

Eligible expenditure against the schools contingency

Background

The School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations define “expenditure on the schools specific contingency” as:

“Central expenditure deducted for the purpose of ensuring that monies are available to enable an increase in a school’s budget share after it has been allocated, and where it subsequently becomes apparent that a governing body has incurred expenditure which it would be unreasonable to expect them to meet from the school’s budget share, which may include expenditure in relation to:

- schools in financial difficulty;
- the writing-off of deficits of schools which are discontinued, excluding any associated costs and overheads;
- new, amalgamating or closing schools;
- circumstances which were unforeseen when the school’s budget share was initially determined.”

In order to provide greater clarity, and to be able to fund all of the circumstances permitted by the DfE, which takes account of comments received from schools to the consultation on the school loan scheme, the following text is proposed to be approved.

Eligible expenditure from the BF schools’ contingency fund (de-delegated)

- Unexpected and unavoidable costs in schools, which it would be unreasonable to expect governing bodies to meet from their delegated budget, and where the amount required and the circumstances giving rise to the additional costs were unknown at the time of setting the budget. These would ordinarily need to exceed £5,000.

Claims will be considered on a case by case basis by the Heads of Service covering Finance, Human Resources and Property before formal presentation to the Forum for a decision. Where relevant, this consideration will take account of whether any advice was sought from the council, the appropriateness of that advice and the actions then taken by schools and their impact.

- Correction of formula errors
- Where a school is closing and a deficit is likely, every effort should be taken to achieve break-even. Where a school is becoming an academy, they should also ensure costs are only incurred that relate to the school, and for the period it is a maintained school. However, where a school closes with a deficit, where the EFA does not reimburse for this, the cost must be picked up by the Dedicated School Grant (DSG).
- Funding for schools in financial difficulties where this is not the result of poor local management decisions. [Note a separate policy is in place for this category].

As agreed at 15 July 2021 Schools Forum