

**RECORD OF EXECUTIVE DECISION TAKEN BY AN EXECUTIVE MEMBER**

This form **MUST** be used to record any decision taken by the Elected Mayor or an individual Executive Member (Portfolio Holder).  
 The form must be completed and passed to the Chief Officer Democratic and Registration Services no later than NOON on the second working day after the day on which the decision is taken. No action may be taken to implement the decision(s) recorded on this form until 7 days have passed and the Chief Officer Democratic and Registration Services has confirmed the decision has not been called in.

**1. Description of decision**

To approve the amendment to section 9 of the Discretionary Rate Relief Policy as shown at Appendix A to the enclosed report.

**2. Date of decision**

6<sup>th</sup> December 2017

**3. Reasons for decision**

To ensure the Council is able to make awards of discretionary 'revaluation relief' to assist ratepayers facing larger increases in rates bills due to revaluation and ensure the Council qualifies for reimbursement from the Government for the resulting loss of rates yield.

**4. Alternatives considered and rejected**

The alternative of not amending the current discretionary rate relief policy was considered and rejected.

**5. How decision is to be funded**

The Council will be compensated for the resulting reduction in rates yield through a grant from central government.

**6. Conflicts of interest**

Name of all Executive members who were consulted AND declared a conflict of interest.	Nature of interest	Did Standards Committee give a dispensation for that conflict of interest? (If yes, give details and date of dispensation)	Did the Chief Executive give a dispensation for that conflict of interest? (If yes, give details and the date of the dispensation).

The Mayor has been consulted on this decision

*DM*

Signed *M.P. Headley*

Date *6/14/17*

Name of Decision Taker *CLERK M. HEADLEY*

**This is a public document. A copy of it must be given to the Chief Officer Democratic and Registration Services as soon as it is completed.**

Date decision published: *6<sup>th</sup> December 2017*

Date decision can be implemented if not called in: *18<sup>th</sup> December 2017*

(Decision to be made exempt from call in.....~~YES~~ or NO.....)

**Bedford Borough Council – Finance Portfolio Holder**

**December 2017**

**Report by the Chief Officer for Customer Experience and Digital Services**

**Subject: AMENDMENT TO THE POLICY FOR THE AWARD OF DISCRETIONARY RATE RELIEF**

**1. Executive Summary**

The Council has discretionary powers to award rate relief in a range of circumstances and an agreed policy for the award of various forms of discretionary rate relief. The current policy specifies that where the Government provides grant funding to offset the loss of rates yield due to the award of rate relief the Council will make awards in accordance with the criteria required to secure the grant funding. This aspect of the policy is being used in the current year to provide rate relief of up to £1,000 to qualifying public houses and to limit increases due to revaluation in certain very specific circumstances.

The Government has also confirmed that it will make up to **£0.370 million** available to the Council over four years for the purposes of awarding discretionary rate relief to assist other businesses that are affected by increased rates bills due to the revaluation of properties in April 2017. In order to qualify for the grant funding the Council must agree a policy for this particular form of rate relief (referred to as ‘revaluation relief’ for the purpose of this report).

Public consultation has been conducted regarding the proposed amendments to the policy and an amended policy is set out at **Appendix A** for approval.

## 2. Recommendations

The Portfolio Holder is requested to consider the report, seek clarification and, if satisfied taking into account the responses received to the consultation, to approve the amendment to section 9 of the Discretionary Rate Relief Policy at Appendix A.

## 3. Reasons for Recommendations

To ensure the Council is able to make awards of discretionary 'revaluation relief' to assist ratepayers facing larger increases in rates bills due to revaluation and ensure the Council qualifies for reimbursement from the Government for the resulting loss of rates yield.

## 4. Key Implications

### (a) Legal Issues

Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 gives the Council a general power, having given consideration to the interest of local Council Taxpayers, to award rate relief to any ratepayer.

In exercising a discretionary power the Council is required to act in a reasonable manner and a decision taken under discretionary powers may be challenged by way of judicial review should an applicant be dissatisfied with a decision. Having an agreed policy for the exercise of this discretion in a manner which is fair, consistent and transparent assists in minimising the risk of a decision being found to be unreasonable should an application be made for judicial review.

Awards of rate relief to businesses may, in most circumstances, constitute state aid and, as such, are subject to legal restrictions. The proposed Policy will ensure that awards of rate relief are limited to amounts which may be awarded within the 'de minimis' threshold set out by the European Commission and, therefore, will not be required to be reported to the Commission. The current 'de minimis' threshold is **€200,000** in any three year period.

(b) Policy Issues

The Council has an established policy for the award of discretionary rate relief that was reviewed earlier in the year. This policy allows that rate relief should be awarded where the Council is compensated in full by the Government for a reduction in rates yield due to the award of discretionary rate relief.

The Government has made funding of **£0.370 million** available to the Council over a four year period for the purpose of awarding discretionary rate relief to assist businesses hardest hit by increases in rates bills due to the revaluation of non-domestic properties in April 2017. In order to receive compensation from the Government for the loss of rates yield due to the award of this form of discretionary rate relief (referred to as “revaluation relief” in this report for convenience) the Council is required to have a specific policy in place for awards of the relief. However, the Government has not specified any requirements relating to the policy, other than requiring the Council to consult with major preceptors in developing its policy.

This report proposes amendments to the policy to facilitate awards of this rate relief to assist businesses and to secure the compensatory funding from the Government.

(c) Resource Implications

The Council retains a 49% share of the rates yield from non-domestic properties in the Borough. Where the Council awards rate relief this reduces the rates yield and, consequently, the Council’s retained rates yield is reduced by 49% of the value of awards. In recent years the Government has introduced several discretionary rate relief schemes intended to assist businesses, for example retail rate relief. Where councils award discretionary rate relief in accordance with these schemes they are compensated for the reduction in retained rates yield through a grant from central Government.

Following the revaluation of non-domestic properties in April 2017 the Government is making funding available to enable billing authorities to provide assistance, through rate relief, to businesses that have experienced higher increase in rates bills due to the revaluation. The funding available to the Council is as follows:

Financial Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
Amount of Rate Relief	£216,000	£105,000	£43,000	£6,000	£370,000
Reduction in yield & compensatory payment	£105,840	£51,450	£21,070	£2,940	£181,300

Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Authority receives 1% of the rates yield from Bedford Borough and, therefore, would see a small reduction in income from non-domestic rates due to the award of rate relief and would also be compensated through a grant from the Government.

(d) Risk Implications

There is a risk that a ratepayer dissatisfied with an award of rate relief or the refusal of an award may seek a judicial review of the decision. This risk can be mitigated by putting in place a formal policy to assist in the consideration of awards and by consulting local non-domestic ratepayers as part of the process of determining the policy.

The amount of funding provided by the Government for the purpose of “revaluation relief” is limited, therefore, there is a risk that the Council would not be fully reimbursed for the loss in rates yield were it to award rate relief in excess of the Government limit. However, there is also a risk that the funding provided may not be fully utilised to assist businesses if the amount awarded is less than the funding provided. The proposed approach to determining the amount of rate relief by reference to the total funding available, with the flexibility to increase awards if funding is unlikely to be fully utilised, is considered to be an appropriate way to mitigate these risks.

(e) Environmental Implications

There are no direct environmental implications arising from this report.

(f) Equality Analysis

In preparing this report, due consideration has been given to the Borough Council’s statutory Equality Duty as set out in Section 149(1) of the Equality Act 2010, to have due regard to the need to:

- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;

(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

A relevance test was completed and concluded that the proposal had no impact on the Council's statutory Equality Duty

## 5. Details

5.1 The Council has discretionary powers to award rate relief in certain circumstances and already has in place an agreed policy for the award of discretionary rate relief. This policy allows that rate relief should be awarded where the Government will fully compensate the Council for any reduction in income from the rates yield as a result of the award of rate relief. In recent years the Government has specified a number of forms of discretionary rate relief where it will compensate the Council for loss of rates yield, subject to the awards of rate relief meeting specified criteria.

5.2 The Government has now made funding available to compensate billing authorities for any reduction in rates yield where awards of discretionary rate relief are made for the purpose of assisting businesses facing larger increases in their rates bills due to the effect of the April 2017 revaluation of non-domestic properties. In contrast to previous schemes the Government has not specified any criteria for awards, but does require the Council to put in place a policy for awards following consultation with its major preceptors.

5.3 The funding available to the Council is as follows:

Financial Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
Amount of Rate Relief	£216,000	£105,000	£43,000	£6,000	£370,000
Reduction in yield & compensatory payment	£105,840	£51,450	£21,070	£2,940	£181,300

5.4 This funding is the total amount of rate relief that may be awarded in each financial year under this scheme. The reduction in rate yield will be equivalent to 49% of the relief awarded and the Council will receive that sum in compensation through a section 31 grant.

- 5.5 The proposed amended policy is shown at **Appendix A, with the amendments from item 9.2 onwards**. The proposals are based broadly on the criteria the Government used to determine the proportion of national funding to be provided to each council. The amended policy will assist businesses paying rates for properties with a rateable value of less than £200,000, and which have experienced an increase in rates of more than 12.5% (allowing for any transitional phasing) due to the revaluation. In the event that there is unused funding after making awards to ratepayers experiencing increases of more than 12.5%, the proposed policy allows for the percentage to be reduced to ensure that all the funding is utilised to make awards of rate relief.
- 5.6 Rating assessments consisting mainly of machinery or equipment will not be eligible for the relief.
- 5.7 The amount of rate relief awarded will be determined by reference to the total funding available in comparison to the total amount by which rates bills for eligible ratepayers have increased above 12.5% (or a lower amount if required in order to fully utilise the funding). This will allow for flexibility to ensure that the full amount of funding is utilised by adjusting the percentage of relief to be awarded in the event that it appears the full funding may not be utilised. However, in order to ensure certainty for businesses, once awards have been made the policy will not allow for the percentage of relief to be reduced.
- 5.8 Where liabilities change the award of rate relief will be adjusted accordingly. The rateable value first shown in the rating list for 1 April 2017 may subsequently be altered due to, for example, changes to the property or a successful appeal. The rateable value for the purpose of revaluation relief should be current rateable value shown in the rating list in respect of the property as at 1 April 2017, rather than the value that is first shown in the rating list at 1 April 2017.
- 5.9 It is proposed that rate relief will not be awarded for any periods during which the hereditament is unoccupied in order to encourage the occupation of properties.
- 5.10 The funding from 2018/2019 is considerably lower than in 2017/18 and, therefore, awards will necessarily be lower. It is considered that any ratepayer taking up occupation of a property on 1 April 2018 or later will have had adequate time to anticipate the effect of the revaluation on non-domestic rates and, consequently, it is proposed that revaluation relief will not be awarded to ratepayers taking up occupation after that date.

## 6. Summary of Consultations and Outcome

6.1 The following Council Units or Officers and/or other organisations have been consulted in preparing this report:

Management Team  
Relevant Officers

No adverse comments have been received.

6.2 The proposed policy was published for the purposes of public consultation. The consultation was for a four weeks period between 11 October 2017 and 9 November 2017. Three responses were received to the consultation and were as follows, with any comments in response to points raised shown in square brackets [ ] after the response:

### Response 1

*My comments on the proposed scheme are as follows:*

*Question 1 - Do you agree with the proposal to share out the rate relief based on the overall increase in bills for eligible businesses?*

*Whilst I agree with the proposal to share out the rate relief based on the overall increases, I do not agree that national or multi-national companies, the NHS, and other public sector organisations should be regarded as eligible businesses (see also my comments at Question 4 below). [see below]*

*Question 2 - Do you agree that rate relief should not be awarded for unoccupied properties?*  
Yes

*Question 3 - Do you agree that rate relief should not be awarded for rates bills relating mainly to equipment and machinery?*  
Yes

*Question 4 - Do you have any alternative suggestions for awards of this form of rate relief?*

*Yes. The key principle of the scheme should be to target the available relief to local or regional operations. National or multi-national companies, the NHS, and other public sector organisations should be excluded from the scheme.*

[Whilst consideration was given to targeting relief specifically for smaller local business the proposed scheme is preferred for the following reasons;

- It is anticipated the funding will be sufficient to provide rate relief to all qualifying businesses;
- Excluding certain types of business would increase the complexity of the scheme and consequently the administration and cost of operating the scheme;
- There may be an increased risk of challenge to the fairness of the scheme;
- The total amount of discretionary rate relief that can be received by businesses is constrained by state aid regulations, therefore, it is anticipated that larger national or regional businesses may not apply for relief;
- Many apparent national chains are operated on a franchise basis with individual business premises operated by small local companies rather than operated directly by the national company;
- Public sector bodies are generally funded through taxation, therefore, there will be no overall loss to the public purse due to the award of rate relief.]

*Question 5 - Do you have any suggestions that would help to avoid any unintended discrimination that might arise from the proposals?*

*No*

*General –*

- A. Regarding Paragraph 9.4(vi), I suggest that revaluation relief is not awarded to a ratepayer who commences occupation of the hereditament on or after 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 (not 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018).*
- B. Where a qualifying ratepayer vacates the hereditament, the annual relief entitlement should be apportioned for period of occupation and not granted for the whole year.*
- C. If the Rateable Value of the hereditament is reduced from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 or if other relief is granted, any revaluation relief should be recalculated or cancelled accordingly.*

- [A. This approach is not preferred for the reasons set out in the report
- B. The rate relief will be apportioned on a daily basis and only applied in respect of days for which there is a liability to pay rates
- C. Revaluation relief will be recalculated if the rateable value reduces or the liability is reduced on other ways such as the award of rate relief.]

## **Response 2**

*Please look at how you charge charities and apply rate relief to any property that is being used for charitable purposes.*

[Charities occupying properties for charitable purposes are entitled to statutory charitable rate relief of 80% of their rates bill. The Council also 'tops up' many awards to 100% with awards of discretionary rate relief.]

## **Response 3**

*Why is not the method of response the usual, easy to complete response form? It would increase the percentage of responses!*

Q1- yes

Q2- yes

Q3- yes

Q4- no

Q5- no

*Report Contact Officers:* Lee Phanco, Chief Officer for Customer Experience and Digital Services  
e-mail: [lee.phanco@bedford.gov.uk](mailto:lee.phanco@bedford.gov.uk)

*File Reference:* L.6(d)

*Previous Relevant Minutes:* None

*Background Papers:* None

*Appendices:* Appendix A – Bedford Borough Council Discretionary Rate Relief Policy with Proposed Amendments (Items 9.2 onwards)

# Discretionary Rate Relief Policy

(Amended December 2017)

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## **1. Introduction**

Commencement of this Policy

Exceptions to this Policy

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## **2. General Principles**

The Interests of the Borough's Council Taxpayers

Reviews and Appeals

Requirements for Applications

Publication of Decisions and Applications

Timescale for Decisions

Requirement to Make Payment of Amounts Falling Due

Awards for Retrospective Periods

State Aid

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## **3. Applications from Charities**

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## **4. Applications from Not-For-Profit Organisations**

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## **5. Applications from Businesses in Small Rural Settlements**

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## **6. Applications under Section 44a (Partly Occupied Property)**

Termination of Awards

Further Applications

Verification of Unoccupied Areas

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## **7. Ratepayers that would otherwise suffer hardship (awards under section 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988)**

New Businesses

Relationship to other forms of Relief

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Duration of Awards

**8. In exercise of the Council's general power to award discretionary rate relief (awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1998 as amended by Section 69 of the Localism Act 2011)**

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General Requirement

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Maximum Amount of Awards

.....  
Duration of Awards

.....  
Information to Support Applications

.....  
Relationship to other forms of Relief

.....  
Guidelines for Making Awards

**9. Circumstances in which the Council is Fully Compensated for the Loss of Rates Yield (awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1998 as amended by Section 69 of the Localism Act 2011)**

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Local Government Finance Act gives the Council discretionary powers to award relief from payment of Non-Domestic Rates in three circumstances;
- i) Properties partly occupied for a temporary period**  
*(Awards under section 44a of the Local Government Finance Act 1988)*
  - ii) Ratepayers that would otherwise suffer hardship**  
*(Awards under section 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988)*
  - iii) A general power to award discretionary rate relief to any ratepayer including charities, not-for-profit organisations and businesses in small rural settlements.**  
*(Awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended by Section 69 of the Localism Act 2011)*
- 1.2 For the purposes of this Policy hereditaments within the Borough to which rate relief may be awarded are categorised as follows:
- i) Hereditaments occupied, or if unoccupied owned, by a charity**  
*(Awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988)*
  - ii) Hereditaments occupied, or if unoccupied owned, by an organisation that is not established or conducted for profit**  
*(Awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988)*
  - iii) Small hereditaments occupied by businesses in small rural settlements**  
*(Awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988)*
  - iv) Hereditaments partly occupied for a temporary period**  
*(Awards under section 44a of the Local Government Finance Act 1988)*

- v) **Hereditaments occupied by a ratepayer that would suffer hardship if an award of rate relief was not made**  
*(Awards under section 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988)*
- vi) **Hereditaments where if an award of relief is made in accordance with requirements set out by the Government the Council will be fully reimbursed by the Government for any reduction in its share of the rates yield**  
*(Awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 where the Council is fully reimbursed for any lost rate yield income by the Government, for example retail rate relief)*
- i) **All other hereditaments (including businesses in small rural settlements)**  
*(Awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended by Section 69 of the Localism Act 2011)*

### **Commencement of this Policy**

- 1.3 This Policy shall take effect for all applications made in respect of rate liabilities incurred from 1 April 2017 onwards.
- 1.4 Each application for discretionary rate relief will be considered on its individual merit but in making a decision on the award the decision maker will have due regard to the requirements of this Policy.

### **Exceptions to this Policy**

- 1.5 This policy sets out guidelines for the award of discretionary rate relief. In accordance with this policy each application must be considered on its own merit, however, in the absence of any exceptional circumstance that would merit an award other than in accordance with the guidelines set out in this policy, the amount awarded, if any, should be in accordance with these guidelines.
- 1.6 In accordance with the Council's Constitution the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for this function may determine discretionary rate relief applications which fall outside the scope of the approved guidelines set out in this Policy. However, awards should only be made outside these guidelines where there are exceptional circumstances that justify such an award and where the Portfolio Holder considers that it is reasonable to make an award having regard to the interest of local Council Taxpayers and Non-Domestic Ratepayers.

## 2. General Principles

- 2.1 All decisions in respect of applications for discretionary rate relief must be taken in accordance with statutory requirements and give due consideration to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State.
- 2.2 Decisions shall be taken in accordance with the Council's Constitution.
- 2.3 In addition to these requirements the following shall apply in respect of all requests for rate relief under the powers set out above.

### The Interests of the Borough's Council Taxpayers

- 2.4 In determining an award of rate relief the Council shall have regard to the interests of the Borough's Council Taxpayers and, normally, awards shall only be made where it is reasonable to do so having regard to those interests. Therefore, awards should normally, only be made where the benefits to the Borough's Council Taxpayers arising as a result of the decision to make the award are considered to outweigh any detriment to those interests including, but not limited to, the financial impact of the award.
- 2.5 Awards to charities and not-for-profit organisations made within the scope of these policy guidelines are considered to be in the interests of the Borough's Council Taxpayers unless there is specific evidence to the contrary.
- 2.6 Where it is considered that the main purpose in applying for rate relief is to enable or assist a person or organisation to avoid liability for payment of the full non-domestic rate it will not be considered reasonable to make an award having regard to the interests of the Borough's Council Taxpayers and, accordingly, no award should be made.

### Reviews and Appeals

- 2.7 The decision maker for each application will be determined in accordance with the Council's Constitution. For certain types of rate relief the decision must be taken by the relevant Portfolio Holder or, where the Portfolio Holder has a conflicting interest, the Mayor and the decision will be final. There will be no automatic right of appeal. An applicant may make a request for the decision maker to review a decision but only where either:
1. Additional information that is relevant to the application and that was not available at the time the decision was made becomes available; or
  2. There are good grounds to believe the application or supporting information was not interpreted correctly at the time the decision was taken.
- 2.8 A request for a review must be made within four weeks of notification of the decision and must set out the reasons for the request and any supporting information. The Council may, at its discretion, consider late applications where it is satisfied that there is continuous good cause for the delay in submitting the application.

### **Requirements for Applications**

- 2.9 Applications will normally only be considered where a written application is received from the ratepayer, or where the ratepayer is an organisation a person properly authorised to make an application on behalf of the organisation. Where the Council provides an application form the application must be made on that form; the application form provided may be an electronic form. The Council may, at its sole discretion, make an award of rate relief without an application where the law allows and where the decision maker is satisfied that an award may be made in accordance with this policy.
- 2.10 The Council shall request such supporting evidence as it considers necessary to enable the Council to properly assess the merits of the application.
- 2.11 Ratepayers submitting an application shall, if required, set out, as part of the application; the benefits that the ratepayer considers will accrue to the Borough's Council Taxpayers as a result of the award.

### **Agents and other Third Parties**

2.12 All applications must be signed by the ratepayer or where the ratepayer is an organisation an appropriately authorised officer or member of the organisation. Where an electronic form is used the Council may also require a copy of the application to be signed. Where an agent or other third party submits an application on behalf of the ratepayer the application must be countersigned by the ratepayer. Letters of authority to act on behalf of a ratepayer will not be accepted.

2.13 The Council may choose to correspond directly with the ratepayer in respect of any application.

### **Publication of Decisions and Applications**

2.14 All decisions taken in respect of applications for discretionary rate relief may be published together with the application forms and supporting information that was considered in reaching the decision.

### **Timescale for Decisions**

2.15 The Council will aim to make a decision regarding the application within eight weeks of receiving the application and all supporting evidence considered necessary to enable the application to be considered.

### **Requirement to Make Payment of Amounts Falling Due**

2.16 Ratepayers should continue to pay any amount of rates that falls due whilst an application is pending unless the Council has agreed in writing that payment may be suspended. In the event that payments are not received as due the Council may continue with its normal procedures to secure payment. Where rate relief is subsequently awarded any overpaid rates shall be refunded. No interest will be paid in respect of any refunded amounts.

### **Awards for Retrospective Periods**

2.17 Awards to charities and other not-for-profit organisations should normally take effect from the date of occupation (subject to any regulatory restrictions) or acquisition of the property.

2.18 Other discretionary rate reliefs will not normally be awarded in respect of any day prior to the day that an application is received with the exception of applications on the grounds of hardship. However, in exceptional circumstances consideration

may be given to awarding rate relief for a retrospective period where the ratepayer can demonstrate good cause for not submitting the application earlier.

- 2.19 Where the application is on the grounds of hardship an award may be made for a retrospective period where it is considered that the business suffered hardship during that period.
- 2.20 No consideration shall be given to an award for a retrospective period where the Council is not able to verify to its satisfaction that the circumstances giving rise to the application pertained for that period.

### **State Aid**

- 2.21 Rate relief shall not be awarded in any circumstances where it appears that an award will result in the ratepayer receiving state aid that is above the current de minimis level. If required by the Council, each application from a business, or organisation engaged in business activities, must be accompanied by a statement signed by the appropriate person representing the ratepayer setting out the amount of state aid, including but not limited to discretionary rate relief, which the ratepayer has received within the previous three years. Applications shall not be considered until this statement is received.

### **Misrepresentation or Fraud**

- 2.22 The Council requires all applicants to provide complete and truthful information and to disclose all information that may be relevant to an award including any subsequent changes of circumstance. In the event of deliberate misrepresentation or fraud the Council will take action in accordance with its Anti-Fraud Strategy which may include prosecution for criminal offences.

## 3. Charities

- 3.1 Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 enables the Council to exercise discretion to award rate relief in respect of properties occupied by charities. Rate relief may also be awarded where it appears that when last in use, or when next in use the property, was or will be used for charitable purposes
- 3.2 This sections sets out the Council's agreed policy for the award of discretionary rate relief in accordance with section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 to charities.

### Maximum Amount of Awards

- 3.3 The maximum amount awarded in respect of any one hereditament for any one financial year shall normally be limited to **£1,333.**

### Duration of Awards

- 3.4 Each amount of rate relief awarded under this policy shall apply for no more than one financial year at a time but new applications may be made each financial year. The Council may, at its discretion, make an award in a subsequent financial year without requiring the submission of a new application. Where the Council determines that it may make a further award without requiring a new application in may request such information as it considers necessary in order to review entitlement.

### Guidelines for the amount to be awarded to charities

3.5 Awards to charities should normally be made in accordance with the following guidelines. In determining awards the criteria set out below should be applied sequentially beginning with criterion A. The amount awarded or not awarded should be the amount as set out against the first criterion that is met by the application.

	Description	Normal Award
A	Hereditaments occupied by a charity where the rateable value exceeds <b>£100,000</b> .	Nil
B	Hereditaments occupied by a charity mainly concerned with promoting industry, commerce, trade, business, professional standards or similar, including; training of persons engaged in those activities; production of journals, web content etc. or activities concerned with the application of science or technology to such activities.	Nil
C	Hereditaments occupied by a charity wholly or mainly as a shop including shops selling wholly or mainly donated goods (a shop shall include a property used for the retail provision of food or drink).	Nil
D	Hereditaments occupied by a charity wholly or mainly as an educational establishment (for example a school, college or university).	Nil
E	Hereditaments occupied by a charity that is mainly funded from public funds (other than charitable grants from publicly funded bodies or payment for commissioned service).	Nil
F	Hereditaments occupied by a charity mainly concerned with activities connected with seeking to influence public opinion or public policy.	Nil
G	Hereditaments occupied by a charity where the majority of beneficiaries of the charitable activities conducted from the hereditament are not residents of Bedford Borough.*	Nil
H	Hereditaments occupied by a charity where the charity has sufficient available unrestricted funds to meet the whole of its net rate liability after the award of mandatory charitable relief.	Nil

	<p>A charity is considered to have sufficient available unrestricted funds where;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The available unrestricted funds exceed £20,000, and;</li> <li>ii. The available unrestricted funds represent at least 6 months normal unrestricted expenditure.</li> </ol> <p>In calculating the available unrestricted funds consideration should be given to the reason for holding reserves and, where appropriate, some or all of the funds may be disregarded, for example;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Funds held for the purpose of giving grants to individuals in need, hardship or distress;</li> <li>ii. Funds held for the purpose of giving grants to other charitable organisations concerned with relieving persons in need, hardship or distress</li> <li>iii. Any funds comprised of tangible assets (e.g. property) that cannot easily be realised or are essential for carrying out the charitable objects</li> <li>iv. Funds that are earmarked for a specific purpose due to a statutory requirement or for a specific purpose that will better enable the charity to fulfil its charitable objects</li> <li>v. Funds held in trust that cannot be used to meet the expenses of the charity</li> <li>vi. “Legacy” funds held as financial investments for the purpose of generating revenue income for the charity</li> </ol> <p>The above list is provide for guidance and is not intended to be exhaustive. Each case should considered on its merits taking into account any information provided by the applicant regarding the purpose for holding financial reserves.</p>	
I	Other hereditaments occupied by a charity in furtherance of the objects of the charity.	20% (up to a maximum of £1,333 in any one financial year).
J	Unoccupied hereditaments owned by a charity.	Nil

\*an exception should be made to category G where the proportion of Borough residents benefitting from the activities is dependent upon unpredictable demand and the beneficiaries are in exceptional need, hardship or distress (for example hospices and refuges).



## 4. Organisations not established or conducted for profit

- 4.1 Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 enables the Council to exercise discretion to award rate relief in respect of properties occupied by organisations that are not conducted or established for profit and where the main objects are charitable, philanthropic, or religious or concerned with education, social welfare, science, literature, or the fine arts, or the property is wholly or mainly used for recreation.

### Maximum Amount of Awards

- 4.2 The maximum amount awarded in respect of any one hereditament for any one financial year shall normally be limited to **£1,333**. For organisations in receipt of this form of rate relief on 31 March 2017 the maximum amount of rate relief shall be limited to £2,600 in 2017/18 and £1,333 from 2018/19 onwards.

### Duration of Awards

- 4.3 Each amount of rate relief awarded under this policy shall apply for no more than one financial year at a time but new applications may be made each financial year. The Council may, at its discretion, make an award in a subsequent financial year without requiring the submission of a new application. Where the Council determines that it may make a further award without requiring a new application it may request such information as it considers necessary in order to review entitlement.

## Guidelines for Awards to Not-For-Profit Organisations

4.4 Awards to not-for-profit organisations should normally be made in accordance with the following guidelines. In determining awards the criteria set out below should be applied sequentially beginning with criterion A. The amount awarded or not awarded should be the amount as set out against the first criterion that is met by the application.

	Description	Normal Award
A	Unoccupied hereditaments.	Nil
B	Occupied hereditaments where the rateable value exceeds <b>£25,000</b> .	Nil
C	Hereditaments occupied by an organisation mainly concerned with promoting industry, commerce, trade, business, professional standards or similar, including; training of persons engaged in those activities; production of journals, web content etc. or activities concerned with the application of science or technology to such activities.	Nil
D	Hereditaments occupied by a community interest company.	Nil
E	Hereditaments occupied wholly or mainly as a shop including shops selling wholly or mainly donated goods.	Nil
F	Hereditaments occupied wholly or mainly as an educational establishment (for example a school, college or university).	Nil
G	Hereditaments occupied by an organisation that is mainly funded from public funds (other than charitable grants from publicly funded bodies or payment for commissioned service).	Nil
H	Hereditaments occupied by an organisation mainly concerned with activities connected with seeking to influence public opinion or public policy.	Nil
I	Hereditaments occupied by an organisation where the majority of the beneficiaries of the activities conducted from the hereditament are not residents of Bedford Borough	Nil
J	Hereditaments occupied by organisations where membership of the organisation or use of the facilities or services provided is restricted to certain groups of persons due to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirement to achieve a certain standard</li> </ul>	Nil

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirement to pay fees or charges which would not be affordable to many members of the community, particularly those on a low income</li> <li>• Requirement to be nominated or approved by an existing member of the organisation</li> <li>• Secrecy in the process for obtaining membership or using facilities</li> </ul>	
K	Hereditaments occupied by organisations which are not established for profit and whose main objects are charitable, philanthropic, or religious or concerned with education, social welfare, science, literature, or the fine arts where the social nature of the organisation is the dominant factor present	Nil
L	Hereditaments occupied by a Community Amateur Sports Club other than those meeting criterion “M” below	Nil
M	Where an organisation is a registered Community Amateur Sports Club and, as a result of being entitled to 80% Mandatory Rate Relief, ceases to be entitled to Small Business Rate Relief.	10% (up to a maximum of £1,066 in any one financial year).
N	Hereditaments occupied by organisations which are not established or conducted for profit and; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whose main objects are charitable, philanthropic, or religious or concerned with education, social welfare, science, literature, or the fine arts; or</li> <li>• occupy the hereditament wholly or mainly for the purpose of recreation;</li> </ul> Where the social nature of the organisation is roughly equal to its principal purposes.	25% (up to a maximum of £1,333).
O	Hereditaments occupied by organisations which are not established or conducted for profit and; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whose main objects are charitable, philanthropic, or religious or concerned with education, social welfare, science, literature, or the fine arts; or</li> <li>• occupy the hereditament wholly or mainly for the purpose of recreation;</li> </ul> Where the social nature of the organisation is incidental to its principal purposes.	100% or £1,333 whichever is the lesser.

## 5. Businesses Located in Rural Settlements

- 5.1 Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 enables the Council to exercise discretion to award rate relief in respect of properties occupied or owned by businesses in small rural settlements, either in addition to mandatory rural rate relief or entirely as discretionary rate relief.

### Maximum Amount of Awards

- 5.2 The maximum amount awarded in respect of any one hereditament for any one financial year shall normally be limited as set out in the guidelines below.

### Duration of Awards

- 5.4 Each amount of rate relief awarded under this policy shall apply for no more than one financial year at a time but new applications may be made each financial year. The Council may, at its discretion, make an award in a subsequent financial year without requiring the submission of a new application. Where the Council determines that it may make a further award without requiring a new application it may request such information as it considers necessary in order to review entitlement.

### Guidelines for Awards to Businesses in Small Rural Settlements

- 5.5 Awards may only be made to businesses located in small rural settlements, as determined by the Council's published Rural Settlements List for the purpose of rate relief, and should normally be made in accordance with the following guidelines. In determining awards the criteria set out below should be applied sequentially beginning with criterion A. The amount awarded or not awarded should be the amount as set out against the first criterion that is met by the application.

<b>Category No.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Normal award</b>
A	Where mandatory rural rate relief would have been awarded to a general store or post office other than for the rateable value limit:	An amount equal to the maximum of the sum of mandatory rate relief that would be awarded was it not for the rateable value limit.
B	To general store or post office which do not qualify for mandatory rural rate relief and which do not come within category A above, and are important to the maintenance of village life:	75% up to an amount equal to 75% of the maximum sum of mandatory rural rate relief that may be awarded to a general store or post office.
C	To shops which are wholly or mainly used for the retail of general household goods or domestic electrical goods, and are important to the maintenance of village life:	75% up to an amount equal to 75% of the maximum sum of mandatory rural rate relief that may be awarded under A above.
D	To shops which are wholly or mainly used for retail purposes by a butcher, baker, newsagent or chemist, and are important to the maintenance of village life:	75% up to an amount equal to 75% of the maximum sum of mandatory rural rate relief that may be awarded under A above.
E	To public houses which do not qualify for mandatory rural relief due to a premises licence authorising the sale of alcohol by retail for consumption on the premises also being held in respect of another property in the rural settlement which is not a traditional village pub:	50% up to an amount equal to the maximum sum of mandatory rural rate relief that may be awarded to a public house.
F	To doctors surgeries and hairdressing salons and which are important to the maintenance of village life:	25% up to an amount equal to 25% of the maximum sum of mandatory rural rate relief that may be awarded under A above.
G	To Public Houses and Clubhouses (which are not included in category E above) which are important to the maintenance of village life:	25% up to an amount equal to 50% of the maximum sum of mandatory rural rate relief that may be awarded to a public house.

H	To premises that provide wholly or mainly motor repairs and/or MoT services and which are important to the maintenance of village life:	25% up to an amount equal to 25% of the maximum sum of mandatory rural rate relief that may be awarded to a petrol station.
J	To village shops which are not included in the above categories but which are important to the maintenance of village life:	25% up to an amount equal to 25% of the maximum sum of mandatory rural rate relief that may be awarded to a general store.

## 6. Applications under Section 44a (Partly Occupied Property)

- 6.1 The Council has discretion under section 44a of the Local Government Finance Act to award rate relief where part of a property is unoccupied for a temporary period. The amount of rate relief that is awarded is determined by statute and is calculated by reference to the rateable value ascribed to the unoccupied area by the Valuation Office Agency.
- 6.2 Applications will only be considered in respect of unoccupied parts of a property that can be clearly defined and are reasonably segregated from the occupied part of the property.
- 6.3 For the purposes of this policy a period of up to 12 calendar months shall be considered to be temporary and longer periods shall not be considered to be temporary.
- 6.4 No award shall be made where it appears to the Council that the reason that part of the property is unoccupied is wholly or mainly for the purposes of applying for rate relief.
- 6.5 A ratepayer making an application under section 44a shall provide a plan of the property showing the dimensions of the occupied and unoccupied area of suitable quality to enable the Valuation Office Agency to apportion the rateable value of the property between the occupied and unoccupied areas. Applications will not be considered until such time as the plan is provided.
- 6.6 Rate relief under this section will not be awarded in respect of partly occupied property where the partial occupation of the property may be considered to arise due to the ordinary day to day nature of the business (for example the operation of a warehouse).

### Termination of Awards

- 6.7 Awards of rate relief shall end at the earliest occurrence of one of the following:
  - a) The end of the statutory period for which relief may be allowed;
  - b) The end of the financial year;
  - c) All or part of the unoccupied area becoming occupied;

- d) The whole of the property becoming unoccupied;
- e) The ratepayer ceasing to be the person or organisation liable to pay non-domestic rates in respect of the property;
- f) Where all or part of the unoccupied area has remained unoccupied for one year;
- g) The commencement of a further award in respect of the property;
- h) The Council is unable to verify, following reasonable notice, that the area remains unoccupied.

### **Further Applications**

- 6.8 A further application may be submitted in the following circumstances, however, where any part of an unoccupied area has remained unoccupied for more than 12 months the partial occupation shall no longer be considered to be temporary:
- a) There is a change to the area of the property which is unoccupied; or
  - b) The commencement of a new financial year.

### **Verification of Unoccupied Areas**

- 6.9 The ratepayer must allow a Council Officer access to the property by appointment during normal working hours within two weeks of the Council receiving the application in order to verify the occupation of the property.
- 6.10 Further access may be required on at least one occasion each month, during normal office hours, during the period for which relief is being awarded. In order to enable verification, access to the unoccupied area may be requested immediately without advanced notice. In the event that access is not allowed promptly without good cause the award of rate relief may be withdrawn.

## 7. Ratepayers that would otherwise suffer hardship (awards under section 49 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988)

- 7.1 The principle purpose of awards of rate relief under this section of the Policy shall be to provide short-term assistance to businesses that are suffering unexpected hardship, arising from circumstances beyond the business's control and outside of the normal risks associated with running a business of that type, to the extent that the viability of the business would be threatened if an award were not made.
- 7.2 Rate relief on the grounds of hardship shall only be awarded where it is considered that:
- (i) The ratepayer would sustain hardship if the Council failed to grant Hardship Relief; and
  - (ii) It is reasonable to grant Hardship Relief having regard to the interest of person's subject to the Council Tax.
- 7.3 The test of "hardship" need not be confined strictly to financial hardship and applicants should disclose all relevant factors affecting the ability of the business to meet its rate liability.
- 7.4 The "interest" of local Council Taxpayers may go wider than direct financial interests; for example, where employment prospects in an area would be worsened by a ratepayer going out of business, or the amenities of an area might be reduced by, for instance, the loss of a neighbourhood shop.
- 7.5 A business will not normally be considered to be suffering financial hardship in any annual accounting period during which it is profitable or has experienced a loss which is minor in comparison to the overall turnover of the business. In determining whether a business is profitable account shall be taken of reasonable drawings by the proprietor or reasonable remuneration of directors. For the purpose of this policy the reasonable remuneration shall be no more that 150% of the minimum wage.
- 7.6 Where the circumstances giving rise to the hardship pertain for a only part of the business's normal annual accounting period the income and expenditure of the business for the period during which the circumstance pertain may be used to determine whether the business is profitable.

- 7.7 It is expected that businesses will take prompt action to mitigate any factors giving rise to hardship. Examples of mitigating actions may include seeking business advice, discounts and promotions, reviewing pricing, extending the range of stock or services, negotiating with creditors etc. Applications may be declined in circumstances where the business is unable to demonstrate that it is taking reasonable steps to alleviate the hardship.
- 7.8 Applicants must supply the last two years' accounts, a current cash flow forecast and a comprehensive business plan in order for an application to be considered. Where the business has traded for less than two years accounts must be provided where available, and draft accounts or budget forecasts must be provided for the period since the business commenced trading.
- 7.9 No award shall be made where it appears to the Council that the proprietor of the business has failed to exercise due diligence to anticipate circumstances that may give rise to hardship, financial or otherwise, and/or to put in place measures to prevent or mitigate the circumstances.
- 7.10 Applications will be viewed favourably where the criteria of the Policy are met and the business provides the only goods or services of that type in the local area or where the business is a niche business supplying specialist goods or services that are not widely available and vice versa.

### **New Businesses**

- 7.11 Award of hardship rate relief will not be made for the purposes of enabling a new business to become established except where the viability of the business is threatened by events that could not reasonably have been foreseen when establishing the business.

### **Unoccupied Properties**

- 7.12 Rate relief on the grounds of hardship in respect of rates payable for an unoccupied property will only be awarded in the most exceptional circumstances where there are clear and tangible benefits to local Council Taxpayers in making the award.

### **Relationship to other forms of Rate Relief**

- 7.13 Applications for hardship rate relief shall be regarded as a last resort and will only be considered after consideration of any other forms of rate relief to which the applicant may be eligible.

#### **Duration of Awards**

- 7.14 All awards shall terminate at the end of the financial year if the award has not ended at an earlier date. Where the hardship continues a further application may be made in the new financial year, however in considering repeated applications consideration should be given to the number and value of previous awards. Where an application is repeated for a subsequent period the Council may require the applicant to provide evidence (preferably from an accountant or other professional adviser) regarding the long-term financial viability of the business.

## 8. In exercise of the Council's general power to award discretionary rate relief

*(awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended by Section 69 of the Localism Act 2011)*

- 8.1 Section 69 of the Localism Act 2011 amends the 1988 Act to allow local authorities the discretion to award rate relief to all types of businesses. The Plain English Guide to the Act addresses this as follows:

*“The Localism Act gives councils more freedom to offer business rate discounts - to help attract firms, investment and jobs. Whilst councils would need to meet the cost of any discount from local resources, they may decide that the immediate cost of the discount is outweighed by the long-term benefit of attracting growth and jobs to their area.”*

- 8.2 This section sets out the Council's agreed policy for dealing with applications from such cases.

### General Requirement

- 8.3 Applications for rate relief under this section of the Policy will normally only be considered favourably where the Council is satisfied that an award will result in tangible benefits to local residents and in particular where the award will directly result in attracting businesses, investment or jobs to the local area.

### Maximum Amount of Awards

- 8.4 The Localism Act allows scope for the Council to award up to 100% rate relief in any one year for qualifying businesses. The maximum amount awarded shall normally be limited to no more than 45% of the rate liability except where there are exceptional circumstances which justify a greater amount.

### Duration of Awards

- 8.5 Each amount of rate relief awarded under this policy shall normally apply for no more than one financial year at a time but new applications may be made each financial year.
- 8.6 In exceptional circumstances and where each of the following conditions are met an award may be made for up to three financial years:

- a. The award relates to Non-Domestic Rates payable in respect of a new hereditament or an increase in rateable value of an existing hereditament;
- b. New employment opportunities will be created as a result of the new hereditament or enhancements to an existing hereditament;
- c. The award is considered to be essential to securing the development of the hereditament;
- d. The award will not result in a lower amount of retained rates yield in respect of the hereditament than that retained prior to the development.

### **Information to Support Applications**

- 8.7 All applicants are required to complete the Council's rate relief application form. Such information and evidence as the Council requires must be provided to support an application and in the event that the requested information and evidence is not provided the application may be refused.
- 8.8 In submitting an application the ratepayer must demonstrate with verifiable supporting evidence the benefits to the Borough's Council Taxpayers that will accrue from making an award.
- 8.9 On receipt Council officers will prepare a report setting out the merits of the application. This report will detail, amongst other elements the economic, social and environmental benefits that may derive from granting the application.

### **Relationship to other forms of Rate Relief**

- 8.10 Applications under this section will only be considered after consideration of any other forms of rate relief to which the applicant may be eligible (excluding hardship rate relief).

### **Guidelines for Making Awards**

- 8.11 Each application will be considered on its individual merit but in making a decision on the award the following factors must be considered by the decision maker:

1. That awards should only be made in exceptional circumstances;
2. The value of any previous awards and the benefits to local Council Taxpayers realised from previous awards;
3. The cost to the Council, including the loss of income or of retained rates yield, in making an award;
4. The impact of the cost or loss of income in relation to the Council's overall financial situation;
5. The benefits to the Borough's Council Taxpayers in making an award, and in particular whether the award will directly result in attracting businesses, investment or jobs to the local area;
6. The impact on other Non-Domestic Ratepayers in the Borough;
7. The Council's statutory equality duties;
8. That awards should normally only be made where the ratepayer's activities in the Borough will contribute towards the aims and objectives of the Corporate Plan or Sustainable Communities Strategy;
9. The extent to which an award will support the Council's aspiration to promote and encourage economic growth, and in particular growth in the Non-Domestic Rating tax base and in employment opportunities for residents of the Borough;
10. The overall profitability of the business.

## 9. Circumstances where the Council is Fully Compensated for Loss of Rates Yield

*(awards under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended by Section 69 of the Localism Act 2011)*

- 9.1 Where the Government puts in place a scheme whereby the Council will be fully compensated for the loss of rates yield arising from an award of discretionary rate relief, awards of rate relief shall be made in accordance with the scheme unless there is a decision of the Executive to the contrary.

### Revaluation Relief

- 9.2 For the purpose of this policy “revaluation relief” means; discretionary rate relief awarded to assist businesses in smaller premises facing larger increases (normally more than 12.5%) in rates bills for 2017/2018 due to the revaluation of rateable values at 1 April 2017, and which meet the requirements to be fully funded by the Government. This section sets out the policy and criteria for making awards of revaluation relief.

### Revaluation Relief – Key Principles

- 9.3 Awards of revaluation relief shall be made in accordance with the following key principles;
- A. The Council will aim to use the full amount of funding allocated by the Government in each financial year from 2017/2018 to 2020/2021 to make awards of rate relief, being;

2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£216,000	£105,000	£43,000	£6,000	£370,000

- B. The total amount of relief awarded should not exceed the amount of funding allocated by the Government;
- C. Where there is unused funding towards the end of the financial year existing awards may be reviewed, at the Council’s discretion, and increased awards made to utilise the funding;
- D. The funding shall be used to assist businesses paying rates for smaller hereditaments.
- 9.4 Revaluation relief will not be awarded in the following circumstances:

- i. Where the Council has no power to make an award under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (e.g. to a precepting authority);
- ii. Where the rateable value shown at any time in the rating list for the day of 1 April 2017 is £200,000 or higher;
- iii. In respect of advertising rights, transmitter masts, ATMs, electricity generating equipment or other similar hereditaments consisting mainly of equipment or machinery;
- iv. Where the increase between the liability for non-domestic rates as at 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2017 due to revaluation and taking into account transitional phasing and other reliefs is less than 12.5%;
- v. For any period during which the hereditament is unoccupied;
- vi. To any ratepayer who commences occupation of the hereditament on or after 1 April 2018;
- vii. In circumstance where the Council is satisfied that the primary purpose of occupation or ownership of a hereditament is for the purposes of avoiding or reducing the liability of the owner, occupier or another party to pay business rates;
- viii. Where an award would result in the ratepayer receiving state aid in excess of the de minimis threshold;
- ix. The amount of an award for a year calculated in accordance with the following criteria is less than £50.00.

### **Maximum Eligible Liability**

9.5 The Maximum Eligible Liability in respect of each year's rates bill shall be calculated as follows:

$( "A" \times 365 ) - ( "B" \times 365 \times "C" )$ , where;

"A" is the non-domestic rates liability for the day of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 less any transitional phasing, mandatory reliefs and any supporting small business rate relief

"B" is the non-domestic rates liability for the day of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 less any mandatory reliefs less any transitional phasing, mandatory reliefs and any supporting small business rate relief

"C" shall be 1.125 or such lower figure (but not less than 1.000) as may be required in accordance with 9.12 below.

### **Calculation of Awards of Rate Relief**

- 9.6 The amount of revaluation relief awarded for the whole financial year will be calculated by reference to a 'relevant percentage' of the maximum eligible liability.
- 9.7 The amount of rate relief to be awarded shall be calculated as the ratepayer's eligible liability multiplied by the relevant percentage.
- 9.8 Where a ratepayer is not liable for the whole year then the amount of rate relief shall be apportioned in the same manner as the liability is apportioned.

**Relevant Percentage**

- 9.9 The relevant percentage for awards for each year shall be determined in accordance with the following formula rounded to the nearest whole figure;

$$\frac{\text{Government Funding for the Year}}{\text{Estimated Total Amount of Eligible Liabilities}} \times 100$$

- 9.10 In the event that, in the opinion of the Council, it appears after 31 December in any financial year that the total amount of rate relief awarded for the year is likely to be significantly less than the amount of Government funding for the relief for the year, then the relevant percentage may be recalculated. Where the relevant percentage is recalculated all awards of revaluation rate relief for the year shall then be recalculated using the revised relevant percentage.
- 9.11 Once a relevant percentage has been agreed for a financial year the percentage may be increased by a recalculation later in the year but may not be decreased.
- 9.12 Where the relevant percentage exceeds 100% then the value of "C" for the purpose of determining the Eligible Liability shall be reduced to such lower figure as necessary to reduce the relevant percentage to 100%.

### **Adjustments to the Amount of Rate Relief**

- 9.13 Where an award of rate relief has been made and the ratepayer's liability for either 31 March 2017 or 1 April 2017 changes for any reason (e.g. a change to either rating list) the award shall be recalculated accordingly. This will include withdrawing all revaluation relief where, as a result of the change in liability, the eligibility criteria are no longer met, including the withdrawal of revaluation relief awarded in respect of a prior financial year.

### **Backdating of Awards**

- 9.14 Subject to 9.15 below an award may be backdated to 1 April of the financial year in which the application is received. No revaluation relief will be awarded in respect of financial years prior to that in which the application is received.
- 9.15 Where an application is received after 31 December in any financial year and the total amount of relief already awarded exceeds the Government funding available for the year then no relief shall be awarded.

### **Explanatory Notes:**

The Council's intention in awarding revaluation relief is to assist businesses paying smaller non-domestic rates bills that have experienced an increase of more than 12.5% on their rates bill as a result of the revaluation that took effect on 1 April 2017.

Where the Council makes awards it is compensated for the loss of revenue through a Government grant up to a set amount each year. The principle in making awards will be to fully utilise the funding provided by the Government but not to exceed that amount, as to do so would create a budget pressure for the Council.

The Council will estimate the total amount by which rate bills for eligible ratepayers have increased above 12.5% due to the revaluation. The amount of relief awarded to each ratepayer will be a pro rata share of the total funding available in comparison to the estimated total increase in liabilities.

**Example Calculation (the figures used are for illustrative purposes only)**

A. Total funding available in 2017/2018 = £216,000

B. Total eligible increases in 2017/2018 = £432,000

**C. Relevant percentage =  $A \div B \times 100$  i.e.  $£216,000 \div £432,000 \times 100 = 50\%$**

D. Ratepayer's bill for 2016/2017 = £40,000

E. Ratepayer's bill for 2016/2017 plus 12.5% = £40,000 + £5,000 = £45,000

F. Ratepayer's bill for 2017/2018 after revaluation and any transitional phasing relief = £70,000

**G. Eligible increase =  $F - E$  i.e.  $£70,000 - £45,000 = £25,000$**

**H. Revaluation Relief –  $G \times C$  i.e.  $£25,000 \times 50\% = £12,500$**