

POLICY
THUMBNAIL

Sound Money

Stronger Fiscal Rules So Jobs & Investment

Grow Faster



AUGUST
2025

Centre for Small State Conservatives



THE PROBLEM

Chancellors invent their own fiscal rules and, because they then spend up to whatever limit they set themselves, their successor never inherits any fiscal firepower. So each Chancellor sets looser rules which give them more spending or borrowing headroom than the ones before, creating a ratchet away from sound money & towards bigger Government.

More fundamentally, current fiscal rules only focus on taxpayer-funded spending and debt, while ignoring the equally-important issues of regulatory costs (which are poorly-controlled and rising fast); or of future bills which taxpayers will have to pay, such as the extra pensions & welfare benefits to cope with our ageing population.

THE SOLUTION

The answer is to introduce a new, stronger, broader and more permanent fiscal rule. It should be embedded in an Act of Parliament so it becomes legally binding, and so future Chancellors cannot loosen it for pre-election advantage without Parliament's agreement. It should have 3 parts:

- a) Taxpayer-funded spending should follow the 'golden rule', that Government can only borrow to invest in building new infrastructure which can be used by future generations, rather than consumed by people today. This part of the new rule would be phased in to begin with (over 4-5 years) to allow enough time for a new Government to bring public spending under control.
- b) The regulatory burden of any new 'red tape' rules and regulations should satisfy a value-for-money test: either a cost-benefits ratio (eg a minimum £3:1 ratio of benefits to economic costs each year) or a net economic costs ratio (eg £1-in-£1-out, or £1-in-£2-out). This is explained in more detail in the 'Slashing Red Tape' policy (outlined elsewhere).
- c) Long term taxpayer liabilities for welfare state social insurance schemes (like the State Pension) should be revealed & controlled for the first time by publishing annual Government balance sheets of Taxpayer Net Worth. This will initially show a very big deficit of many more taxpayer liabilities than assets, so the new fiscal rule should require Governments to improve it by a minimum amount each year (eg by ¼% or ½% GDP) until the deficit is gone. This is explained in more detail in the 'Taxpayer Net Worth' policy (outlined elsewhere).

The new fiscal rule would have built-in processes allowing it to be temporarily suspended if there is a recession, a civil contingency (like a pandemic), or a war. All the figures should be independently audited and published with the same degree of rigour as taxpayer funded spending already faces today, to prevent Ministers from marking their own homework.



THE BENEFITS

Locking in sound money with a broader & legally-binding fiscal rule will:

- strengthen the UK's reputation as a safe, stable, predictable and commercially-attractive place for jobs, investment, wealth-creation and business growth.
- draw clear political and economic dividing lines between sound-money Conservatives and all other political parties
- deliver headroom for net tax cuts by the final year of a Parliament (there are further tax reform proposals in the 'Simpler Lower Taxes' policy outlined elsewhere.)
- reduce the political exposure of the Office for Budgetary Responsibility (OBR), simplifying their task to assessing whether Governments are satisfying the Fiscal Rule in the current year, rather than

forecasting broad or long-term policy outcomes. OBR could then be merged into either the National Audit Office or the Office for National Statistics if desired in future.

- control regulatory cost growth (a significant cause of poor UK productivity growth) properly for the first time. An extra pound of regulatory costs has similar effects on our economy as an extra pound of tax, so this change would install a productivity-improving ratchet to accelerate economic growth and jobs every time regulations were changed in future
- be more honest, generationally fairer & greener by preventing Governments from writing huge IOUs for future generations to pay, such as unfunded changes to the benefits system; selling long-term assets to pay for day to day spending; failing to maintain infrastructure (eg roads, railways etc) properly so they lose value over time; or extracting natural resources (eg by mining or drilling) without using the proceeds to create something just as long-lasting and more valuable instead.

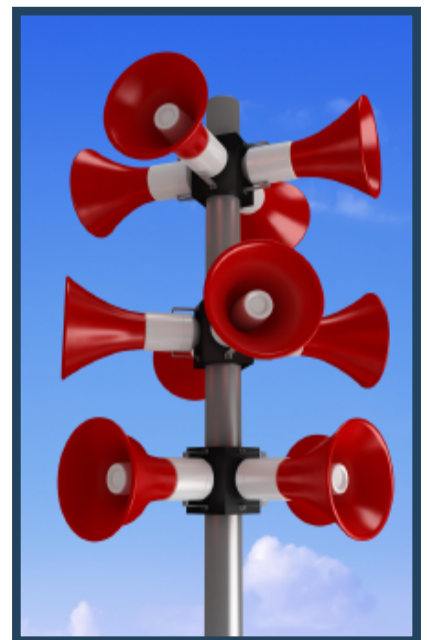
THE SOUNDBITES

"There is no such thing as public money. There is only taxpayers' money. It's no good thinking that someone else will pay. That someone else is you." (Margaret Thatcher)

"If we lock in sound money forever, Britain's jobs, investment and exports will all grow faster."

"A pound of red tape costs our economy as much as a pound taken in tax, so slashing red tape is just as good for our economy's growth, jobs and exports as a tax cut."

"Measuring and improving Taxpayer Net Worth each year won't just make politicians honest about the real bills which taxpayers are facing, and what they're doing to reduce them. It will make us a generationally fairer, greener, and more attractive place for jobs, entrepreneurs and business investment too."



THE REBUTTALS



1. Won't a legally-binding rule make Government impossible by tying everybody's hands?

No it won't. It will cement Britain's reputation as a safe, stable, commercially-attractive place for jobs, investment, wealth-creation and business growth. It will force politicians to spend taxpayers' cash more carefully, so we all get better value for money. And it will have built-in stabilisers to deal with problems like recessions or emergencies like pandemics too.

2. Doesn't this move us even further from 'rule of law' and towards 'rule of lawyers'?

Far from it. We are giving Parliament stronger & more effective control of Government spending, which is exactly what it is constitutionally supposed to do.

3. Won't controlling red tape costs just trigger a 'Race To The Bottom'?

Some people assume cutting red tape must erode important existing standards which ensure contracts can be enforced,

staff aren't exploited, our environment is preserved, buildings are safe to live and work in, and food is safe to eat. But our approach won't dilute a single standard: it will just deliver them as cheaply, efficiently and unbureaucratically as possible.

4. Isn't this just a way to undermine the OBR?

Asking OBR to make shorter-term forecasts makes them more likely to be accurate, leaving them less-exposed to political criticism from either the political left or right in future as well. And stronger, broader fiscal rules will make stable, sensible Budgets more likely rather than less, no matter which Party is in Government in future.

