



Corporate Overview Group

Tuesday, 6 September 2022

Finance and Performance Management Quarter 4

Report of the Director – Finance and Corporate Services

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1. This report outlines the year-end position in terms of financial and performance monitoring for 2021/22.
- 1.2. The draft Statement of Accounts has been prepared and was published on 31 July 2022.
- 1.3. The statutory deadline for approval of the accounts has been extended as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, to publication of the draft financial statements 31 July 2022, with approval of the audited statements by 30 November 2022. Despite the additional work pressures as a result of Covid-19, the draft accounts were produced and approved in line with the statutory deadline.
- 1.4. With regards to the revenue budget this shows an overall revenue efficiency position of £0.211m (having taken into account movements to reserves and the need for carry forward amounts to meet various service pressures and risks).
- 1.5. The capital programme shows an overall underspend position of £10.946m consistent with reporting during the year. This is mainly due to larger schemes such as the Crematorium and Bingham Leisure Hub due to complete later in 2022/23.
- 1.6. The current progress of tasks in the Corporate Strategy 2019-23 is shown in **Appendix D** and performance measures within the Corporate Scorecard in **Appendix E**.

2. Recommendation

It is RECOMMENDED that the Group notes:

- a) the 2021/22 revenue position and efficiencies identified in **Table 1**, the variances in **Table 2** and the carry forwards and appropriations to reserves in **Appendix E**;
- b) the other changes to the earmarked reserves as set out at **Appendix B**;
- c) the re-profiled position on capital and the capital carry forwards outlined in **Appendix C**;

- d) the updates on the Special Expenses outturn at paragraph 4.12 and in **Appendix D**; and
- e) considers whether scrutiny is required for identified performance exceptions.

3. Reasons for Recommendation

- 3.1. To demonstrate good governance in terms of scrutinising the Council's on-going performance and financial position.

4. Supporting Information

- 4.1. The Council is required to categorise its income and expenditure as either revenue or capital. The General Fund account deals with the Council's revenue income and expenditure, where spend is incurred on day-to-day expenditure or on items used within the year. Capital income and expenditure is included in the Capital Programme. The Financial Outturn, for both Revenue and Capital, is presented below.

Financial Monitoring – Revenue

- 4.2. The net revenue position in Table 1 below shows a transfer to reserves of £1.452m (originally planned to be a transfer from reserves of £3.787m (adjusted up to £4.767m to reflect carry forward commitments) a significant net increase of £6.2m. The approved budget reflected a temporary reduction where it was expected that the legacy impact of Covid would remain, however as reported throughout the year performance has been resilient in the face of ongoing financial challenges. This has resulted in a surplus in the year. In-year savings and service efficiencies (some of which are to be carried forward) combine to a net revenue surplus of £1.662m. The main variances are shown in Table 2. Other variances consist of National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) income £4.4m consisting of Covid Additional Relief Fund (CARF) grants (related to additional Covid reliefs) of £4m and the net transfer from the Nottinghamshire NNDR Pool of £0.38m. The additional funds received for NNDR and CARF reliefs will be transferred to the Collection Fund Reserve, the balance to be released in 2022/23 and 2023/24 to offset the deficit arising in later years (amounting to £3.2m). The balancing and reconciling of these balances add extra complexity to the closure of accounts process. The £1.254m of 'grant spent charged to revenue' reflects Covid grants paid out with the grant income received hence the additional £1.372m on this line.

Table 1: Main Items Impacting on Current Revenue Budget

	Original Budget excluding Recharges £'000	Revised Budget £'000	Revised Outturn	Revised Variance
Chief Execs	2,055	1,956	1,808	(148)
Development and Economic Growth	6	197	(36)	(233)
Finance & Corporate	4,292	4,563	3,753	(810)
Neighbourhoods	6,920	7,374	6,903	(471)
Sub Total	13,273	14,090	12,428	(1,662)
Capital Accounting Reversals	(1,768)	(1,768)	(1,768)	0
Minimum Revenue Provision	1,074	1,074	1,074	0
Total Net Service Expenditure	12,579	13,396	11,734	(1,662)
Grant Spent charged to revenue	0	0	1,254	1,254
Grant Income (including New Homes Bonus & rsg)	(2,762)	(2,599)	(3,971)	(1,372)
Business Rates (including SBRR)	(2,820)	(2,820)	(7,264)	(4,444)
Council Tax	(7,255)	(7,255)	(7,255)	0
Collection Fund Deficit	4,045	4,045	4,050	5
Total Funding	(8,792)	(8,629)	(13,186)	(4,557)
Net Transfer to/(-)from Reserves	(3,787)	(4,767)	1,452*	6,219
Carry forward requests (Appendix E)				(845)
Reserves required				(5,163)
Net Surplus after c/fs and reserve transfers				211

*Of the £1.452m transfer to reserves £0.242 is required for Capital resources – Net transfer to reserves is £1.210m.

4.3. The above table shows a positive outcome in what has been another challenging year. Service efficiencies and prudent budgeting for Covid losses has mitigated the overall impact and the improved outturn position enables the Council to continue to achieve its corporate objectives and support any future budget deficit position arising from future issues (particular given the current economic issues with inflation increases). A number of transfers were agreed by Cabinet 8 March 2022 which are included in the final carry forwards totalling £6m (paragraph 4.10) and shown in Appendix E. The remaining surplus of £0.211m will be transferred to the Organisation Stabilisation Reserve to support future financial pressures.

4.4. At the end of 2019/20 the Council's Treasury Investments had been negatively impacted by the pandemic and had suffered a reduction in value. This improved during 2020/21 with values almost recovering to pre-pandemic levels. As at 31 March 2022 the value of the investments now shows an increase in value of £0.173m. This movement has been credited to the revenue account in accordance with statute and reversed through reserves

and therefore does not affect the bottom-line revenue position. As expected for assets held over a long period, there is still a risk that these values can fluctuate in response to market conditions, particularly with the continued uncertainty brought about by the war in Ukraine and inflation increases. The statutory override (allowing the reversal of price fluctuations through reserves) is due to expire on 31 March 2023 after which any movements will affect the general fund. The position on the investments at the time of writing shows that balances have now again reduced. In order to mitigate any potential impact on the general fund after March 2023 £0.2m is to be appropriated to reserves. The position will be closely monitored and if necessary recommendation to withdraw from the funds will be reported to Cabinet and Governance Scrutiny Group as part of ongoing monitoring of the Council's Treasury Management position.

4.5. At documented at **Appendix A**; the financial position to date reflects a number of positive variances totalling £2.1m (plus other minor variances of £0.4m) These include:

- Interest receipts (£0.215m);
- saving on contingency (£0.267m);
- EGC feasibility Study £0.25m);
- Planning Income (£0.4m), and
- Car parking receipts (£0.143m)

There are several adverse variances totalling £0.861m. The majority of the adverse variances arise from additional costs of waste collection in relation to overtime and agency (£0.173m Covid related) fuel and vehicle repairs (£0.161m) and planning agency costs (£0.234m). Many of these have been reported to Cabinet in previous update reports. Table 2 below summarises the key variances.

Table 2: Main Items Impacting on the Current Revenue Budget

Adverse variances	Main Variances	£'000
Employee Expenses	Planning staff and Depot agency and overtime	403
Supplies & Services	Econ Dev and Env Health (spending of grant) and additional costs of Bed and Breakfast due to social distancing	256
Transport Related Expenses	Vehicle repairs and hire and increased costs of diesel	167
Premises Related Expenditure	Responsive Works Open Spaces and Footpaths	35
Total		861
Favourable variances	Main Variances	£'000
Capital Financing Costs	Borrowing costs not incurred	(45)

Employee Expenses	Vacancies in Economic development and Revenues and Benefits	(62)
Income	Planning income, investment income, grant income (offsetting expenditure) and car parking	(1,260)
Premises Related Expenses	Utilities (to be carried forward)	(84)
Supplies & Services	EGC feasibility study and contingency not required	(593)
Third Party Payments	EGC improved performance	(70)
Total		(2,114)
Other Minor variances		(409)
Total Variances		(1,662)

Business Rates

- 4.6. The Council ensured that applicable business rates reliefs were applied, including Covid related reliefs, resulting in 1,118 businesses benefitting from over £6.069m of additional rates relief.
- 4.7. The Council has also administered a number of grants to support the local economy and these were referenced in the Covid update report to Cabinet in May 2022. Some funding was carried forward from 2020/21 and has either been spent in the year or returned. Total grants amounted to £10.8m with £6.5m (including £106k of RBC funded grants) paid to businesses (60%). Grant underspend is generally a result of the Council receiving more resources than it needed (given the Government, when estimating resources, did not know the level of demand). These largely relate to mandatory grants which the Council has no control over in terms of the criteria for award.

Test and Trace

- 4.8. During 2020/21 and 2021/22, the Council helped to help support individuals who were self-isolating and on low incomes and cannot work from home with £500 payments from government funding. The scheme ended on 6 April 2022 although funds may still be distributed after this date to eligible applicants. 533 payments have been made totalling £0.265m (as at 31 March 2022).

Reserves

- 4.9. There are a number of movements in revenue reserves largely agreed as part of the budget setting process and budget monitoring for 2021/22. A net transfer to earmarked reserves of £1.210m comprises: £1.452m transferred to reserves from revenue less £0.242m reserves used for capital. The overall net movement on revenue reserves are detailed at **Appendix B**. The key points to note are:

- There are a number of 'transfers out' or use of reserves totalling £6.909m including: £1.074m from the New Homes Bonus reserve,

which is used to offset the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) arising from internal borrowing to fund the Arena and Cotgrave Masterplan.

- £1.663m is transferred out from the Organisation Stabilisation Reserve. £0.91m released to meet revenue 2019-20 carry forward commitments and £0.75m to meet the budgeted revenue deficit.
- Transfer of £4m to meet the collection fund deficit.
- There are a number of 'transfers in' totalling £8.36m that increases reserves. Significant items comprise: £1.6m New Homes Bonus receipts; £1.87m net efficiencies and Covid related grants; Collection fund surplus £3.2m relating to reimbursement of additional reliefs given to businesses in 2021/22, net £0.091m to support increased planning service delivery challenges and creation of a £1m Vehicle Replacement Reserve approved as part of the MTFs by Full Council.
- The New Homes Bonus (NHB) Reserve balance of £8.979m is largely earmarked to fund internal borrowing in relation to capital projects such as the Arena and Cotgrave Masterplan.
- The Collection Fund Reserve balance of £5.14m is earmarked to offset the business rates deficit in 2022/23 of £1.8m and in 2023/24 of £3.2m.
- The Organisation Stabilisation Reserve Balance of £3.994m will partly be used to fund the carry forwards of £0.845m (Appendix E). This includes the potential impact of reduced income due to delays in the Bingham Hub and the Crematorium.
- The Climate Change Reserve (£0.8m is to be topped up to £1m in 2022/23) will support projects in 2022/23 and beyond that contribute to the Council's ambitions to become carbon neutral. Projects are assessed on an individual basis and recommendations made to fund from the reserve will be presented to Cabinet. Projects currently in the pipeline include Bingham Arena and the Crematorium (both of which incorporate energy efficiency and carbon reduction measures) and the West Bridgford Infrastructure project. During 2021/22 the Council has delivered projects for energy efficiency lighting, Electric Vehicle Networks and Local Authority Delivery (LAD) green energy grants however as these projects were fully funded by grants there is no recourse to draw from the reserve in 2021/22.
- Overall, whilst the level of Earmarked Reserves is a healthy £23.575m, there are risks going forward in terms of the continuing financial pressures from inflationary and pay increases, uncertainty regarding Fairer Funding and Business Rates systems and further reductions and commitments from reserves to capital projects. This includes the repayment of internal borrowing for the Arena and Cotgrave Masterplan, which was reliant on NHB receipts and these are predicted to cease at the end of 2022/23.
- The General Fund balance of £2.604m accords with the Council's approved Medium Term Financial Strategy.

Revenue carry forwards and Reserve Commitments

- 4.10. The Council is committed to growing the Borough, ensuring it maximises available opportunities, particularly linked to the impact of both growth and the economic recovery of the borough, following the pandemic. In addition there

is additional anticipated one-off cost pressures to facilitate the transfer of the Streetwise Grounds Maintenance function to an in-house model and costs associated with the upgrade of the Council's website. Appropriations from reserves in 2022/23 (from 2021/22 efficiencies) for both supporting the recovery process and delivery of the Council's priorities are shown in **Appendix E**.

Financial Monitoring – Capital

- 4.11. The year-end Capital Programme provision totalled £27.222m (see Table 3 and Appendix C). Actual expenditure in relation to this provision totalled £16.276m (54% of the budget) giving rise to a variance of £10.946m, £10.710m of which is to be carried forward. This position is as expected and as reported throughout the year. Significant commitments have been made with regard to Bingham Hub and The Crematorium. Re-profiling of these schemes has been required due to supply chain issues and the residual impact of Covid. The wider issues surrounding the Covid pandemic has impacted upon the delivery of some of the schemes and a decision was taken to defer those which would pose no immediate Health and Safety Risks (some leisure centre and investment property enhancement works). Bingham Hub and the Crematorium will be completed in 2022/23 with both opening in the early autumn.

The main variations are as follows:

- Bingham Leisure Hub and Offices £5.673m – to meet expenditure in line with projected cash flow in 2022/23;
- The Crematorium £2.973m – to meet build and equipment costs in 2022/23.
- Cotgrave Regeneration Scheme Phase II £0.378m – 21/22 works primarily completed with this saving. It is proposed to re-allocate £0.2m of the saving to support the revised expected costs of Rushcliffe Country Park enhancement works to be carried out in 2022/23.
- LAD2 Green Energy Grants £0.407m – carry forward as the deadline for completion of works has been extended to 30 June .2022,
- IT Systems underspend of £0.233m – of this £0.133m to be carried forward to meet commitments; £0.1m budget efficiencies are as a result of the Skype for Business Office Migration.
- Streetwise Loan £0.150m – not drawn down, to be carried forward in contingency to support any emerging capital costs of Streetwise insourcing.

Appendix C highlights the main variances and summarises the carry forward amounts (£10.710m); efficiency savings (£0.316m); overspends (£16k); and acceleration (£64k). Details of variances can be found on **Appendix F**.

Table 3 Capital Summary

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY	Current Budget £000	Actual £000	Variance £000
Development and Economic Growth	21,078	11,928	(9,150)
Neighbourhoods	5,328	4,121	(1,207)
Finance & Corporate Services	610	227	(383)
Contingency	206	0	(206)
	27,222	16,276	(10,946)
FINANCING ANALYSIS			
Capital Receipts	(8,092)	(7,787)	305
Government Grants	(3,360)	(2,156)	1,204
Use of Reserves	(399)	(242)	157
Grants/Contributions	(530)	(523)	7
Section 106 Monies	(3,841)	(3,068)	773
Borrowing	(11,000)	(2,500)	8,500
	(27,222)	(16,276)	10,946
NET EXPENDITURE	-	-	-

4.12. Appendix D shows the Outturn position on the Special Expenses budget. Budgets within the Special Expenses area have been impacted by Covid for part of the year with community facilities losing income and Gresham being used as a vaccination centre. These losses are included in the Council services overall net budget surplus of £1.662m (see Table 1). The Special Expenses outturn budget deficit for West Bridgford is £0.037m. This deficit is net of a proportion of Covid Government funding received by the Council as reimbursement for lost sales, fees and charges income in relation to quarter one only. The total net deficit as at 31 March 2022, is £0.124m comprising of an opening deficit of £0.087m and the in year deficit of £0.037m. The budgets are set using estimates and the timing of expenditure can result in variances against the budget and has resulted in the £0.087m deficit. The budget going forward will aim to ensure deficits are recovered.

COVID-19 ongoing impact and other factors

4.13. The Council's leisure providers have been reporting an improvement in usage throughout the year. Whilst footfall is slightly below pre-pandemic levels the performance overall is in line with the budget projections. However, with the recent increase in energy bills, wages (particularly affected by the increase in National Living Wage) and recent opening of a budget gym financial

challenges remain for 2022/23 and beyond. Such challenges are not unique to Rushcliffe and is effecting the whole of the leisure sector.

- 4.14. The NNDR surplus of £4.4m in Table 1 arises from S31 grant received in 2021/22 in advance due to the introduction of Covid Additional Relief Fund (CARF). This will be used to offset future collection fund deficits.
- 4.15. The 2020/21 Council Tax deficit reported in last years' accounts was £0.144m and as per statutory accounting arrangements was spread over three years (2021/22 to 2023/24). The charge to the 2021/22 accounts is therefore £48k which is offset by Council Tax Income compensation of £46k. The deficit relating to 2021/22 is £0.159m.
- 4.16. The Council has received a payment relating to April to June 2021 of £0.109m from the fees and charges income reimbursement scheme. A proportion of the reimbursement has been allocated to the Special Expense fund to support the lost income from closure of facilities in the West Bridgford area (see paragraph 4.12). Final reconciliations for the 2020/21 payments have been submitted bringing the total reimbursement received, since the scheme's inception, to £0.247m.

Financial Outturn Conclusion

- 4.17. The financial impact of Covid in 2021/22 was not as significant as anticipated, however new and emerging issues present significant financial challenges moving forward. The Comprehensive Spending Review and both the business rates revaluation and the Fairer Funding reviews (which have already been delayed twice) are now unlikely to take place before 2024/25. Cost pressures (such as inflationary increases and planning service demands) and uncertainty over government resource allocations will make financial planning even more challenging
- 4.18. The Council continues to drive efficiency and innovation and the Transformation Plan incorporates projects over the medium term that continually review Council processes. One such project is the in-sourcing of the Streetwise function planned autumn 2022/23 and it is anticipated that this will deliver efficiency savings in support of ongoing financial budget efficiencies.
- 4.19. A healthy position on reserves is necessary to insulate the Council against significant financial risks, enabling it to withstand short-term financial shocks. This is demonstrated by the Council's positive financial position in the aftermath of Covid-19; a position many other councils are not as fortunate to be in. A healthy reserves position is vital to the Council's financial resilience and enables the Council to deliver its corporate priorities to improve services and invest and grow the Borough and support its environmental objectives. A number of commitments, both revenue and capital, are identified in the report to be resourced from the improved reserve position, particularly linked to the Council's growth and improving the environment objectives.

- 4.20. The year-end Financial Statements are subject to audit by Mazars and will be considered by the Governance Scrutiny Group in November 2022.

Performance Monitoring – Strategic Scorecard

- 4.21. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21 many indicators had no target set. The majority of these indicators have targets for 2021-22, however the lockdown measures were not removed until 19 July and it has taken some time for some indicators to recover to performance seen before the pandemic.
- 4.22. On a positive tone, there signs that usage of leisure and community facilities are returning to pre-pandemic levels. This trend has not ensured year-end targets were met; however, it does provide signs that the next financial year will show this improvement.
- 4.23. The number of performance exceptions is higher this year than in 2020/21 primarily due to the impact of results from the 3-yearly residents' satisfaction survey. These results were reported in quarter 2 and detailed comments are shown below in the appendix. Whilst the impact of the COVID pandemic had a significant impact on the everyday life of our residents, we were able to maintain our services.
- 4.24. Other positive performance in this quarter can be seen for fly-tipping which is significantly lower than in 2020-21. The number of cases recorded has fallen from 1,391 to 1,039. Increased proactive and investigatory work has seen an increase in fixed penalty notices and court action in order to stem the upward trend that is blighting the countryside nationally.
- 4.25. There are 11 indicators that have not met their targets in this year. The majority of these exceptions were reported at earlier in the year. Only one new performance indicator is an exception in quarter 4, LINS38 Robberies per 1,000 population. All exceptions have explanatory comments detailed in **Appendix G**.
- 4.26. The Corporate Strategy is a living strategy that is adapting to changing priorities. This means the Council will take advantage of emerging opportunities and removes tasks that have been completed to ensure it is reflective of the current position. One strategic task was completed last year, ST1923_21 Support the recovery of local businesses and communities from the impacts of COVID and has now been removed from monitoring. No new strategic tasks have added to this report this year.

Despite the significant impact on the services and resources of the council, financial resilience and hard work of its staff has ensured that the overall impact of the pandemic has been managed effectively and the authority remains in a good position to deliver major strategic projects planned in the Corporate Strategy 2019-23.

EFFICIENT SERVICES				ENVIRONMENT				
Strategic Tasks				Strategic Tasks				
 2	 2	 0	 0	 2	 2	 0	 0	
There are no task exceptions this quarter.				There are no task exceptions this quarter.				
Performance Indicators				Performance Indicators				
 2	 0	 2	 0	 1	 1	 0	 0	 0
<p>Performance Exceptions:</p> <p>LIFCS16 Percentage of residents believing the council provides value for money</p> <p>LIFCS63 Percentage of residents satisfied with the variety of ways they can contact the Council</p> <p>Explanations are provided in Appendix G.</p>				There are no performance exceptions this quarter.				

QUALITY OF LIFE				SUSTAINABLE GROWTH				
Strategic Tasks				Strategic Tasks				
 2	 3	 0	 1	 1	 6	 0	 1	
<p>Task Exception:</p> <p>ST1923_01 Develop the Chapel Lane site in Bingham, including a new leisure centre, community hall and office space, by 2022</p>				<p>Task Exception:</p> <p>ST1923_18 Review Local Plan Part 1 – Core Strategy in partnership with Greater Nottingham Housing Market Area</p>				
Performance Indicators				Performance Indicators				
 2	 0	 1	 2	 5	 0	 1	 5	 4

QUALITY OF LIFE	SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
<p>Performance Exceptions:</p> <p>LINS72b Percentage usage of community facilities</p> <p>Explanations are provided in Appendix G.</p>	<p>Performance Exceptions:</p> <p>LIDEG03 Percentage of non-major applications dealt with in 8 weeks or agreed period</p> <p>Explanations are provided in Appendix G.</p>

Further details and a key of symbols is shown in **Appendices F and G**.

Performance Monitoring – Operational Scorecard

The Council's operational business is also monitored and 38 measures make up the Operational Scorecard.

Operational Scorecard – Performance Indicators				
 21	 2	 7	 5	 3
<p>There are seven performance exceptions to report.</p> <p>LIDEG01 Percentage of householder planning applications processed within target times</p> <p>LIFCS61 Percentage of calls answered in 40 seconds</p> <p>LINS05 Percentage of residents satisfied with the cleanliness and appearance of parks and open spaces</p> <p>LINS19a Number of household waste collection (residual, dry and garden) missed twice or more in a 3-month period</p> <p>LINS26a Number of homeless applications made</p> <p>LINS31a Percentage of applicants within Bands 1 and 2 rehoused within 26 weeks</p> <p>LINS38 Robberies per 1,000 population</p> <p>These indicators have been identified as exceptions. Explanations are provided in Appendix G.</p>				

5 Risks and Uncertainties

- 5.1 Failure to comply with Financial Regulations in terms of reporting on both revenue and capital budgets could result in criticism from stakeholders, including both Councillors and the Council's external auditors.
- 5.2 The transfer of the net surplus to reserves will support the budget deficit created by additional business rates relief issued in 2021/22. Carry forward of budget efficiencies will assist the Council to meet its priorities to support and grow the borough. A healthy reserves position is essential to provide resilience against continued pressures and uncertainty from emerging risks such as the increase in inflation as referenced in paragraph 4.13.
- 5.3 During 2021/22 the Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station was successful in an appeal back dated to 2017. The liability of over £6m was largely absorbed by the appeals provision in the collection fund. The impact going forward is a reduction in retained rates from £2.9m to £1.6m with the Council's annual share approximately £0.5m. The MTFs continues to reflect this risk and the potential impact of the Freeport on business rates.
- 5.4 Following the successful appeal from the Power Station the proportion of the rates applicable to it has reduced and subsequently the risk has reduced. Furthermore, changes in Central Government policy influences Business Rates received and their timing, for example policy changes on small Business Rates relief.
- 5.5 There is a risk of further delays to the opening of Bingham Hub and the Crematorium and if further budget is required this will be included in our normal financial reporting arrangements to Cabinet and Corporate Overview Group.
- 5.6 The Council needs to be properly insulated against such risks hence the need to ensure it has a sufficient level of reserves, as well as having the ability to use reserves to support projects where there is 'upside risk' or there is a change in strategic direction. The Council continues to ensure it is financially resilient at this most difficult of times.

6 Implications

6.1 Financial Implications

Financial implications are covered in the body of this report with commentary on revenue (Sections 4.2 to 4.5), Business Rates (section 4.6) reserves (section 4.9), capital (section 4.11).

6.2 Legal Implications

There are no direct legal implications arising from this report.

6.3 Equalities Implications

None

6.4 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 Implications

None

7 Link to Corporate Priorities

Quality of Life	Successful management of the Council's resources can help the Council deliver on its goals as stated in the Corporate Strategy and monitored through this quarterly report
Efficient Services	
Sustainable Growth	
The Environment	

8 Recommendations

It is RECOMMENDED that the Group notes;

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- c) the re-profiled position on capital and the capital carry forwards outlined in **Appendix C**;
- d) the updates on the Special Expenses outturn at paragraph 4.12 and in **Appendix D**; and
- e) considers whether scrutiny is required for identified performance exceptions.

For more information contact:	Peter Linfield Director - Finance and Corporate Services Tel: 0115 9148439 Email: plinfield@rushcliffe.gov.uk
Background papers available for Inspection:	Council 4 March 2021 – 2021-22 Budget and Financial Strategy Cabinet September 2021 – Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Q1 Cabinet December 2021 – Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Q2 Cabinet 8 March 2022 – Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Q3
List of appendices:	Appendix A – Revenue Variance Explanations Appendix B – Movement in Reserves

	Appendix C – Capital Variance Explanations Appendix D – Special Expenses Position Appendix E – Carry forward and reserve commitments Appendix F – Corporate Scorecard Appendix G – Operational Scorecard
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