

<b>16 January 2023</b>		<b>ITEM: Item 5</b>
<b>General Services Committee</b>		
<b>Annual Pay Policy Statement 2022/23</b>		
<b>Wards and communities affected:</b> All	<b>Key Decision:</b> N/A	
<b>Report of:</b> Jackie Hinchliffe – Director of HR, OD & Transformation		
<b>Accountable Director:</b> Jackie Hinchliffe – Director of HR, OD & Transformation		
<b>This report is</b> Public		

## Executive Summary

The Localism Act 2011 requires the Council to publish an annual Pay Policy Statement. Council approved the 2022/23 Pay Policy Statement in February 2022.

In accordance with the recommendation from the independent market assessment the 2022/23 Pay Policy included a pay increase of between 2.25% and 2.5%. Noted in the report was the unpredictability of the national pay negotiations, these did not form part of the annual cost of living review.

The national negotiations for Local Government pay for 2022/23 have now concluded with an agreed increase of £1,925 on all pay points. This represents a higher increase than applied by the Council.

The recognised Trade Unions have all requested the Council apply the higher NJC award in the current year. This will cost £2.758m in 2022/23 and represents an unaccounted in year pressure with an already declared S114.

The report sets out the legal framework, options, and risks. General Services Committee are asked to consider the options and if appropriate make a recommendation to Council to revise the 2022/23 Pay Policy Statement.

### 1. Recommendations

- 1.1 General Services Committee are asked to consider the options, costs and risks associated with revising the Council’s Pay Policy to incorporate the NJC Award for 2022/23 as set out in paragraph 3.12 of the report.**

**1.2 If appropriate make a recommendation to Council to revise the 2022/23 Pay Policy Statement.**

**1.3 The commissioner recommends a full review of pay arrangements is carried out before any future agreements are made; this needs to include a review of policies for increments and all other pay allowances to ensure all opportunities for mitigating the pay growth are considered. An appropriate oversight arrangement for decision making will need to be agreed.**

## **2. Introduction and Background**

2.1 The Localism Act 2011 requires the Council to publish an annual Pay Policy Statement for chief officers. This must be approved by Council by 31<sup>st</sup> March each year. Like many other local authorities, Thurrock's statement includes a pay policy for all categories of employees which reflects existing employment terms and conditions.

2.2 The Annual Pay Policy Statement for 2022/23 was approved by Council in February 2022. The Pay Policy Statement included a cost of living pay increase of 2.5% for the lowest bands and 2.25% for the remaining bands. This increase was based upon the market assessment conducted in December 2021 and recommended by the independent assessor.

2.3 The outlook for pay settlements in 2022 was unpredictable due to the challenging back drop of the post Covid economic recovery; the cost-of-living crisis; the lifting of the public sector pay freeze and the unresolved Local Government pay negotiations.

2.4 The annual cost of living review conducted in December 2021 to inform the 2022/23 Pay Policy Statement did not reference the National Joint Council recommendations as this information was not available at the time.

2.5 In July 2022 the National Employers made a one year (1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023) final offer to the Trade Unions representing the Local Government Workforce. The elements of the offer relevant to the Council are:

- **With effect from 1 April 2022, an increase of £1,925 on all NJC pay points 1 and above**
- **With effect from 1 April 2023, an increase of one day to all employees' annual leave entitlement**

The national offer achieves a bottom rate of pay of £10.50 with effect from 1 April 2022.

2.6 Following pay consultations, the NJC confirmed on 1 November 2022 that agreement had been reached encouraging employers to implement the new pay scales as swiftly as possible.

2.7 The three recognised Trade Unions, Unison, Unite and GMB, have all formally requested the Council apply the NJC agreed increase of £1,925 across all the Council's pay points with effect from 1 April 2022.

### **3. Issues, Options and Analysis of Options**

3.1 Under Thurrock's 2019 Human Resources Framework Collective Bargaining Agreement, the Council agreed to remove the historical annual link to National Joint Council for Local Government (NJC) pay rates and for the pay rates to be determined locally. The Agreement states:

- ***Annual Cost of Living Review***

- *The Council reserves the right to review, revise, amend or replace the content of the Pay Policy Statement from time to time to reflect service delivery needs and to comply with new legislation, including the inclusion of the payline.*
- *The annual cost of living review will be a locally agreed decision with reference to the National Negotiating committee (NJC) recommendations, an independent pay review (commissioned annually by the Council), budget availability and the UK Living Wage.*
- *Should the Council decide that annual pay will increase, this will be applied equally across all pay points.*
- *The cost-of-living review will continue to be effective from 1st April annually.*
- *Whilst the annual increase will be locally agreed, the Council commits that the overall increase to the pay line over the lifetime of this agreement (as per section 2.5) shall not be less than the cumulative "headline" increase of the NJC scales, as measured over the same period. This excludes any weighting or "loading" of the NJC scales.*

3.2 The current five-year Agreement runs until the 2023/24 financial year. The Agreement does not require the annual cost of living increase to reflect the NJC Award. Instead, the Council is contractually obliged to:

- Conduct and agree an annual cost of living review.
- Ensure the overall increase in the pay line over the lifetime of the agreement (1 April 2019 to 31 March 2023) is not less than the cumulative increase of the NJC scales over the same period.
- In addition, the Council aims to ensure its lowest pay point is not below the lowest pay point on the NJC scale and keeps pace with the expected National Living Wage.

- 3.3 The annual cost living increases that have been applied up until the current year are:

<b>Year</b>	<b>National Award</b>	<b>Thurrock Award</b>
2019/20	2.00%	4.25%
2020/21	2.75%	2.00%
2021/22	1.75%	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.50%</b>	<b>6.25%</b>

- 3.4 Following approval of the Pay Policy at Council in February 2022, the Council implemented a pay increase of 2.5% for Bands A & B and 2.25% for Bands C to I. This essentially levelled up against the NJC increase over the previous three years and applied a 2% pay increase for 2022/23, this was in line with expected increases in the public sector at the time and agreed with the Trade Unions.
- 3.5 The 2% pay increase awarded by the Council is significantly below the offer that has now been agreed nationally. The national pay award represents a pay increase of over 13% to the Council's lowest pay point and 2.75% to the highest pay point. The 2022/23 NJC pay scales now have a minimum pay point of £10.50, the Council's minimum pay point is £9.50.
- 3.6 Following the NJC agreement the local Trade Unions all requested the Council implement the national award, effectively asking to reopen local pay negotiations for the current year. Slough and Croydon Councils, both subject to S114 and intervention, have implemented the NJC award, as have the majority of the regional and London Councils who represent the Councils main competitors for resources.
- 3.7 From a legal position the Council have complied with the Collective Agreement in the current year. An annual cost of living review has been undertaken, albeit without reference to the NJC award, agreed with the Trade Unions and by Council as part of the Pay Policy Statement. The increase was implemented on 1 April 2022.
- 3.8 There is a possible risk of legal challenge from two perspectives; firstly, the cost-of-living review did not reference the NJC negotiations and secondly in relation to the implied contractual term of mutual trust and confidence – the Trade Unions could argue that the decision not to pay or to defer payment of the higher national award is irrational and capricious in the context of the current cost of living challenges and in breach of the mutual trust and confidence term.
- 3.9 The Collective Agreement also references budget availability. The Council has issued a Section 114 Notice as it is unable to balance the budget in the current financial year. The Council's financial position is unprecedented and Government support will be required for many years. The additional £2.758m cost of implementing the NJC award was not built into the budget for the current

financial year, it is therefore an unfunded additional pressure in 2022/23. Finding an additional £2.758m in the current context results in further service and staff reduction considerations. The additional cost of the NJC award has been factored into the MTFS from next year however is essentially unfunded as it simply increases the significant structural deficit.

3.10 The Collective Agreement runs until 2023/24 and ends on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2024. Consequently, the next financial year is the final opportunity for the Council to meet the legal and contractual 'no-detriment' clause and match the NJC increases over the period of the Agreement.

3.11 As reported above the three recognised Trade Unions have all formally requested the Council implement the NJC Award in the current year. The local Unite Union have advised they will be seeking a ballot for industrial action due to the delay and uncertainty of the Council implementing the award. Unison have advised of specific groups of key staff expressing concern and disappointment that the award has not been implemented.

### 3.12 Options

- **Implement the NJC Award in year.** This would reverse the increases of 2.5% and 2.25% applied to the pay scales from 1 April and instead implement the NJC award. This meets the request of the Trade Unions, complies with the spirit of the Collective Agreement, and ensures the Council's pay rates remain competitive and in line with national arrangements. It also ensures the lowest paid groups of staff earn a salary equivalent to the national rate and receive an above inflation increase in pay during a severe cost of living crisis. It supports the recruitment and retention of the skills and capacity the Council need to deliver the Improvement & Recovery Plan alongside statutory services whilst, critically, avoiding disputes with the Trade Unions and the workforce.

The financial implications of this option are significant. The costs to the general fund in 2022/23 are £2.758m net, representing an unbudgeted increase in expenditure which increases the in-year deficit. By increasing the deficit, further service cuts and staff reductions would be required to meet the additional pressure.

Reputationally there could be challenges from residents who could see the Council increasing pay at a time when services are being reduced and declaring a failure to balance the budget. Conversely it demonstrates the Council are not 'punishing' staff for the failings of the Investment Strategy and Corporate Governance.

- **Defer the implementation of the NJC Award to 2023/24.** The Council is legally obliged to match the NJC pay increases over the five-year period of the Collective Agreement, however this does not require the Council to match the NJC awards annually. The Council agreed and implemented a pay award for 2022/23 with effect from April 2022. This option avoids increasing the in-year deficit by £2.758m, and the prerequisite reductions in services and staffing, whilst technically complying with the Collective Agreement. There are considerable risks associated with this option:
  - Formal and informal disputes and unrest with the potential for industrial action, restrictions on service delivery, and increased associated costs.
  - Increased recruitment and retention challenges resulting in reduced capacity and failure to attract resources to deliver Improvement and Recovery.
  - Business continuity – failure to deliver services through formal and informal industrial action, reduction in productivity and discretionary effort.
  - Further reputational damage
  - Breach of Employment contracts through the failure to reference the NJC Award in the cost-of-living review and the implied trust and confidence term.
  - Failure to negotiate a new Local Collective Agreement.
  - Failure to agree the annual cost of living award for 2023/24 and the Pay Policy Statement.
  - A requirement for a substantial pay increase in 2023/24 to reflect the lower 2022/23 pay increase in order to remain compliant with the Collective Agreement.
  - Organisational morale and motivation.

The above risks represent a scenario where the costs of deferring the NJC Award could exceed the costs of implementing it. Setting aside the officer time and effort involved in managing the situation the six-week Waste strike in 2022 cost the Council £200k. The impact across the organisation would be considerably more and would deflect Senior Management time away from driving the Improvement & Recovery Plan, would divert capacity to deliver organisational change and transformation and considerably restrict the Council's ability to consult with the Trade Unions due to the formal disputes.

- **Partial implementation of the NJC Award.** There are 1,969 FTE employees currently covered by the Thurrock pay scale (excluding vacancies) which covers bands A - I. This pay scale does not cover senior managers. The Collective Agreement requires that any pay increase should be applied equally across all pay points. However, given

the exceptional circumstances an approach which targets specific groups and provides a partial implementation could be considered and proposed to the Trade Unions.

If the NJC award was applied to the three lowest pay bands (A-C) this would apply to 823 FTE staff and the cost would be £1.41m. This would include many of the front-line critical services, including Waste Loaders and Social Care provision and increase pay for those currently earning less than £27,894.00 but would exclude many of the statutory services including planners, social workers, HGV drivers and housing officers.

Expanding the application of the NJC award to the next three pay bands (A-F) would cover 1,665 FTE and would incorporate many of the statutory and hard to recruit roles, the cost would increase to £2.54m and apply an increase to staff earning less than £47,571.00. This approach would exclude the remaining 305 FTE which represent less than 10% of the overall cost (£218k), this groups includes Senior Practitioners, Senior Planners, Service Managers, professional staff, and Strategic Leads.

A partial implementation provides both the benefits and the consequences associated with the other options, dependent upon the breadth of the implementation. In many respects, it is the most complex to implement as there would need to be consultation with the Trade Unions to remove the requirement to apply awards across all pay points, this could also cause a delay and a timing issue for next years' pay policy statement. There are also additional risks and consequences associated with the partial approach:

- It could be divisive for teams and services and be seen and felt as unfair.
- The pay scales would be impacted and the differentials between pay points and grades eroded with the possible risk of equal pay claims.

#### **4. Pay Award for Senior Management 2022/23**

- 4.1 The Senior Manager pay scales are separate to the Thurrock pay scales and are not covered by the collective agreement. The independent market assessment recommended a 2.25% increase across the Senior Manager Pay Scales. This was implemented on 1 April 2022. The Council is not proposing to apply the national award to senior pay.

## **5. Consultation**

- 5.1 The report has been shared with the Commissioners and the Portfolio Holder. Consultation with the recognised Trade Unions will take place, if appropriate, after GSC have considered the options.

## **6. Implications**

### **6.1 Financial**

Implications verified by: **Jo Freeman**  
**Finance Manager**

There is a general fund staff pay budget of £90.302M (excluding pensions) which is forecast as fully spent in year. There was an agreement of a pay award between 2.25% and 2.5% which cost a total of £2.251m to the Council and was budgeted for as part of a total cost increase of £4.603m (including a further £0.570m relating to the increase in Employer NI). This is now superseded by a proposed pay deal of £1,925 for all staff which, for the General Fund employee base, represents a cost of £5.009m. This is an increased cost of £2.758m over the original £2.251m. The total increase to the staff pay budget in 2022/23 as a result of all increases is therefore now £7.361m which represents 8% of the budget. The balance of £2.352m is due to increments (£1.782m) and the increase to employer National Insurance increase contributions of (£0.570m) which are now committed in year. A review of pay assumptions for 2023/24 will be carried out as part of the budget setting process.

The additional £2.758m is unbudgeted for in 2022/23. The projected cost is currently reflected within the Councils Medium Term Financial Strategy in 2023/24. If the proposed pay award was not supported in 2022/23 the Medium-Term Financial Strategy would be amended and the current projected deficit would reduce by the equivalent amount.

A decision to implement additional pay costs in the current financial year will further increase the funding gap the Council has identified in 2022/23. The Council continues to experience significant revenue budget pressures and exceptional wider financial risks, and as result, a Section 114 notice was issued on 19th December 2022.

The expenditure controls put in place for all aspects of employee spend will support a reduction in spend and work is underway to review existing vacancies and mitigate the impact of any agreed additional award. Where recruitment is essential a delay to recruitment will be enforced, subject to risk assessments and demand pressures. However, it is noted there is likely to remain a significant residual pressure if the NJC award is adopted.



The wider considerations associated with not implementing the NJC award are set out in the report and the potential financial consequences of these are referenced but remain uncertain. These should also be considered in the context of the delivery of the revised strategic priorities of the Council in the context of the section 114 notice.

The impact on the HRA of the revised pay award is an additional cost of £0.395m and this will be managed within the existing budget. This increases the total pay cost from £0.737m to £1.132m.

## 6.2 Legal

Implications verified by: **John Jones**  
**Interim Director of Legal and Governance**

Sections 38 to 43 of the Localism Act 2011 require Councils to prepare a Pay Policy Statement for each financial year and the Secretary of State, pursuant to section 40, has issued both the original Pay Accountability Guidance in February 2012 and a supplementary guidance in February 2013. The content of this report and the recommendations comply with the Council's responsibilities in this regard. Section 39(4) permits the Council to amend its policy by resolution.

The risks in not implementing the change are set out in paragraph 3.8 of this report.

The key risk relates to the collective bargaining agreement.

Clause 9.5 of the Thurrock agreement states:

*Whilst the annual increase will be locally agreed, the Council commits that the overall increase to the payline over the lifetime of this agreement (as per section 2.5) shall not be less than the cumulative "headline" increase of the NJC scales, as measured over the same period. This excludes any weighting or "loading" of the NJC scales.*

It is more likely than not that a Tribunal or Court would consider provisions of this Collective bargaining Agreement dealing with pay as forming part of individual contracts of employment of Thurrock Council employees.

Failing to honour contractual commitments are likely to either 1) prompt a strike 2) employees working under protest and submitting mass ET claims for unlawful deduction from wages 3) a combination of 1+2.

In the event of 2) If claims are brought asserting that the Council has not complied with the collective agreement the Council would probably be unsuccessful in resisting those claims and would incur additional legal costs.

The Council's Chief Finance Officer has issued a section 114 notice which places restrictions on what the Council can spend to ensure that the Council will be able to balance its budget in the future. However, the Council is permitted to continue spending on existing staff payroll and pension costs, and on existing legal agreements and contracts.

As it is likely that the provisions of Thurrock Collective bargaining agreement would be found to be part of the contracts of employment of council employees, expenditure in relation to pay would fall into the category of an exceptional reason for spending to be agreed. Members will need to consider the advice of the Chief Financial Officer as how the additional pay costs would be met.

### 6.3 **Diversity and Equality**

Implications verified by: **Becky Lee**  
**Team Manager – Community Development and Equalities**

This pay statement implements the recommendations and standard protocols set by law and policy and therefore there are no diversity and equality implications arising.

### 6.4 **Other implications**

The implications of the various options have been detailed in the report.

## 7. **Appendices**

### **Report Author:**

Jackie Hinchliffe  
Director of HR, OD & Transformation