SIPF Programme for *media.cymru*<br>• A cluster network and strategy for *MedTech* | • Five strong and recognised priority clusters<br>• Better quality jobs within and beyond the priority clusters<br>• Increased productivity across the Region<br>• A healthy innovation ecosystem across CCR, with interaction between the priority clusters | • Cluster GVA, Jobs, Leverage and Productivity, reported through a balanced scorecard<br>• Earnings quality and Employment Market security<br>• Business survival rate in the clusters<br>• Engagement activity and, where relevant, membership of cluster organisations. |
| Convene regional, national and international partners from the public and private sectors to mature the Regional innovation ecosystem: | • A regional innovation agenda that is aligned to CCR inclusive growth ambitions | • Regional R&D investment as a value and as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). |

| | | |
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| • Formally convene key partners across the public sector, industry and academia<br>• Form an Innovation Advisory Board to develop and oversee the CCR innovation strategy<br>• Judiciously deploy the *£50m Innovation Investment Capital (IIC)*<br>• Leverage *CJC powers*, design fiscal and policy levers to generate innovation-led growth<br>• Forge productive international innovation and trade collaborations to drive inward investment | • An ecosystem where innovation is systematically adopted through existing companies, new companies, investors and start-ups<br>• An international 'shop front' for CCR as an innovation destination for high-growth businesses<br>• International innovation partnership and trade agreements | • Private sector investment in businesses<br>• Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), particularly in priority clusters<br>• Formal partnerships with international partners. |
| Grow the green economy through innovation initiatives centred on green technologies and future skills:<br>• Design the masterplan, remediate and commence development of the Aberthaw Green Energy Park<br>• Investigate innovation opportunities for Zero Carbon Manufacturing and green technologies<br>• Leverage R&I funding and industry-led skills development through Regional HEIs in targeted areas, such as green hydrogen | • A Zero Carbon Manufacturing cluster, including Green Hydrogen Production facilities<br>• Innovative green technology and skills within the Region, for future scaling and development across the Region<br>• A Region that is known for its expertise in sustainable energy and facilitating investment in the green economy | • GVA, Jobs and Leverage directly attributable to activities<br>• Number and value of investments in green technologies<br>• R&D spend on green technologies |
| Leverage public sector Research & Innovation funding streams, by submitting ambitious scheme proposals in pursuit of funds for:<br>• *Innovation Launchpad*<br>• *Innovation Impact Accelerator*<br>• *UK Research Partnership Investment Fund* | • Priority Clusters that are fully engaged with academia and public sector partners<br>• CCR positioned as a destination for industry and academic research funding<br>• Applied research and knowledge transfer to meet industry needs. | • R&D spend absolute and as a percentage of GDP<br>• SE Wales performance in R&D rankings<br>• UKRI and other public sector grants awarded<br>• New IP generated in the Region |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • Sector-specific funds, such as the *CoSTAR Future Production Fund* | | • Research power for Regional HEIs |
| Establish end-to-end data competency and infrastructure to guide and support cluster productivity, leveraging data as an asset in its own right:<br>• Develop and secure support from ESRC for *Local Policy Innovation Partnerships*<br>• Establish a data innovation capability in the Region, cutting across sectors<br>• Deliver enhanced data skills provision. | • Formalised partnerships with ONS and IPO in pursuit of data leverage, skills development and high productivity work<br>• A Regional data service that routinely delivers insight and foresight for CCR interventions<br>• Routine monitoring and evaluation of CCR performance | • Number of projects arising from Regional data assets<br>• Number of companies developing new products and services through leveraging data assets<br>• Data-related employment and associated productivity markers |

## 2. Becoming *More* Connected

***Invest in cutting-edge digital and physical infrastructure and grow our green economy.***

| Tactics | Outcomes | Measures |
|---|---|---|
| Adopt a sustainable approach to transport, developing the Regional Transport Plan and collaborating with partners to ensure delivery:<br>• Prepare and agree *Regional Transport Delivery Plan* to 2037<br>• Delivery of the *Metro Plus* scheme<br>• Development of the *Metro Central* programme<br>• Centralised delivery of the *Regional Bus Network* | • An integrated regional transport network that sustainably connects the Region's citizens to economic opportunities<br>• An integrated transport hub in Cardiff that significantly enhances access to the capital<br>• A Regional bus network that is sustainable and affordable for the long-term | • Number, capacity and quality of public transport services operational<br>• Leverage generated to deliver transport schemes and wider regeneration<br>• Job transition from diminishing markets to more sustainable employment opportunities |
| Acquire or support the acquisition of strategic sites across the Region that will generate indigenous business growth and inward investment:<br>• Deployment of the *Strategic Premises Fund*<br>• Develop business case and deliver the *Sites Acquisition & Utilities Programme*<br>• Develop business case and deliver the *Northern Valleys Strategic Premises Fund* | • New and sustainable commercial developments in the Region, particularly where project viability is a concern<br>• A Region that supports and accelerates private sector led development and site-specific infrastructure<br>• New or refurbished employment spaces in support of innovation, business growth and regeneration | • Creation of new or refurbished employment space, in volume and value<br>• Productivity increases aligned to areas in proximity to strategic sites<br>• Number and value of FDI projects<br>• Number of projects supported by DIT<br>• New and safeguarded jobs related to commercial developments |
| Begin the transition of the regional transport network to net zero through the deployment of green technologies and infrastructure:<br>• Maximising CCR's role in its continued roll-out of ULEV programmes, including Taxi Try Before You Buy, EV Car Club, EV Charging infrastructure and public buildings programme | • Begin the transition of the regional transport network to net zero/ net positive<br>• A mature and accessible Regional ULEV network<br>• Routine monitoring and evaluation of environmental measures | • AQMA and other relevant environmental measures against public and private transport<br>• Relevant KPIs for each of the themes using baseline data identified in the Energy Strategy and Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • Development and delivery of a Green Energy Fund for transport and infrastructure programmes<br>• Adopt appropriate monitoring and evaluation to ensure that all transport initiatives are delivering against net zero targets | | • Number and use of EVs in Region |
| Lead the Strategic Development Plan for land-use in the Region, informing allocations for housing, commercial sites, energy, digital infrastructure and transport connectivity:<br>• Deliver a *Strategic Development Plan*<br>• Collaborate with Local Authorities, developers and communities in communication of regional ambition<br>• Deliver on the current and future pipeline of the *Housing Viability Gap Fund* | • Sustainable and affordable homes on new and stalled sites across the Region<br>• Strong relationships with Local Authorities and developers, recognising the potential in CCR<br>• Engaged and empowered local communities, benefitting from derelict land remediation and supporting infrastructure for new homes | • Match funding of schemes<br>• Total number and distribution of new homes<br>• Relevant KPIs for each of the themes, using the baseline data identified in Energy Strategy and CDP<br>• Jobs, GVA and Leverage relating to the schemes |
| Roll-out of enhanced digital infrastructure, particularly in areas of digital poverty in the Region:<br>• Delivery of the *Ogi full-fibre programme* across targeted locations (Caerphilly*;* Rhondda Cynon Taff; Bridgend; and Torfaen)<br>• Provision of fibre and network for *5G connectivity* to Mobile Network Operators<br>• Leverage of the *Shared Rural Network* Wales Programme<br>• Support the deployment of IoT and smart technologies in targeted locations | • Full-fibre digital connectivity to both businesses and residential customers in targeted locations<br>• Rural towns and villages in targeted locations that are connected, resilient, productive and competitive<br>• Connectivity to 5G masts and sensors in targeted areas of the Region<br>• Connected town centres in targeted locations that leverage data for the benefit of the local economy and services | • Average broadband speed in targeted locations<br>• Number of premises (residential and commercial) with access to full-fibre broadband<br>• New jobs created as a direct result of interventions<br>• Leverage from co-investors in full-fibre roll-out |

## 3. Becoming *More* Resilient

***Maximise 'good growth' by taking direct steps to reduce inequality, ensuring prosperity is shared and spread across our Region.***

| Tactics | Outcomes | Measures |
|---|---|---|
| Becoming a resilient City Region with multiple policy & fiscal levers, through implementation of the transition plan and Target Operating Model:<br>• Develop and approve transition plan and Target Operating Model<br>• Move CCR to 'Interim Position' and establish corporate responsibilities and Statutory Duties<br>• Transition to fully functioning CJC | • A fully functioning City Region with operations and corporate functions<br>• Statutory Duties enacted in key areas<br>• A series of policy and fiscal levers at the disposal of the CJC | • Organisational performance measures per the transition plan<br>• Others TBC |
| Establish and implement **a new challenge model** for 'CCR Missions':<br>• Build strength in regional Challenge delivery, through strategic *integration of InFuse and the Challenge Fund*<br>• Define and approve a *five-year Challenge strategic delivery framework*<br>• Obtain robust data and evidence for decision-making from *Local Wealth Building Challenge Fund* evaluation<br>Seek investment and co-investment from the public and private sector for *Mission-driven innovation* | • **Empowered** Local Authorities and public sector partners that have the capability to adopt innovative solutions to problems<br>• **A series of four active missions,** tightly aligned to inclusive growth ambitions, underwritten by successfully procured solutions<br>• **A mission-based ecosystem,** encouraging the commercialisation and scaling of innovative solutions to societal and public sector service delivery challenges | • Social value indicators<br>• Local supply chain development<br>• Number and value of regional collaborations<br>• Public sector procurement value<br>• Public and private sector R&D investment |
| Support the development of net zero energy production facilities in the Region to give greater energy security and reduce dependency on 'imported' energy: | • A Region that has energy resilience through a combination of sustainable energy sources<br>• A Region that is **known for its expertise** in sustainable energy | • Progress against Regional and national KPIs<br>• Job creation, Leverage and GVA in the green energy production<br>• Regional energy security KPIs |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • Deliver the *Regional Energy Action* plan that meets the 2035 and, subsequently, *2050 Climate Change Committee*<br>• Developing a CCR-based Energy Systems Catapult, to provide the data, knowledge, and support for the delivery of optimised domestic retrofit programmes<br>• Design and launch funds targeted at the green economy, including *Net Zero New Homes* and *Green Energy Fund* | • **Greater energy security** and a reduced dependency on 'imported' energy | |
| Establish and implement **a new challenge model** for 'CCR Missions':<br>• Build strength in regional Challenge delivery, through strategic *integration of InFuse and the Challenge Fund*<br>• Define and approve a *five-year Challenge strategic delivery framework*<br>• Obtain robust data and evidence for decision-making from *Local Wealth Building Challenge Fund* evaluation<br>• Seek investment and co-investment from public and private sector for *Mission-driven innovation* | • **Empowered** Local Authorities and public sector partners that have the capability to adopt innovative solutions to problems<br>• **A series of four active missions,** tightly aligned to inclusive growth ambitions, underwritten by successfully procured solutions<br>• **A mission-based ecosystem,** encouraging the commercialisation and scaling of innovative solutions to societal and public sector service delivery challenges | • Social value indicators<br>• Local supply chain development<br>• Number and value of regional collaborations<br>• Public sector procurement value<br>• Public and private sector R&D investment |
| Convene an industry-led series of skills and employability interventions that improve opportunities for people across the Region:<br>• Delivery of a *CCR Skills Plan* supportive of, and complementary to, the CCR Regional Skills Partnership and Welsh Government strategies | • An **industry-led approach** to regional skills provision<br>• CCR **upskilling, reskilling and employment opportunities** across the Region<br>• **Empowered Priority Clusters** through ready access to CCR skills programmes | • Geographic and demographic reach of skills programmes<br>• Number of bespoke career accelerator programmes completed<br>• Earnings quality and Employment Market security<br>• Knowledge transfer quality across businesses |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • *Future-ready Skills programmes* embedded within the priority clusters, where appropriate<br>• Delivery of the *Venture Graduate* and *Cyber Masters* programmes<br>• Industry-led *Assured Skills Academies* delivered across the Region | | |
| Routinely **embed ESG and EDI approaches**, **monitoring and evaluation** in all CCR interventions:<br>• Develop *a dedicated plan and operating framework* to embed ESG & EDI<br>• Delivery of a *Local Evaluation Framework* with specific ESG and EDI KPIs, including alignment with National Themes, Outcomes & Measures (TOMs)<br>• *Retrofit the standard* wherever possible, and ensure it is central to all interventions moving forward<br>• *Routine data collection* against relevant KPIs on a Regional and project-specific level | • Recognition of CCR as **a City Region that supports excellence** in ESG and EDI<br>• Significant strides forward in **addressing inequality of opportunity** across Priority Clusters.<br>• **A UK-leading approach to ESG and EDI** data, monitoring and evaluation that informs continuous improvement of interventions<br>• A **mature Governance framework** for managing interventions and suppliers | • **National TOMs and KPIs** aligned with the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act<br>• **Relevant KPIs** for each of the themes using baseline data identified in Energy Strategy and CDP<br>• **EDI reporting** against Priority Clusters |

## 4. CCR / CJC Annual Business Plan – Strategic Goals and Objectives 2023-2024

| **COMPETITIVE**<br>**Enable businesses within our priority sectors and public services to achieve higher levels of productivity through innovation-led growth** | **CONNECTED**<br>**Invest in cutting-edge digital and physical infrastructure AND grow the green economy through investing in and promoting companies, technologies and community initiatives that are embracing the decarbonization agenda**. | **RESILIENT - External**<br>**Maximise 'good growth' by ensuring prosperity is shared and spread across the Region and take direct steps to reduce the economic and social disparities between our places.** | **RESILIENT - Internal**<br>**Build an Effective, Efficient Delivery Capability** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Obtain Business Plans from Cyber Innovation Hub, Fintech Wales and CSconnected. | Commence engagement on a future integrated: Regional Strategic Transport Plan and Strategic Land Use Plan<br>Consider approach to Regional Bus | Review Venture Programme & Implement Recommendations<br>Initiate a minimum of 1 new sector specific skills and talent programme | Publish updated REIP & Investment strategies for the WIF and supporting Impact Funds.<br>Review and embed the principles of ESG, EDI and Social Value into CCR investment frameworks.<br>Funding strategy developed |
| Ensure PWC establishes a robust Innovation pipeline which delivers £10m Investments across Cardiff Capital Region | TfW Metro Central Full Business Case approved<br>Complete Metro Plus Programme<br>EV Charging Infrastructure Programme Completed<br>Long Term ULEV Strategy Released & Business Cases Approved | Identify Challenge Solutions Food Security<br>Identify Challenge Solutions Endoscopy<br>Identify Challenge Solutions LEV | Local Evaluation Framework developed and implemented<br>Conduct outcomes/ financial returns review of current investment portfolio<br>Project reviews commenced where future exit and funding streams are considered as part of long-term legacy impact |
| | HVGF programmes successfully progressed<br>Strategic Sites and Premises Programme progressed.<br>Monitor CSC Foundry<br>Consider approach to a Net Zero New Homes programme | CaV Adopt Tracheostomy Solution<br>Undertake Missions / Challenge Outreach and Engagement activity | Ensure adequate resources within the team to facilitate the effective delivery of the current programmes in place (CCRCD and SPF)<br>Conduct Corporate IT Tools and Technology review and make recommendations |
| Apply for R&D funding grants<br>Sign formal agreement with a minimum of 1 international innovation partner.<br>Submit Regional Data Ambition Business Case & Agree Local Policy Innovation Partnership | CCR Energy Ltd Fully Operational<br>Remediation and planning strategies for Aberthaw approved by Board<br>Aberthaw ACE Building Opened & Operational<br>Business Coalition Action Plan Issued<br>Local Energy Planning Report Issued<br>Eco Flex pilot completed<br>Energy Action Plan Delivered | Commence Shared Prosperity Fund Programme of CCR Regional Initiatives | Create a phased single entity Transition Plan including a Target Operating Model to facilitate bringing in all current staff and all corporate activity, projects, and investments.<br><br>Create an updated organizational governance model that simplifies the current model |
| Develop & Expand CCR business network across Wales, UK and Internationally. | A series of business cases including digital connectivity, hydrogen development, energy systems development, Northern Valleys / Strategic Utilities and a Green Energy Funds completed and put to Regional Cabinet. | Agree Strategy, delivery approach, resourcing and funding requirement for future mission driven challenges with Challenge Board and create business case. | Action plan created for increasing leverage private funds for projects that have been conceived or seeded by CCR<br>Exploration of City Deal #2 with UKG and WG partners commenced |

Appendix 2

# Future Generations Assessment Evaluation
## (includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact Assessments)

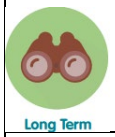
| **Name of the Officer completing the evaluation:** | **Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal:** |
|---|---|
| Kellie Beirne<br><br>**Phone no:** 07826 919286<br>**E-mail:** Kellie.Beirne@cardiff.gov.uk | 1. For the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (the CJC) to fulfil its legal obligations to produce a set of Corporate Wellbeing objectives in line with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. |
| **Proposal:** CJC Wellbeing Objectives & Statement | **Date Future Generations Evaluation form completed:** 27 March 2023 |

1. **Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.

| Well Being Goal | Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts. | What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
| **A prosperous Wales**<br>Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs | Yes, the report and appendices set out the Wellbeing Objectives for the SEWCJC. The report lays out what those are and how they have been measured against the 7 Wellbeing Goals of the act, including how it will support 'A prosperous Wales'. | As the CJC ramps up its activity and the transition of the City Deal activity becomes a reality, there will be more levers on which to drive better, more positive impacts. The proposal to utilise the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan objectives builds a strong link between the two entities that are coming together, giving a strong focus on these objectives immediately. |
| **A resilient Wales**<br>Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change) | Yes, the report and appendices set out the Wellbeing Objectives for the SEWCJC. The report lays out what those are and how they have been measured against the 7 Wellbeing Goals of the act, including how it will support 'A resilient Wales'. | As the CJC ramps up its activity and the transition of the City Deal activity becomes a reality, there will be more levers on which to drive better, more positive impacts. The proposal to utilise the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan objectives builds a strong link between the two entities that are coming together, giving a strong focus on these objectives immediately. |
| **A healthier Wales**<br>People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood | Yes, the report and appendices set out the Wellbeing Objectives for the SEWCJC. The report lays out what those are and how they have been measured against the 7 Wellbeing Goals of the act, including how it will support 'A healthier Wales'. | As the CJC ramps up its activity and the transition of the City Deal activity becomes a reality, there will be more levers on which to drive better, more positive impacts. The proposal to utilise the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan objectives |

| Well Being Goal | Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts. | What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
| | | builds a strong link between the two entities that are coming together, giving a strong focus on these objectives immediately. |
| **A Wales of cohesive communities**<br>Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected | Yes, the report and appendices set out the Wellbeing Objectives for the SEWCJC. The report lays out what those are and how they have been measured against the 7 Wellbeing Goals of the act, including how it will support building 'A Wales of cohesive communities'. | As the CJC ramps up its activity and the transition of the City Deal activity becomes a reality, there will be more levers on which to drive better, more positive impacts. The proposal to utilise the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan objectives builds a strong link between the two entities that are coming together, giving a strong focus on these objectives immediately. |
| **A globally responsible Wales**<br>Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing | Yes, the report and appendices set out the Wellbeing Objectives for the SEWCJC. The report lays out what those are and how they have been measured against the 7 Wellbeing Goals of the act, including how it will support 'A globally responsible Wales'. | As the CJC ramps up its activity and the transition of the City Deal activity becomes a reality, there will be more levers on which to drive better, more positive impacts. The proposal to utilise the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan objectives builds a strong link between the two entities that are coming together, giving a strong focus on these objectives immediately. |
| **A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language**<br>Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation | Yes, the report and appendices set out the Wellbeing Objectives for the SEWCJC. The report lays out what those are and how they have been measured against the 7 Wellbeing Goals of the act, including how it will support 'A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language'. | As the CJC ramps up its activity and the transition of the City Deal activity becomes a reality, there will be more levers on which to drive better, more positive impacts. The proposal to utilise the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan objectives builds a strong link between the two entities that are coming together, giving a strong focus on these objectives immediately. |
| **A more equal Wales**<br>People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances | Yes, the report and appendices set out the Wellbeing Objectives for the SEWCJC. The report lays out what those are and how they have been measured against the 7 Wellbeing Goals of the act, including how it will support 'A more equal Wales'. | As the CJC ramps up its activity and the transition of the City Deal activity becomes a reality, there will be more levers on which to drive better, more positive impacts. The proposal to utilise the Regional Economic and Industrial Plan objectives builds a strong link between the two entities that are coming together, giving a strong focus on these objectives immediately. |

**2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritized the sustainable governance principles in its development?**

| Sustainable Development Principle | Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why. | Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|
|  Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future | The CJC is a long-term construct and in this 'building foundations phase' it will require us to plan for the long term. This aligns with the duties inferred onto the CJC in Transport, Land Use Planning and Economic Wellbeing. | This will be subject to the first phases of work and the transition plan as well as the proposed interim first phase of operation. |
| Working together with other partners to deliver objectives | The principles of the structure recommended situate partnerships and the building of new institutional capacity at the heart of the new framework.<br>This collaborative approach is embedded in the current organisation, the bringing together of 10 Local Authorities under the City Deal, and under the CJC an 11th in the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority. Without this collaboration to date, nothing could have been achieved. | As the regs develop this will be further progressed. As work commences on immediate duties around the Strategic Development and Regional Transport Plans – consultation and engagement processes will be developed accordingly. |
| Involving those with an interest and seeking their views | The statement will form the first pillar of a 'Corporate Plan' which will in turn be supported by a wider comms plan which has already included meeting with the various CCR Partnership groups. | Bespoke Projects such as Challenge funds will be another perspective to bring to bear in this context, as well as using existing engagement avenues, the CJC will interact with a wide range of stakeholders and must continue to develop its role in the regional context |
| Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse | The mission-driven/ challenge-led approach embedded will be a key means of experimenting in the prevention space | At project and programme level – there are a number of options the CJC will be looking at in quick time, regarding regional bus services and transport demand management. There is also work moving forward on Local Area Energy Planning to ensure prevention is prioritized. |
| Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies | The proposed impact assessments will give a comprehensive and ongoing overview of benefits, costs and results. Outcome focused reporting and accountability will be key to this. | This can be further reinforced in the CJC budget setting and when Cabinet and partners have access to greater freedoms and flexibilities and the full 'lift and shift' CJC model. |

**3. Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below.

| Protected Characteristics | Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic | Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic | What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Not relevant in this context since the principles, approach and ways of working apply to all prospective interests and stakeholders | As projects and programmes develop under the CJC, each will be subject to comprehensive assessments against the plans and procedures put in place to protect certain characteristics. | A full ESG agenda and diversity and inclusion reviews into partnerships and groups will help ensure this agenda is embedding in ways of working and the culture that is created.<br><br>A full training and development programme will also be devised in order to embed and 'bring to life' such considerations – not just as part of project assessments, but in seeking to address such concerns and issues as part and parcel of project business cases that are developed. |
| Disability | As above | As above | As above. |
| Gender reassignment | As above | As above | As above. |
| Marriage or civil partnership | As above | As above | As above. |
| Pregnancy or maternity | As above | As above | As above. |
| Race | As above | As above | As above. |
| Religion or Belief | As above | As above | As above. |
| Sex | As above | As above | As above. |
| Sexual Orientation | As above | As above | As above. |
| Welsh Language | As above | As above | As above. |

**4. Safeguarding & Corporate Parenting. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities?**

| | **Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting** | **Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting** | **What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Safeguarding | Not directly relevant –however, building the future economy should have a profoundly positive impact on ability to safeguard the future of our residents | | This is dependent upon the brief for regional education consortia and whether or not, it is intended to be grouped within CJCs. |
| Corporate Parenting | Not directly relevant – however building strength in the economy should create opportunities for all of the young people entrusted in our care and makes a direct contribution to wellbeing. | | |

**5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?**

| |
|---|
| As above. |

**6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?**

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|---|
| The main positive impacts should be a clear regional focus on Wellbeing. By utilizing the REIP Objectives, the CJC can be confident these objectives have been widely engaged upon and give them a shared set of objectives with the CCRCD, which over time will become one with the CJC. |

**7. MONITORING: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:** | Scrutiny by the CJC and quarterly performance – Lift and Shift anticipated to take place in 2023/24 |