Executive Board – 18 July 2023

Subject:	Provisional Financial Outturn 2022/23
Corporate Director(s)/Director(s):	Ross Brown, Corporate Director for Finance and Resources S151Officer
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Audra Wynter, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Finance and HR
Report author and contact details:	Shabana Kausar, Director of Finance and Deputy S151 Officer shabana.kausar@nottinghamcity.gov.uk Fiona Marsh, Strategic Finance Team Leader, Fiona.marsh@nottinghamcity.gov.uk Thomas Straw, Senior Accountant Capital Programmes, Thomas.Straw@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Other colleagues who have provided input:	• Corporate Leadership Team • Colleagues within Strategic Finance • Colleagues within Transformation

Subject to call-in: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Key Decision: ☒Yes ☐ No

Criteria for Key Decision:

(a) ☒ Expenditure ☒ Income ☐ Savings of £750,000 or more taking account of the overall impact of the decision

(b)

and/or

(c) Significant impact on communities living or working in two or more wards in the City ☒Yes ☐ No

Type of expenditure: ☒ Revenue ☒ Capital

If Capital, provide the date considered by Capital Board

Date: May 2023 (Capital Outturn only)

Total value of the decision: £8.5m

Wards affected: All

Date of consultation with Portfolio Holder(s): During May and June 2023

Relevant Council Plan Key Outcome:

Green, Clean and Connected Communities	☒
Keeping Nottingham Working	☒
Carbon Neutral by 2028	☒
Safer Nottingham	☒
Child-Friendly Nottingham	☒
Living Well in our Communities	☒
Keeping Nottingham Moving	☒
Improve the City Centre	☒
Better Housing	☒
Serving People Well	☒
	☒

Summary of issues (including benefits to citizens/service users):

This report presents the management accounts of the Council for the financial year ending 31 March 2023 and provides the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) financial outturn position for both revenue and capital. As in previous years, this report sets out the Council's financial performance in an outturn report which reflects the Council's management structure as reported throughout last year to the Executive.

The provisional revenue outturn position at the end of the year as 31 March 2023 includes:

- **£9.8m (4.3%) net revenue overspend** in relation to **General Fund** (Quarter 3 £13.6m overspend), recommended by the S151 officer to be fully funded from the Financial Resilience Reserve.
- **(£11.4m) (10.2%) net revenue underspend** across the **HRA** (Quarter 3 £5.1m), with the underspend to be fully transferred to HRA earmarked reserves.

The General Fund overspend is largely driven by a combination of increased demand (social care, home to school transport and temporary accommodation), increased levels of social care need following a period of suppressed service delivery during COVID, increased costs, income shortfall and inflationary pressures, most notably from the nationally agreed pay agreement, which is above the 2022/23 budgetary provision. In response to the previously projected overspend the S151 Officer in Quarter 2 introduced a series of spending controls for the remainder of 2022/23, aim of which was to reduce the level of overspend by the end of the year. The impact of these spending controls is incorporated into the provisional outturn report.

The largest single positive variance offsetting departmental overspends was within Treasury Management, as the economic volatility led to increases in interest rates which yielded a positive benefit for the Council from earning higher than expected interest rate on its cash balances.

The HRA underspend is attributable to a combination of factors which include removal of contribution to the General Fund following the Charted Institute of Public Finance Accountant's (CIPFA) review of the HRA, benefit from interest rates, release of bad debt provision and release of contingency relating to range of green energy schemes.

Capital expenditure for 2022/23 of **£155.3m,** representing a **£1.4m (9%)** increase from the original budget set at Executive Board February 2022 (**£153.9m)**, refer to Table 8 for further details.

As at 31 March 2023 the balances held in **earmarked reserves** for **General Fund** is **£184.805m** (£190.365m as at the 31 March 2022), of which £150.736m relates to unrestricted reserves balance (£160.782m as at 31 March 2022). Whilst the balances held for **Housing Revenue Account** is **£95.6m** (£84.9m as at the 31 March 2022).

General Fund Balance as at 31 March is **£13.5m**, inclusive of c£1m budgeted contribution approved by Council in February 2022, whilst for the **Housing Revenue Account balance** is **£52.1m** (£45.5m as at the 31 March 2022).

Despite an improved outturn position from what was previously reported at quarter 3, the Council continues to face escalating cost pressures, above those already factored into the 2024/25 budget and medium term financial planning process. There remains significant ongoing risks in relation to high levels of inflation, rising costs and demand, the complexity of need which will need to be managed across the Council to achieve a balanced outturn for 2023/24. In addition to demographic changes, the continuing cost of living crisis is likely to lead to more residents requiring council support, causing further pressure on services. Strong financial discipline in 2023/24 and the delivery of the significant savings targets underpinning the MTFP will remain critical in ensuring the Council maintains a sustainable financial position in the short to medium term.

Does this report contain any information that is exempt from publication?
No

Recommendation(s):

1 To note:

a) The provisional revenue outturn overspend of **£9.8m** prior to outturn reserve adjustments for 2022/23 as set out in Table 1.

b) The HRA outturn for 2022/23 as set out in Section 8, the surplus of **£11.4m** of which, £10.7m will be transferred to the HRA General Reserve and £0.3m being transferred to the Lift Replacement reserve and the balance of £0.4m transferred to the Major Repairs Reserve. In addition, that **£4.7m** is transferred from the HRA General Reserve to the Major Repairs Reserve per para 8.2.

c) The Capital outturn for both the General Fund and HRA, with specific reference to the net slippage of:
- £74.2m within the General Fund Capital Programme (Table 8), and
- £12.1m within the HRA Capital Programme (Table 10).

2 To approve:

a) The general fund balance as at 31 March 2023 of **£13.5m.**

b) Following the **£9.8m** outturn variance to be funded from the Financial Resilience Reserve.

c) The quarter 4 virements as set out in Appendix A.

d) The quarter 4 increase on earmarked reserves of **£0.1m**, as set out in section 5.

e) Write-offs in excess of £10,000, totalling **£0.1m** where all options for recovery have been exhausted, as set out in paragraph 6.8.

1. Reasons for recommendations

1.1 This report forms a key part of formal revenue, capital and HRA monitoring against the 2022/23 budget.

1.2 The approval of virements of budgets and movement in reserves is required by corporate financial procedures.

2. Background (including outcomes of consultation)

2.1 Much has changed since the Council originally approved a balanced budget in March 2022. 2022/23 has been an extremely challenging year due to significant economic volatility, the Ukraine war, unforeseen high levels of inflation, soaring energy prices, nationally agreed pay agreements and the cost of living crisis whilst recovering from the COVID pandemic have added significant cost pressures to the Council's budgets. Although in the main part these are global issues, beyond the Council's control, these unforeseen and unavoidable pressures have impacted the original assumptions which underpinned the 2022/23 budget and Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP).

2.2 As set out above the Council's operating environment in 2022/23 was challenging. The council has ended the year with an outturn position of an overspend of £9.8m. This demonstrates that the Council does not have a good financial grip and further work is required in 2023/24 to strengthen resilience and understand the cost and demand drivers that have led to year end overspend.

2.3 The council is implementing a Financial Improvement Plan as part of the Improvement and Assurance Board's work with the council. The Financial Improvement Plan is laying the foundations for strong financial management and this work will be critical in 2023/24 to further improve financial management and understanding across the council.

3. **Other options considered in making recommendations**

3.1 The General Fund revenue outturn position for 2022/23 is a net overspend of £9.8m, 4.3% of the net General Fund budget (£13.6m and 6.0% at Quarter 3) before the application of reserves to off-set the in-year overspend. The table below sets out the variances by council departments and provides the previous forecast outturn, at 31 December 2022 for comparison.

Table 1: 2022/23 Net Budget by Department, Actual and Variance

Directorate	Final Budget £m	Actual £m	Variance £m	Forecast at Q3 £m	Change £m
Adults	85.574	93.472	7.898	90.357	3.115
Children's	62.051	66.245	4.194	70.014	(3.769)
Education	2.646	3.726	1.080	2.879	0.847
Commissioning	1.318	1.414	0.096	1.348	0.066
Schools	(6.905)	(6.905)	0.000	0.039	(6.944)
Public Health	(3.318)	(3.318)	0.000	0.000	(3.318)
Subtotal: People	141.366	154.634	13.268	164.637	(10.003)
Communities, Environments & Resident Services	45.877	46.256	0.379	49.457	(3.201)
Growth & City Development	(21.670)	(22.114)	(0.444)	(0.655)	(21.459)
Finance & Resources	26.757	32.226	5.469	28.424	3.802
Chief Executive	4.787	4.758	(0.029)	1.986	2.772
Total Directorates	197.117	215.760	18.643	243.849	(28.089)
Companies	(0.142)	0.118	0.260	0.450	(0.332)
Corporate	30.674	21.537	(9.137)	(3.057)	24.594
Total Corporate and Companies	30.532	21.655	(8.877)	(2.607)	24.262
Total Outturn	**227.649**	**237.415**	**9.766**	**241.242**	**(3.827)**
Contribution from Financial Resilience Reserve			(9.766)		
Total post reserve adjustments			**0.000**		

3.2 The Corporate Director of Finance and Resources recommendation in his capacity as the council's S151 Officer is for the council to approve financing the outturn overspend of **£9.8m** from earmarked reserves specifically the Financial Resilience Reserve. The Financial Resilience Reserve supports the Council in managing the anticipated financial pressures arising due to rising inflation associated with overspend global events that have occurred during 2022/23.Subject to approve of reserve drawdowns (section 4) the draft balance on the Financial Resilience Reserve at 31 March 2023 is **£5.0m**.

3.3 Explanations for significant outturn variances by directorate are set out below:

People

3.4 Overall, the People directorate is reporting a net budget pressure of £13.3m (£5.2m at Quarter 3) which is largely due to the following:

a) Adults - net overspend of £7.898m (£3.997m at Quarter 3) mainly due to external care placements which is driven by a combination of reduction in the income from health and client in relation to care packages (£0.181m) and an increase in care expenditure (£5.486m) which is due to a number of factors but primarily due to;

- significant increase in the proportion of 2022/23 care commitments actually paid;
- allowance for payments “On hold” at 31 March 2023; and
- backdated payments for amendments to care service provision.

In some cases, it may take several months or longer to agree the detailed care package to meet individual care needs. As a result, these packages are not included within commitment statements until authorised and therefore not fully reflected in the in-year forecast. Not all unauthorised packages become active packages and resource issues mean it is *not* possible to review these to monthly to determine which may or may not ultimately be authorised. Following detailed review of over 500 cases at year end c£1.2m has been accrued as potential outstanding payments.

b) **Children’s - a net overspend of £4.2m** (£1.7m at Quarter 3) mainly driven by:

- Children in Care overspend of **£8.9m** is primarily in relation to external provision of which £2.2m is for unregistered provision. Analysis shows that since initial modelling of the 2022/23 budget, the placement mix has changed with increasing numbers of placements within residential settings and within external provision rather than internal provision. Some of the causes of this placement mix change are;
    - Children presenting with increased complexities and support needs;
    - difficulties securing fostering placements and
    - fewer beds available at higher cost

  This change, along with the use of very high-cost emergency provision, is resulting in a significant overspend variance.
- Other Children’s Services (**£3.4m),** of which (£1.3m) relates to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) driven primarily by prior year over-accrual; (£0.7m) is in Behavioural and Emotional Help Team in relation grant transfer to reserves; (£0.5m) additional income in Youth Justice Service and (£0.8m) relating to a combination of payment to Raleigh Trust and staff vacancies.
- Children’s Directorate (**£0.7m)** underspend is mainly due to employee budgets relating to pay protection and costs associated with any employee termination.

c) **Education – a net overspend of £1.1m** (£0.4m underspend at Quarter 3) mainly driven by:

- Education Partnerships net overspend of **£1.1m** is due to the school transport costs associated with children with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND). Historically Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) have contributed a fixed amount annually of c£1m towards the overall external contract cost of £2.3m.

- School Improvement (**£0.3m)** underspend due staffing underspends on Education Welfare of **(£0.2m)**, and underspend of School Water Supply Project of (**£0.1m),** due to project slippage.
- Inclusive Learning a net underspend of **(£0.2m)** is largely due to a combination of additional income across Educational Psychologists from schools traded activities and net underspend across Inclusive Education Service.
- Nottingham Catering net overspend of **£0.5m** is primarily due to increase in food costs for school catering.

Communities, Environment & Resident Services

3.5 Communities, Environment & Resident Services directorate is reporting a net overspend of £0.379m (£2.551m at Quarter 3) which is largely due to the following:

- **Community Safety & Logistics** a net pressure of £0.5m is primarily relating to Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) historic budget issues. Historically, CDP budgets were managed across multiple directorates with this being the first year when the budgets have been managed under one directorate. Further work will be required in-year to review options for a viable delivery model for the partnership.
- **Security Services** underspend of (£0.8m) is due to a combination of additional income and workforce mix leading to employee cost reduction. A review into the sustainability of this underspend will be undertaken during 2023/24.
- **Depots** underspend of (£0.4m) is mainly driven by a reduction in general spend following in-year rebasing exercise.
- **Parks & open Spaces** overspend of £0.259m is as a result of carrying out additional emergency tree works.
- **Fleet Services** overspend of £0.7m is attributable to inflationary pressures on fuel for domestic waste and public realm vehicles and cost of external repairs.
- **Waste Management** underspend of (£0.6m) is due to a combination of additional income, staff vacancies and year-end adjustment in relation to bad debt provision.
- **Libraries** underspend of (£0.3m) is mainly driven by the following factors:
    - Reduced staffing costs, in particular peripatetic staff, linked to the delay in evaluating and recruiting to the first phase of new posts for Central Library, which is still on track to open later this year.
    - Delays in the development of Sherwood Library has contributed to underspends due to one off cost reductions.
- **Museum's** net overspend of £0.3m is due to the following:
    - £0.521m budget pressure in relation to the Castle site of which £0.231m relates to holding costs and specialist advice and £0.290m relates to concession agreement. The Council became liable for these costs when the Nottingham Castle Trust went into liquidation. Following decision by the Executive in March 2023 the Castle has now re-opened to the public since 26 June.
    - Overachieved income of (£0.186m) due to improved income generation including Newstead and Wollaton Park, along with additional external grants to support maintenance of heritage assets.

- **Markets** overspend of £0.541m is primarily driven by the budget pressure for the Victoria Indoor Market and was due additional costs and unbudgeted service charges.
- **Sports and Leisure** underspend of (£1.5m) is due to the following:
  - (£0.190m) staffing, partly mitigated by early in-year to reflect slower take up of services, and staff vacancies.
  - (£0.395m) running costs which was exacerbated by staff turnover leading to delays in improving facilities needed to support customer retention.
  - (£0.862m) is primarily driven by management actions taken by the service to help post COVID recovery, in particular swimming and fitness activities. The underspend has been addressed through the 2023/24 budget process and will not materialise in the same way as at outturn.
- **Theatre & Royal Concert Hall** underspend of (£2.1m) is primarily due to one-off additional income in-year due to additional shows scheduled from those postponed in 2020/21 and 2021/22 taking place alongside those ordinarily scheduled for 2022/23.
- **Utilities** cost increases has led to a budget pressure of £3.5m which is partly offset by underspends across the directorate.
- **Enviroenergy & Waste Strategy** underspend of (£1.2m) is mainly driven by combination of waste volume and income.

Growth and City Development

3.6 Growth and City Development directorate is reporting a net underspend of (£0.444m) (£1.963m at Quarter 3) which is largely due to the following:

- **Major Projects** pressure of £0.3m largely relates £0.285m pressure driven by review of HRA recharges at year-end which has led to a pressure across the Streetlighting PFI service budget.
- **Main Operational Buildings** overspend of £0.539m due to the under achievement of the income targets for Loxley House.
- **Broadmarsh Redevelopment** underspend of (£0.210m) is due to unused pressure funding for the Arndale Car Park.
- **New Acquisitions** underspend of (£1.116m) is due to unused pressure funding (due to timing of disposals) and reduced contributions to sinking funds, partially offset by an underlying overspend net performance on the property portfolio.
- **Property SAM Savings** underspend is primarily driven by review of bad debt provision releasing £0.583m back into revenue budget.
- **Operations PR&C** underspend of (£0.252m) is due to a combination of additional income being received then forecast and reduced expenditure as a result of implementation of spending control measures in-year.
- **Public Transport** overspend of £0.660m is largely due to Bus Service Improvement Programme which was not offset in year by DfT funding as previously forecasted.
- **Concessionary Fares** underspend of (£0.424m) is a combination of lower than forecast payments to bus operators, additional income and lower than forecast maintenance costs.
- **Car Parks** underspend of (£0.480m) is due to overachieved car park income against income budget.

- **Strategic Homelessness** overspend of £1.008m is due to additional costs of providing bed and breakfast accommodation. This is an improvement from previously forecasted position mainly due to the use of grant funding to offset costs.

Finance & Resources

3.7 Finance and Resources directorate is reporting a net overspend of £5.469m (£5.487m at Quarter 3) which is largely due to the following:

- **Finance** and Resources Directorate overspend of £0.939m is driven by non-delivery of savings relating to Customer First (£0.7m) and IT One Device (£0.2m) (current and historic).
- **Finance Directorate** net overspend of £1.510m primarily due to unachievable historic income target.
- **ICT** net underspend of (£0.231m) is primarily driven by IT equipment/software budgets.
- **Legal and Governance** net overspend of £0.773m is due to a combination of staffing (cost of locums in legal and additional support in governance) and income pressures.
- **Customer Services** net overspend of £2.365m is mainly driven a combination of:
    - non-delivery of savings across Welfare Rights and Revenue and Benefits
    - Unachievable historic income targets for business rates

Chief Executive

3.8 Chief Executive directorate is reporting a small net underspend of (£0.029m) (£0.149m at Quarter 3).

Companies

3.9 Companies is reporting a net overspend of £0.260m (£0.200m at Quarter 3) which is largely due to the following:

- £0.2m overspend relates to the inflationary uplift to the annual contribution to the National Ice Centre in accordance with grant conditions.
- Thomas Bow is reporting a gross pressure of £0.8m which has been partly offset by dividend income of (£0.3m).
- £0.3m underspend relating to SCAPE.

Corporate

3.10 Corporate is reporting a net underspend of (£9.137m) ((£1.961m) at Quarter 3) which is largely due to a combination of:

- Treasury Management lower than expected borrowing costs and increased investment income has led to an underspend of (£6.4m).
- (£6.3m) underspend relating to the Ministerial Direction Under Item 9 to HRA being funded via the Financial Resilience Reserve and the ‘Release of timed out Voluntary Disclosure Creditors.
- (£2.3m) grant income not budgeted for, mainly in relation to Section 31 grants (business rates), Home Office, DLUCH and grants.
- (£0.7m) reduced contribution to Pension Fund strain.

- £6.7m overspend due to the pay award for 2022/23 agreed at a flat rate of £1,925 which was higher than original MTFP assumption in the base budget of a 2% increase.

4. **Transformation Savings**

4.1 A summary of the Transformation Programme and its performance is provided below. It should be noted that these savings are captured as part of individual departmental outturn and are not in addition.

4.2 Table 2 below shows, by programme, the breakdown of the 2022/23 net savings of £1.633m which has over delivered by £0.168m against a budget of £1.465m (gross budget £1.765m).

Table 2: Transformation Savings			
Transformation Programmes	**2022/23 Original Net Budgeted Saving £m**	**Delivered savings £m**	**Variance (Over)/ Under delivery £m**
Adults	(0.226)	(0.769)	(0.543)
Customer*	(0.329)	(0.349)	(0.020)
Business Support*	(0.340)	(0.487)	(0.147)
Customer Support total	(0.629)	(0.796)	(0.167)
Children's	(0.539)	0.000	0.539
Procurement*	(0.031)	(0.028)	0.003
Total	**(1.465)**	**(1.633)**	**(0.168)**

* *For cross cutting themes budget has been reallocated to where the savings were achieved*

4.3 A high-level summary of each programme is set out below in points (i-iv). The savings delivered of £1.633m form part of each directorates outturn position and have been delivered:

- Through a programme approach;
- Collaboratively with services and delivery partners; and
- In conjunction with the business cases included in the 2022/23 budget setting process.

i. **Adults -** savings delivered including cost avoidance totalling are **£0.769m.** This position is captured in the Adults outturn and is supported by detailed monitoring.

ii. **Customer Support -** this cross-cutting Transformation programme delivered **savings of £0.836m.** These savings have been reflected in service outturns where impacted.

Savings delivered in 2022/23 are from:

- the initial Rapid Process Improvement (£0.076m); and
- phase 1 and 2 of the revised programme scope where identified posts within the organisations structure aligned to this programme principles have been held vacant (£0.760m, 29.7 full time equivalent posts).

iii. **Children's -** the savings aligned to this programme has slipped due to delays from external factors however, the delivery partner and associated work has been progressing since the 22 August 2022. This position is captured in the Childrens outturn.

iv. **Procurement -** this cross-cutting Transformation programme delivers both non-cashable savings (gross) and cashable (net) savings. **Cashable savings were £0.028m.**

5. Reserves

5.1 The Council's Reserves Policy was approved at the July 2022 Executive Board. The Reserves Policy formalises the Council's approach to managing and maintaining reserves and is part of the improvement activity to ensure the Council improves its long-term financial sustainability.

5.2 The reserves policy will be incorporated into the future Medium Term Financial Plan reports to Executive Board and approval by Full Council in March annually as part of the budget setting process.

Movement in General Fund Earmarked Reserves

5.3 Earmarked reserves are funds set aside for specific purposes (including Schools, Statutory reserves and Insurance and Private Finance Initiative (PFI) grants). All movements have been approved by S151 / Interim Deputy S151 Officer. In quarter 4 there has been a net increase of **£0.1m** in earmarked reserves requiring approval, of which **£4.1m** within restricted reserves, of which **£6.4m** is within schools and a decrease of **£2.3m** within other reserves.

5.4 The £0.1m net increase in other reserves at quarter 4 is largely due to:

- Net decreases in Contingency and Risk of £19.3m, this is due to
- £9.8m transfer from the resilience reserve as a result of the 2022/23 overspend outturn variance
- £14.7m drawdown to transfer funds from the General Fund to HRA following Ministerial Direction.
- Transformation net increase of £0.3m.
- Treasury Management drawdown of £2.9m due to £2.8m drawdown for the Nottingham Ice Centre loss adjustment.
- Net increase in Services reserves of £16.9m mainly due to transfer to the Grants Unapplied reserve of £12.1m and the Public Health reserve of £3.1m.
- PFI reserves net increase of £5.m due to £3.7.m net contribution to NHS LIFT (Local Improvement Finance Trust) and £0.4m PFI Life Cycle.
- Workforce reserves net decrease of £1. 2m largely due to 2022/23 redundancy costs.

Table 4a: Earmarked reserves by category balances				
Category	**Balance as at 31 March 2022 £m**	**Balance as February 2023 Executive Board £m**	**Qtr4 2022/23 movements £m**	**Draft Balance as at 31 March 2023 £m**
Capital	(5.757)	(6.177)	2.316	(3.861)
Schools	(23.826)	(23.787)	(6.421)	(30.208)
Total Restricted Reserves	(29.583)	(29.964)	(4.105)	(34.069)
Private Finance Initiatives	(49.949)	(49.113)	(5.031)	(54.144)
Asset Maintenance	(3.809)	(4.217)	0.038	(4.179)
Contingency & Risk	(43.157)	(47.508)	19.284	(28.224)
Information Technology	(8.848)	(10.023)	2.436	(7.587)
Local Economy	(3.533)	(3.392)	0.335	(3.057)
Services	(12.440)	(11.275)	(16.874)	(28.149)
Transformation	(5.632)	(9.399)	(0.299)	(9.698)
Treasury Management	(25.639)	(16.413)	2.920	(13.493)
Workforce	(7.775)	(3.414)	1.209	(2.205)
Total Other Reserves	(160.782)	(154.754)	4.018	(150.736)
Total Earmarked Reserves	**(190.365)**	**(184.718)**	**(0.087)**	**(184.805)**

Table 4b: Contingency and Risk Reserve breakdown	
Reserve	**Draft Balance as at 31 March 2023 £m**
Total Earmarked Reserves excluding Contingency & Risk	(156.581)
Insurance Reserve	(3.919)
Housing Benefits	(1.856)
Resilience Reserve	(5.043)
Rebasing Reserve	(2.555)
Companies	(4.250)
Collection Fund & Business Rates	(10.601)
Total Contingency & Risk	(28.224)
Total Earmarked Reserves (including all Contingency & Risk)	**(184.805)**

General Fund Balance

5.5 The general fund balance provides a financial safety net to cover unexpected financial shocks to the delivery of services during the year. The restated balance on the general fund reserve as at 31 March 2022 was £12.5m. The general fund balance is £13.5m as at 31 March 2023 and includes a £1.0m approved budgeted contribution.

5.6 Table 5 below shows the movements in the general fund balance in 2022/23 and a balance of £13.5m as at 31 March 2023.

Table 5: General Fund Balance	
Item	**£m**
Balance as at 1 April 2021 (restated)	(47.600)
Repayment of remaining borrowed reserves	20.592
Resilience reserve	15.364
Approved Budgeted Contribution	(1.000)
Restated 2021/22 Outturn before capitalisation	0.108
Balance as at 31 March 2022 (restated)	(12.536)
Approved Budgeted Contribution	(1.000)
Draft Balance as at 31 March 2023	**(13.536)**

5.7 The MTFP assumes an increase in the general fund balance of £1.0m per annum and therefore the balance on the general fund will increase to £14.5m in 2023/24. Table 6 shows the assumed general fund opening balance for each year of the current MTFP and the percentage of net budget. The percentage of net budget ranges from 5.6% to 6.1% across the period of the MTFP. The Council's S151 Officer recommends that the Council should work towards increasing this percentage to 7.5% in future MTFPs to reflect the heightened financial risk that the Council is facing.

Table 6: Current MTFP General Fund assumptions and % of net budget				
	2022/23	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
1 April general fund balance assumption (£m)	13.643	14.643	15.643	16.643
Net Budget (£m)	227.649	262.509	268.045	271.048
General Fund % of net budget	**6.0%**	**5.6%**	**5.8%**	**6.1%**

5.8 The S151 Officer is responsible for managing the general reserve and use of the General Fund balance can only be made on the recommendation of the S151 Officer to the Executive Board. An assessment of the adequacy of the General Fund reserve will continue to be carried out on an annual basis.

6. Debtors Monitoring

6.1 Monitoring debtors is part of the overall assessment of the financial performance of the Council and supports good Governance and value for money. A summary of key indicators is set out below.

Housing Rents (HRA)

6.2 The in-year collection rate for quarter 4 stands at 96.76% which is an increase of 0.17% when compared to the same point last year. The arrears for 2022/23 quarter 4 were £3.897m compared to £3.847m for the same period last year, this is an increase of £0.05m. The % of rent collected is 99.70%.

Estate Rents (Non residential)

6.3 The collection rate of 97.60% exceeds the target of 97.5%. It is slightly higher than the same period last year, when the rate was 96.23%.

Council Tax

6.4 Collection at the end of 2022/23 quarter 4 was 93.01%, which is a small fall on the equivalent time last year (93.08%) but still above target. In monetary terms collection increased to £150.6m compared to £144.0m for the same period in financial year 2021/22. Net debt collectable over the two financial years has increased from £155m in 2021/22 to £162m in 2022/23.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

6.5 Collection at the end of 2022/23 quarter 4 was 89.32%, which is an increase of 4.48% when compared to the equivalent period in 2021/22. Collection amounted to £119.4m compared to £102m for the same period in financial year 2021/22. Net debt collectable for this year has increased due to Retail Discount reducing from 66% to 50% from £113.5m in 2021/22 to £133.6m in 2022/23.

Adult Residential Services

6.6 Quarter 4 collection was 97.5%, in line with the target of 97.5% but slightly below the corresponding figure for last year of 97.6%. The adult residential service has continued to face some difficult challenges in the last quarter of 2022/23, in particular with a number of staff leaving the service and with resources moved to administering the second round of ‘Cost of Living’ payments along with developing a new ‘Online Financial Assessment’ solution with PWC. In addition, all legal activity had not progressed. However, a procurement exercise has concluded in quarter 4 with legal activity due to start again in quarter 1 of 2023/24. In the final quarter a push in debt collection result in some long standing debt issues being resolved through house sales along with a review on exhausted debts prior to year-end.

Sundry Income

6.7 The percentage of debts collected within 90 days in the 12 months to March 2023 is 82%, which is an improvement the corresponding figure for 2021/22 of 75% but below the target of 99%. The debtor day indicator (which shows how quickly debts are recovered) is currently 35 days which is below both the 32.3 day target and the 34 day figure for 2021/22. It remains in line with the Q3 recovery period of 35 days.

Debt Written off

6.8 The S151 Officer has delegated authority to write off individual debts not exceeding £10,000. Any debts above this are subject to Portfolio or Executive Board decision. The debts included in this report relate to debt that has been pursued as far as is reasonably possible, and/or relate to businesses that have gone into liquidation or individuals that have gone bankrupt. The Council is therefore unable to obtain payment. Once it is clear that no further payments will be received against a debt, it is written out of the Council’s accounts. Adequate bad debt provision to accommodate this level of write off has been provided for. Approval is being sought to write off quarter 4 debts over £10,000 totalling £0.124m as summarised in Table 7 below. These figures are subject to the finalisation of the NNDR year-end and other statutory returns.

Table 7: Write offs over £10,000 Quarter 4 2022/23

Fund	**£m**
General Fund	
Trade Waste	0.023
Estate rents	0.021
Collection Fund	
Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)	0.080
Total	**0.124**

6.9 The council is committed to ensuring that all monies owed by customers is paid to the council by its due date and when amounts fall overdue these are collected through appropriate debt recovery mechanisms taking into account the customer circumstances. A review is underway to evaluate and revise current processes for raising customer invoices through to recovery as part of publishing a customer debt management strategy during 2023/24.

7. **2022/23 Capital Outturn**

7.1 The Capital Programme for 2022/23 was approved by the City Council in March 2022. Quarterly monitoring and forecasting reports have been considered by Executive Board during 2022/23.

General Fund Draft Capital Outturn

7.2 Table 8 below summaries the draft outturn position against the original budget for the General Fund Capital Programme, reporting a net variance of (£0.818m) of which £74.225m is net slippage.

Table 8: 2022/23 General Fund Capital Outturn

Directorate	Original Budget 2022/23 £m	Actual £m	Net Slippage £m	Underspend / Overspend £m	Variance to Original Budget £m
Capital Expenditure					
People	9.338	5.460	(3.878)	0.000	(3.878)
Finance & Resources	2.524	1.118	(1.406)	0.000	(1.406)
Growth & City Development	27.302	1.161	(16.335)	(9.806)	(26.141)
Community, Environment and Resident Services (CERS)	33.556	27.051	(6.290)	(0.215)	(6.505)
Council wide (inc Planned)	4.361	8.236	3.939	(0.064)	3.875
Transport (Growth & City Development & CERS)	76.810	26.555	(50.255)	0.000	(50.255)
Subtotal: Capital Spend - Council	153.891	69.581	(74.225)	(10.085)	(84.310)
Midlands Net Zero Hub	0.000	83.492	0.000	83.492	83.492
Total Capital Expenditure	**153.891**	**153.073**	**(74.225)**	**73.407**	**(0.818)**
Capital Funding					
Prudential Borrowing	(22.698)	(0.474)	12.538	9.686	22.224
Grants & Contributions	(106.739)	(126.690)	63.421	(83.372)	(19.951)
Revenue Resources	(7.138)	(0.004)	7.011	0.123	7.134
Capital Receipts - Capital Programme	(17.316)	(17.669)	(0.445)	0.092	(0.353)
Capital Receipts - Transformation	0.000	(8.236)	(8.300)	0.064	(8.236)
Total Capital Funding	**(153.891)**	**(153.073)**	**74.225**	**(73.407)**	**0.818**

7.3 The key variance at outturn to note for the Capital Programme are as follows.

a) Net slippage of £74.225m is mainly driven by the following:

- Transport Programme is reporting a net slippage of (£48.062m) which is largely attributable to the programme forecasting to be fully spent in line with the original grant conditions. Due to significant deliverability risk of the national Department for Transport (DfT) programme slipping into future years, DfT have now agreed to extend the programme to 31 March 2024.
- Following year-end review of capital recharges £2.193m of transport programme expenditure is no longer being capitalised in 2022/23.

- In general, the other net slippage movements are largely due to budget profiles not reflecting operational delivery plans. This is being reviewed in 2023/24 as part of the Finance Improvement Plan activity.

b) Net underspend of £10.085m is mainly due to the following:
- As previously reported £9.806m of the underspend relates to loans for council subsidiaries that are no longer required, largely in relation to Nottingham City Homes following it being bought back in-house.
- The remaining underspends relate to schemes that have now completed and/or as reported as part of the Capital Budget approval at Executive Board February 2023 and Full Council March 2023.

c) The variance of £83.492m showing against Midlands Net Zero Hub is a fully funded grant scheme which was approved at the Executive in February and Full Council in March 2023 to be incepted in the Capital Programme. This scheme was originally approved incrementally and held as a revenue budget but following a review of grant conditions and accounting treatment led to this change, and thus reason for late inception into the capital programme.

d) Other significant capital programme movements to note are:
- During the year £3.771m of expenditure relating to Broadmarsh Redevelopment master planning was reviewed and reclassified as revenue which led to an underspend in the Growth and City Development capital budget.
- As part of the February and March 2023 Capital Budget approval by the Executive and Full Council respectively, £8.236m increase to the Transformation Programme (funded from capital receipts) was approved in relation to revised 2022/23 profile.

7.4 It should be noted that historically the Capital Programme budget is only updated once a year as part of the annual budget process and forecast monitored against the original budget. As part of the Finance Improvement Plan activities this is being reviewed and following the review any changes to this will be reflected in subsequent financial reports.

General Fund Reforecast Capital Programme

7.5 The General Fund Capital Programme has been updated to reflect year end slippage as reported above and the reprofiling of the Midland Net Zero Hub projects budgets that were previously contained within revenue.

Table 9: General Fund Capital Programme Funding Reforecast 1 April 2023

Approved General Fund Capital Programme 2023/24 - 2026/27	2023/24 Approved Funding £m	2023/24 £m	Variance £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 - 2026/27 £m	Total £m
Original Budget		230.231		130.327	31.680	**392.238**
Net Slippage 22/23		47.249		13.626	13.350	**74.225**
Midlands Net Zero Hub Movement		33.774		0.000	0.000	**33.774**
Revised Budget		**311.254**		**143.953**	**45.030**	**500.237**
Funding						
Prudential Borrowing	(7.119)	(3.261)	3.858	(2.838)	(0.311)	**(6.410)**
Grant - Midland Energy Hub	(55.718)	(148.757)	(93.039)	(81.249)	0.000	**(230.006)**
Grants - Other	(139.505)	(125.954)	13.551	(53.811)	(38.930)	**(218.695)**

Table 9: General Fund Capital Programme Funding Reforecast 1 April 2023						
Approved General Fund Capital Programme 2023/24 - 2026/27	**2023/24 Approved Funding £m**	**2023/24 £m**	**Variance £m**	**2024/25 £m**	**2025/26 - 2026/27 £m**	**Total £m**
subtotal: Grants	(139.505)	(125.954)	13.551	(53.811)	(38.930)	**(218.695)**
Revenue Resources	(7.349)	(8.562)	(1.213)	(3.129)	(4.038)	**(15.729)**
Capital Receipts - Other	(13.891)	(16.484)	(2.593)	(1.019)	(1.751)	**(19.254)**
Capital Receipts - Transformation	(6.649)	(8.236)	(1.587)	(1.907)	0.000	**(10.143)**
subtotal: Capital Receipts	(20.540)	(24.720)	(4.180)	(2.926)	(1.751)	**(29.397)**
Total Funding	**(230.231)**	**(311.254)**	**(81.023)**	**(143.953)**	**(45.030)**	**(500.237)**

7.6 The movements from the Original Budget takes account of the following:

- 2022/23 Net draft slippage of £74.225m as detailed above.
- Midlands Net Zero Hub £33.774m reprofile of expenditure following BEIS extension of grant to 31 March 2024, this expenditure was previously approved within revenue.

HRA Draft Capital Outturn

7.7 Table 10 below provides summary of the draft HRA capital outturn position against the original budget, reporting a net underspend of (£19.314m) of which £7.194m is net slippage.

Table 10: Draft HRA Capital Outturn					
2022/23 Draft HRA Capital Outturn	**Original Budget 2022/23 £m**	**Actual £m**	**Net Slippage £m**	**Underspend / Overspend £m**	**Variance to Original Budget £m**
HRA Capital Expenditure	71.003	51.689	(7.194)	(12.120)	(19.314)
Capital Funding					
Prudential Borrowing	(12.115)	(8.000)	4.115	0.000	4.115
Grants & Contributions	(8.158)	(3.596)	1.959	2.603	4.562
Internal / Major Repairs Reserve	(40.885)	(32.953)	(1.320)	9.252	7.932
Capital Receipts RtB	(8.175)	(5.616)	2.559	0.000	2.559
Capital Receipts other HRA	(1.670)	(1.524)	(0.119)	0.265	0.146
subtotal: Capital Receipts	(9.845)	(7.140)	2.440	0.265	2.705
HRA Capital Funding	**(71.003)**	**(51.689)**	**7.194**	**12.120**	**19.314**

7.8 Variances have arisen for a number of reasons, one of which being the failure of the contractor appointed to complete the Eastglade development and the need to retender for the Oakdene development after a previously unsuccessful procurement exercise.

7.9 In addition, to the above delays to the development programme, there have been a number of delays to the component replacement programme as a result of difficulty obtaining raw materials and labour and other supply chain issues.

HRA Reforecast Capital Programme

7.10 The HRA Capital Programme has been updated to reflect year end slippage as reported above.

Table 11: HRA Capital Programme Funding Reforecast 1 April 2023						
Approved HRA Capital Programme 2023/24 - 2026/27	**2023/24 Approved Funding £m**	**2023/24 £m**	**Variance £m**	**2024/25 £m**	**2025/26-2026/27 £m**	**Total £m**
Original Budget		83.651		55.559	71.329	**210.539**
Net Slippage 2022/23		(8.477)		10.737	4.934	**7.194**
Revised Budget		**75.174**		**66.296**	**76.263**	**217.733**
Funding						
Prudential Borrowing	(11.567)	(11.916)	(0.349)	(6.129)	(0.217)	**(18.262)**
Grants & Contributions	(4.044)	(5.751)	(1.707)	(0.037)	0.000	**(5.788)**
Internal / Major Repairs Reserve	(50.040)	(40.589)	9.451	(49.158)	(74.812)	**(164.559)**
Capital Receipts RtB	(14.101)	(13.513)	0.588	(9.003)	(0.764)	**(23.280)**
Capital Receipts other HRA	(3.899)	(3.405)	0.494	(1.969)	(0.470)	**(5.844)**
subtotal: Capital Receipts	(18.000)	(16.918)	1.082	(10.972)	(1.234)	**(29.124)**
Total Funding	**(83.651)**	**(75.174)**	**8.477**	**(66.296)**	**(76.263)**	**(217.733)**

8. Housing Revenue Account (HRA) 2022/23 Outturn

8.1 The HRA budget was approved by the City Council on the 22 February 2022. The draft outturn position is an underspend in 2022/23 by £11.4m. The gross budget was £111.2m. This represents a positive variance of 10.2% of the annual allocation. This surplus is now available to transfer to the HRA Reserves. £0.2m will be transferred to the Lift Replacement reserve in order to fund future replacement of passenger lifts within blocks, with the balance of £11.2m being transferred into the General HRA Earmarked Reserve.

8.2 The HRA Business Plan indicates that whilst the General HRA Earmarked Reserves are sustainable over the long term, the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR), which is used to fund future component replacements in properties, will be extinguished by 2027. This results in an increasing contribution from the HRA Revenue Account from 2027 onwards in order to keep the reserve fully funded. Given the unexpected surplus arising during 2022/23, it is therefore proposed that £4.7m is transferred from the General HRA Earmarked Reserve to the MRR.

8.3 The HRA Revenue and Capital outturn positions will be factored into the 30 year business plan, this will enable management to determine the future resources available to and liabilities of the HRA over a long term period and therefore make informed investment decisions with a greater degree of certainty and knowledge of the long term impact of such decisions.

Table 12: Draft HRA Outturn 2022/23					
Service Area	**Final Budget £m**	**Actual £m**	**Variance £m**	**Forecast at Q3 £m**	**Change £m**
Rental Income	(101.348)	(101.693)	(0.345)	(101.990)	0.297
Service Charges and Other Income	(9.805)	(12.474)	(2.669)	(9.805)	(2.669)
Total Income	**(111.153)**	**(114.168)**	**(3.015)**	**(111.795)**	**(2.372)**

Table 12: Draft HRA Outturn 2022/23					
Service Area	**Final Budget £m**	**Actual £m**	**Variance £m**	**Forecast at Q3 £m**	**Change £m**
Repairs and Maintenance	27.873	27.673	(0.200)	27.873	(0.200)
Management Costs	34.043	27.493	(6.550)	29.511	(2.018)
Capital Charges	48.636	47.014	(1.622)	48.636	(1.622)
Direct Revenue Financing	0.600	0.600	(0.000)	0.600	0.000
Total Expenditure	**111.153**	**102.780**	**(8.372)**	**106.620**	**(3.840)**
Net Total	**0.000**	**(11.388)**	**(11.386)**	**(5.175)**	**(6.212)**

8.4 The key variances for 2022/23 from the budget are as follows:

a) Income overachieved by (£3.0m)

- £0.5m of rental Income shortfall from dwellings is driven by two major factors:
  - A sharp rise in Right to Buy activity.
  - New schemes have been delayed. Primarily 129 properties at the Beckhampton site will not now be occupied in 2022/23.
- £0.6m underachieved due to the under recovery of income from PV solar panel rentals.
- (£1.4m) net release of in-year bad debt provision. A key reason for this is the budget provided higher risk assessment of income collection due to the impact of universal credit and cost of living.
- (£2.8m) earned Interest due to a combination of higher than expected interest rates and large increases in HRA balances.

b) Expenditure underspend of (£8.4m)

- (£2.4m) underspend in the retained housing functions driven by a combination of:
  - (£1m) due to the reintroduction of the rebate against the recharge to the HRA for Public Realm services.
  - (£0.6m) Discretionary Housing Payments grant rebate.
  - £0.5m removal of the contribution towards the General Fund following the CIPFA review of the HRA.
  - (£0.3m) various non material underspends.
- Housing Development underspend (£2.1m) mainly driven by the removal of contribution to the General Fund following the CIPFA review of the HRA and staff vacancies.
- (£3.9m) net underspend is mainly relating to the following other expenditure:
  - (£1.6m) benefit of interest rates in relation to capital charges.
  - (£1.3m) Contingency for a range of green energy schemes funded through various initiatives.
  - (£0.8m) underspend in Housing Partnerships due to a combination of staff vacancies and agreed recharge at the end of the year to the Partnership.
  - (£0.4m) removal of the contribution towards the General Fund following the CIPFA review of the HRA in relation to Street Lighting.
  - (£0.2m) underspend in R&M reflecting the transfer of stock from NCH into NCC.
  - £0.5m pressure across the Transition Team.

8.5 The 2022/23 opening balance on the HRA Reserves was £84.9m this has increased by £10.7m in the year, which is made up of £11.4m underspend on the HRA, £0.4m net use of the major repairs reserve and a £0.3m use of the Lift replacement earmarked reserve.

8.6 Of the £11.4m underspend on the HRA, £0.1m has been used to replenish the Lift Replacement and it is proposed that a further contribution of £4.7m be used to fund the Major Repairs Reserve to cover future Capital Repairs liabilities.

8.7 This leaves a total reserves balance for the HRA of £95.6m at the end of 2022/23. The balances on the HRA Reserves are ring-fenced and must be used retained for use within the HRA and for which there is a long-term business plan, subject to regular review.

9. Consideration of Risk

9.1 Councils are required to deliver a balanced budget each year ensuring that the projected expenditure and commitments can be matched by the available resources in year. Due to the continued economic challenges over the last year, the Council has faced significant risk in achieving a balanced budget but close monitoring by officers and implementation of spend control measures in-year has led to a reduced overspend then what was forecasted at the start of the year.

9.2 The S151 Officer is required to provide his statutory advice to Council on the robustness of the budget estimates and adequacy of reserves. As such an assurance was provided to Full Council that at the time it set the 2022/23 budget, but as set out above in the report a lot has changed since March 2022.

9.3 As is to be expected in the current climate, a combination of continued demand, inflation (including utilities) and cost of living driven pressures are likely to give rise to real challenge in councils' ability to achieve a balanced budget over the short to medium term, in the absence of understanding the medium-term impact of government funding changes.

9.4 Holding adequate reserves enable councils to manage financial uncertainty, volatility and risk. The Council achieved its budgeted contribution to the General Fund balance and this report proposes the in-year General Fund overspend to be funded from the Financial Resilience Reserve and the HRA underspend to be added to HRA earmarked reserves.

9.5 The financial position of the Council will continue to be monitored closely in the new year in order to implement any corrective actions quickly to deliver a balanced budget.

10. Best Value considerations

10.1 To ensure we are delivering continuous service improvement and good outcomes for citizens the Council will embed a culture of Best Value Transformation across all our services and work together as 'One Council'.

10.2 Encompassing Best Value Transformation alongside the 'Together for Nottingham Plan' and a refreshed MTFP the 'One Council' approach will enable us to work on a more stable financial footing.

10.3 Throughout the budget process the Council will take a proactive and planned approach to delivering Best Value.

10.4 At the conclusion of this process the Council's published reports will clearly set out how it plans to meet its Best Value requirement to demonstrate the continued financial sustainability of services to its communities over the longer term.

11. Finance colleague comments

11.1 Financial implications appear throughout the report.

12. Legal colleague comments

12.1 The recommendations contained in this report raise no significant legal issues and, on the basis of the narrative contained in the report, are supported.

Malcolm R. Townroe – Director of Legal and Governance – 5 July 2023

13. Procurement comments

13.1 Not applicable

14. Crime and Disorder Implications

14.1 Not applicable

15. Social value considerations

15.1 Not applicable

16. Regard to the NHS Constitution

16.1 Not applicable

17. Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

17.1 Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No ☒

An EIA is not required because any decisions relating to the eventual draft MTFP proposals will be set out in further reports to Executive Boards in November 2023 and February 2024, and also to Full Council in February 2024.

18. Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

18.1 Not applicable.

19. Carbon Impact Assessment (CIA)

19.1 No applicable

20. List of background papers relied upon in writing this report (not including published documents or confidential or exempt information)

20.1 None

21. **Published documents referred to in this report**

21.1 Medium Term Financial Plan 2022/23 to 2025/26 – Executive Board 22 February 2022 (item 107)

21.2 Agenda for Executive Board on Tuesday, 22nd February, 2022, 2.00 pm - Nottingham City Council

21.3 Budget 2022/23 – Full Council 7 March 2022 (item 78) EXECUTIVE BOARD 2004 (nottinghamcity.gov.uk)

Appendix A - Quarter 4 Budget Virements

Details	Net Amount £m	Department Between		Portfolio Between	
Transformation Programme	0.273	P	FR	ASCH	Finance
	0.136	P	FR	ASCH	Finance
	0.003	CERS	FR	HTP	Finance
	0.107	P	FR	CYPS	Finance
	0.108	CERS	FR	NSI	Finance
	0.032	Within FR		HHR	Finance
	0.002	P	FR	Within Finance	
CEX Budget realignment	0.005	FR	P	Finance	ASCH
	0.041	FR	P	Finance	CYPS
	0.001	FR	Corp	CEX	Finance
Business Rates Reallocation	0.217	Corp	GCD	Finance	HTP
	0.124	Corp	FR	Within Finance	
Pay Award	0.079	GCD	Corp	HTP	Finance
	0.065	GCD	Corp	SG&ED	Finance
Pay Budget realignment	0.015	GCD	FR	SRC	Finance
	0.005	Corp	P	Finance	ASCH
	0.025	GCD	FR	SRC	Finance
Children's Transformation Programme	0.535	P	FR	CYPS	Finance
Management Restructure - Business support teams	2.355				
Management Restructure - Children & Family Inform Services	0.027				
Management Restructure - Internal Foster Care	0.068				
Management Restructure - Social Care Complaints Service	0.163				
Management Restructure - Commissioning	0.004	P	CM	Within CYPS	
Management Restructure - Corporate Vehicle Pool	0.047	GCD	CERS	Within HTP	
Management Restructure - Contracting and Procurement	0.094	P	FR	Within Finance	
Management Restructure - Nottingham Catering	1.051	P	CERS	Within Finance	
Management Restructure - Commissioning & Procurement	0.843	FR	P	Within Finance	
Management Restructure - Contracting & Procurement (Finance)	0.405				
Management Restructure -Commissioning & Procurement Management	0.108	P	CM	Within Finance	
Management Restructure - Contracting & Procurement (Finance)	1.121				
Management Restructure - Facilities & Building Services	0.022	CERS	GCD	Within SG&ED	
Management Restructure - Nottingham Health & Care Point	0.088	P	FR	ASCH	Finance
Budget Realignment - Building Services	0.130	GCD	CERS	Within SRC	
Budget Realignment - Legal Fees	0.045	FR	P	Finance	CYPS
Utilities Realignment	0.136	Within CERS		LCP	EE&W
Savings Realignment	0.028	CERS	GCD	Within HTP	
BCF Grant Realignment	0.024	P	FR	ASCH	Finance
Total	**8.533**				

Key	Portfolio
ASCH	Adult Social Care and Health
HTP	Highways, Transport and Parks
EE&W	Energy, Environment and Waste Services
CYPS	Children, Young People and Schools
NSI	Neighbourhoods, Safety and Inclusion
Finance	Finance
HHR	Housing & Human Resources
LCP	Leisure, Culture & Planning
SRC	Strategic Regeneration and Communications
SG&ED	Skills, Growth and Economic Development

Key	Directorate
P	People
RS	Communities, Environment & Resident Services
CX	Chief Executive
GCD	Growth and City Development
FR	Finance and Resources