

Meeting	Full Council
Date	Tuesday 19 th May 2026
Report Title	General Power of Competence (GPC)
Author	Georgina Morgan-Denn, Chief Officer/Clerk & RFO

Chief Officer's Recommendation:

To note the Council meets the criteria for adopting the GPC.

To adopt the GPC for the period 2026-2030.

Background

The General Power of Competence is a statutory power of first resort enabling a Council to do anything that an individual might while considering legal and regulatory restrictions.

A Council can choose to adopt the General Power of Competence (GPC) if it meets the following criteria:

- Have a suitably qualified Clerk who has obtained:
 - The Certificate in Local Council Administration (CiLCA) or
 - The higher education qualifications for clerks awarded by De Montford University or its predecessor institutions, namely:
 - A Certificate of Higher Education in Community Governance (Level 4)
 - A Foundation Degree in Community Governance (Level 5)
 - An Honours Degree (Level 6)
 - Any equivalent successor qualification
- At least two thirds of the Council members must have been elected (HWPC – 12 out of 18 seats). Elected councillors include all councillors who stood for election whether or not the election was contested. Co-opted or appointed councillors do not count as they are not elected.

Eligibility and adoption of the GPC must be confirmed as a resolved, minuted agenda item at a full meeting, and then reconfirmed at an annual meeting every four years. This means that eligibility remains in place until the first annual meeting of the council after the ordinary election even if the condition of the eligibility criteria has changed.



Additional Information

The freedom of the GPC

Councils no longer need to ask whether they have a specific power to act. The GPC (LA 2011 s1(1)) gives local authorities, including eligible local councils, “*the power to do anything that individuals generally may do*” as long as they don’t break other laws. It is a ‘power of first resort’; this means that when searching for a power to act, the first question you ask is whether you can use the GPC. To find the answer, you ask whether an individual is normally permitted to act in the same way. For example:

- An individual can’t impose taxes on other people – so a local council can’t use the GPC to raise taxes.

On the other hand, an individual:

- can set up a company to provide a service. The GPC clearly permits a local council to engage in commercial activity as long as it sets up a company or co-operative society (s4) for this purpose.

Sometimes a council can do things that an individual can’t do – such as creating byelaws, raising a precept or issuing fixed penalty notices - but it must do so using the specific original legislation. The GPC does not mean that the council can delegate decisions to individual councillors – this is a procedural matter that remains enshrined in law.

The Government hopes that the GPC gives local councils confidence in their legal capacity to act for their communities. It encourages councils to use this power to work with others in providing cost-effective services and facilities in innovative ways to meet the needs of local people. The council can lend or invest money; it can trade; it can even sell energy to the National Grid. If another authority has a statutory duty, then it remains their duty to provide that service (eg education, waste collection, social services) but local councils can still help out. For example, a local council can support a school in many ways, just as an individual might. It could even help a community trust to run a local school.

The council can undertake activities using the GPC anywhere – not just in the parish (s1(4a)). It isn’t necessary to worry whether the activity is for the benefit of the council, the area or the community (s1(4c)) although, in practice, parishioners might object if they can’t see the benefit! And unlike the Local Government Act 1972, s137, it doesn’t matter whether there are any other specific powers permitting the council to take action (s1(5)). So, for example, a council can use the GPC to build a sports facility even though there is another power enabling it to do the same thing (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 s19).

As always, the council is expected to act in accordance with the general principle of ‘reasonableness’ established by the Wednesbury court case in 1948. The judgement made it clear that a council can exercise reasonable discretion when interpreting legislation provided that it justifies its decision in terms of relevant, rather than irrelevant, matters.

Since the GPC can be used for most of the activities of the council rather than for unusual one-off projects, the council cannot employ a clerk on a short-term contract specifically for using the power. If the council loses its qualified clerk or has insufficient elected councillors, then it must record its ineligibility at the next ‘relevant’ annual meeting of the council (that is the one, after the next ordinary election). If it has already started an activity under the GPC for which there is no other specific power, it remains eligible for the purpose of completing **that** activity, but it can’t start anything new under the power until it is in a position to make the formal decision that it meets the criteria. The council must go back to identifying whether it has a specific power to act



and use the restricted s137 if there is no appropriate specific power. When entering into a contract under the GPC, a council should be cautious if the contract lasts beyond the next annual meeting when the council might no longer be eligible to use the GPC. There is a risk of legal action if the council ends the contract unexpectedly. It is wise to seek legal advice when setting up the contract.

Risks and restrictions limiting the GPC

There are some risks associated with using the GPC. Inadequate community support or insufficient funding are significant risks while there are several statutory or legal restrictions that a local council should consider before using the power. Clerks and councillors should be aware of the following restrictions that potentially could limit the use of the GPC.

- If a council is already subject to a statutory duty, then that duty remains in place. So, for example, a local council that is eligible to use the GPC must continue to abide by its duties. For example:
 - The council has a duty to act with regard to the likely effect on crime and disorder and to do all it can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (Crime and Disorder Act 2006 s17).
 - The Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006 s40 imposes a duty on local councils to consider conserving biodiversity in exercising its functions.
 - The Smallholding and Allotments Act 1908 s23(1) gives councils a duty to provide allotments if they are of the opinion that there is a demand for them.
- There are also many procedural and financial duties that remain in place for regulating the governance of a local council.
- Furthermore, the council must comply with employment law, Health and Safety legislation, equality legislation and duties related to data protection and freedom of information for example.
- The council must set up a company or co-operative society if it wishes to trade. If the council sets up a company or co-operative society it must abide by company law. Councils are advised to refer to more detailed Government guidance on trading and on charging. The council can charge for services provided under the GPC¹.
- If the council wants to invest in a local business to support the local economy, it should follow Government advice on investment. If it wishes to support a community enterprise, an economic development grant might be a sensible option.
- Remember, if another authority has a statutory duty, then it remains their duty to provide that service (eg education). If you are worried that you might be encroaching on another authority's duty, then ask whether an individual, a private company or a community trust might be able to step in and help. If they can, then so can the local council (although it might need to set up an appropriate delivery body first).
- If the action the council wishes to take is also covered by a specific power then any restrictions that apply to the overlapping power are still in force. So if existing legislation requires the council to ask permission before acting, then it must do so. For example, the council asks permission from the Highways Authority before doing work on roadside verges.

¹ If councils have a statutory **duty** to provide a service **free of charge**, they cannot charge for that service. This provision applies to principal authorities but does not affect local councils as they are not required by law to provide **any** services free of charge



The GPC is a power and not a source of money. It cannot be used to raise the precept and if loans are needed then normal procedures apply. The council can seek other sources of finance such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, grant funding, sponsorship, commercial activity and agreements with other authorities. As always, the council should ensure support from local taxpayers.

Councils cannot use the GPC primarily to raise money but they can receive income as a consequence of using the power for a different primary purpose. For example, a council could give financial assistance to a struggling local enterprise by purchasing share capital just as any individual could. Similarly the council could lend money to support a local activity and earn interest on the loan and it can raise sponsorship for a community project.

Although councils are encouraged to be innovative, they should be aware of the risks involved in using the power in addition to a lack of money or community support. For example:

- There is a risk of being challenged
- Trading activities could damage competing local activities
- The council risks its reputation and public money if a project goes wrong

Further changes affecting the GPC

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government has the power to change the enacted legislation (s5) so it is important to keep up to date with legal advice. Changes will not be made without consultation and should therefore come as no surprise. The Government is keen to know whether there are any additional restrictions affecting the use of the GPC so that it can consider removing them. Contact the Society of Local Council Clerks or the National Association of Local Councils (via WALC) if you wish to draw attention to any legislative constraints affecting the use of the power.