



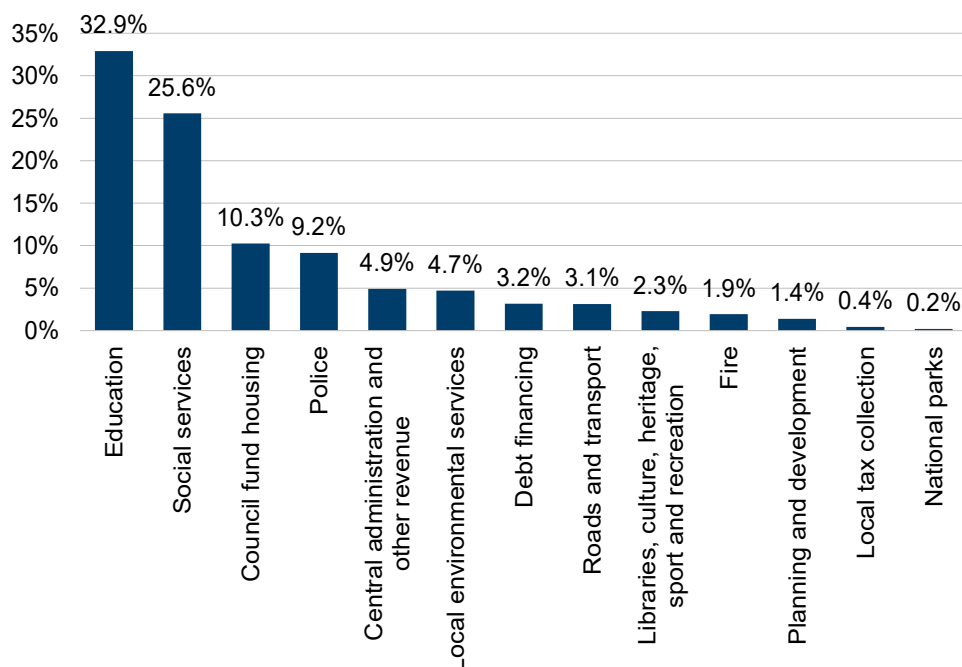
## Local Authority Revenue Budget and Capital Forecast: 2023-24

22 June 2023  
SFR 50/2023

### Key points

- Total budgeted revenue expenditure as reported by local authorities for 2023-24 is £10.4 billion, an increase of 7.6% on the previous year.
- County and county borough councils reported increases of 7.9% or £670 million in their budgeted revenue expenditure whilst police reported an increase of 4.6%. Fire authorities reported an increase of 11.9% and national park authorities reported an increase of 0.5%.
- Gwynedd shows the largest county increase in revenue expenditure at 13.2% due to their role as lead authority for a large UK Shared Prosperity Fund grant. Swansea shows the smallest increase at 3.8%.
- In 2023-24, total capital forecast expenditure by Welsh local authorities, including police, fire and national parks is £2,282 million. This represents a year-on-year increase of £183 million or 8.7%.
- Housing services account for 24.1% of the total capital forecast expenditure, education services 23.9% and planning and economic development 15.5%.

**Figure 1: Service level budgeted revenue expenditure, 2023-24**



Additional information is available from [StatsWales](https://www.stats.wales).

### About this release

This statistical release analyses the revenue and capital expenditure that Welsh local authorities are forecast to spend in the financial year prior to March 2024.

Revenue expenditure is the cost of running local authority services such as staffing, heating, lighting and cleaning, together with expenditure on goods and services consumed within the year.

Capital spending is mainly buying, constructing or improving physical assets such as buildings, land and vehicles.

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## Revenue budget

Table 1 shows revenue expenditure by service area. The revenue expenditure per head for Wales in 2023-24 is budgeted to be £3,341, an increase of £299 compared to the previous year. Education expenditure is forecast to increase by 7.5% and social services expenditure is forecast to increase by 11.2%. Planning, economic and community development expenditure is forecast to increase by 40.9% mainly due to large UK Shared Prosperity Fund revenue grants.

**Table 1: Service level revenue expenditure and financing, Wales (a)**

	£ million			Percentage change	2023-24 £ per head
	2022-23	2023-24	Change		
County and county borough council expenditure (b)					
Education	3,174.5	3,413.9	239.4	7.5	1,099
Social services	2,384.8	2,652.8	268.0	11.2	854
Housing (c)	1,026.7	1,064.5	37.8	3.7	343
Local environmental services	456.5	488.7	32.2	7.1	157
Roads and transport	303.2	322.6	19.3	6.4	104
Libraries, culture and heritage, sport and recreation	207.2	235.4	28.2	13.6	76
Planning, economic and community development	102.8	144.8	42.1	40.9	47
Local tax collection	43.5	44.4	0.9	2.1	14
Debt financing	317.5	329.6	12.1	3.8	106
Central administration and other revenue (d)	519.5	509.6	-9.9	-1.9	164
<b>Total county and county borough council expenditure</b>	<b>8,536.2</b>	<b>9,206.3</b>	<b>670.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2,965</b>
Police	908.2	950.0	41.7	4.6	306
Fire	177.8	199.0	21.2	11.9	64
National parks	19.6	19.7	0.1	0.5	6
<b>Revenue expenditure</b>	<b>9,641.8</b>	<b>10,375.1</b>	<b>733.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3,341</b>
less specific and special government grants	2,013.8	2,143.2	129.4	6.4	690
<b>Net revenue expenditure</b>	<b>7,628.0</b>	<b>8,231.8</b>	<b>603.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2,651</b>
Putting to (+) / drawing from (-) reserves	-150.3	-205.9	-55.6	-37.0	-66
Council tax reduction scheme	285.6	295.2	9.7	3.4	95
<b>Budget requirement</b>	<b>7,763.2</b>	<b>8,321.1</b>	<b>557.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2,680</b>
plus discretionary non-domestic rate relief	4.9	4.8	-0.1	-2.5	2
less central government support	5,539.2	5,953.0	413.8	7.5	1,917
of which:					
revenue support grant	4,086.1	4,611.4	525.3	12.9	1,485
re-distributed non-domestic rates	1,135.0	1,022.0	-113.0	-10.0	329
police grant and floor funding	318.2	319.7	1.5	0.5	103
<b>Council tax requirement</b>	<b>2,228.9</b>	<b>2,372.9</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>764</b>
of which:					
paid by council tax reduction scheme	285.6	295.2	9.7	3.4	95
paid directly by council tax payers	1,943.3	2,077.6	134.3	6.9	669

(a) Includes police, fire and national park authorities. Service expenditure excludes that financed by income from sales, fees and charges, but includes that financed by specific and special government grants. The £ per head calculations use the 2021 mid-year estimates of population which are based on the 2021 Census, see notes.

(b) Includes revenue element of private financing initiatives.

(c) Includes housing benefit, and private sector housing costs such as provision for the homeless. Excludes council owned housing.

(d) Includes capital expenditure charged to the revenue account. The figure is net of any interest expected to accrue on balances. Also includes coroners' and other courts, community councils, unallocated contingencies, costs of corporate management, democratic representation and management and central administration costs not allocated to services.

Table 2 shows a year-on-year comparison of revenue expenditure across all authorities. The budgeted change for Wales in 2023-24 is an increase of £733 million or 7.6%.

**Table 2: Local authority revenue expenditure budgets, by authority (a)**

	£ million			Percentage change	2023-24 £ per head (b)
	2022-23	2023-24	Change		
County/county borough councils:					
Isle of Anglesey	188.2	204.3	16.1	8.5	2,963
Gwynedd	378.0	427.8	49.8	13.2	3,655
Conwy	312.8	331.7	18.9	6.1	2,889
Denbighshire	274.7	292.6	17.9	6.5	3,047
Flintshire	374.1	405.5	31.4	8.4	2,615
Wrexham	333.7	355.1	21.4	6.4	2,628
Powys	353.1	380.3	27.2	7.7	2,847
Ceredigion	200.9	224.2	23.3	11.6	3,173
Pembrokeshire	319.1	337.1	18.0	5.6	2,725
Carmarthenshire	535.2	560.0	24.8	4.6	2,976
Swansea	684.2	710.0	25.8	3.8	2,985
Neath Port Talbot	410.5	448.9	38.3	9.3	3,163
Bridgend	400.3	428.5	28.2	7.0	2,940
Vale of Glamorgan	339.2	378.5	39.3	11.6	2,856
Cardiff	976.2	1,056.7	80.6	8.3	2,939
Rhondda Cynon Taf	703.5	752.4	48.8	6.9	3,168
Merthyr Tydfil	173.5	192.4	18.9	10.9	3,268
Caerphilly	477.0	525.8	48.8	10.2	2,987
Blaenau Gwent	201.8	214.2	12.4	6.2	3,198
Torfaen	253.4	270.7	17.3	6.8	2,928
Monmouthshire	215.0	234.6	19.6	9.1	2,518
Newport	431.7	475.0	43.3	10.0	2,975
All county and county borough councils	8,536.2	9,206.3	670.2	7.9	2,965
Police and Crime Commissioners:					
Dyfed Powys	139.3	148.7	9.4	6.7	288
Gwent	175.6	177.1	1.5	0.8	301
North Wales	198.3	208.4	10.1	5.1	303
South Wales	395.1	415.8	20.8	5.3	316
All Police and Crime Commissioners	908.2	950.0	41.7	4.6	306
Fire authorities:					
Mid and West Wales	56.9	64.5	7.6	13.4	72
North Wales	41.6	45.1	3.5	8.5	66
South Wales	79.3	89.4	10.1	12.7	59
All fire authorities	177.8	199.0	21.2	11.9	64
National park authorities:					
Brecon Beacons	5.0	4.9	-0.0	-0.3	.
Pembrokeshire Coast	5.1	5.7	0.6	11.1	.
Snowdonia	9.5	9.1	-0.5	-4.8	.
All national park authorities	19.6	19.7	0.1	0.5	6
<b>Wales</b>	<b>9,641.8</b>	<b>10,375.1</b>	<b>733.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3,341</b>

- data not applicable.

(a) Revenue expenditure is normally net of income from levies. However in order to show the full spend, levies are scored as expenditure for the fire and national park authorities and are netted off the expenditure of the counties.

(b) The £ per head calculations use the 2021 mid-year estimates of population which are based on the 2021 Census, see notes.

Figure 2 shows the financing of budget requirement. Budget requirement is the amount each authority estimates as its planned spending, after deducting any funding from reserves and specific grants. 28% of budget requirement is funded from council tax.

**Figure 2: Financing of budget requirement in Wales, 2023-24**

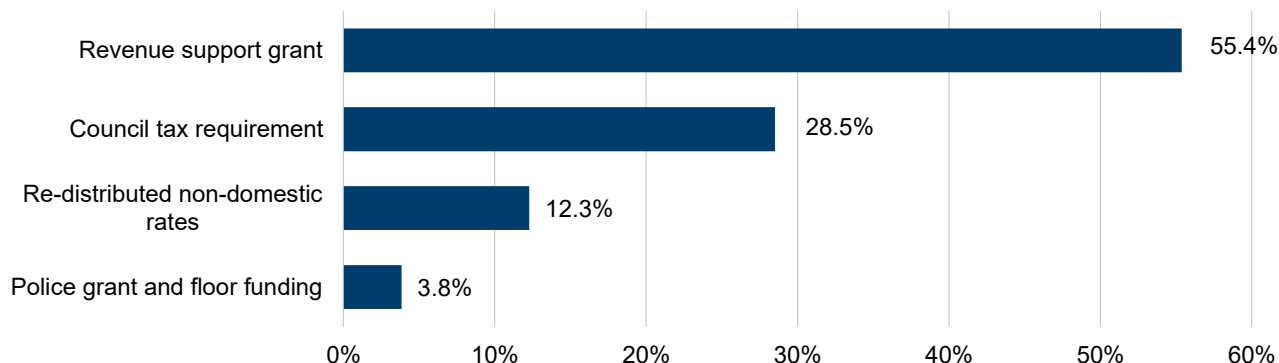
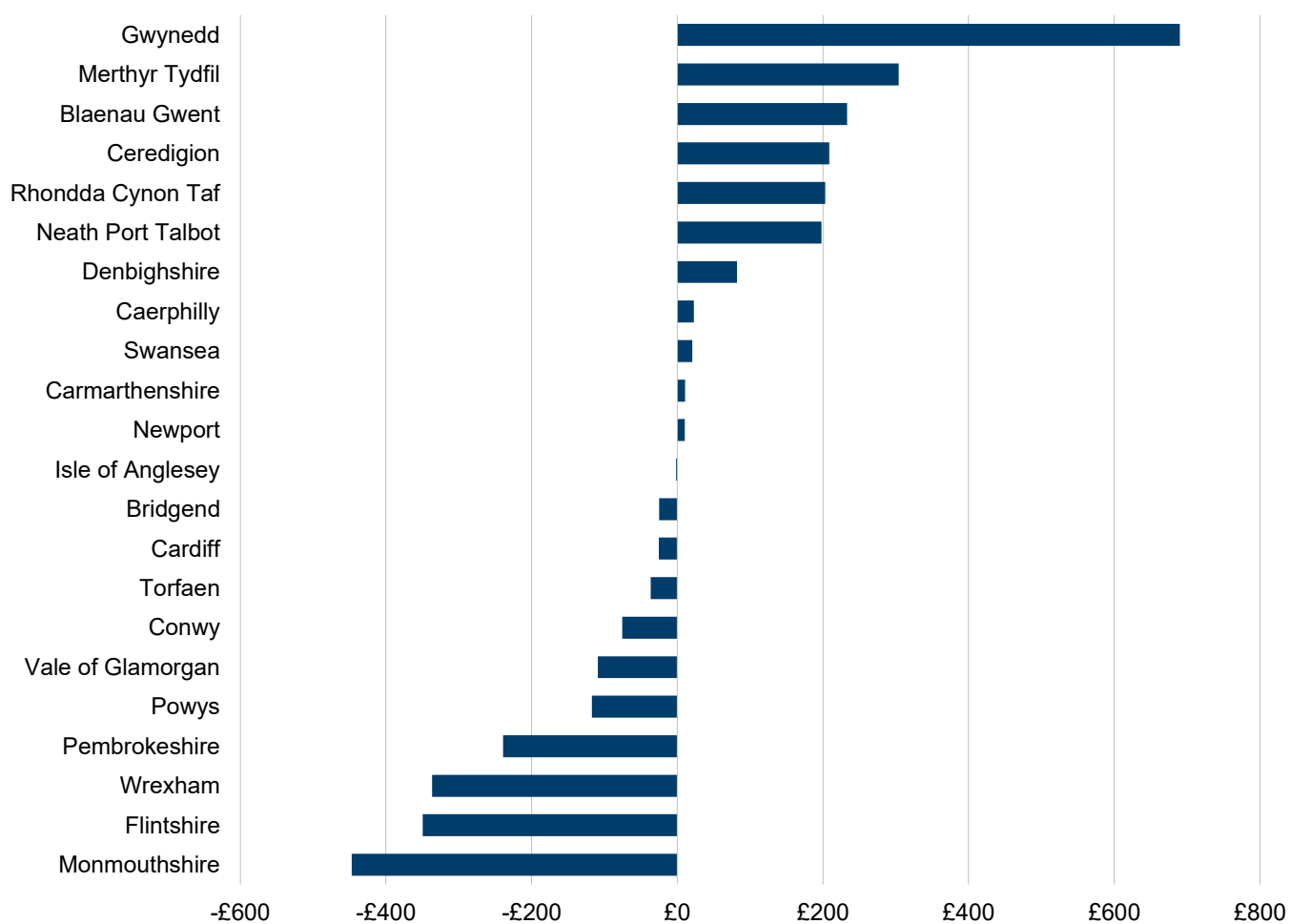


Figure 3 shows the revenue expenditure £ per head difference from the Wales County average of £2,965. The £ per head difference between the highest and lowest authority is £1,137.

**Figure 3: £ per head, difference from the Wales County average, 2023-24**



## Capital forecast

Table 3 shows the most recent outturn figures along with the latest forecast years for comparison. It also shows how local authorities intend to pay for the expenditure. Between 2022-23 and 2023-24, capital expenditure on education is expected to increase by £72 million (15%), environmental services are expected to increase by £53 million (39%) and roads and transport expenditure is expected to decrease by £10 million (4%).

External support for local authorities shows an increase of £221 million (25%). Internal financing is expected to decrease by £38 million (3%).

**Table 3: Capital expenditure and financing (a)**

	£ million				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 forecast	2023-24 forecast	Change between 2023-24 and 2022-23	
				£m	%
<b>Capital expenditure</b>					
County/county borough councils:					
Education	345.2	472.4	544.5	72.0	15
Social services	32.2	41.8	34.6	-7.2	-17
Roads and transport	250.0	241.1	231.0	-10.1	-4
Housing:					
Housing revenue account (HRA)	317.2	435.0	468.0	33.0	8
Non-HRA housing	56.6	68.0	81.9	13.9	21
Total housing	373.8	503.0	549.9	46.9	9
Local services:					
Environmental	107.6	136.5	189.5	53.0	39
Planning and economic development	136.0	370.6	352.6	-18.0	-5
Libraries, culture, heritage, sport and recreation	63.6	100.2	126.9	26.7	27
Other	91.5	127.1	132.5	5.5	4
Total local services	398.7	734.3	801.6	67.2	9
Total county/county borough councils	1,399.8	1,992.7	2,161.5	168.8	8
Police	60.9	84.6	89.8	5.2	6
Fire authorities	10.8	18.6	26.9	8.3	44
National park authorities	3.3	3.2	3.9	0.7	20
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>1,474.7</b>	<b>2,099.1</b>	<b>2,282.1</b>	<b>183.0</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Capital financing</b>					
External support:					
General capital funding / general government grant	801.5	558.5	684.8	126.3	23
Grants from European Community Structural Funds	8.9				
Capital grants and contributions from other sources	48.8	146.6	192.7	46.1	31
Supported borrowing	81.1	118.3	166.5	48.3	41
Major repairs allowance	59.4	60.3	60.4	0.1	0
Sub-total external support	999.7	883.7	1,104.5	220.8	25
Internal financing:					
Unsupported borrowing	265.9	797.7	716.2	-81.5	-10
Use of capital receipts	29.0	107.6	107.5	-0.1	-0
Capital expenditure charged to a revenue account (non-HRA)	96.8	193.3	223.9	30.6	16
Capital expenditure charged to a revenue account (HRA)	83.4	116.9	130.0	13.1	11
Sub-total internal financing	475.1	1,215.4	1,177.6	-37.8	-3
<b>Total capital financing</b>	<b>1,474.7</b>	<b>2,099.1</b>	<b>2,282.1</b>	<b>183.0</b>	<b>9</b>

(a) See definitions on the backpage.

Table 4 shows capital forecast expenditure by authority and service in 2023-24. County councils plan to spend £550 million on housing with overall expenditure of £2,161 million or £696 per head of the Welsh population. Police, Fire and National park authorities forecast expenditure of £90 million, £27 million and £4 million respectively.

**Table 4: Capital forecast expenditure by authority and service, 2023-24** £ million

	Education	Social services	Local transport	Housing	Local services (a)	Law, order and protective services	Total capital expenditure	Total capital expenditure: £ per head (b)
County/county borough councils:								
Isle of Anglesey	7.0	0.0	3.0	14.3	13.7	.	38.0	551
Gwynedd	18.0	4.6	4.2	21.6	21.0	.	69.4	593
Conwy	4.0	1.4	2.4	8.7	31.0	.	47.6	415
Denbighshire	13.8	1.3	7.6	21.0	75.9	.	119.7	1,246
Flintshire	3.7	3.7	1.5	31.2	22.5	.	62.5	403
Wrexham	4.6	0.3	5.3	49.4	25.1	.	84.6	626
Powys	33.0	0.2	12.7	25.2	22.2	.	93.3	698
Ceredigion	16.5	3.2	3.0	1.5	35.9	.	60.1	850
Pembrokeshire	34.3	0.6	3.1	29.2	71.2	.	138.5	1,120
Carmarthenshire	20.3	0.0	28.5	36.5	99.6	.	185.0	983
Swansea	6.8	1.4	10.5	57.5	78.7	.	154.9	651
Neath Port Talbot	30.2	1.6	10.1	4.4	71.8	.	118.1	832
Bridgend	27.6	1.4	2.5	2.2	35.4	.	69.0	474
Vale of Glamorgan	37.9	0.6	4.8	46.5	14.1	.	104.0	784
Cardiff	90.4	2.9	46.0	117.6	57.1	.	313.9	873
Rhondda Cynon Taf	38.4	7.1	26.6	11.7	36.9	.	120.7	508
Merthyr Tydfil	33.2	0.0	7.4	0.9	20.6	.	62.0	1,053
Caerphilly	1.4	0.3	1.9	67.0	5.8	.	76.5	435
Blaenau Gwent	24.4	0.3	32.7	0.3	16.3	.	74.0	1,104
Torfaen	25.4	0.0	1.5	1.1	14.6	.	42.5	460
Monmouthshire	29.8	1.2	6.1	0.0	7.0	.	44.2	474
Newport	43.7	2.6	9.5	2.0	25.3	.	83.1	521
All county/county borough councils	544.5	34.6	231.0	549.9	801.6	.	2,161.5	696
Police:								
Dyfed Powys	.	.	.	.	.	18.2	18.2	35
Gwent	.	.	.	.	.	23.9	23.9	41
North Wales	.	.	.	.	.	12.2	12.2	18
South Wales	.	.	.	.	.	35.5	35.5	27
All police	.	.	.	.	.	89.8	89.8	29
Fire authorities:								
Mid and West Wales	.	.	.	.	.	9.4	9.4	11
North Wales	.	.	.	.	.	7.5	7.5	11
South Wales	.	.	.	.	.	10.0	10.0	7
All fire authorities	.	.	.	.	.	26.9	26.9	9
National park authorities:								
Brecon Beacons	.	.	.	.	1.5	.	1.5	.
Pembrokeshire Coast	.	.	.	.	1.0	.	1.0	.
Snowdonia	.	.	.	.	1.4	.	1.4	.
All national park authorities	.	.	.	.	3.9	.	3.9	.
<b>Wales</b>	<b>544.5</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>549.9</b>	<b>805.5</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>2,282.1</b>	<b>735</b>

(a) Includes expenditure on environment, planning, economic development, libraries, culture, sport, community safety and other services.

(b) The £ per head calculations use the 2021 mid-year estimates of population which are based on the 2021 Census, see notes.

. Data not applicable.

Figure 4 shows capital forecast expenditure by service, as a percentage of overall expenditure in 2023-24. Housing makes up 24 percent of all expenditure.

**Figure 4: Forecast capital expenditure by service, 2023-24**

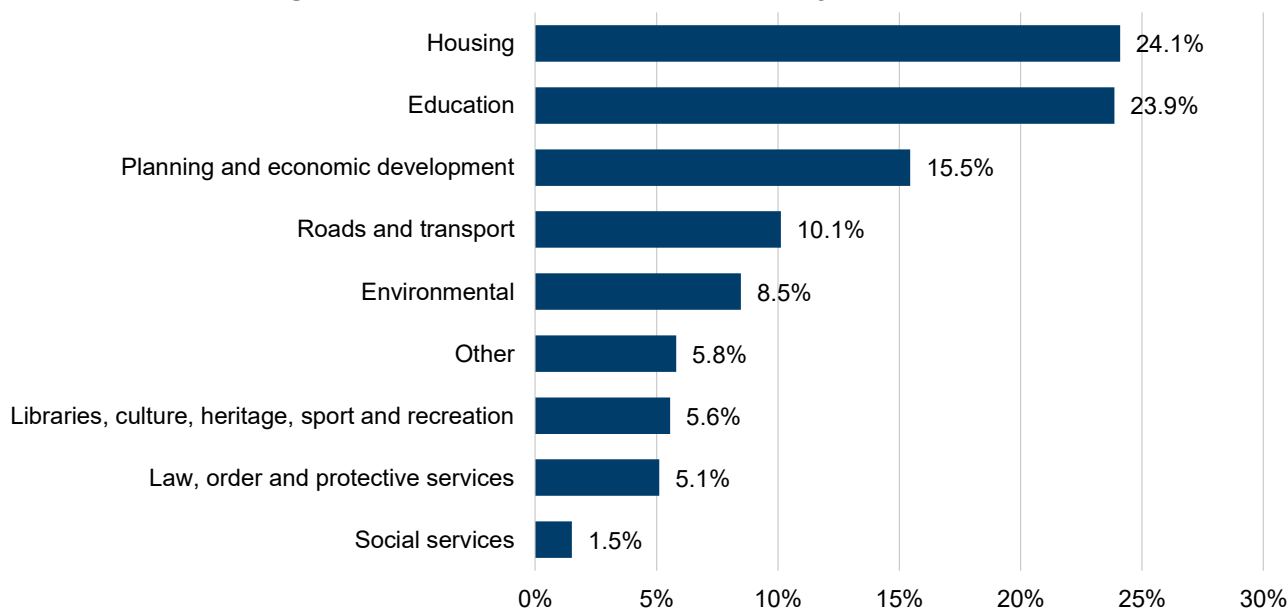
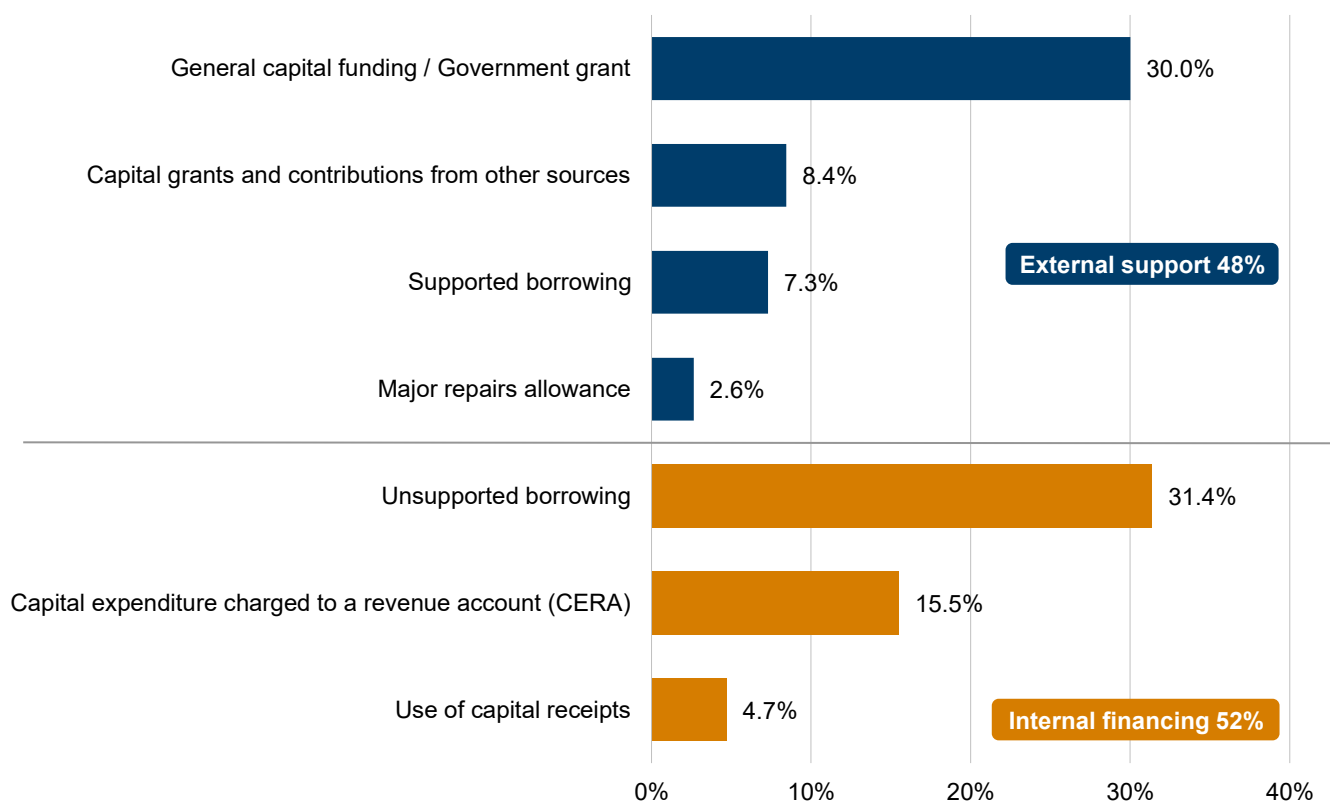


Figure 5 shows how local authorities intend to finance their expenditure in 2023-24 and the balance of funding between external support and internal financing. Unsupported borrowing makes up 31 percent of all capital financing.

**Figure 5: Financing of capital forecast expenditure, 2023-24**



## Glossary

Revenue expenditure is the cost of running local authority services such as staffing, heating, lighting and cleaning, together with expenditure on goods and services consumed within the year.

Capital spending is mainly buying, constructing or improving physical assets such as buildings, land and vehicles.

### Revenue definitions

Gross revenue expenditure is total local authority expenditure on services, plus debt financing costs, but net of any income from sales, fees, and charges and other non-grant sources. It includes expenditure funded by specific and special government grants and expenditure funded from local authority reserves.

Net revenue expenditure is gross revenue expenditure excluding that funded by specific and special grants (except police grant).

Budget requirement is the amount of expenditure that is funded by council tax and general support from central government, i.e. revenue support grant, police grant, redistributed non-domestic rates, and any transitional grant relief for council tax. It differs from net revenue by the amount drawn from or added to reserves.

### Mid-year population estimates

The [mid-2021 population estimates](#) are based on Census 2021. Mid-year population estimates for the period 2012 to 2020 were based on the previous census in 2011. Care must be taken therefore when comparing mid-year estimates before and after Census 2021. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is currently rebasing the time series of population estimates for the period 2012 to 2020. This rebased time series will facilitate comparisons of the mid-year estimates prior to and subsequent to Census 2021. These rebased estimates are due to be published in September 2023.

### UK Shared Prosperity Fund

The [UK Shared Prosperity Fund](#) (UKSPF) is the government's domestic replacement for the European Structural and Investment Programme (ESIF).

### Fire authorities and national park authorities

These authorities fall within the general definition of local authorities. Fire authorities receive all of their funding as a levy from the county and county borough councils, whilst National Park authorities receive about 25% of their funding as a similar levy, and 75% in the form of specific grants from central government. The county and county borough council figures in this release have been reduced by the amount of the levies in order to give the full picture for the expenditure of the fire authorities and national park authorities.

### Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (RECS)

Prior to 2008-09, authorities used deferred charges to recognise expenditure that regulations permitted to be funded from capital resources, but which did not satisfy criteria to be classified as capital expenditure. Examples of deferred charges included work on property not owned by the authority and grants for economic development purposes, where the grant was to be spent on capital items. In



2008-09 deferred charges were replaced with this new category of expenditure. This required the expenditure to be recorded notionally against the appropriate service with no impact on an authority's Council Tax requirement. From 2010-11 figures are on a non-RECS basis.

## **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**

This is a set of accounting standards developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The goal of IFRS is to provide a global framework for how public sector and private companies prepare and disclose their financial statements. Having an international standard is especially important for large organisations. Adopting a single set of world-wide standards will simplify accounting procedures by allowing a company to use one reporting language throughout. A single standard will also provide customers and auditors with a cohesive view of finances. IFRS should not be confused with IAS (International Accounting Standards), which are older standards that IFRS has now replaced.

## **Capital definitions**

### **Up to 2003-04**

Capital expenditure was financed by a variety of sources. General capital funding was a combination of general capital grant (paid by the Welsh Government) and basic credit approvals (permission to borrow/financed by revenue support grant) which could be used for spending on any project.

Supplementary credit approvals and capital grants were provided by the Welsh Government and UK Government departments for spending on specific projects. Local authorities were also able to augment this spending by applying capital receipts (although part of these receipts had to be set-aside for the repayment of debt) and by making contributions from a revenue account. Expenditure and financing figures were on a cash basis.

### **From 2004-05 onwards**

The prudential framework came into force on 1st April 2004. From that date basic and supplementary credit approvals were replaced by hypothecated supported borrowing (Borrowing and credit arrangements that attract central government support), general capital grant and specific grants such as Major Repairs Allowance. Under this framework, authorities are allowed to borrow for capital purposes without Government consent, provided they can afford to service the debt. This is known as prudential or unsupported borrowing. Expenditure and financing figures are on an accruals basis.

## **Housing Revenue Account Subsidy Buyout**

Eleven local authorities in Wales with council housing stock exited from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) subsidy system and became self-financing in April 2015.

## **Key quality information**

Official Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political reference.

This section provides a summary of information on this output against six dimensions of quality: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness and Punctuality, Accessibility and Clarity, Coherence, and Comparability.

### **Relevance**

The statistics are important and have a number of uses, for example: advice to Ministers; local government finance revenue settlement calculations; unitary authority comparisons and benchmarking; expenditure in Wales compared to other countries; informing the debate in the Senedd Cymu/Welsh Parliament and beyond; assisting in research in public expenditure issues; economic analysis.

### **Accuracy**

The main sources of information on local authority revenue budgets are the Revenue Account (RA) and Capital Forecast (CFR) returns. The latest returns relate to the final accounts for the financial year.

We collect 100% of returns from all twenty-two county councils, four police and crime commissioners, three fire and rescue authorities and three national park authorities. The collection is a 100% survey and as such no estimation of the figures is calculated, and hence there is no sampling error.

In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Once we receive the data, it goes through further validation and verification checks, for example:

- spend per head by local authority;
- arithmetic consistency checks;
- cross checks with other relevant data collections;
- thorough tolerance checks;
- outturn comparison with budgets;
- cross checks with data from other government departments;
- verification that data outside of tolerances are correct.

The data that is collected adhere to recognised professional standards. Specifically, the finance data is required under legislation and also must adhere to CIPFA accounting procedures. However, further guidelines are also available on the interpretation of these standards to ensure consistency.

### **Timeliness and punctuality**

The data collection and validation is carried out between February and May. The data is normally published in June, this allows time to collect, collate and validate the data.

All outputs adhere to the Code of Practice by pre-announcing the data of publication through the [upcoming calendar](#) web pages.

## **Accessibility and clarity**

The Welsh local government finance statistics are published in an accessible, orderly, pre-announced manner on the Welsh Government website at 9:30am on the day of publication. All releases are available to download for free.

More detailed data are also available at the same time on the StatsWales website and this can be manipulated online or downloaded into spreadsheets for use offline.

We aim to use Plain English in our outputs and all outputs adhere to the Welsh Government accessibility policy. Furthermore, all our headlines are published in Welsh and English.

We regularly peer review our outputs.

## **Comparability and coherence**

Adhering to the professional code (CIPFA's SeRCOP) has meant that changes over time have been minimal. Where there have been time series which are not comparable from the start of the time series to the end this will be shown clearly in the outputs. Where advance warning is known of future changes these will be pre-announced in accordance with Welsh Government arrangements.

The existence of a professional code and our adherence to it provides assurance that the data are consistent across domains, such as local authorities.

Statistics on revenue outturn are also published in both [England](#) and [Scotland](#).

## **National Statistics status**

The [United Kingdom Statistics Authority](#) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

The continued designation of these statistics as National Statistics was confirmed in March 2019 following a [compliance check by the Office for Statistics Regulation](#). These statistics last underwent a [full assessment against the Code of Practice](#) in 2011.

## Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of Wales. The Act puts in place seven wellbeing goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators (“national indicators”) that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the wellbeing goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before Senedd Cymru. Under section 10(8) of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, where the Welsh Ministers revise the national indicators, they must as soon as reasonably practicable (a) publish the indicators as revised and (b) lay a copy of them before the Senedd. These national indicators were laid before the Senedd in 2021. The indicators laid on 14 December 2021 replace the set laid on 16 March 2016.

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the wellbeing goals and associated technical information is available in the [Well-being of Wales report](#).

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local wellbeing assessments and local wellbeing plans.

### Further details

The document is available at: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-revenue-budget-capital-forecast>

Further data is available on our StatsWales website:

[Local Government](#)→[Finance](#)→[Revenue](#)→[Budgets](#)

[Local Government](#)→[Finance](#)→[Capital](#)→[Forecast](#)

Statistics on revenue account budgets and capital forecasts are also published in both [England](#) and [Scotland](#).

### OData

The data is also accessible directly via the StatsWales odata service. Links to data and metadata can be found below each view on the StatsWales website within the ‘Open data’ tab.

### Next update

June 2024 - Statistical first release and StatsWales update for 2024-25 budgets.

### We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to [stats.finance@gov.wales](mailto:stats.finance@gov.wales).

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