

Annual Conference

Creating space for conversations on public finances



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Mark Simpson
BBC News Presenter &
Correspondent



Overview of the Barnett Formula



Joanne McBurney



Prof Gerald Holtham



David Phillips



Public sector transformation



Robert Watt



Mike Farrar



Prof Jodie Carson



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Deborah Stevenson Partner, PwC



Dr Esmond Birnie NI Fiscal Council



John O'Dowd MLA Minister of Finance



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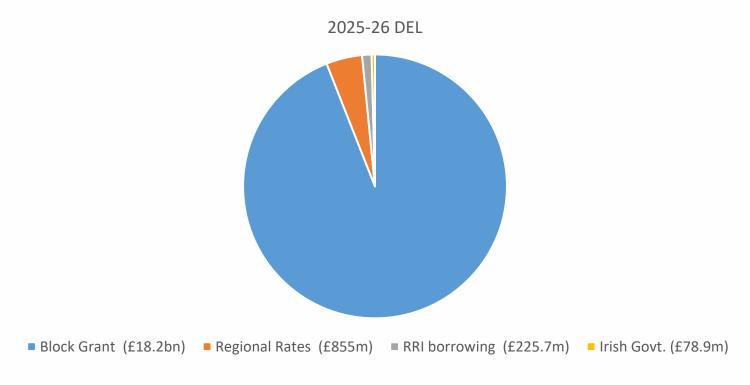
David Phillips



Barnett Formula and the Block Grant

Joanne McBurney
Public Spending Group
Department of Finance (NI)

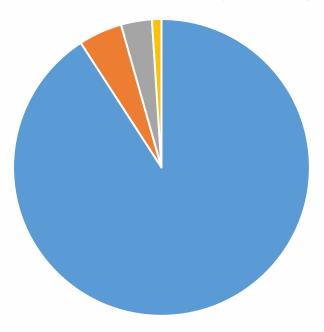
How DEL Expenditure is Funded



• There is also additional income from fees/charges (c£1bn) and EU income (£43.8m in 2025-26).

How is the Block Grant Derived

2025-26 Block Grant (£18.2bn)



■ Baseline (£16.6bn)

- SR 2025 Barnett (£867.2m)
- Non Barnett Not earmarked (£614.6m) Non Barnett -earmarked (187.2m)

Barnett Formula

The Theory

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)
Change to the UK Government department's DEL	X	Comparability percentage	X	Appropriate population proportion	X	Needs based factor	X	VAT Abatement

The Practice...

The Department of Health & Social Care in England receives £100 million for specialist drugs

64.00 ''''		00 50/		2 220/		4240/	.,	07.50/		64.006
£100 million	Χ	99.5%	Х	3.33%	Х	124%	X	97.5%	=	£4.006m

Comparability varies for each Dept/Programme e.g. MOD is zero as UK wide

VAT abatement is unique to NI

Barnett Formula

Before Interim Fiscal Framework (without needs factor)

£100 million	V	00 5%	V	2 22%	V	07.5%	_	f2 221 million
LIOO IIIIIIOII	^	99.570	^	3.33/0	^	37.370	_	13.231 111111011

If NI funding is below need the needs factor is 124%

£100 million	Χ	99.5%	Χ	3.33%	Χ	124%	Χ	97.5%	=	£4.006 million
		00.070		0.00,5						

If NI funding is above need the needs factor is 105% (Transition Rate)

Impact of Needs Based Adjustment

- Total Additional Funding £1,339.2 million
 - 2024-25 & 2025-26
 - Interim Fiscal Framework additional £576.4 million
 - SR2025 Phase 2 £0.8 million
 - SR 2025 Phase 2 Future Years
 - RDEL (3yrs) £592.0 million
 - CDEL(4 yrs) £170.0 million

Other issues

- Overall Funding for Public Services
- Different structures
- Devolved Policies
- Timing
- Limited Flexibility



Overview of the Barnett Formula



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David Phillips

Patching up the Barnett Formula

Gerald Holtham

Northern Ireland ~ updating estimates of relative need

- The report in June 2025 updated the relative need element in the block grant for
 - New data on relative poverty, health and population sparsity since last NIFC assessment
 - Indicators of the situation in Northern Ireland compared with England used to assess relative need
 - The devolution of extended responsibilities to the Northern Ireland Executive in
 - Policing and justice
 - Agriculture and farm support

NORTHERN IRELAND'S
LEVEL OF NEED

Professor Gerald Holtham June 2025

Matching responsibilities and funds

- When a responsibility is devolved the funds to exercise it should follow
- In both policing and agricultural support the UK government has spent more in Northern Ireland than in England per head of population for obvious reasons.
- Transferring the first-year funds is fine but spending cannot grow in line with need unless the Barnett formula allows it.
- That required increasing the needs factor from 124 to an estimated 128 per cent.
- The UK Treasury preferred to postpone devolution of farm support.

Issues not covered in the report - 1

- Number One what does the needs adjustment really mean:
 - That funding will support a given level of relative need
 - Or that changes in the grant will respect relative need
- The second does not ensure the first; it just stops shortfalls getting worse.
- Yet Barnett formula works on changes. Bygones are bygones
- Needs commitment needs to be clarified or:



Issues not covered in the report - 2

- If the NIE needs to spend more in the capital budget, e.g. on infrastructure, it cannot easily borrow to do so
- Worse still, it cannot save either. Unused funds are lost with very limited carry-over of underspent resources.
- So spending plans are confined to a narrow window which cramps longer-run planning.
- This is an archaic way to run any country and more flexible governors of spending are required.





Overview of the Barnett Formula



Joanne McBurney



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David Phillips



David Phillips

NI funding: Barnett & beyond

12 September 2025

NI Fiscal Council Conference

@TheIFS



Barnett reform: a good deal?

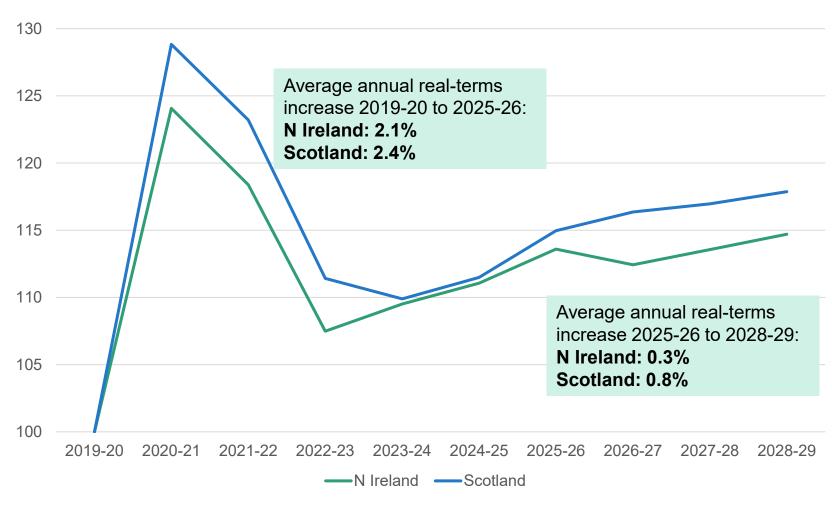


- New 'needs' factor provides a sizeable boost to NI Executive funding highly likely preventing further convergence in funding
- Indeed, it may lead to NI's relative funding exceeding its relative needs as time goes by:
 - Health and social care spend is growing as a fraction of expenditure and NI's need for this likely below its 'average' need given demographics and health spending profiles
 - Spend on agriculture and justice likely to fall as a share of spending both UK-wide and in NI
- Rather than a single needs-based factor, service (or department-specific) needs factors would capture such effects
- Update not only the data but also the coefficients underlying needs factors on a periodic basis

Difficult funding outlook



Resource DEL excluding depreciation (2019-20 =100), real-terms



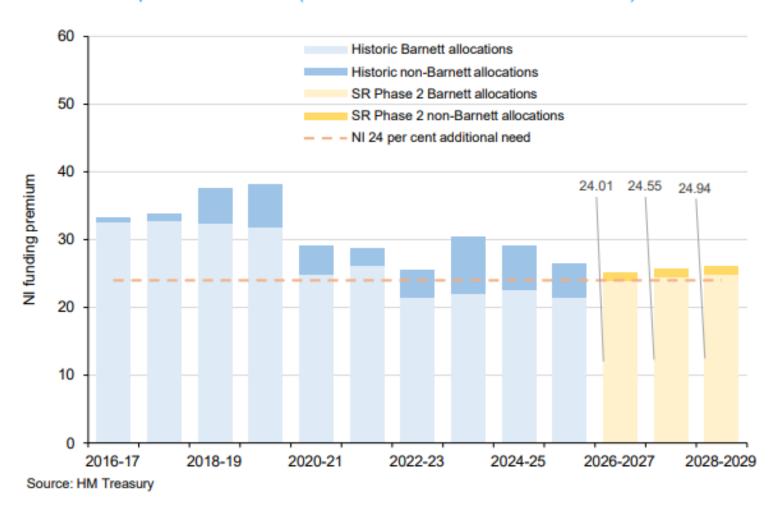
Sources: PESA (2024, 2025), Spending Review 2025, HMT GDP deflators.

NI funding: Barnett and beyond

Difficult funding outlook



Chart 3: The NI premium over time (with and without non-Barnett allocations)



Sources: NI Fiscal Council (2025).

NI funding: Barnett and beyond

Difficult funding outlook



Table 4.3: Spending projections

	Per cent of GDP								
	Fore	cast ¹							
	2023-24	2028-29	2033-34	2043-44	2053-54	2063-64	2073-74		
Health	7.9	7.6	8.9	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.5		
Adult social care	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4		
Education	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6		
State pensions ²	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.4	7.9		
Pensioner benefits	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0		
Other welfare benefits	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1		
Public service pensions	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4		
Total age-related spending	26.3	26.4	27.7	29.0	31.0	33.6	36.0		
Other current	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0		
Other capital	5.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7		
Debt interest	4.5	4.1	4.4	5.1	6.5	8.7	12.5		
Total spending	44.5	42.5	44.0	45.9	49.2	54.0	60.1		

Spending consistent with the March 2024 Economic and fiscal outlook.

Sources: OBR (2024).

² Includes many items in addition to the basic state pension and single-tier pension, such as pension credit, winter fuel payments and the Christmas bonus.

Fiscal adjustment and reform

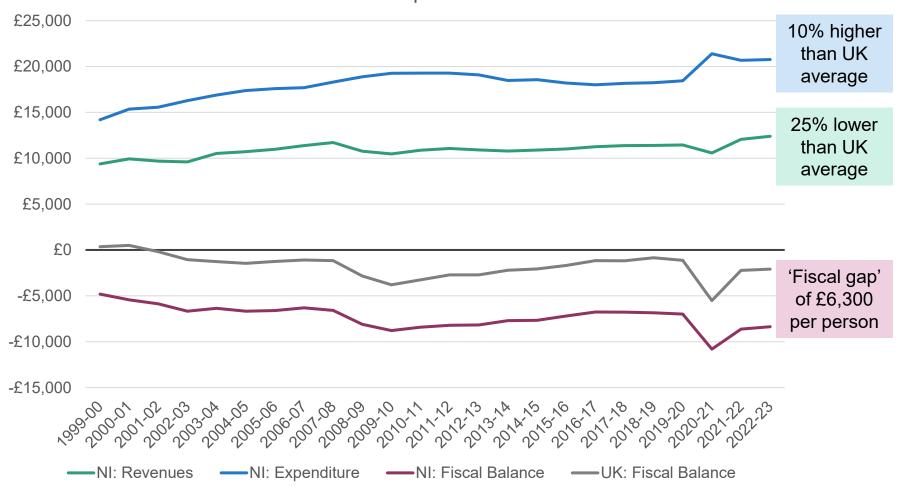


- UK-wide focus on increasing public sector productivity will be key
- NI specifically spends hundreds of millions a year on 'super-parity'
 - Water charges, HE tuition, lower property taxes, etc.
 - Not necessarily remove but should be properly assessed
- Limited fiscal fire-power to raise or lower revenues at the margin
- NI Fiscal Commission identified options for fiscal devolution
 - Income tax as feasible and fiscally meaningful option
 - 1% on all tax rates raise approx. £200m a year
- Modest borrowing powers would provide additional certainty and flexibility to NI Exec budget, but not address fiscal sustainability

NI's overall fiscal balance



Revenue, Expenditure and Net Fiscal Balance (£s per person), 2024-25 prices



Sources: ONS (2024).

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Public sector transformation



Robert Watt



Mike Farrar



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Robert Watt

Secretary General

Department of Health, Ireland



Public sector transformation



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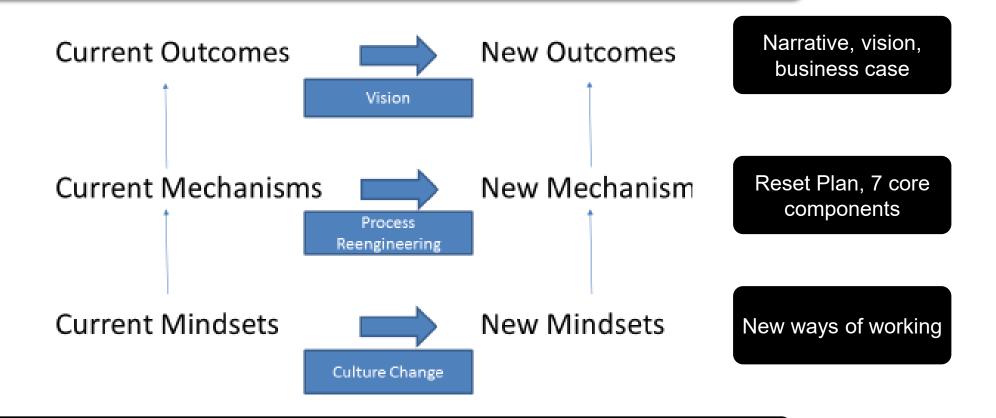


Prof Jodie Carson

Effective transformation in health and care systems

How NI is approaching *sustainable* change based on an evidence base of transforming both *what* and *how* services are delivered

THE NORTHERN IRELAND LEADERSHIP GROUP NEED TO OPERATE AT ALL THREE LEVELS TO CREATE A WORLD LEADING SYSTEM



THE KEY REQUIREMENT IS FOR LEADERS TO UNDERSTAND THAT VISION, PROCESSES AND MINDSETS HAVE TO BE **SHARED** IF THE PARTNERSHIP IS TO SUCCEED

7 Key Areas

Built on global evidence

- Prevention citizen as asset
- Investing in new neighbourhood model
- Efficient use of resource and better value from existing spend (including cross Govt programmes)
- Whole systems approach and unwarranted variation
- Maximising digital and data
- Research, innovation and inward investment
- Creating a new operating model to deliver this



System Financial Management Plan

Overseen by new SFMG - 13 Jointly Led Workstreams

Trust Financial Control

Sickness Absence

Elective Care

Domiciliary and Social Care

Demand Management

Diagnostics

Public Dialogue - Help us to help you - This is Health

- Unwarranted clinical variation
- Skill Mix
- Provider Collaboration
- Income Generation
- Central Budgets
- Medicines Optimisation

Organising as One Team to Manage our Reset and Financial Situation

INDIVIDUAL ORGANISATION LEVEL

Efficiency

Clinical Quality Improvement
Reconfiguration and potential sale of assets
Internal pathway/flow mgt
Health/social care efficiency
Financial control (Vacancy/VER)
Applies to primary care as practices too

HSC NI LEVEL

RCC

Standardisation of Pathways
Standardisation of quality (eg LoS etc)
Optimisation of Assets
Use of all available capacity
Innovation at scale
Collective accountability
Sharing best practice

HEALTH ECONOMY LEVEL

Care Pathways
Community services - neighbourhood work
Civic leadership
AIPB/CP/MDT
Demand Management - Patient/Popn health programme
GP Federations/ar scale providers
VCSE Role

COORDINATION

HSC DoH/ALB LEVEL

Pay

Political management and accountability
Setting strategic framework

Managing central budgets/Reducing overhead costs
Intelligent performance management
Improvement support and remedial action
Planning and commissioning
Income generation - life sciences

Cultural Shifts

Core Elements

- Operate as one system
- Decision making at the right level in the system
- Enhanced Trust Board accountability
- Improve clinical engagement and empowerment
- Leadership Development
- Openess and honesty and support for all staff
- Setting high ambitions



New ways of working

Core Change Elements

- Confident and empowered workforce
- Optimising benefits from Encompass and GPIP
- Efficiency reduced cost base, improved sustainable run rates
- Simplicity of oversight and clarity of decision making
- Working collectively across Departments (eg economic inactivity, SEN, offending reduction, MH, life science investment





Public sector transformation



Robert Watt



Mike Farrar



Prof Jodie Carson

Ulster University

Fiscal Council Conference

Professor Jodie Carson
Co-Director of UU Strategic Policy Unit (UUSPU)





Introduction

Strategic Policy Unit (SPU) Publications

- A Focus on Public Sector Transformation in NI (January 2025)
- A Strategic Overview for the Adoption of AI in NI (May 2025)





Public Finance Context

- Fiscal Floor for NI
- Forthcoming UK Budget

Insufficient to resolve pressures

Growing need for enhanced fiscal autonomy in NI

- Sustainable and Inclusive Growth
- Transformation of Public Sector/Services

Requisite to safeguard NI's future

Hence SPU focus on transformation Limited prospect of Revenue Raising...



A Conducive Environment?

- Local Budgetary & Political Context
 - Single Year Budgets
 - Increasing Constraints
 - Assembly Collapse
 - Governance Gap
 - Overspend

Combined with

- Changing demographics
- Wider geopolitical pressures



Opportunities for Strategic Investment



Pressurised Public Services

• Transformation Fund welcome, but as a starting point...



The Future of Transformation in NI?

- Enabling a Transformative Culture:
 - Additional resource
 - Preventative DEL
 - Green Budgeting
 - Zero-Based Budgeting
 - Strategic utilisation of science & tech, including Al
 - Cohesive, cross-cutting and outward looking approach
 - Experiences elsewhere:
- A preventative approach to public services | Institute for Government
- Scotland's Public Service Reform Strategy: Delivering for Scotland gov.scot



Incentivisation & Accountability

- Relative Risk Aversion
- Executive (Dis) Incentive
- Overarching Remit for Executive Level Transformation? Tsar?



Public sector transformation



Robert Watt



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Maureen O'Reilly NI Fiscal Council



