

Powers	Advantages	Disadvantages
LGA 1972 S101 delegation	Straightforward and involves delegations mainly to officers; with the service run within the constitution of the provider authority in accordance with the IAA	Removes member/officer involvement in decisions about the service from receiver authority whilst retaining legal responsibility for the function
	Resource light to achieve and operate	Lack of control or management for receiver authority over focus of the service and delivery
	Enables seamless transition of the service	Lack of involvement by receiving authority may make subsequent disaggregation more difficult and lengthier
	Suitable for services which are not so high profile or open to challenge	
LGA 1972 S102 delegation to Joint Committee	Keeps both authorities involved at a political level through members	Is often resource heavy and expensive to service
	Means that budget and other decisions have been agreed by both authorities and so should minimise future disagreements	As the service will usually be operated by officers working from one authority; the other can find that they do not have officers to call upon to assist them with complex decisions; although this can be mitigated if there is a high level of trust that advice is being given impartially and objectively
	Possible to have a “golden rule” to refer key decisions back to a single authority	Can make decision making unwieldy and slow
	Suitable for high profile functions which may be open to more challenge and where decisions need to be taken which will significantly affect the residents of both authorities over a significant period; eg waste	Likely to be less suitable for small or low profile services

	May be suitable for high level control over support services which are critical to overall service delivery- eg IT	
LGA 1972 S113 secondment	Very easy to achieve; can often be done via existing officer scheme of delegation	Not as appropriate where the senior management remains separate and the delegations are direct to service delivery teams
	The seconded officers are seen for all purposes (other than superannuation) as officers of the authority they are seconded to	The seconding authority loses any control over these officers
	Existing solution for many councils	May lead to unintended redundancy
Goods and Services 1970 Act s1	Focuses on a “contact” for delivery so should be easier to put in place	A commercial agreement rather than an IAA
	Enables a profit/surplus for the provider	May lead to redundancy/TUPE
		Very little political oversight
		Not all services may be well equipped to carry out delivery on this basis
		Is the receiver authority prepared to pay a profit/surplus fee?
Section 93 and 95 LGA 2003	Powers to Charge and Trade	A commercial agreement rather than an IAA
		Unlike Goods and Services charging does not allow for a profit
		Trading power does allow a profit, but requires a company to be set up.