

REPORT OF THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE

DRAFT MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS 2021/22

Purpose of the Report

1. To inform Cabinet of the financial out-turn position of the Authority's 2021/22 accounts including treasury management activities, variations to the capital programme and to seek approval for the transfer of £3.1m to the General Fund Balance.

Policy Framework and Previous Decisions

2. The County Council approved the 2021/22 to 2024/25 Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) in February 2021. The MTFS included the establishment of earmarked reserves and the allocation of ongoing revenue and capital financial resources required for the delivery of key priorities.

Information and Advice

Background

3. The financial position of the County Council has been monitored throughout the year with monthly reports to the Corporate Leadership Team and the Finance Committee providing an update on progress, thus ensuring decision makers had access to financial information on a timely basis. This report sets out the draft 2021/22 financial out-turn position for the Council.
4. As the country has continued to emerge from the COVID19 pandemic, all Local Authorities have been required by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, throughout the year, to report the financial impact of the COVID19 emergency on a monthly basis. The most recent DELTA20 submission from Nottinghamshire County Council was submitted on 13 May 2022 and identified a total gross financial impact of £65.1m in the 2021/22 financial year. These costs have been offset by a number of general and specific COVID19 related grants that have been received from Central Government.

Summary Financial Position

- Committee budgets are showing a net underspend of £12.4m or 2.2% of net Committee budgets. This compares to a Period 11 forecast underspend of £7.8m as out-turns across a number of Committees are not as high as previously forecast. As a result, the level of General Fund balances will increase by £3.1m to £35.2m.
- The detailed figures are summarised in the appendices to this report. Table 1 shows the summary revenue position of the County Council.

Table 1 – Summary Financial Position

Committee	Final Budget £'000	Draft Out-turn £'000	Draft Variance £'000	Percentage Variance to Annual Budget
Children & Young People	153,186	153,350	164	0.1%
Adult Social Care & Public Health	204,946	197,934	(7,012)	(3.4%)
Transport & Environment	112,997	110,778	(2,219)	(2.0%)
Communities	18,641	17,619	(1,022)	(5.5%)
Economic Development & Asset Management	21,506	20,237	(1,269)	(5.9%)
Policy	3,161	2,939	(222)	(7.0%)
Finance	16,035	16,139	104	0.6%
Governance & Ethics	7,827	8,165	338	4.3%
Personnel	18,701	17,441	(1,260)	(6.7%)
Net Committee (under)/overspend	557,000	544,602	(12,398)	(2.2%)
Central items	(39,724)	(66,972)	(27,248)	
Contribution to Schools Expenditure	1,595	1,595	-	
Contribution to/(from) Traders	969	1,471	502	
Forecast prior to use of reserves	519,840	480,696	(39,144)	
Transfer to / (from) Corporate Reserves	(1,929)	25,201	27,130	
Transfer to / (from) Departmental Reserves	12,406	21,318	8,912	
Transfer to / (from) General Fund	-	3,102	3,102	
Net County Council Budget Requirement	530,317	530,317	-	

Net Committee Spend

- The overall net underspend within the Committees is £12.4m (2.2%) and the principal reasons for the variations are detailed below.

Children & Young People (£0.2m overspend, 0.1% of Committee budget)

- The major contributing variances are:
 - £1.4m underspend in the Youth, Families and Social Works Division due to a £0.7m underspend on children's social work staffing, a £0.5m overspend on Looked after Children (LAC) placements, a £0.9m underspend on Children with Disabilities homes following the closure of Minster View and £0.3m underspend across a range of other budgets elsewhere in the division.
 - £0.3m net underspend on Education, Learning & Skills. The majority of the underspend has arisen due to additional income and underspending on salaries due to delays in new staffing arrangements.

- £1.9m net overspend on Commissioning & Resources due to an overspend of £4.4m on LAC, offset by underspends on Internal Foster Care payments (£0.8m), Children's Centres (£1.6m) and other budget underspends (£0.1m). At the start of the year, the original/budgeted projection for LAC at 31 March 2022 was around 560. Numbers peaked at 555 in November but have gradually declined since. The reduction however has mostly been in lower cost placements, i.e., fostering, so the placement mix (and cost) has been unfavourable, especially giving the rising cost in residential placements.

Adult Social Care & Public Health (£7.0m underspend, 3.4% of Committee budget)

9. Within Adult Social Care and Public Health, the main variances are:

- An underspend of £1.3m on Strategic Commissioning and Integration due primarily to staffing and overhead underspends.
- An underspend of £1.1m on Living Well and Ageing Well due to increased costs within long term Residential / Nursing care, Homecare and Short Term Residential/Nursing care offset by savings in other areas, increased client contributions and increased health grants and COVID19 funding.
- An underspend of £1.6m across the Direct and Provider Services, mainly on staffing due to vacancies and increased income.
- There is a net underspend of £0.3m across a range of other budgets.

10. In addition, there was a £2.7m underspend in Public Health. This was due to costs being picked up by COVID19 funding and slippage of projects into future years due to delays linked to COVID19. This includes underspends on Sexual Health, Obesity Substance Misuse and Domestic Violence. This amount will be transferred into reserves for use in future years.

Transport & Environment (£2.2m underspend, 2.0% of Committee Budget)

11. Highways was underspent by £0.3m due to an overspend of £0.2m against the Highways contract with Via due mainly to additional winter maintenance charges. This was offset by a Highways Retained Client underspend of £0.5m which was mainly due to additional S38/S278 income due to post lockdown improvements in the building trade and energy savings due to ongoing replacement of old street lighting bulbs with energy efficient bulbs.
12. There was a £0.8m underspend against Waste Services mainly as a result of reduced waste PFI costs. This will be transferred into the Waste PFI reserve to meet future costs.
13. The out-turn on Transport was an underspend of £1.2m, due to reductions in Concessionary Fares costs (£1.1m) and Home to School Transport (£0.5m) offset by increased Local Bus Services costs (£0.2m) and SEND transport (£0.2m).
14. Conservation overspent by £0.1m, due to increased spend on Green Spaces to keep the sites safe and publicly accessible.

Communities (£1.0m underspend, 5.5% of Committee budget)

15. The underspend is predominantly due to an underspend of £1.3m within Trading Standards and Communities following an extension of the Local Improvement Scheme by 9 months and the receipt of COVID19 grants for self-isolation costs.
16. There were net overspends of £0.3m across a range of other budgets.

Economic Development & Asset Management (£1.3m underspend, 5.9% of Committee budget)

17. The £1.3m underspend has arisen due to reductions in facilities management costs at County Offices made up of a range of reduced costs (employees, energy, cleaning supplies) and increased rental income from Clinical Commissioning Groups at Trent Bridge House and Sir John Robinson House (£0.6m). There were also underspends in Property and Estates due to staffing savings and increased rental income across industrial / agricultural properties (£0.7m).

Policy (£0.2m underspend, 7.0% of Committee budget)

18. The underspend mainly relates to the County Council cost of County Elections. These were lower than budgeted due to the sharing of costs with Police and Crime Commissioner elections which were held on the same day and paid for by Central Government.

Finance (£0.1m overspend, 0.6% of Committee budget)

19. The small overspend has arisen due to additional COVID19 costs of £0.3m due to additional computer equipment and final PPE storage costs not recharged to Departments, offset by small savings in other areas (£0.2m).

Governance & Ethics (£0.3m overspend, 4.3% of Committee budget)

20. An overspend in Legal Services of £0.4m due to an increase of 25% in child protection cases has been offset by savings of £0.1m in Information Governance due to staffing vacancies.

Personnel (£1.3m underspend, 6.7% of Committee budget)

21. The underspend is mainly due to staffing vacancies and proactive efficiency savings across Business Support (£0.7m) and the Business Services Centre (£0.2m), where there was a strategy to hold vacant posts to ensure the delivery of future known savings requirements. There were additional underspends in Apprentices / Trainees (£0.2m) and Document Services (£0.2m).

Traders Services (£0.5m overspend)

22. Schools Catering is forecasting a deficit of £0.5m as operations are continuing to function below normal levels due to the COVID19 pandemic. Schools continue to operate in various ways to mitigate COVID19 infections which are having an adverse impact on sales. The service is also witnessing some significant food price increases which are having an adverse impact in terms of availability of core products and associated cost.

Central Items (£27.2m underspend)

23. Central Items primarily consist of interest on cash balances and payments on borrowing, contingency allocations, capital charges and various general grants. The key variances relate to unspent contingency budget (£8.0m) and Other Government Grants (£13.8m) and are summarised below. Other additional variations (net total £5.4m underspend) within the central items category are detailed in Appendix A.

- **Contingency (£8.0m underspend) (for detail please refer to Appendix C)**

As reported to Finance Committee throughout the year, the contingency base budget was increased by £8.7m to reflect a number of demand and inflationary pressures with a high degree of uncertainty with regard to likelihood, value and profiling. Whilst a number of these pressures have materialised and were subsequently released to Committee budgets, there remained an overall underspend of £8.0m against a total 2021/22 budget of £12.7m. A detailed breakdown of how this budget was utilised is provided in Appendix C of this report.

- **Government Grants (£13.8m underspend)**

Several non-ringfenced grants sit centrally, however values are not normally confirmed until after the budget is set in February of each year resulting in year-end variances to budget. Within this underspend, any COVID19 related grant not allocated to Committees during 2021/22 has been set aside to fund pandemic related commitments. This includes mitigation of associated shortfalls in collection of Business Rates and capital related expenditure that will be realised in 2022/23.

- **Statutory Provision for Debt Redemption (£0.3m overspend)**

The Council is under a statutory duty “to determine for the current financial year an amount of Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) which it considers to be prudent”. The MRP charged to the General Fund in 2021/22 has been determined at £12.1m.

- **Interest and Dividends (£2.7m underspend)**

Interest payments depend upon Treasury Management decisions taken in relation to expectations of future rates and anticipated slippage on the capital programme. Variances against each of these factors coupled with other interest and dividends received in year have achieved an underspend of £2.7m in 2021/22.

Movements on Balances and Reserves (for detail please refer to Appendix B)

Reserves Strategy

24. The Authority’s reserves strategy was approved as part of the 2021/22 Annual Budget Report to Full Council in February 2021. The strategy included planned contributions to reserves to fund specific future priorities as well as planned use of reserves to fund in-year expenditure. To reflect the approved strategy alongside other emerging factors in the 2021/22 accounts the necessary adjustments have been made. The level of reserves will continue to be reviewed on a regular basis as part of the Authority’s Financial Management processes. Further detail of the movement on balances and reserves are set out below.

General Fund Balances

25. At the Full Council meeting on 25 February 2021, it was approved that there be no budgeted movement in relation to General Fund Balances. However, during 2021/22, the Council’s funding position has been impacted by a range of temporary pandemic related grants provided by Central Government. This additional funding, when combined with the Committee variances detailed above, has resulted in the Council achieving a favourable closing position with the General Fund increasing from £32.1m to £35.2m. Whilst this balance provides some assurance in terms of resilience, there are still significant challenges facing the Council in both the short and medium-term. As a consequence, it can be anticipated that this balance will be eroded as the Council confronts the range of prevailing demand and inflationary pressures to ensure ongoing financial sustainability.

Other Earmarked Reserves

26. At the end of 2021/22 other ‘earmarked’ reserves totalled £181.9m, an increase of £40.7m since 31 March 2021. This consists of the following:

- **PFI Reserves**

27. A total of £29.1m of reserves are held for PFI schemes and this equates to 16.0% of other earmarked reserves. The arrangements for calculating PFI grant result in more grant being received in the early years of a PFI scheme than is needed to meet the payments to providers of the service. These surpluses need to be kept in an earmarked reserve to cover the

corresponding deficits in later years. The amounts set aside at the end of 2021/22 are shown in the table below.

Table 2 – PFI set aside as at 31/03/2022

PFI Scheme	£'000
East Leake Schools	2,899
Bassetlaw Schools	1,738
Waste	24,443
Total	29,080

• **Insurance Reserve**

28. The Authority operates a self-insurance scheme and covers risks up to an agreed amount. External insurers cover risks in excess of this figure. The Insurance Reserve is set aside to cover possible insurance claim losses that are not yet known. The closing balance of this reserve is £39.4m.

• **Capital Projects Reserve**

29. The Capital Projects Reserve supports the Medium-Term Financial Strategy as well as current and future capital commitments. In 2021/22 there was a net contribution to the reserve of £8.2m. As at 31 March 2022, the balance on the Capital Projects Reserve is £15.8m.

• **Strategic Development Fund**

30. It was approved that this reserve supports future year costs associated with the Council's transformation agenda. The balance of this reserve has been increased by £5.5m to £17.9m to reflect commitments in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

• **Workforce Reserve**

31. It has been approved that this reserve will cover pay related costs including National Living Wage increases and Pension Strain, as well as covering Pension Contributions. The balance as at 31 March 2021 is £6.6m.

• **Earmarked for Services Reserves**

32. All departments have various reserves for specifically identified purposes. In addition, International Financial Reporting Standards requires some grant income such as Public Health and Section 256 grants to be carried on the Balance Sheet as a reserve balance. During the year, these departmental balances increased by a net £17.5m to £66.8m.

• **NDR Pool Reserve**

33. The pool was established in April 2013 when a new funding mechanism was introduced with the seven District and Borough Councils. There was a net decrease of £2.7m in this reserve during 2021/22. Of the £8.8m year-end balance, £8.1m relates to the County's share of the pool surplus, the remaining balance (£0.7m) is funding set aside for Nottinghamshire Pool partners.

• **COVID19 Recovery Reserve**

34. In 2020/21, the Authority received three tranches of un-ringfenced COVID19 core funding totalling £24.8m. The unspent element of this funding was appropriated to a specific COVID19 Recovery Reserve. This reserve has assisted the Authority in its continued response to the pandemic by helping to mitigate service demand pressures and the adverse economic impact of the pandemic. The closing balance on this reserve is £5.7m which will be used to fund residual commitments in 2022/23.

- **Council Tax Equalisation Reserve**

35. As a result of the pandemic, billing authorities estimated a larger-than-normal deficit on the 2020/21 Collection Fund. To alleviate the short-term cost pressure, Central Government mandated for the estimated deficit to be spread over the three years 2021/22 to 2023/24. To recognise the impact of this phasing arrangement, a reserve was created with a closing balance of £2.4m in 2021/22.

- **Business Rates Relief Equalisation Reserve**

36. This reserve has been created to offset any potential deficits created by additional business rate reliefs awarded by Central Government which will compensate for correspondingly lower income from the Collection Fund. The closing balance of this reserve is £5.6m.

- **Highways and Environment Reserve**

37. As approved by Full Council as part of the 2022/23 revenue budget, a £15.0m earmarked reserve has been established to fund works emerging from both the environmental strategy and the highways review over the next four years.

- **Earmarked Reserves**

38. This earmarked reserve contains balances of reserves previously held under services but have been deemed no longer required for their original purpose. Such reserves will be used to help deliver the Medium-Term Financial Strategy and the balance remains at £3.2m.

- **Section 256 Grants**

39. A total of £5.0m has been transferred into the Section 256 Eco Systems reserve to fund the future development of a new Ecosystem platform capability to enable improved health and care services across the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care System.

Financial Risks and Uncertainties

40. As reported previously, there are significant risks and uncertainties associated with the current environment that local authorities are operating within, both in the short and medium terms. It is therefore of paramount importance that the County Council takes appropriate measures against these risks, whilst acknowledging that, given the level of uncertainty overall, contingency plans may not be sufficient.

41. The main financial risks faced by the Council are as follows:-

- Any on-going financial impact of the COVID19 pandemic and the implications that this may have on the delivery of Council services.
- The cost pressures factored into the Council's budget may not be sufficient to meet the underlying cost and demand pressures that actually arise, particularly with regard to increased demand for Adults and Children's Social Care Services, Transport Services, the impact of the National Living Wage, agreement of the pay award, the impact of the proposed Adult Social Care reform as well as any additional burdens identified by Central Government.
- The COVID19 pandemic coupled with the UK leaving the EU has had a significant impact on the availability of staffing resource particularly in the social care sector as recruiting and retaining care staff across social care services remains difficult. Staff shortages have also been experienced in catering, facilities management and waste services.
- Whilst the Council is somewhat protected from immediate inflation on direct energy costs through the advanced purchasing arrangement with Crown Commercial Services (CCS), wider inflationary pressures driven by energy costs could have a detrimental impact across a whole range of service areas.
- Fuel prices which are at a record high, will also be felt across all areas of the organisation in due course, with the potential for contracts to become unaffordable for the council or unviable for some service providers.
- The 2022/23 Settlement reflected a one-year settlement only. As a result, estimated future increases in Central Government grants that are set out in the MTFS may not be in line with future announcements.
- Higher costs associated with the capital programme due to material shortages and increases in the cost of construction and other key materials.

42. Given these risks, adequate levels of balances and contingencies need to be maintained in order to provide short-term flexibility to manage unforeseen events, and to allow for any longer-term changes to be implemented. The increased level of reserve balances held as at 31 March 2022 reflects the higher level of risks faced by the Council.

43. The Annual Auditor's Report 2020/21 that was reported to the Governance and Ethics Committee in April 2022 set out that the external auditors identified no significant weaknesses with regard to financial sustainability, governance or the Authority's arrangements for improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The report did make improvement recommendations with regard to issues surrounding budget construction as follows:-

- The Council needs to fully identify and develop savings plans across the medium term to address the identified funding gap. To address this recommendation, it is important to note that the Authority has a proven track record of managing its finances which was recognised in its LGA Peer Review in 2019. The Council's Budget Report 2022/23, which was approved at Full Council in February 2022, set out that the longer-term aim is to balance its budget by achieving cross-cutting long-term transformation programmes.
- The Council should consider utilising the LGA Plus benchmarking tool to inform its processes. The management response to this recommendation set out that as part of the ongoing development of the Council's Strategic Insight Unit, we are committed to making greater use of a full range of comparator and benchmarking tools, including LG Inform Plus. These analyses are now being used to inform our portfolio of corporate transformation and change programmes and to identify potential areas for further exploration and analysis to deliver financial and non-financial benefits.

Capital Expenditure

44. Capital Expenditure in 2021/22 totalled £95.977m. Table 3 shows the final 2021/22 Capital Programme broken down by Committee.

Table 3 – 2021/22 Capital Expenditure

Committee	Revised Budget £000	Total Outturn £000	Variance £000
Children & Young People	19,894	19,915	21
Adult Social Care & Public Health	971	553	(418)
Transport & Environment	57,139	51,260	(5,879)
Communities	2,064	958	(1,106)
Economic Devt & Asset Mngt	19,888	16,732	(3,156)
Finance	8,961	6,514	(2,447)
Personnel	191	45	(146)
Total	109,108	95,977	(13,131)

Note: These figures exclude any expenditure incurred directly by schools.

45. The major areas of investment in 2021/22 are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Major investment areas 2021/22

Committee	Scheme	2021/22 Capital Expenditure £'000
Children & Young People	School Places Programme	3,663
	School Building Improvement Programme	7,171
Transport & Environment	Chapel Lane School, Bingham	4,116
	Road Maintenance & Renewals	20,627
	Gedling Access Road	15,316
	Integrated Transport Measures	4,203
	Transport & Travel Services	2,634
Economic Devt & Asset Mngt	Street Lighting	2,393
	Top Wighay Farm Infrastructure Project	3,012
	Lindhurst Infrastructure Project	4,260
	Digital Connectivity Project	2,252
	Various IT Capital Projects	6,513

Capital Programme Variations

46. The changes in the gross Capital Programme for 2021/22, since its approval at Council (25/02/21) are summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5 2021/22 Capital Programme

	£'000
Approved per Council (Budget Report 2020/21)	108,523
Variations funded from County Council Allocations : Net slippage from 2019/20 and financing adjustments	(54,533)
Variations funded from other sources : Net slippage from 2019/20 and financing adjustments	41,987
Revised Gross Capital Programme	95,977

47. To comply with financial regulations, every item of capital expenditure incurred by the Council must be approved, irrespective of how it is funded. The Council has been successful in securing a number of capital grants since the Annual Budget Report to Full Council in February 2022. Under the Council's new governance arrangements, the Section 151 officer has approved variations to the capital programme as set out in the following paragraphs.

Children and Young People

48. **School Places Programme** - The School Places programme focuses on the Council's statutory duty to provide sufficient school places across the county. An analysis of school place sufficiency is undertaken on a regular basis and informs the level of grant received from the Department for Education (DfE). The DfE have recently announced the level of local authority Basic Need capital allocations for 2023/24 and 2024/25. Nottinghamshire has received a Basic Need capital allocation of £38.4m for 2023/24 and £5.7m for 2024/25. The Children and Young People's portfolio capital programme has been varied to reflect these confirmed allocations.

49. **School Building Improvement Programme** – The Schools Building Improvement Programme focuses on the most immediate condition issues in the Council's maintained schools building stock. The DfE have recently announced a £9.6m School Condition capital grant for Nottinghamshire for 2022/23. The Children and Young People's portfolio capital programme has been varied to reflect that this funding will be used to fund the 2022/23 Schools Building Improvement Programme (£9.3m) and the 2022/23 School Access initiative Programme (£0.3m).

50. **Specialist School Capital Programme** – The Council has recently been allocated High Needs Provision capital allocations of £13.0m for 2022/23 and £12.2m for 2023/24. The Children and Young People's portfolio capital programme has been varied to reflect that this funding will be used to support the provision of high needs places required across the county.

44. **Connecting the Classroom** - The Authority has successfully secured £1.2m of Connecting the Classroom capital grant funding from the DfE to improve access issues at a number of schools across the county. The Children and Young People’s portfolio capital programme has been varied to include this grant funding.

Adult Social Care and Public Health

51. **EcoSystem Platform** – The Council has been successful in securing £4.5m of Section 256 funding to enable the development and implementation of a new statutory Shared Care Record across the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care System. The project aims to give every health and care professional the data they need when they need it and improve the efficiency of the overall care provision. The Adult Social Care and Public Health portfolio capital programme has been varied to include the £4.5m Section 256 funding.

Transport and Environment

52. **Active Travel Fund** – Previous phases of the Active Travel Plan programme are already approved within the Transport and Environment portfolio capital programme. The Authority has been successful in securing a further £4.4m capital grant as part of the Department for Transport Active Travel Tranche 3 funding. The grant will be used to deliver interventions to encourage more walking and cycling across the county. The Transport and Environment portfolio capital programme has been varied to include the £4.4m Active Travel Funding allocation.

53. A small number of minor variations to the Capital Programme also require approval from the Service Director – Finance, Infrastructure and Improvement. These variations are set out in Appendix D.

Maximising the Use of Capital Grants 2021/22

54. Sometimes when there is slippage on a scheme funded by grant, rather than slipping the grant funding for use in the next year, it is possible to use the grant to finance the expenditure on a different scheme in the current year. This does not affect the total expenditure on individual schemes, nor their phasing, but delays the use of prudential borrowing and the consequent impact on the revenue budget of having to set aside a minimum revenue provision.

55. Capital grant funding applied totalling £15.3m has been used to fund capital expenditure on projects in 2021/22 that would otherwise have been funded from borrowing.

Capital Financing

56. The following Table outlines how the 2021/22 capital expenditure has been financed.

Table 6 - 2021/22 Capital Financing

	Revised Budget (£'000)	Out-turn (£'000)	Variance (£'000)
Funding Source:			
Prudential Borrowing	37,446	7,941	(29,505)
Capital Grants	63,712	77,291	13,579
Revenue / Reserves	7,910	10,745	2,835
Gross Capital	109,068	95,977	(13,091)

57. Capital receipts for 2021/22 totalled £7.8m. This is £5.1m less than anticipated in the 2021/22 budget report as a small number of large value receipts have slipped into future financial years. These capital receipts have been used, per the capital flexibility directive, to fund one-off transformational costs incurred during the year and to repay prior year borrowing.
58. Total borrowing for the year is £7.9m, which is £29.5m less than the revised budget for 2021/22 of £37.4m. This is as a result of programme slippage and ensuring the maximised utilisation of capital grants at year-end.
59. The Capital Programme for 2022/23 will be monitored to ensure that borrowing for 2022/23 is managed within the prudential limits for the year. Funding by borrowing in 2022/23 is now projected to be £78.7m and the size of the revised Capital Programme for 2022/23 is £146.4m.

Statement of Accounts

60. The pre-audited Statement of Accounts will be certified by the Service Director – Finance, Infrastructure and Improvement before 1st August to meet the statutory requirements. They will subsequently be published on the Council's website. The external audit will then take place and therefore figures will be provisional, pending the completion of the audit which has to be completed by 30 November 2022.
61. All Treasury Management activities during 2021/22 were carried out within approved limits and adhered to approved policies and practices. Appendix F provides a full report on these activities.

Other Options Considered

62. This report sets out the financial out-turn position of the Authority's 2021/22 accounts including treasury management activities, variations to the capital programme and to seek approval for the transfer of £3.1m to the General Fund Balance. No other options were considered.

Reasons for Recommendations

63. For Cabinet to note the financial out-turn position of the Authority's 2021/22 accounts and approve a transfer into General Fund Balances.

Statutory and Policy Implications

64. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, data protection and information governance, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (public health services), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and adults at risk, service users, smarter working, sustainability and the environment where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet notes:-

- 1a) The provisional 2021/22 year-end revenue position.
- 1b) The year-end position and movement of the Authority's reserves as detailed in paragraphs 24 to 39 and Appendix B.
- 1c) The final position on 2021/22 contingency requests as detailed in Appendix C.
- 1d) The year-end position for the 2021/22 Capital Programme and it's financing.
- 1e) The capital variations as set out in paragraphs 48 to 52 and Appendix D.
- 1e) The Council's 2021/22 Prudential Indicators as detailed in Appendix E.
- 1f) The Treasury Management outturn report in Appendix F.

This report also seeks that Cabinet:-

- 2) Approves the transfer to General Fund Balances of £3.1m, as set out in paragraph 25 and Appendix B.

Councillor Richard Jackson
Cabinet Member for Finance

For any enquiries about this report please contact:
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Constitutional Comments (GR 24/06/2022)

Cabinet has the authority to receive and make the recommendations contained within this report.

Financial Comments (GB 10/06/2022)

The financial implications are set out in the report.

Background Papers

Period 11 Financial Monitoring Report

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

All