

**SCRUTINY BOARD (STRATEGY AND  
RESOURCES)**

**20 JUNE 2022**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – ITEM 9**

- **FINANCIAL OUTTURN REPORT 2021/22**
  
- **TREASURY MANAGEMENT OUTTURN  
REPORT 2021/22**

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## Financial Performance – Outturn financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2022

Report of: Chief Officer Financial Services

Report to: Executive Board

Will the decision be open for call in?  Yes  No

Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?  Yes  No

### What is this report about?

#### Including how it contributes to the city's and council's ambitions

- The purpose of this report is to inform the Executive Board of the final outturn for the financial year 2021/22 in respect of both the revenue and capital budgets and the Housing Revenue Account. This report also includes expenditure on schools.
- The 2021/22 budget targeted resources towards the Council's policies and priorities as set out in the Best Council Plan. This report comments on financial performance against this budget, supporting the Best Council ambition to be an efficient and enterprising organisation.
- It is intended that the pre-audited accounts will be presented to the Corporate Governance and Audit Committee at its meeting on 29th July 2022.
- As set out at Appendix 1, the final position on the General Fund shows an underspend of £1.5m after the creation of a number of earmarked reserves. When compared to the provisional outturn position received at Executive Board in April, the overall position has improved by £1.1m, and this underspend allows for a corresponding contribution to the Council's general reserve. As detailed in Appendix 1, there have been changes in individual directorate positions and in the proposed level of contributions to reserves.
- Throughout the year the Council has continued to incur additional expenditure and to lose income across services as a consequence of COVID-19. As a result, Directorate dashboards highlight a COVID-19 related overspend of £27.8m before the application of government funding.
- The Council received £24.3m of Government funding towards the costs of COVID-19 in the first quarter of 2021/22. Of this amount £0.5m was committed to funding free school meals and £0.8m is funding Directorate pressures. The Outturn position applies the balance of this funding, £23.0m, to the COVID related overspend. A £3.0m Government contribution to lost income from sales, fees and charges is also being applied, after which there remains a COVID overspend of £1.8m, which when combined with a non-COVID underspend of £3.43m results in a £1.5m underspend position at Outturn.
- The current and future financial climate for local government represents a significant risk to the Council's priorities and ambitions. The position remains challenging and the budget for 2021/22 required delivery of £56.1m of savings in addition to the considerable savings achieved since 2010. At Outturn, the majority of the £56.1m of budgeted savings have been

delivered in full or managed through mitigating actions. Further detail is provided in directorate narratives at Appendix 1 and in Budget Action Plans at Appendix 3.

- The Outturn for the year on the HRA shows a net overspend of £2.6m when compared against the 2021/22 budget. This is primarily due to the overspend on the repairs and disrepair budgets due to a combination of the catch-up costs of repairs following the COVID-19 pandemic along with price pressures. These pressures on repairs were expected and can be funded from the repair / disrepair reserve which was created at the end of 2020/21.
- At 31st March 2022, mainstream school reserves stand at £37.0m. Extended Services & Partnerships reserves amount to £6.2m as at 31st March 2022, including balances held by Area Inclusion Partnerships and Clusters. As a result of underspends on the High Needs Block, Schools Block Early Years Block and Central Schools Services Block of £3.3m in total, netted down by a contribution from reserves of £1.2m, a surplus balance of £0.1m will be carried forward on the DSG reserve to 2022/23.
- As at 1st April 2021 the level of general reserve was £27.8m. As per Table 6 at Appendix 1 the balance at 31st March 2021 is £33.2m. This position reflects the budgeted contribution of £4.0m in 2021/22 and the 2021/22 year end underspend of £1.5m which has also been transferred to this reserve.
- Movements in reserves between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 are detailed at Appendix 4. Overall, reserves including General Fund, Schools and the HRA have reduced by £10.7m from £260.2m to £249.5m. This report seeks the Board's agreement for the creation of a number of new earmarked reserves.
- Given the ongoing uncertainty regarding the impacts of COVID and inflationary pressures on the Council's financial position, including the potential impact on the Authority's Collection Fund, maintaining this level of reserves will help to cushion the Council against variations to budget assumptions in 2022/23 and beyond. This position is consistent with the Council's strategy to increase reserves to ensure that the Council's financial position is robust, resilient and sustainable.
- Expenditure in respect of the Capital Programme was £56.1m or 10.1% lower than that assumed in the February 2022 Capital Programme projected outturn. Details are provided at Appendix 5B.
- This report seeks the Board's approval for net injections into the capital programme totalling £97.1m, detailed in Appendix 5A(iii) and asks the Board to note additional Capital Receipts Incentive Scheme (CRIS) allocations to wards and community committees for the period October 2021 to March 2022 of £262.3k, as detailed in Appendix 5C.
- A deficit of £28.2m was declared in December 2021 on the Authority's Collection Fund in respect of Business Rates and is reflected in the 2022/23 Budget. At Outturn this deficit has improved to £20.1m, an improvement of £8m, which will be carried forward and incorporated into the 2023/24 Budget, where it will be set against the final instalment of the unfunded Business Rates deficit from 2020/21, which Government permitted local authorities to spread over three years as one of the measures to address the impact of COVID. The Council Tax position has deteriorated by £0.6m since declaration in December, and again this will be incorporated into the 2023/24 Budget alongside the final year of unfunded 2020/21 Council Tax deficit.
- The Council has operated a voluntary retirement and severance scheme since 2010/11 which has contributed to a reduction in the workforce and subsequent savings which have contributed towards the Council being able to deliver balanced budget positions. In 2021/22 approval has been given for 56.06 FTEs to leave the Authority through the Early Leaver's Initiative (ELI) as part of restructuring exercises. This will generate savings of £7.1m (before reconfiguration costs) over the five year period up to and including 2026/27.

## Recommendations

Executive Board are asked to:

- a) Note the outturn position for 2021/22;
- b) Agree the creation of earmarked reserves as detailed at Appendix 1 and to delegate their release to the Chief Officer Financial Services;
- c) Note that the Chief Officer Financial Services will be responsible for the implementation of these actions following the “call-in” period;
- d) Approve the following injections into the capital programme, as detailed at Appendix 5A (iii):
  - £63,116.9k of Basic Need and High Needs Provision Capital Allocation (HNPCA) Grants for Schools;
  - £27,743.7k of external contributions for the Connecting Leeds / Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme;
  - £2,499.3k of external contributions for Leeds Playhouse; and
  - £3,746.5k of other external contributions;
- e) Note the additional Capital Receipts Incentive Scheme (CRIS) allocations to wards and community committees for the period October 2021 to March 2022 of £262.3k.

## Why is the proposal being put forward?

- 1 This is a factual report to update the Board on financial performance against the Council’s 2021/22 revenue and capital budgets, including the Housing Revenue Account and expenditure on schools.

## What impact will this proposal have?

### Wards affected:

Have ward members been consulted?  Yes  No

- 2 This is a factual report and is not subject to consultation.
- 3 The proposals contained in the 2021/22 revenue and capital budgets have, where appropriate, been the subject of the Council’s Equality Impact Assessment process and mitigating measures put in place or planned where appropriate. As such, an Equality Impact Assessment was provided at Appendix 5 to the 2021/22 Revenue Budget and Council Tax Report.

## What consultation and engagement has taken place?

- 4 This is a factual report and is not subject to consultation. Public consultation on the 2021/22 Revenue Budget was carried out between December 2020 and January 2021 and is detailed in the 2021/22 Revenue Budget and Council Tax report presented to this Board in February 2021.

## What are the resource implications?

- 5 At final financial outturn Directorate dashboards reflect a COVID related overspend of £27.8m. After application of government funding this COVID pressure reduces to £1.8m which, when combined with a non-COVID underspend of £3.4m, results in a £1.5m underspend position at Outturn.

## What are the legal implications?

- 6 There are no legal implications arising from this report.

## **What are the key risks and how are they being managed?**

- 7 The reported Outturn position is considered in the context of risk to both the in-year financial position and the potential impact on the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy. These risks are included on the Council's corporate risk register.
- 8 Budget management and monitoring is undertaken on a risk-based approach where financial management resources are prioritised to support those areas of the budget judged to be at risk such as the implementation of budget action plans, those budgets which are subject to fluctuating demand and key income budgets. To reinforce this approach, specific project management based support and reporting around the achievement of key budget actions plans has been in place for 2021/22.
- 9 Government support for local authorities relating to additional general expenditure and eligible income losses related to COVID ended on 30th June 2021. Schemes supporting businesses have been greatly reduced and had been anticipated to end on 31st March 2022. However, at the Autumn Budget 2021 the Government announced the continuation of extended reliefs for retail and leisure businesses, with a cap of £110,000 nationally for each business. It is estimated that businesses in Leeds will receive around £10m in support, with the Council being fully funded by section 31 grant. It will continue to be complex to estimate the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on council tax and business rates income, although there have been signs of recovery in both Business Rates and Council Tax. The impact of inflationary pressures on households and businesses remains to be seen.
- 10 The Outturn position includes the costs of the 2021/22 pay award, with the final National Employers pay offer having been agreed with unions in late February 2022. Staff received backdated payment of the 2021/22 pay award in March 2022.
- 11 The 2021/22 General Fund budgets for gas and electricity totalled £20.93m. At final Outturn actual costs for the General Fund exceeded budget by only £0.1m, and this pressure is reflected in the £1.5m underspend position reported here. Costs to the HRA and Schools exceeded budget by £0.5m and are also reflected in the Outturn positions discussed in this report. A General Fund Energy reserve of £1.07m, created as part of the 21/22 budget process, has not been required in 2021/22 and will be carried forward into 2022/23 where it will increase the 2022/23 reserve to £3.94m. The Council's Energy team will continue to monitor the market and to purchase energy at the optimum time based on expert market advice, whilst observing the agreed risk strategy.

## **Does this proposal support the council's three Key Pillars?**

Inclusive Growth

Health and Wellbeing

Climate Emergency

- 12 The Best Council Plan is the Council's strategic plan which sets out its ambitions, outcomes and priorities for the City of Leeds and for the Local Authority. The Three Pillars of inclusive growth, health and wellbeing and the climate change emergency underpin this vision, and these can only be delivered through a sound understanding of the organisation's longer-term financial sustainability which enables decisions to be made that balance the resource implications of the Council's policies against financial constraints. This is the primary purpose of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy which provides the framework for the determination of the Council's annual revenue budget.
- 13 This is a factual report which needs to be seen in context of the requirement for the Council to be financially sustainable and deliver a balanced budget position in 2021/22.

14 The 2021/22 budget targeted resources towards the Council's policies and priorities. This report comments on the financial performance against this budget in support of our Best Council ambition of offering value for money through being an efficient and enterprising organisation.

## **Options, timescales and measuring success**

### **What other options were considered?**

15 Not applicable.

### **How will success be measured?**

16 Not applicable.

### **What is the timetable for implementation?**

17 Not applicable.

## **Appendices**

18 The following appendices are attached to this report:

- **Appendix 1** – background information, detailed narrative regarding the financial outturn positions for directorates, the Housing Revenue Account HRA, Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and the capital programme, Council Tax and Business Rates including collection performance.
- **Appendix 2** – Individual financial dashboards for directorates, DSG and the HRA.
- **Appendix 3** – Directorate Budget Action Plans
- **Appendix 4** – Movement in reserves 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022
- **Appendix 5A** – Revised capital programme for 2021/22 to 2025/6 as at 2021/22 Outturn.
- **Appendix 5B** - Breakdown of capital programme net variances February 2022 projected Outturn to Outturn
- **Appendix 5C** – CRIS injections to wards and community committees for the period October 2021 to March 2022

## **Background papers**

19 None.

## Financial Health Monitoring 2021/22 – Outturn Report

### 1. Purpose of this report

- 1.1 This report sets out for Executive Board the Council's financial Outturn position for 2021/22 for both the revenue and capital budgets, including the Housing Revenue Account and expenditure on schools.
- 1.2 In addition, the report highlights the position regarding other key financial health indicators including reserves, Council Tax and Business Rates collection statistics, sundry income, and the prompt payment of creditors.
- 1.3 It should be noted that, in accordance with proper accounting practice, any significant event which occurs prior to the audit sign-off of the accounts could impact on the Council's final published Outturn position and hence on the level of reserves. This is known as a post balance sheet event and, should such an event occur, it will be reported back to this Board at the earliest opportunity.
- 1.4 The Council's unaudited accounts are scheduled to be placed on deposit for public inspection in August 2022.

### 2. Background information

- 2.1 Executive Board will recall that the net revenue budget for the Council's General Fund for 2021 was set at £435.3m.
- 2.2 Following the closure of the 2020/21 accounts, the Council's general fund reserve stood at £27.8m. The 2021/22 budget assumed a contribution of £4m to this reserve and the year end underspend of £1.5m has also been transferred to this reserve. Consequently, the balance at 31st March 2022 is £33.2m, an increase of £5.5m when compared to the balance at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.
- 2.3 Financial monitoring is undertaken on a risk-based approach where financial management resources are prioritised to support those areas of the budget that are judged to be at risk, for example the implementation of budget action plans, those budgets which are subject to fluctuating demand, key income budgets, etc. This has again been reinforced through specific project management based support and reporting around the achievement of the key budget actions plans.

### 3. Main issues

- 3.1 The final financial Outturn position shows a COVID related overspend of £27.8m.
- 3.2 The Council received £24.3m of Government funding towards the cost of COVID-19 in the first quarter of 2021/22. Of this amount £0.5m was committed to fund free school meals and £0.8m to fund COVID pressures relating to PPE, Planning and Returning to the Workplace (RTW). At Outturn, the Free School Meals scheme was delivered in full, using £0.46m of the allocated funding, and £0.36m has been applied to the other commitments. Consequently, £0.47m will be carried forward to 2022/23 to fund slippage relating to the delivery of the PPE, Planning and RTW commitments.
- 3.3 The balance of the Government funding, £23.0m, has been applied to the COVID related overspend. A £3.0m Government contribution to lost income from sales, fees and charges has also been applied, after which there remains a COVID

overspend of £1.8m. When combined with a non-COVID underspend of £3.4m, this results in a £1.5m net underspend position at Outturn.

- 3.4 The Collection Fund income shortfall arising in 2021/22, detailed in paragraph 8, will impact on the Revenue Budget in 2023/24.
- 3.5 Directorate positions, including overspends due to COVID-19, are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 - summary Outturn position

### Summary Position at Outturn - Financial Year 2021/22

Directorate	Director	(Under) / Over spend for the current period				COVID related	Non-COVID related	Previous Reported Position
		Staffing	Total Expenditure	Income	Total (under) /overspend			
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults & Health	Cath Roff	1,410	49,062	(49,063)	0	(550)	550	0
Children and Families	Sal Tariq	690	14,457	(4,542)	9,915	11,536	(1,621)	9,433
City Development	Martin Farrington	(1,461)	(1,396)	7,584	6,190	6,815	(625)	6,293
Communities, Housing & Environmer	James Rogers	1,490	27,702	(18,565)	9,138	7,658	1,480	9,450
Resources	Neil Evans	(126)	3,813	(4,497)	(684)	2,348	(3,032)	0
Strategic	Victoria Bradshaw	131	13,114	(39,199)	(26,085)	(25,961)	(124)	(25,560)
<b>Total Current Month</b>		<b>2,134</b>	<b>106,752</b>	<b>(108,282)</b>	<b>(1,526)</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>(3,372)</b>	<b>(384)</b>

<b>Previous reported (under)/over spend</b>	<b>(1,289)</b>	<b>55,582</b>	<b>(55,966)</b>	<b>(384)</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>(2,285)</b>
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<b>MEMO : Covid Related Pressures</b>	27,807
<b>funded by:</b>	
COVID Contingency in Strategic (Use of Govt funding)	(7,551)
COVID Reserve (use of Government Funding)	(15,435)
Estimated Sales, Fees and Charges Compensation	(2,975)
<b>Remaining COVID Related Pressure</b>	<b>1,846</b>

Full details of the Directorate variations can be found in the financial dashboards attached at **Appendix 2**. Budget Action Plans, detailing achievement of budgeted savings, can be found at **Appendix 3**. The main directorate issues contributing to the Outturn position are as follows:-

- 3.5.1 **Adults & Health** – the directorate delivered a balanced budget, with the Net Managed Budget for 2021-22 being £194.753m; a reduction of £0.2m from the Provisional Outturn report due to further general capitalisation of eligible revenue expenditure, taking the annual total to £0.458m.

ASC reserves have increased by £11.524m to £30.295m. £11.1m relates to funding which is earmarked and committed for spend in 2022-23. The remaining increase in reserve balances relates to COVID grants for which there will be associated spend in 2022-23. Funding of £17.165m is already earmarked for use in the 2022-23 Adults & Health revenue budget.

Public Health reserves have increased by £2.969m to £6.098m. This is due to the impact of COVID on the delivery of key commissioned contracts with health partners and under-performance clauses built into them. The service intends to

catch up on these health programmes in 2022-23. Funding of £1.04m is earmarked for usage in 2022-23.

The 2021-22 budget included £15.52m for efficiency and service changes. Though the service delivered a balanced budget, there were £1.966m of Budget Action Plans (BAPs) that were not achieved, primarily due to slippage in implementing the decisions: £0.636m relating to client income, £0.589m for shortfall in recovery of payments for care not delivered and reviewing packages, £0.441m slippage in implementing Commissioning savings plans and £0.3m assistive technology additional income via increased demand. Where slippage/non-delivery was identified, alternative options to balance the budget were identified and delivered.

Demand and demography growth of £8.41m was included in the 2021/22 Budget. At Outturn there was a £2.1m pressure on the Demand Led budgets: £3.3m pressure for Older People (£1.7m Homecare, £0.9m Nursing, £0.7m Residential and £0.05k for other settings), offset by savings of £1.2m for Working Age Adults, predominately in the Learning Disability pooled budget.

Additional COVID-19 funding of £28.422m was received and the Outturn position reflects that there is associated expenditure against this funding: £2.661m for Clinical Extremely Vulnerable funding support; £0.525m Hospital Discharge Fund; £11.679m Infection Control Fund & Rapid Testing (reflecting further £4.659m for ICF3 for October '21 to March '22); £6.349m Controlled Outbreak Management Fund; £2.242m, Winter 2021-22 funding for Workforce Recruitment and Retention programme; £4.138m Workforce & Retention Fund strand 2 and £0.828m Impact of Omicron virus and response to impact on Adult Social Care.

At Outturn there were COVID related savings of £0.55m, relating to increased grant income from the Infection Control Fund and the 1% top-slicing of eligible grants. Non-COVID pressures of £0.554m materialised which offset these COVID related savings; £0.778m staffing, £6.16m non-staffing - predominantly around higher demand within Older People settings and Working Age Adults demand budgets and commissioned services, offset by £6.938m on income. This excludes Public Health figures and NHS income carried forward to 2022-23.

**3.5.2 Children & Families** - The Outturn position for the Children and Families directorate is an overspend of £9.915m, an increase of £0.481m compared to the previously reported overspend of £9.433m at Provisional Outturn. Within the Outturn position there is an overspend of £11.536m related to COVID and a net underspend of £1.621m which is non-COVID related. The key variances since provisional Outturn relate to an increased overspend against the CLA budgets, S17 payments, further spend on transport and a reduction in the Little Owls income offset by an improved position on budgets within Learning. The £9.915m overspend is broken down as follows:

**Expenditure £m**

- CLA Placements £4.361m
- Non CLA Placements £3.438m
- CLA staffing £0.840m
- Contract rebate (£1.100m)
- 'Little Owls' nurseries costs (£0.446m)
- Saving Action Plans not met £0.290m
- S17 Payments £0.594m
- School Severance costs (£0.380m)

- Passenger transport costs £0.487m
- Other (£0.228m)

#### **Income £m**

- 'Little Owls' nurseries £2.828m
- Leeds Activity Centres £0.101m
- CLA Income (£0.759m)
- DSG contribution for pay award (£0.112m)

#### **Total overspend £9.915m**

As shown above, the key overspend relates to the budget for Children Looked After (CLA) and non-CLA placements, which has overspent by £7.799m. As at the year end, CLA numbers were 1,368, an increase of 92 since the start of 2021/22. The number of in-house CLA placements has increased since the start of the year from 847 to 890, with demand for external CLA placements also increasing from 426 at the start of the year to 478. A number of other local authorities are also currently reporting increased CLA numbers leading to overspends.

Non-CLA placements are those such as special guardianship orders and semi-independent living for over 18s. Although they are not CLA placements, they are related as they often prevent more costly CLA placements or relate to statutory duties once young people leave care. Non-CLA placements have increased slightly by 5 overall since the start of the year, from 1,052 to 1,057. The increase has been related to young people (over 18's) in semi-independent living provision. These placements were greater than originally expected which has resulted in an overspend.

The Outturn position also demonstrates an overspend of £840k against CLA staffing. This mainly relates to the secure unit staffing budget with additional agency costs incurred due to COVID staff related absences and the requirement to maintain staff ratios, in addition to recruitment difficulties due to the specialist post requirements. This has been offset with additional income of £759k due to the receipt of further income from the NHS for complex placements.

The net overspend across the Little Owls nursery settings is £2.38m which represents a £2.828m shortfall of income offset by a £446k saving on staffing and other costs. The Little Owls nurseries have experienced a significant reduction in demand due to COVID. Whilst there has been some recovery during 2021/22, attendance is still not back to pre-pandemic levels due to changing working patterns and reduced nursery capacity due to ongoing recruitment difficulties. The service continues to consider options to address this budget pressure.

This loss of income from the ongoing impact of COVID was included in a claim to Central Government for the 'Sales, Fees and Charges' grant available for the first three months of the 21/22 financial year.

The Outturn position demonstrates delivery of £12.134m of the £13.321m savings included within the budget, however £1.187m of savings have not been delivered. £0.41m of this is included within the CLA pressures in the breakdown above, £0.487m of Passenger Transport savings have not been delivered due to increased demand and additional staff costs, and a further £0.29m is identified against partnership contributions and contract savings.

During the year an additional CCG contribution of £1.7m had been highlighted as a high risk action plan. This target was mitigated in year by an additional Public Health contribution of £0.944m towards preventative work in Children's Centres and

a £1m contribution from reserves. This recognises that work with the CCG was delayed due to both COVID and the Ofsted focused visit and inspection, and this contributed to slippage in agreeing future CCG contributions. Discussions are ongoing with the CCG to agree a more permanent arrangement and this work is expected to conclude during 2022/23.

**3.5.3 City Development** – The Outturn position for City Development is an overspend of £6.19m. This is primarily due to the net impact of COVID on income streams (£6.8m) and is partially offset by other staffing and running cost savings of £0.6m. The position also includes the impact of the Local Government pay award which was agreed during the year and resulted in additional costs of £0.9m for the directorate.

An element of the directorate's COVID related income losses incurred in the first quarter of the year (c£2.6m) is recoverable through the Government's income compensation scheme for sales, fees and charges which applied to first quarter losses only and are accounted for centrally.

The main variations are:

- **Active Leeds** – the net impact of COVID related capacity restrictions on income is £3.9m, primarily in respect of swimming and membership income. Of this income loss, £1.7m related to the first quarter of which an element is recoverable through the Government's income compensation scheme. The income loss is partially offset by staffing and running cost savings of £0.93m, resulting in an overall overspend for the service of £2.97m.
- **Arts and Heritage** – the year end net overspend of £0.52m largely reflects the impact of COVID on Cafes/Shops, city centre sites room hire, and admissions (£0.83m), partially offset by staffing and other net running cost savings of £0.31m. Within this position, the first quarter COVID related income losses were £0.4m of which an element is recoverable through the income compensation scheme.
- **Economic Development** – minor expenditure and income variations across the service, including income impacted by COVID, have contributed to a small overspend of £0.11m.
- **Employment & Skills** – an underspend of £0.18m mainly reflects staffing due to vacancies during the year and other minor running cost savings.
- **Asset Management & Regeneration** – a year end overspend of £0.49m mainly reflects a reduction in budgeted fee income due to slippage in the capital receipts programme and other minor variations across the service. A shortfall in respect of the Strategic Investment Fund and Estate Rationalisation savings targets was offset by one-off fee income from the sale of Logic Leeds buildings and one-off income from granting access rights to developers on Council owned Land.
- **Markets and City Centre** - The impact of COVID on Markets income has been significant and has resulted in a shortfall of £1.33m which reflects an increased number of vacant units, significant rental support granted to market traders over the full 12 month period and an increase in the provision for doubtful debts. Within City Centre Management, COVID related income losses of £0.57m have been incurred in respect of city centre advertising income and income from street café licences and hiring of event spaces in the city centre.

- **Planning & Sustainable Development** – the COVID pandemic has had a significant impact on the service in terms of increased volumes of applications and enforcement work, outstripping the capacity of existing resources. Additional short-term funding was therefore secured to address the backlogs and to facilitate the timely delivery of Planning outcomes. However, this has impacted on the service’s ability to deliver budgeted efficiency savings and its staffing vacancy factor (£0.3m), although this was partially offset by additional income across the service, giving an overall year end overspend of £0.08m.
- **Highways and Transportation** – the service incurred a minor year end overspend of £0.05m. This includes staffing savings due to vacant posts (£0.3m), street lighting energy consumption & PFI street lighting maintenance cost savings (£0.4m), additional fee recoveries in respect of additional Highway capital spend (£1.2m), all offset by additional costs across the service including partner/consultant costs, and material costs and transport costs (within the DLO) required to deliver the work program.
- **Resources & Strategy** – the net overspend of £0.21m reflects the non-achievement of additional staff time assumed to be charged to capital across the directorate, partially offset by minor staffing savings.
- **Staffing** – After taking account of income generating posts, additional contractor costs and the impact of the local government pay award agreed in-year, there is a net saving of £1.24m on staffing across all services, included in the individual services positions above.

The 2021/22 budget included £10m of new savings plans, of which most were successfully delivered in-year. However, the Outturn position reflects shortfalls in the following main areas:

- Efficiencies within the Planning Service (impacted by COVID) - £0.1m
- Additional staff time charged to capital across the directorate - £0.25m
- Breezecard income - £0.14m

In addition, there were some budget savings plans for which, although they were not achieved as originally envisaged, mitigating savings were identified to offset the pressures. These included:

- Strategic Investment Fund target - £0.8m, offset by existing disposals and disinvestments
- Estate Rationalisation savings - £0.42m, largely offset by one-off Access Rights income
- Reduced opening hours at Lotherton Hall and Thwaite Mills - £0.14m, offset by other expenditure savings within the service

3.5.4 **Communities, Housing & Environment** – The Directorate outturned with an overspend of £9.138m, of which £7.658m is COVID related, for which the Council has set aside specific funding to mitigate. There were £1.479m of other non-COVID pressures which are outlined in more detail below. The Outturn position reflected an improvement of £0.3m compared to the provisional position reported to Executive Board in April.

The shortfalls relating to income in Car Parking and Parks will be partially offset by the Government’s Sales, Fees and Charges compensation scheme which was in place to cover a proportion of qualifying losses until the end of quarter 1 of this

financial year, and which is accounted for centrally.

The main areas of variations in respect of COVID-19 were:

- **Car Parking Services** **£2,574k**  
Loss of car parking income £2.8m, net of staffing savings £0.2m
- **Net loss of Parks & Countryside income** **£1,155k**  
This includes net income losses from visitor attractions, cafes, bereavement services and the cancellation of planned events, offset by minor expenditure savings.
- **Waste Management** **£4,098k.**  
This includes the cost of providing additional crews and vehicles to deal with continuing increased volumes of household waste, the cost of disposing of this additional waste and the cost of providing additional staffing cover at Household Waste sites.
- **Benefits subsidy income** **£169k**
- **Other minor variations** **£(338k)**  
This includes losses on income from the hire of Community Centres, offset by receipt of public health and other funding to compensate.
- **Non COVID Variations** **£1,479k**

Outside of the COVID related pressures, the main pressure was a £2m impact on housing benefit subsidy income. In 2020/21 approximately 96% of Rent allowance benefit payments were recovered through subsidy. In 2021/22 this has reduced to 94% mainly as a result of payments to some supporting people providers not being eligible for full subsidy. A review of the benefits bad debt provision as part of financial closedown resulted in a reduction in the provision of £0.7m which has partially reduced this pressure.

Additional pay pressures in excess of £1m compared to the amount provided for in the budget have been largely contained through staffing savings in excess of vacancy factors, continued careful management of post releases, additional grant income and spending controls across all services within the Directorate.

The Directorate delivered the vast majority of the savings of £6.1m approved at Budget Council in February 2021.

3.5.5 **Resources** -the Resources Directorate Outturn position was a £684k underspend. This is an improvement from the balanced position previously forecast. £1.4m transformational capital receipts income, previously shown separately, has now been applied to the areas of transformational activity to which it relates. The decrease from the provisional Outturn figure is mainly due to;

- **Strategy and Improvement** - £69k decrease due to additional Public Health income.
- **Human Resources** - £79k decrease due to additional Occupational Health costs, off-set by £100k transformational receipts income.
- **Procurement and Commercial Services** - £104k under due to income shortfall, off-set by £162k transformational receipts income.

- **Legal Services** - £89k decrease due to additional income and reduction in operational expenditure.
- **Finance** - £348k decrease due to additional income from Court Fees and NNDR savings along with £233k transformational receipts income.
- **Democratic Services** - £47k decrease due to reduction in expenditure.
- **Leeds Building Services** - £520k increase due to a reduction in chargeable hours and higher levels of non-productive time than anticipated, inflationary pressures on materials emerging in the final quarter, off-set by £200k transformational receipts income.
- **Facilities Management** - £116k increase, due to an increase in maintenance work offset by additional NNDR savings and recalculation of the bad debt provision.
- **Shared Services** - £878k decrease due to additional internal income and grant income and £350k transformational receipts income.
- **Cleaning, Fleet, Presto, School Crossing Patrol** - £249k decrease due to an increase in income and £200k transformational receipts income.
- **Catering** - £391k decrease due to increased income from supplier relief offset by increased YPO charges.
- **Sustainable Air Quality** – £428k decrease due to savings on NNDR following the valuation of the District Heating network, plus staffing and running cost savings along with £100k transformational receipts income.

**This is summarised into the following areas across the Directorate's services:**

- **Leeds Building Services (LBS)** **£1,598k**  
This is the result of increased costs due to operatives working under COVID compliant working conditions and operatives self-isolating due to Track and Trace instructions. The service also saw the cost of some materials increase in the final quarter of the year.
- **Catering income & emergency meals** **£200k**  
The main reason for the net overspend on the Catering service is a £1,997k income shortfall primarily as a result of fewer daily meal numbers served. This overspend, and other smaller budget pressures, have been partially mitigated by staff savings of £1,098k, charging using the Government's supplier relief guidance which generated £768k and provision savings of £248k.
- **Integrated Digital Service** **£337k**  
A staffing and agency overspend of £2,609k was partially offset by savings of circa £472k on running costs, £200k one-off savings on Prudential Borrowing, circa additional £1,500k from health income and £100k income on other projects.
- **Legal and Democratic** **£89k**  
Legal services reduced internal and external income was partially offset by staffing savings. Democratic Services increased income due to charging out a seconded member of staff and had savings across a range of operational expenditure.
- **Procurement and Commercial Services** **-£4k**  
A loss of income generated for the service due to the delayed recruitment of a Commercial Finance Manager and Senior Commercial Business Partner was offset by the use of transformational income in relation to the change management processes of procurement.

- **Strategy and Improvement** **-£113k**  
The saving relates to additional income from Public Health to fund 5 x SO2 posts for 6 months.
- **Human Resources** **-£283k**  
An underspend due to staffing savings and additional Public Health funding offset additional Occupational Health expenditure.
- **Finance** **-£855k**  
The position includes additional income from Court Fee costs, savings on NNDR and New Burdens funding. In addition, along with other local authorities, the Council received a refund in relation to overcharged magistrate court fees paid for council tax liability orders applied for between April 2014 and July 2018.
- **Facilities Management** **-£360k**  
The service has absorbed approximately a £75k pressure to provide front of house cover at seven key buildings from November 2021. COVID costs of £60k for PAT testing of home working equipment are amongst the pressures which have been offset by an NNDR credit of £536k as the service has actively sought to declare buildings as void where relevant. A review of the required bad debt provision generated savings.
- **Cleaning, Fleet, Presto, School Crossing Patrol** **£126k**  
Loss of income in Cafés due to closures offset by various savings in the other areas.
- **Shared Services** **-£993k**  
This is due to an increase in income from Public Health, the Household Support fund and other internal income.
- **Sustainable Energy and Air Quality** **-£429k**  
There were savings on NNDR following the valuation of the District Heating network, plus staffing and running cost savings along with £100k transformational receipts income.

Within the above balances, a £1.4m value of transformational activity within the directorate was identified which falls within the requirements for use of Capital Receipts Flexibilities which the Government has allowed local authorities.

### **COVID/Non-COVID split**

£2.348m of the pressures identified above relate to COVID, with savings of £3.032m in non-COVID related expenditure forming the total £0.684m underspend. The main areas of COVID pressure were £0.966m for LBS, £1m for Catering and approximately £0.25m for Legal service fees.

### **Budget Action Plans**

The 21/22 Budget Action Plans for Resources were delivered with the exceptions of:

**Catering.** The £785k Action plan to generate additional income has been impacted by COVID. This pressure is reflected in the above figures, with a mitigation of staff savings offsetting much of the pressure.

**Contact Centre/Digital Access.** A budget action plan of £420k required channel shift to fully deliver. £260k of the action plan was delivered through the Early Leavers initiative.

**3.5.6 Strategic & Central Accounts** - At financial Outturn the Strategic & Central accounts position is an underspend of £0.1m, before taking into account the application of £26.0m of funding to address the £27.8m of COVID pressures in directorate positions.

The Strategic position includes a £1m overspend in relation to the Council's levy payment to the West Yorkshire Combined Authority, which was higher than was anticipated when the budget was set, and £1.6m in undelivered corporate savings targets. The levy payment payable to the business rates regional pool was £0.3m higher than was budgeted for, as a result of better than anticipated performance in business rates income. The Strategic Outturn position also includes £0.4m of council-wide pension costs in relation to the Early Leavers Initiative, and a cost of £0.3m in relation to the settlement of disputed historical energy bills has also been recognised. These pressures are netted down by an underspend in the debt budget of £4.8m, of which £1.2m relating to the use of capital receipts to reduce the level of MRP was transferred to fund property disposal activities.

Contained within the published Provisional Local Government Settlement for 2022/23 was an announcement of a further year's allocation of New Homes Bonus. Therefore, an additional £6.8m receivable in New Homes Bonus grant has been transferred to the Strategic Contingency Reserve for use in future years. Additional Section 31 grants to fund new business rates reliefs introduced by the Government during the year of £33.2m have also been carried forward, to be used in future years to match the timing of the impact of the reliefs on future income.

The 2021/22 budget for Strategic contained £0.8m of net savings in Budget Action Plans. At Outturn, £1.05m of budgeted savings in respect of the delivery of customer contact savings has not been delivered.

### **Balancing COVID Pressures**

**3.5.7** Directorate dashboards highlight a COVID-19 overspend of £27.8m. The Council received £24.3m of Government funding towards the costs of COVID-19 additional expenditure for the first quarter of the 2021/22. £7.6m of this funding had been included in the Strategic Budget as a COVID contingency, with the remaining grant placed in a COVID reserve. The application of the £7.6m budgeted COVID contingency, £15.4m of grant funding from the COVID reserve and the compensation for eligible income losses of £3.0m are also reflected in the Strategic position and in the appended dashboard. After the application of these funds a COVID pressure of £1.8m remains.

**3.5.8** At Outturn there is a non-COVID underspend of £3.4m against the Council's 2021/22 revenue budget which, combined with the COVID overspend, results in a £1.5m underspend position at 2021/22 Outturn.

**3.5.9** Government support for local authorities relating to additional general expenditure and eligible income losses related to COVID ended on 30th June 2021. Schemes supporting businesses have been greatly reduced and had been anticipated to end on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. However, at the Autumn Budget 2021 the Government announced the continuation of extended reliefs for retail and leisure businesses, with a cap of £110,000 nationally for each business. It is estimated that businesses in Leeds will receive around £10m in support, with the Council being fully funded by section 31 grant. It will continue to be complex to estimate the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on council tax and business rates income. Although there have been

signs of recovery in both Business Rates and Council Tax. The impact of inflationary pressures on households and businesses remains to be seen.

### **2021/22 Pay Award**

3.5.10 The Council budgeted for a £1.6m increase in pay costs to provide a minimum pay increase of £250 in 2021/22 for all staff earning less than £24,000, as announced at the 2020 Spending Review. National Employers made a final offer in July 2021, based on which NJC staff on SCP1 would receive a 2.75% increase, all other NJC staff a 1.75% increase and JNC staff a 1.5% increase. This offer was agreed in late February 2022 and is reflected in the Outturn position reported for each directorate. Staff received backdated payment of the 2021/22 pay award in March 2022.

### **Gas and Electricity Pressures**

3.5.11 Significant global increases in gas and electricity prices have been experienced since late 2020, with current prices at an unprecedented high. The Council purchases gas and electricity in advance in line with its agreed risk strategy, and so has hedged the price for the vast majority of its energy requirement for 2021/22, and for a substantial proportion for 2022/23. However, there remains a proportion of our forecast volume requirement for which we have not yet secured the price.

3.5.12 The 2021/22 General Fund budgets for gas and electricity totalled £20.93m. The “Energy costs and purchasing strategy” report received by Executive Board in March 2022 estimated an overall cost for 2021/22 of £23.5m (£2.6m over budget), of which approximately 70% would fall on the General Fund, with 21% falling to Schools and 9% to the HRA. At final Outturn actual costs for the General Fund exceeded budget by only £0.1m, and this pressure is reflected in the £1.5m underspend position reported here. Costs to the HRA and Schools exceeded budget by £0.5m and are also reflected in the Outturn positions discussed in this report.

3.5.13 Executive Board will recall that a General Fund Energy Reserve of £1.07m was created as part of the 21/22 budget process. As this reserve has not been required in 2021/22 it will be carried forward into 2022/23 where it will increase the budgeted 2022/23 reserve from £2.87m to £3.94m. The Council’s Energy team will continue to monitor the market and to purchase energy at the optimum time based on expert market advice, whilst observing the agreed risk strategy.

### **Budget Action Plans**

3.5.14 The Budget for 2021/22 required the delivery of £56.1m of savings. Detailed budget action plans were developed to identify how these savings would be achieved and to monitor and report progress against these action plans throughout the year. At Outturn, the majority of the required £56.1m of budgeted savings have been delivered in full or managed through mitigating actions. Areas where savings have not been delivered in full are highlighted in directorate narratives above with further detail provided at **Appendix 3**.

## Movement from Provisional to Outturn

3.5.15 Table 2 summarises the movement from the Provisional Outturn position reported to Executive Board in April and the Outturn position presented in this report.

Table 2 - Movement from Provisional Outturn to Outturn 2021/22

Directorate	Provisional Outturn (April Exec Board) £k	Final Outturn £k	Variance Provisional to Final Outturn £k
Adults & Health	0	0	0
Children and Families	9,433	9,915	482
City Development	6,293	6,190	(103)
Communities, Housing & Environment Resources	9,450	9,138	(312)
	0	(684)	(684)
<b>Directorate Sub-total</b>	<b>25,176</b>	<b>24,559</b>	<b>(617)</b>
Strategic & Central Accounts	(25,560)	(26,085)	(525)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(384)</b>	<b>(1,526)</b>	<b>(1,142)</b>

## Early Leaver's Initiative

- 3.6 The Council has operated a voluntary retirement and severance scheme since 2010/11 which has contributed to a reduction in the workforce and subsequent savings which have contributed towards the Council being able to deliver balanced budget positions. In 2021/22 approval has been given for 56.06 FTEs to leave the Authority through the Early Leaver's Initiative (ELI) as part of restructuring exercises. This will generate savings of £7.099m (before reconfiguration costs) over the five year period up to and including 2026/27. This is a significant reduction from 2020/21 where 845 FTEs were approved to leave the Authority following significant service reviews in that year.
- 3.7 Severance and in year pension costs totalling £10.5m have been incurred in 2021/22 for ELI schemes.

## Use of Capital Receipts

- 3.8 Capital receipts of £4.1m have been utilised in 2021/22 to fund expenditure capitalised under the Government's flexibility for funding transformational change via capital receipts. This includes use of £1.158m to fund Early Leaver severance costs associated with staff exiting the authority in 2021/22 and expenditure on eligible projects such as the Core Systems Review. In line with existing accounting policy £4.18m of receipts have been utilised to fund PFI liabilities, £21.9m has been used to repay debt and no general receipts have been applied to fund in year spend. Borrowing of £3.5m has been undertaken in lieu of section 278 contributions.

## Debt Budget

- 3.9 The borrowing variation is £30.1m or 16.6% of the expected spend on borrowing. The net debt of the Council as at 31st March 2022 is £2.17bn.

3.10 Further details are presented in the 2021/22 Outturn Treasury Management report to this Executive Board.

#### **4. Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**

- 4.1 The Outturn for the year on the HRA shows a net overspend of £2.6m when compared against the 2021/22 budget. This is primarily due to the overspend on the repairs and disrepair budgets due to a combination of the catch-up costs of repairs following the COVID-19 pandemic along with price pressures. These pressures on repairs were expected and can be funded from the repair / disrepair reserve which was created at the end of 2020/21.
- 4.2 Total income received was £3.4m less than budgeted. Rental income was £1.6m lower than budgeted, mainly due to a temporary increase in the number of void properties because of the ongoing impact of COVID-19. Internal income was £1.3m less than budgeted due to a reduction in the staff costs chargeable to the capital programme as a result of vacant posts within the service. In addition, net external income was £0.3m lower than budgeted.
- 4.3 The cost of disrepair was an additional £2.1m compared to the budget. This was a result of a combination of resolving an increased number of disrepair cases and increased costs in relation to cases. This pressure was offset by utilising the repair /disrepair reserve. The total balance sheet provision for disrepair now totals £2.6m.
- 4.4 Against a budget of £44.9m, expenditure on maintaining and repairing the Council's housing stock was £2.4m over budget. This was due to the catch-up costs from the COVID-19 backlog and price pressures. This pressure was offset by utilising the repairs / disrepair reserve.
- 4.5 Savings of £1.8m on staffing costs arose as a result of the time taken to fill vacant posts following a number of ELIs late in 2020/21 and the subsequent service realignment.
- 4.6 Premises costs were approximately £0.3m lower than budgeted for. This was principally due to savings on maintenance costs and cleaning costs.
- 4.7 Supplies and Services underspent by £0.8m as the result of a detailed review of all expenditure as part of the authority's response to budget pressures.
- 4.8 Services commissioned from the Council were £1.7m below the budgeted level as a result of a review of the internal recharges during the year.
- 4.9 There was a saving of £0.3m against the budget on payment to Housing Advisory Panels (HAP) and other organisations. HAP expenditure was £0.1m under budget, and in line with the agreed policy this will be carried forward to 2022/23 through the HAP reserve.
- 4.10 Following a review of the level of tenant arrears the contribution to the provision for doubtful debts was £0.7m lower than budgeted. The total provision for bad debts is now £7m.
- 4.11 The revenue contribution to the Capital Programme was £1.1m higher than budgeted due to additional contributions required to fund interest on assets under construction and to contribute to the future material price pressures.

- 4.12 The Capital charges underspend of £0.8m reflects the reduction on in year spend on the Council House Growth programme and the impact of lower than forecast interest rates.
- 4.13 In summary, the above variations have produced an overspend on the HRA of £2.6m which will be funded from earmarked reserves.

Table 3 HRA Variance to Budget

	Variance to Budget £m
Rent / Other Income	3.2
Employees	(1.8)
Repairs /Disrepair	4.5
Running Costs	(4.6)
Revenue Contribution to Capital	1.1
Overspend	<b>2.6</b>
Transfer from Reserves	<b>(2.6)</b>

- 4.14 A summary of the HRA Outturn reserves position is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 HRA Outturn Reserves Position

Financial Position on Reserves		Reserves B/fwd	Use of Reserve	Contribution to Reserve	Closing Reserve 21/22
		£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Major Repairs Reserve</b>					
	MRR (General)	(13,586)	2,648		(10,938)
	MRR (New Build)	(144)		(174)	(318)
	<b>Major Repairs Reserve</b>	<b>(13,730)</b>			<b>(11,256)</b>
<b>Earmarked Reserves</b>					
	Revenue Disrepair/Repairs	(4,200)	2,560		(1,640)
	Sheltered Housing	(2,560)	2,560		(0)
	Housing Advisory Panels	(547)	447	(104)	(204)
	Efiles Box it Project	(257)			(257)
	Welfare Change	(157)	157		0
	Changing the Workplace	(151)			(151)
	Wharefedale View	(34)			(34)
	<b>Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>(7,906)</b>			<b>(2,286)</b>
	<b>HRA General Reserve</b>	<b>(6,787)</b>		<b>(588)</b>	<b>(7,375)</b>
<b>PFI Reserves</b>					
	Swarcliffe PFI sinking Fund	(2,871)		(1,756)	(4,627)
	LLBH&H PFI Sinking Fund	(5,302)	1,391		(3,911)
	<b>PFI Reserves</b>	<b>(8,173)</b>			<b>(8,538)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>(36,596)</b>			<b>(29,455)</b>

## 5. Schools

### 5.1 Dedicated Schools Grant

The 2021/22 Outturn position for schools is shown in Table 5;

*Table 5 Schools Outturn Position*

<b>Outturn</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>Schools Reserves</b>	
Balance Brought Forward	33.5
Net Contribution To / (From) Reserves	3.5
Balance Carried Forward	37.0
<b>Extended Services &amp; Partnerships</b>	
Brought Forward	5.2
Net Contribution To / (From) Reserves	1.0
Balance Carried Forward	6.2
<b>Dedicated Schools Grant</b>	
Balance Brought Forward	(2.0)
Net Contribution To / (From) Reserves	2.1
Balance Carried Forward	0.1

- 5.2 As schools are funded from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) their reserves are ring fenced and must be carried forward. At 31st March 2022, maintained school reserves stand at £37.0m.
- 5.3 There are also other maintained school-related reserves totalling £2.1m, comprising a ring-fenced school reserve of £2.0m specifically relating to the carry forward of in-year PFI scheme balances, and a School VER reserve of £0.1m.
- 5.4 Taking into account the maintained school reserves of £37.0m, £2.5m of borrowing against these for funding provided in previous financial years to resource early intervention and preventative services and the £2.1m of other reserves, the net position for maintained school-related reserves is £36.6m as at 31st March 2022.
- 5.5 Extended Services & Partnerships reserves amount to £6.2m as at 31st March 2022. These include balances held by Area Inclusion Partnerships and Clusters.
- 5.6 At the start of 2021/22 the ring fenced DSG reserve had a deficit balance £2.0m. During 2021/22 there has been a net movement of £2.1m which is a result of an underspend on the High Needs Block (£0.818m), the Schools Block (£1.009m), the Early Years Block (£1.394m), the Central School Services block (£0.128m) and a contribution from reserves of £1.228m. In total a surplus balance of £0.1m will be carried forward to 2022/23, comprising a general DSG deficit of £0.979m with an additional surplus balance of £1.1m on the de-delegated DSG. This position will be reported to Schools Forum in June.
- 5.7 During 2019/20, changes were made to the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2020 to make it a statutory requirement that a deficit must be carried forward to be dealt with from future DSG income, unless the Secretary of State authorises the local authority not to do this. The total DSG surplus balance carried forward of £0.1m represents the first reported surplus DSG position since 2018/19.

- 5.8 A discussion will be held with Schools Forum in June on options for the use of the de-delegated surplus balance; as in previous years this may be distributed back out to schools pro-rata to their original contributions.

## 6. Reserves

Table 6 Total Reserves

Reserves	Balance at 01.04.21 £m	Transfer to/(from) £m	Balance at 31.3.22 £m
<b>General Fund:</b>			
General Reserve	27.8	5.5	33.2
Earmarked Reserves	147.8	(16.4)	131.4
Ring-fenced & Grant Reserves	11.3	0.7	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>(10.2)</b>	<b>176.7</b>
<b>Schools:</b>			
Ring-fenced Reserves	36.7	6.6	43.3
<b>Housing Revenue Account:</b>			
General Reserve	6.8	0.6	7.4
Earmarked Reserves	29.8	(7.7)	22.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>(7.1)</b>	<b>29.5</b>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>260.2</b>	<b>(10.7)</b>	<b>249.5</b>

- 6.1 A full statement of all Council reserves can be found at **Appendix 4**. A summary of the reserves is shown in Table 6. Overall, with Board approval, the Council's total reserves will reduce to £249.5m, a decrease of £10.7m overall when compared to the position at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. This includes a decrease in General Fund earmarked reserves of £16.4m.
- 6.2 The decrease in General Fund earmarked reserves reflects an increase of £11.8m to Health and Social Care (CCG reserve) to fund health and social care priorities, the contribution of £13.9m to the Strategic Contingency reserve to provide for any unforeseen events requiring additional resources in 2022/23 and future years and a contribution of £3.4m to the COVID reserve to provide for the ongoing impact of COVID. £42.3m has been released from the S31 Business Rates reserve to apply government grant received in 2020/21 to the Business Rates Collection Fund position in 2021/22, the year in which COVID reliefs to businesses impact on the General Fund budget. £8.6m has been released from the Business Rates Tax Income Guarantee reserve to apply government grant received in 2020/21 to compensate for lost Business Rates income due to COVID. These and other movements in General Fund earmarked reserves are detailed at **Appendix 4**.
- 6.3 Total General Fund ringfenced and grant reserves have increased by £0.7m to £12.1m, so that the overall movement in General Fund reserves totals a reduction of £10.2m.
- 6.4 Given the ongoing uncertainties regarding the impacts of COVID and inflationary pressures on the Council's financial position, including the potential impact on the Authority's Collection Fund, maintaining this level of reserves will help to cushion

the Council against variations to budget assumptions in 2022/23 and beyond. This position is consistent with the Council's strategy to increase reserves to ensure that the Council's financial position is robust, resilient and sustainable.

6.5 As discussed at paragraphs 4 and 5, Schools ring-fenced reserves have increased by £6.6m and HRA reserves have reduced by £7.1m in 2021/22.

## 6.6 General Reserve

6.6.1 Table 7 provides an explanation of the movement in the general reserve:

*Table 7 General Fund Reserve*

<b>General Fund Reserve</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>Opening Balance 1st April 2021</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Budgeted Use	0.0
Contribution In Year	4.0
In-year Underspend	1.5
<b>Closing Balance 31st March 2022</b>	<b>33.2</b>

6.6.2 As at 1st April 2021 the level of general reserve was £27.8m. The 2021/22 budget assumed a net contribution to the reserve of £4.0m and a year end underspend of £1.5m has been transferred to this reserve. As per Table 6 at paragraph 6.5 the amount of general reserve at 31st March 2022 is £33.2m.

6.6.3 This contribution to the Council's general reserve will continue to contribute to the Council's financial resilience, particularly in the context of the ongoing impact of COVID-19 which has added to the inherent uncertainty resulting from delays to the implementation of the Government's intended move to 75% business rate retention nationally and the outcome of the Government's Fair Funding Review. Adding to this uncertainty is the impact of rising inflation, resulting in increased costs for both the Council and the community, likely loss of income for the Council and increasing demand for Council services. In addition, following publication of the Government's plans for social care there is still significant uncertainty around the related funding. These and other emerging risks are discussed at Paragraph 9.

## 6.7 Creation of New Earmarked Reserves

It is recommended that the following earmarked reserves are created;

- A Local Welfare Support Fund reserve of £0.662m to provide ongoing funding to the Local Welfare Support Fund service who provide support to Leeds residents experiencing financial hardship.
- A Civil Penalties reserve of £0.25m to fund potential legal costs and future shortfalls in income from Civil Penalties.
- A Schools Income reserve of £0.194m to carry forward income that requires allocation to schools in 2022/23.
- A Health and Wellbeing Reserve of £0.166m to carry forward Section 31 Grant to provide training and advisory support to schools and colleges on mental health and wellbeing.

- A Dewsbury Road Annexe reserve of £0.122m to carry forward Public Health funding allocated to the Dewsbury Road Annexe programme.
- A Trauma Informed Programme reserve of £0.06m to carry forward Section 256 funding to provide a new service as per the funding agreement with the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).
- A Henry 5-12 Project reserve of £0.018m to carry forward Public Health funding to support a healthy weight programme for families with children aged 5-12 years old.

## 7. Capital Programme

### Overall Capital Programme 2021/22 – 2025/26

- 7.1 Table 8 shows the revised capital programme for 2021/22 to 2025/26 as at 2021/22 Outturn. It totals £1,983.9m, an increase of £106.3m since the last capital programme update reported to February 2022 Executive Board.

*Table 8 Restated Capital Programme as at 2021/22 Outturn: 2021/22 to 2025/26*

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Total £m
Forecast Expenditure	<b>496.6</b>	<b>577.4</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>280.1</b>	<b>277.6</b>	<b>1,983.9</b>
<b>Funded By;</b>						
Borrowing	151.0	238.5	122.9	91.1	117.9	<b>721.4</b>
Government Grants	238.3	162.6	105.1	76.7	44.0	<b>626.7</b>
Gen Fund Capital Receipts	4.1	14.5	11.2	8.2	8.4	<b>46.4</b>
Other Grants & Contributions	12.5	35.0	13.6	1.0	3.2	<b>65.3</b>
HRA Self Financing	66.8	78.1	66.1	72.9	72.9	<b>356.8</b>
HRA Right to Buy Receipts	23.9	48.7	33.3	30.2	31.2	<b>167.3</b>
<b>Total Forecast Resources</b>	<b>496.6</b>	<b>577.4</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>280.1</b>	<b>277.6</b>	<b>1,983.9</b>

- 7.2 The programme is further analysed between General Fund (£1,265.2m) and HRA (£718.7m). Capital priorities were set out as part of the February 2021 budget process and the capital programme approved in February 2021 is structured to show schemes under these priorities. This is summarised in **Appendix 5A**, with an analysis across Annual and Major Programmes provided at **Appendix 5A (i)** and **Appendix 5A (ii)**.
- 7.3 **Appendix 5A (iii)** details net injections of £578.1m since the approval of the Capital Programme in February 2021. This report seeks a further net injection of £97.1m, which primarily relates to announced government grant allocations or additional external contributions that have been secured and includes:
- £63,116.9k of Basic Need and High Needs Provision Capital Allocation (HNPCA) Grants for Schools;
  - £27,743.7k of external contributions for the Connecting Leeds / Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme;
  - £2,499.3k of external contributions for Leeds Playhouse; and
  - £3,746.5k of other external contributions.

## Capital Programme 2021/22

- 7.4 Table 9 shows the revised capital programme for 2021/22 compared to previous quarterly capital programme updates reported to Executive Board.

Table 9 2021/22 Outturn compared to Previously Reported Projections

	2021/22 Capital Programme						
	February 2021 £m	Restated as at 2020/21 Outturn £m	Q1 £m	Q2 £m	Q3 February 2022 £m	2021/22 Outturn - This Report £m	Variance - This Report to Q3 £m
Forecast Expenditure	527.2	601.8	596.1	593.6	552.7	496.6	(56.1)
<b>Funded By;</b>							
Borrowing	223.6	228.6	231.9	228.6	181.1	151.0	(30.1)
Government Grants	184.4	239.1	229.4	232.6	245.9	238.3	(7.6)
Gen Fund Capital Receipts	4.9	4.9	4.9	2.6	4.4	4.1	(0.3)
Other Grants & Contributions	16.4	24.8	25.5	25.4	22.9	12.5	(10.4)
HRA Self Financing	70.7	77.2	77.2	77.2	69.3	66.8	(2.5)
HRA Right to Buy Receipts	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	29.1	23.9	(5.2)
<b>Total Forecast Resources</b>	<b>527.2</b>	<b>601.8</b>	<b>596.1</b>	<b>593.6</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>496.6</b>	<b>(56.1)</b>

- 7.5 Actual capital expenditure in 2021/22 is £496.6m, slippage of £56.1m or a 10.1% variation against the February 2022 Capital Programme projected Outturn. Table 10 analyses this variation across Directorates and funding streams.

Table 10 2021/22 Outturn: Variances compared to February 2022 Projections

	Feb '22 Estimate £m	Final Outturn £m	Variance	
			£m	%
Adults & Health	3.5	1.8	(1.7)	-49.6%
Strategic & Central	18.4	20.1	1.7	9.5%
City Development	212.9	213.0	0.1	0.0%
Children & Families	78.1	67.2	(10.9)	-13.9%
Resources	66.2	46.9	(19.3)	-29.2%
Communities, Housing & Environment	35.3	25.4	(9.9)	-28.0%
<b>Total General Fund</b>	<b>414.4</b>	<b>374.4</b>	<b>(40.0)</b>	<b>-9.6%</b>
HRA	138.3	122.2	(16.1)	-11.7%
<b>Total Capital Programme</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>496.6</b>	<b>(56.1)</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>
<b>Funded By;</b>				
Borrowing	181.1	151.0	(30.1)	-16.6%
Government Grants	245.9	238.3	(7.6)	-3.1%
Gen Fund Capital Receipts	4.4	4.1	(0.3)	-7.2%
Other Grants & Contributions	22.9	12.5	(10.4)	-45.5%
HRA Self Financing	69.3	66.8	(2.5)	-3.5%
HRA Right to Buy Receipts	29.1	23.9	(5.2)	-17.7%
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>552.7</b>	<b>496.6</b>	<b>(56.1)</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>

- 7.6 A full breakdown of the net variances is detailed in **Appendix 5B**. Comments are also provided for schemes that have a material variation of greater than +/-£500k.

- 7.7 The General Fund capital programme delivered £374.4m of investment including £67.3m on essential annual programmes and £307.1m on major programmes including:
- £51.8m Connecting Leeds / Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme
  - £47.2m East Leeds Orbital Road
  - £41.5m Improving other Highways and Transportation assets
  - £41.0m Learning Places Programme
  - £30.0m Flood Alleviation schemes
  - £27.0m Decarbonisation Programme and Energy Efficiency related schemes.
- 7.8 The General Fund has utilised £241.6m of external contributions and £4.1m of capital receipts to fund expenditure capitalised under the government’s flexible receipts policy for funding transformational change (this includes expenditure on eligible projects such as the Core Systems Review and early leaver initiative (ELI) severance costs), with £128.7m of borrowing undertaken to fund the programme in 2021/22.
- 7.9 The HRA capital programme delivered £122.2m of investment including £39.3m on the Council House Growth Programme and £82.9m on the refurbishment of our council house properties. This has utilised £66.8m of self-financing funding, £9.2m of external contributions, and £23.9m of Right to Buy receipts, with £22.3m of borrowing undertaken to fund the programme in 2021/22.

### Capital Receipts Incentive Scheme (CRIS)

- 7.10 In line with the Capital Receipts Incentive Scheme (CRIS), **Appendix 5C** details the additional CRIS allocations to wards and community committees for the period October 2021 to March 2022 of £262.3k and identifies a total balance available of £2,925.8k. A further CRIS injection will be included within the Q2 November 2022 report for April-September 2022 completions.

## 8. Other Financial Performance

- 8.1 The performance statistics for the year in respect of the collection of local taxation are as follows:-

Table 11 Collection Rates 2021/22

	2017/18 Leeds Actual	2018/19 Leeds Actual	2019/20 Leeds Actual	2020/21 Leeds Actual	2021/22 Leeds Actual
<b>Council Tax</b>	96.10%	96.10%	95.30%	95.23%	95.67%
<b>Business Rates</b>	98.00%	97.80%	97.29%	90.21%	93.74%

### Council Tax

- 8.2 Following the introduction of the Council Tax Support (CTS) scheme in 2013/14 a 19% contribution scheme was implemented for working age claimants and this was increased to 26% for 2014/15 but was then subsequently set at 25% for the years between 2015/16 and 2019/20.

- 8.3 In 2020 the Government announced a Hardship Fund to support Council Tax Support claimants with the economic impact of COVID-19. Leeds' allocation of this funding was £8.9m and was used to grant discretionary discounts to council taxpayers in difficulty during the coronavirus pandemic. This was not repeated in 2021/22. However, the Government did announce a Household Support Fund which could be used to support residents in financial difficulty. A total of £1.73m of this funding was used to make grants of up to £500 to council taxpayers in arrears assisting 3,300 households in Leeds reduce their arrears.
- 8.4 The collection position for Council Tax at the end of March was as follows:
- Numbers of Council Tax Support claimants increased significantly as a consequence of the financial impact of COVID-19 in 2020/21. This particularly affected Working Age claimants, where there were 46,391 claimants on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. In 2021/22 this figure has reduced to 43,370 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. Whilst still elevated from a more normal level of 41,500 this reduced number reflects the reopening of the economy after the pandemic. However, current economic uncertainty means that CTS costs will have to be closely monitored in 2022/23.
  - Application of the Hardship Fund in 2020/21 had the effect of artificially increasing the general collection rate in that year compared with 2021/22, as can be seen in Table 11.
  - Council Tax in-year collection rate – 95.67%, whilst this is below target (96.1%), the lower collection rate largely reflects the continuing impact of COVID-19 earlier in the year and limited availability of court time to begin recovery procedures. £398.7m has been collected in respect of 2021/22 bills, an increase of £27.8m when compared to the previous year.

### **Business Rates**

- 8.5 The budgeted collection rate for business rates is to achieve collection of 96.5% in the fullness of time, which is 2.60% lower than pre-pandemic targets, and would have required collection of £367.6m of business rates income forecast at January 2021. However, the Board will be aware that in response to the COVID-19 pandemic Government awarded significant additional business rates reliefs in 2021/22, reducing the income to be collected directly from businesses in Leeds to £315.4m. These reliefs are funded in full by Government through Section 31 grants. Whilst this reduces the risk to the Authority regarding non-collection of business rates income, the business rates collection rate at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 was 93.74%, which is 3.55% behind the performance in 2019/20 pre-COVID.
- 8.6 The total rateable value of business properties in Leeds has reduced from £928.2m at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to £923.2m at the end of March 2022, a decrease of £5.0m. To calculate Leeds' actual income from business rates this total rateable value is multiplied by the small business rates multiplier (49.9p in the pound). After reliefs and adjustments this amount is then shared between Leeds City Council (49%), Central Government (50%) and West Yorkshire Fire Authority (1%). After allowing for the business rates deficit brought forward, Leeds share of business rates in 2021/22 is £135.8m, which is £7.9m below budgeted expectations as at 31<sup>st</sup> March

2022. However, all of this shortfall is accounted for by the Government's continuation of the extended reliefs for the retail and leisure sectors and children's nurseries, which results in grant funding associated with business rates of some £33.4m above that forecast in the Council's budget. The additional income from business rates when these two elements are combined of £25.5m is largely due to an improved position from 2020/21 compared to the performance declared at the time of the 2021/22 council budget. This improvement was driven mainly by improved collection activities as the economy emerged from lockdown, allowing the authority to significantly reduce its bad debt provisions. The Government also legislated to ensure that ratepayer appeals relying on the impact of the pandemic would not be successful, allowing the authority to reduce its provisions for appeals received in 2020/21.

- 8.7 The impact of the closing balance on the Collection Fund remains complex because it includes different elements from both 2020/21 and 2021/22. Leeds' share of the closing balance is a deficit of £32.4m. Included in this closing balance is £24.5m that is the second and third instalment of the unfunded deficit from 2020/21, repayment of which had to be funded over three years. The second instalment of £12.2m has been budgeted to be paid in 2022/23 and the current Financial Strategy includes provision for the third equal instalment to be paid in 2023/24.
- 8.8 However, in 2021/22, the Government continued extended reliefs for leisure, retail and children's nursery sectors after the 2021/22 council budget was approved. This generated a deficit on the Collection Fund. At the time of declaration in January 2022 the Council forecast a total deficit of £15.9m on the Collection Fund, excluding the second instalment of the unfunded deficit from 2020/21. This was to be funded using the compensation given by the Government for the extended reliefs.
- 8.9 Since declaration a full review of bad debt provision has been possible, taking into account improved collection since the full easing of restrictions on the economy following the pandemic. This has enabled the authority to reduce its bad debt provisions (Leeds share) by £6.8m. At the same time, it has been possible to reassess the provisions for appeals because many of the appeals based on the effects of the pandemic have been fully withdrawn by the Valuation Office and the cost of these provisions to Leeds has reduced by a further net £1.1m. Because the Council has declared its deficit to be funded in 2022/23 this cost to the 2022/23 financial year is now fixed. The improvement of £7.9m will impact the 2023/24 budget and will be offset against the final £12.2m instalment to be paid in that year from the unfunded deficit generated in 2020/21.
- 8.10 Against a budget of £500k in 2021/22 some £402k of local discounts were approved under the Council's own Discretionary Business Rate Relief Scheme which is intended to support the creation of employment and economic growth and to increase the business rates base.

### **Closing Position on the Collection Fund**

- 8.11 The Council's share of the closing position on the Collection Fund for business rates is £32.4m. In order to compare this with the deficit declared in January 2022 the remaining instalment of the unfunded deficit from 2020/21 (£12.2m) which has to be repaid in 2023/24 has to be removed, resulting in an effective closing deficit of £20.1m. This compares to the declared deficit of £28.2m in January 2022, which will

be repaid in 2022/23 and is now fixed. The improvement of £8.0m will be carried forward into 2023/24 and set against the final instalment of the unfunded deficit from 2020/21.

- 8.12 The Council's share of the closing position on the Collection Fund for council tax is £7.4m. Again, in order to compare this with the deficit declared in January 2022 the remaining instalment of the unfunded deficit from 2020/21 (£4.5m) which has to be repaid in 2023/24 has to be removed, resulting in a closing deficit of £2.88m. This compares to the declared deficit of £2.24m, which will be repaid in 2022/23 and is now fixed. The deterioration of £0.64m will be carried forward into 2023/24 to be repaid alongside the final instalment of the unfunded deficit from 2020/21.

### **Prompt Payment of Creditors**

- 8.13 The prompt payment result at the year-end was 93.14% of undisputed invoices processed within 30 days or within contract terms (91.65% in 2020/21).

## **9. Emerging Issues for Future Years**

- 9.1 **Delivery of savings already agreed** – The Financial Challenge Savings Programme for 2022/23 identified £16.5m savings included in the 2022/23 budget. Any delays in implementing these savings will impact on the Council's ability to balance the budget in future years.
- 9.2 **Pay Award** – The budget includes allowance for a pay award of 2% in 2022/23. Discussions are ongoing between the national employers and Trade Unions and any variations to this assumption will have to be funded from the approved budget.
- 9.3 **Inflationary increases (demand pressures & loss of income)** – The 2022/23 budget includes inflationary increases where contracts require it, otherwise there is no specific provision for any other inflationary pressures that emerge during the financial year. The economic impact of the rising cost of living (both in terms of demand pressures on the Council's services and loss of income for services the Council provides, Council Tax and Business Rates collection) will be subject to review.
- 9.4 **Energy costs** – This report highlights a risk relating to unprecedented high global electricity and gas prices. Price increases are anticipated to continue into 2022/23. The Council's 2022/23 budget allows for inflationary increases of 5%, with a £2.87m contingency budget should it be required. In addition, the energy contingency of £1.1m not required in 2021/22 will be carried forward into 2022/23, resulting in £3.94m of contingency funding being available.
- 9.5 **Ongoing impact of COVID** – Government support for the economic impact of COVID-19 on increased expenditure and income losses for the Council ceased in 2021/22. However, some income streams have not returned to their pre-COVID levels. Whilst some allowance has been made for this in the Council's 2022/23 budget, forecasting these income streams is challenging as the economy recovers from the COVID pandemic.
- 9.6 **Future service demand** – The Council's 2022/23 budget includes demand and demography increases for social care, reflecting population growth and current trends. The budget also reflects an increase in the number of households and the

resulting increase in household waste. If trends are greater than anticipated in the 2022/23 then these will be required to be contained within the approved budget.

9.7 **National policy impacts:** There are a number of key areas of national policy which will impact on the Council's financial plans. These include:

- **Social care reforms** – In 2022/23 the Council have budgeted for £2.2m grant income and related expenditure for the preparatory work around the introduction of Social Care reforms, previously announced by Government. Further funding is allocated for future years. Discussions within the sector suggest that Government funding will fall significantly below the values required to complete this work.
- **Multi-academy trusts** – The Government are taking further steps towards all schools being part of academy trusts. Whilst schools funding is ring-fenced and is not budgeted for in the General Fund, a number of services are currently provided to schools which the Council receive income for.

9.8 **Government announcements on local government funding** – Beyond 2022/23 the Government's future spending plans for Local Government are uncertain. Whilst the latest Spending Review set out Government's plans until the end of this Parliament in 2024/25, the Local Government Finance Settlement which detailed the Local Government allocation at individual authority level was for the 2022/23 year only. Further to this, in December 2017, the Government launched its Fair Funding Review of Local Government finance, to refresh the methodology on which local authority needs and resources are assessed, and levels of government funding are determined. The outcome of this review continues to be delayed, and now seems likely the earliest implementation date would be 2024/25. The extent to which these reforms would impact on the Council's funding from Government is unknown at this time.

Financial Dashboard 2021/22 Financial Year

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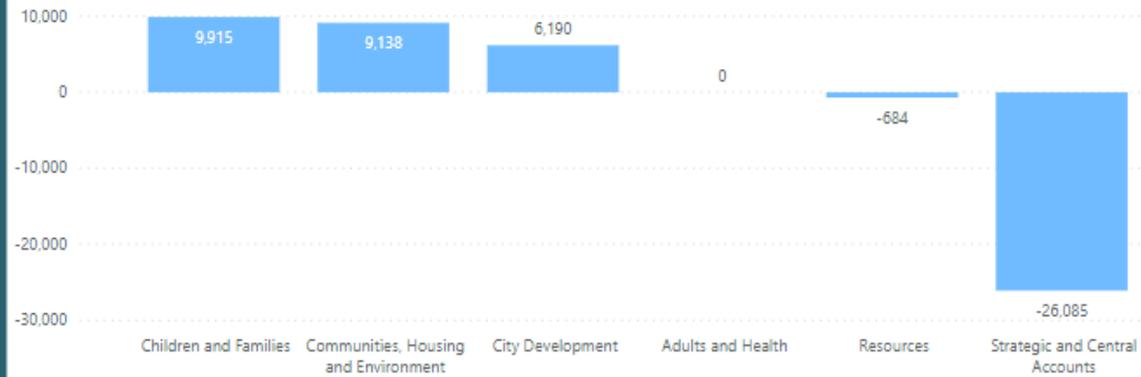


Budget Variation £000s

**-1,526**

Overspend (+) Underspend (-)

Forecast Year End Variance - £000s



Expenditure Type	Budget (LE) £000s	Projection £000s	Variance £000s
Employees	469,675	471,810	2,135
Premises	57,397	58,736	1,339
Supplies and Services	255,424	271,716	16,293
Transport	49,696	50,020	324
Internal Charges	71,366	86,797	15,431
Third Party Payments	434,256	467,176	32,921
Transfer Payments	190,040	192,130	2,090
Capital	45,014	42,163	-2,850
Transfer to/from Reserves	-50,992	-11,919	39,073
Internal Income	-315,618	-331,045	-15,427
External Income	-770,999	-863,853	-92,854
<b>Total</b>	<b>435,258</b>	<b>433,732</b>	<b>-1,526</b>

Directorate	Change in Variance £000s
Adults and Health	0
Children and Families	482
City Development	-103
Communities, Housing and Environment	-313
Resources	-684
Strategic and Central Accounts	-525
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,142</b>

Financial Dashboard 2021/22 Financial Year

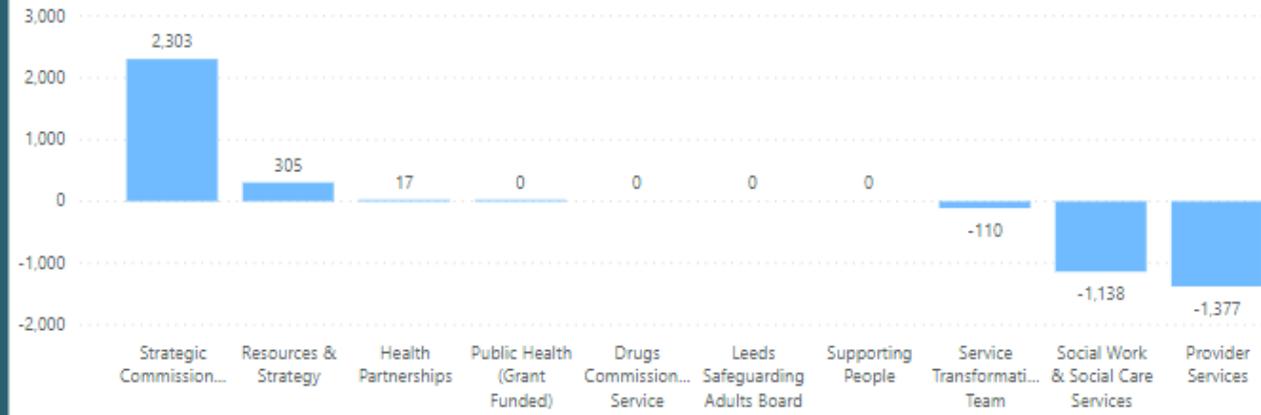


Budget Variation £000s

0

Overspend (+) Underspend (-)

Forecast Year End Variance - £000s



Expenditure Type	Budget (LE) £000s	Projection £000s	Variance £000s
Employees	58,192	59,603	1,410
Premises	1,077	1,043	-33
Supplies and Services	7,483	10,667	3,184
Transport	948	862	-86
Internal Charges	11,652	21,532	9,879
Third Party Payments	281,886	298,674	16,788
Transfer Payments	10,323	10,346	23
Capital		0	0
Transfer to/from Reserves	-3,294	14,604	17,897
Internal Income	-5,443	-8,912	-3,469
External Income	-168,071	-213,665	-45,594
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,753</b>	<b>194,753</b>	<b>0</b>

Directorate	Change in Variance £000s
Adults and Health	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>

Financial Dashboard 2021/22 Financial Year

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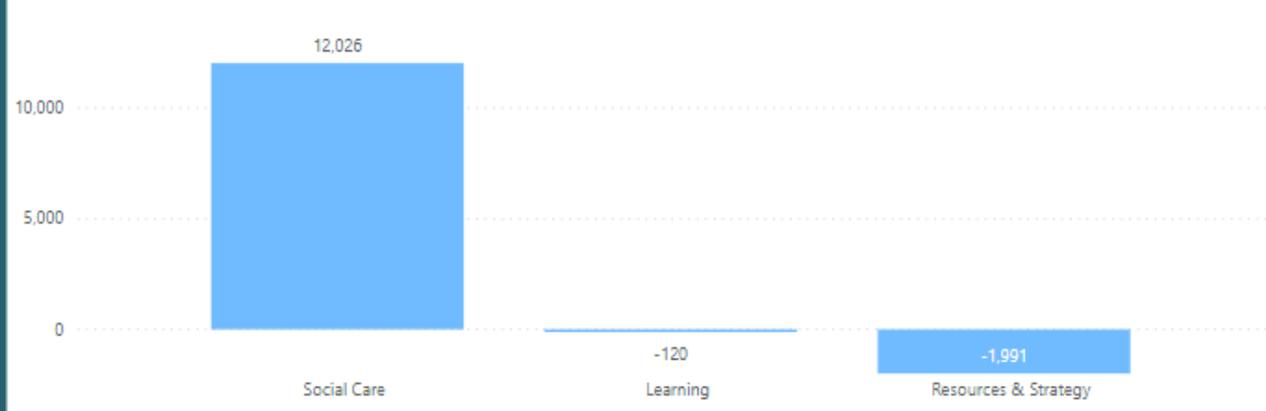


Budget Variation £000s

9,915

Overspend (+) Underspend (-)

Forecast Year End Variance - £000s



Expenditure Type	Budget (LE) £000s	Projection £000s	Variance £000s
Employees	97,631	98,322	690
Premises	2,987	3,566	579
Supplies and Services	62,130	61,621	-509
Transport	12,510	9,887	-2,624
Internal Charges	26,956	30,197	3,241
Third Party Payments	99,706	112,101	12,396
Transfer Payments	4,043	3,560	-482
Capital		1	1
Transfer to/from Reserves	-291	874	1,165
Internal Income	-31,225	-36,005	-4,780
External Income	-157,566	-157,328	238
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,882</b>	<b>126,797</b>	<b>9,915</b>

Directorate	Change in Variance £000s
Children and Families	482
<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>

Financial Dashboard 2021/22 Financial Year

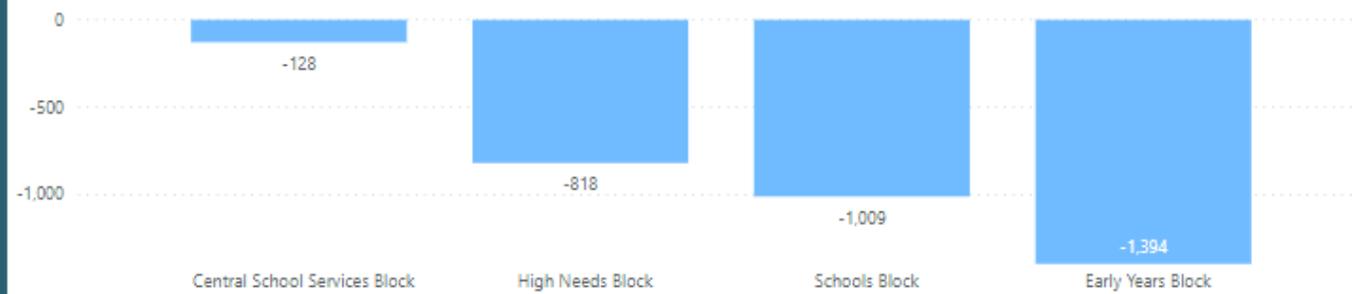


DSG Variation £000s

**-3,349**

Overspend (+) / Underspend (-)

Forecast Year End Variance by Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Block - £000s



Financial Year

2021/22

Cost Period

13

Income / Expenditure

All

Sub-Block

All

Cost Description

All

For Reporting

Net Variations against the Approved Budget

DSG Block	Income Budget	Income Projection	Income Variance	Expenditure Budget	Expenditure Projection	Expenditure Variance	DSG Budget (LE)	DSG Projection	DSG Variance
Schools Block	-329,912	-317,648	12,264	329,912	316,639	-13,273	0	-1,009	-1,009
High Needs Block	-92,284	-89,924	2,359	92,284	89,106	-3,177	0	-818	-818
Early Years Block	-58,279	-57,995	283	58,279	56,601	-1,677	0	-1,394	-1,394
Central School Services Block	-5,156	-5,156	0	5,156	5,029	-128	0	-128	-128
<b>Total</b>	<b>-485,631</b>	<b>-470,724</b>	<b>14,907</b>	<b>485,631</b>	<b>467,376</b>	<b>-18,255</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,349</b>	<b>-3,349</b>

DSG Reserves

Reserve Type	Balance b/fwd	Net contribution to(-)/from (+) balances	Budgeted Deficit (+) / Surplus (-) c/fwd	Projected in year under(-)/over(+) spend	Planned use of reserves	Projected Deficit (+) / Surplus (-) c/fwd
General	3,134	1,681	4,815	-2,383	228	979
De-delegated	-1,132	0	-1,132	-966	1,000	-1,098
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>-3,349</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>-119</b>

Financial Dashboard 2021/22 Financial Year

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Budget Variation £000s

# 6,190

Overspend (+) Underspend (-)

### Forecast Year End Variance - £000s



Department	Variance (£000s)
Sport And Active Recreation	2,967
Markets and City Centre	1,944
Arts And Heritage	519
Asset Management & Regeneration	487
Resources and Strategy	212
Economic Development	109
Planning And Sustainable Development	75
Highways And Transportation	57
Employment and Skills	-180

Expenditure Type	Budget (LE) £000s	Projection £000s	Variance £000s
Employees	63,776	62,316	-1,461
Premises	27,018	27,301	283
Supplies and Services	67,033	66,591	-442
Transport	6,013	6,486	473
Internal Charges	10,064	10,587	522
Third Party Payments	166	219	53
Transfer Payments		-285	-285
Capital		53	53
Transfer to/from Reserves	-1,873	-2,465	-592
Internal Income	-42,604	-43,709	-1,104
External Income	-99,958	-91,270	8,688
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,634</b>	<b>35,824</b>	<b>6,190</b>

Directorate	Change in Variance £000s
City Development	-103
<b>Total</b>	<b>-103</b>

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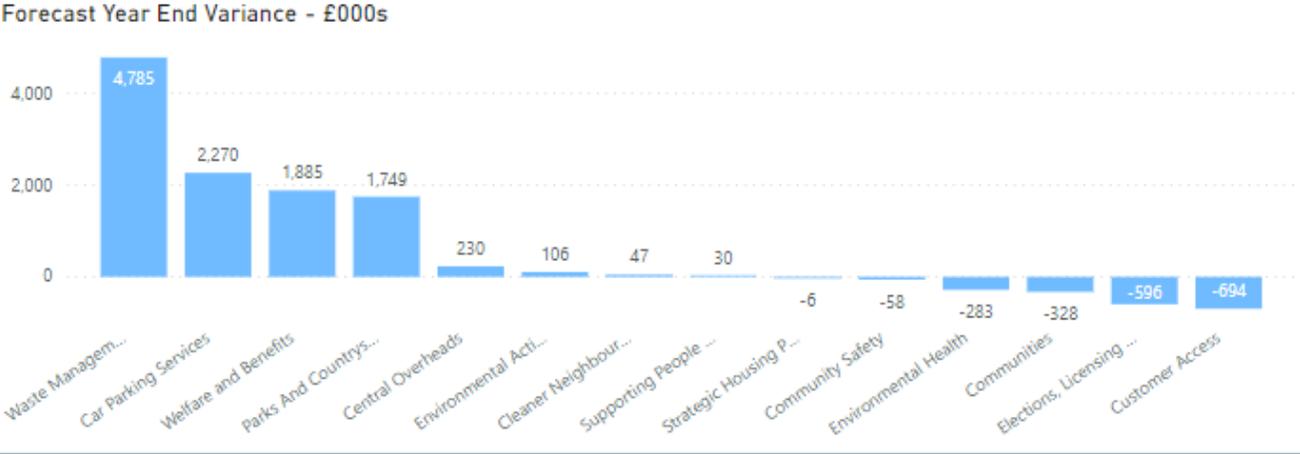


**Budget Variation £000s**

9,138

Overspend (+) Underspend (-)

**Forecast Year End Variance - £000s**



Department	Variance (£000s)
Waste Management...	4,785
Car Parking Services	2,270
Welfare and Benefits	1,885
Parks And Countrys...	1,749
Central Overheads	230
Environmental Acti...	106
Cleaner Neighbour...	47
Supporting People ...	30
Strategic Housing P...	-6
Community Safety	-58
Environmental Health	-283
Communities	-328
Elections, Licensing ...	-596
Customer Access	-694

Expenditure Type	Budget (LE) £000s	Projection £000s	Variance £000s
Employees	91,415	92,905	1,490
Premises	10,330	10,059	-271
Supplies and Services	53,218	69,123	15,905
Transport	9,660	11,068	1,409
Internal Charges	13,980	15,014	1,034
Third Party Payments	16,706	19,511	2,805
Transfer Payments	175,088	177,601	2,513
Capital		3	3
Transfer to/from Reserves	-1,272	1,542	2,814
Internal Income	-39,794	-44,004	-4,211
External Income	-255,605	-269,959	-14,354
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,725</b>	<b>82,863</b>	<b>9,138</b>

Directorate	Change in Variance £000s
Communities, Housing and Environment	-313
<b>Total</b>	<b>-313</b>

Financial Dashboard 2021/22 Financial Year

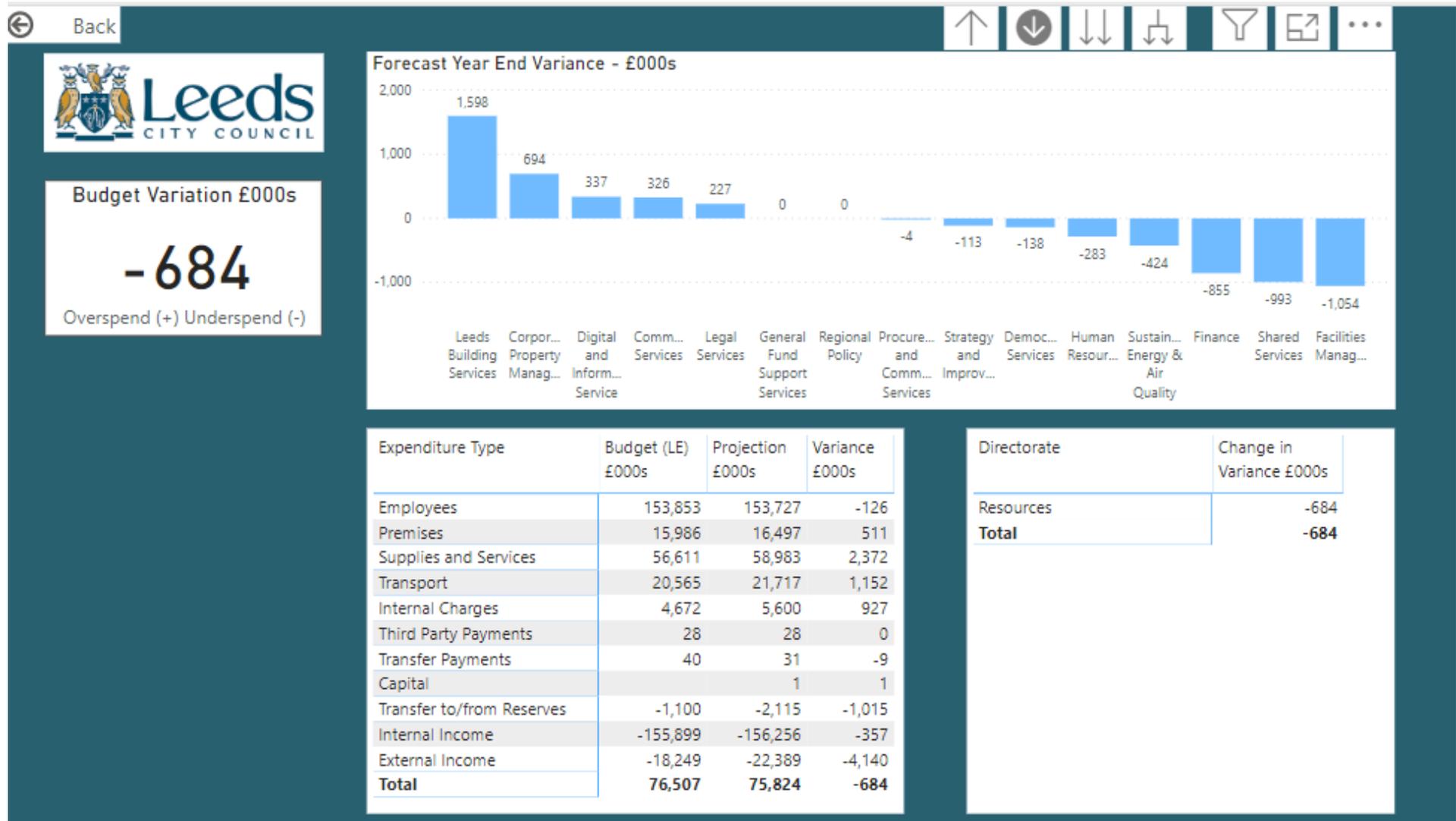
		Budget (£) £000s	Projection £000s	Variance £000s	Change in Variance £000s
<b>HRA Income</b>					
▲					
Dwelling Rents		-200,900	-208,425	1,475	80
Non Dwelling Rents		-3,258	-3,230	28	-22
Service Charges		-9,021	-8,870	151	-36
Internal Income		-9,650	-8,353	1,298	-49
Grants		-21,385	-21,385	0	0
External Income		-2,033	-1,671	362	56
<b>Total</b>		<b>-255,248</b>	<b>-251,933</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>HRA Expenditure</b>					
▲					
Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP)		500	500	0	0
Council Tax on Voids		793	983	190	190
Disrepair Provision		1,400	3,370	1,970	0
Repairs to Dwellings		44,853	46,744	1,891	-37
Employees		30,222	28,266	-1,956	-47
Premises		8,255	8,299	44	-271
Supplies and Services		3,688	3,130	-559	-244
PFI Unitary Charge		10,449	10,610	161	0
Transport		298	321	22	14
Internal Services		43,992	42,918	-1,074	-124
Housing Advisory Panels, BITMO & Other Organisations		3,771	3,578	-193	0
Provision for Doubtful Debts		1,136	855	-281	0
Capital Charges		44,588	44,318	-270	0
Contribution to Capital Programme		60,971	61,763	792	438
<b>Total</b>		<b>254,918</b>	<b>255,655</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>-80</b>
<b>Surplus (-) / Deficit (+)</b>					
▼					
Net Position		-330	3,722	4,052	-51
Appropriation: Sinking Funds		188	103	-85	50
Appropriation: Reserves		141	-3,825	-3,967	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>

Surplus (-) / Deficit (+) £000s

0

Overspend (+) Underspend (-)

Financial Dashboard 2021/22 Financial Year



Financial Dashboard 2021/22 Financial Year

Back

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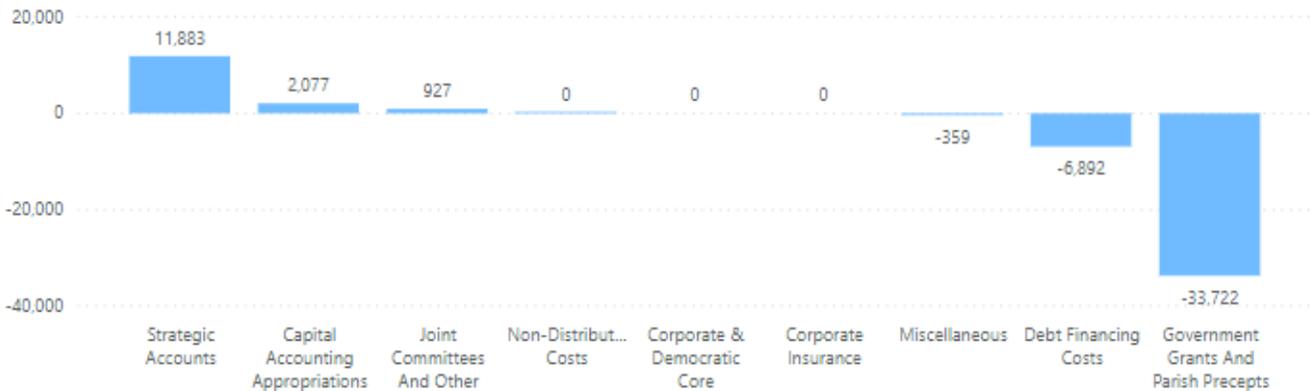


Budget Variation £000s

-26,085

Overspend (+) Underspend (-)

### Forecast Year End Variance - £000s



Category	Variance (£000s)
Strategic Accounts	11,883
Capital Accounting Appropriations	2,077
Joint Committees And Other Bodies	927
Non-Distribut... Costs	0
Corporate & Democratic Core	0
Corporate Insurance	0
Miscellaneous	-359
Debt Financing Costs	-6,892
Government Grants And Parish Precepts	-33,722

Expenditure Type	Budget (LE) £000s	Projection £000s	Variance £000s
Employees	4,807	4,938	131
Premises		270	270
Supplies and Services	8,949	4,731	-4,218
Internal Charges	4,041	3,868	-173
Third Party Payments	35,765	36,644	879
Transfer Payments	546	876	330
Capital	45,014	42,105	-2,908
Transfer to/from Reserves	-43,161	-24,358	18,803
Internal Income	-40,654	-42,160	-1,506
External Income	-71,550	-109,242	-37,693
<b>Total</b>	<b>-56,243</b>	<b>-82,328</b>	<b>-26,085</b>

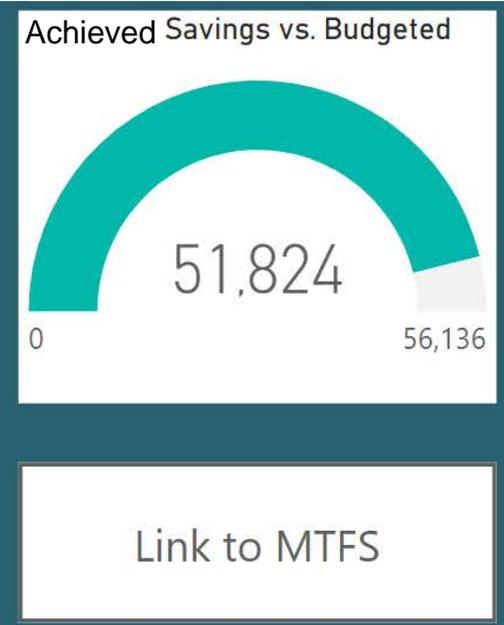
Directorate	Change in Variance £000s
Strategic and Central Accounts	-525
<b>Total</b>	<b>-525</b>

Leeds City Council - Summary

Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

**Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s**

Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
▲ At significant risk of not delivering	8	2,204	1,031	47%	1,031	1,173
High risk	8	3,072	542	18%	542	2,530
Some risk	12	5,393	4,384	81%	4,384	1,009
Savings figure may/will be revised down	1	300	300	100%	300	0
On track, no issues	77	18,685	19,185	103%	19,185	-500
Savings achieved	33	10,037	10,037	100%	10,037	0
Delivered in full	54	16,445	16,345	99%	16,345	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>56,136</b>	<b>51,824</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>51,824</b>	<b>4,312</b>

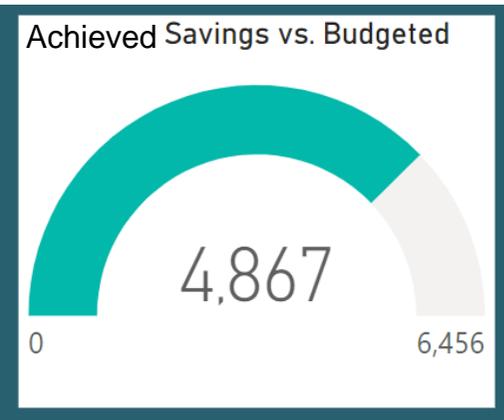


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Other Savings Measures

**Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s**

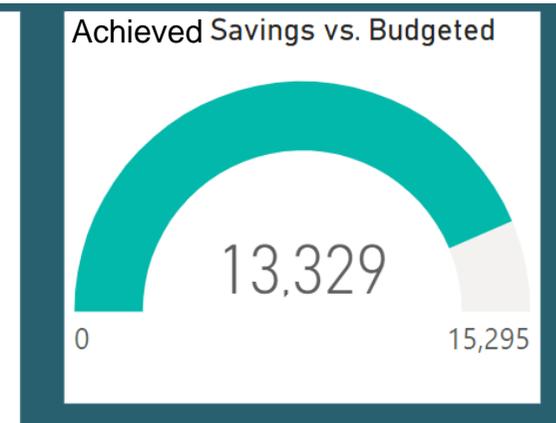
Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
▲ High risk	3	2,101	512	24%	512	1,589
Savings figure may/will be revised down	1	500	500	100%	500	0
On track, no issues	9	1,555	1,555	100%	1,555	0
Savings achieved	1	150	150	100%	150	0
Delivered in full	6	2,150	2,150	100%	2,150	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6,456</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>1,589</b>



Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s

Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
At significant risk of not delivering	2	1,236	600	49%	600	636
High risk	6	1,672	442	26%	442	1,230
Delivered in full	29	12,387	12,287	99%	12,287	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15,295</b>	<b>13,329</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>13,329</b>	<b>1,966</b>



Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

Red and Amber Risk Areas

Budgeted savings / Other savings measures	Service Review / Business as Usual	Savings title	Accountable Chief Officer	Latest	Budgeted £'000s	Achieved to date / £'000s	Budgeted achieved to date %	Achieved £'000s	Shortfall / (Surplus) £'000s	Including mitigating actions for Reds & Ambers
Budgeted savings	SR	Increase in client contributions	Shona McFarlane John Crowther	At significant risk of not delivering	1,076	600	56%	600	476	The consultation on the removal of the MAC charge and charging for two carers for one hour has undergone extensive scrutiny, delaying the potential implementation. Some clients will then need to be reassessed
Budgeted savings	BAU	Assistive Technology	Shona McFarlane	High risk	300	0	0%	0	300	Meant to be achieved through increasing the number of people receiving a referral for reablement and assistive technology and therefore reducing the cost of on going long term care. This has not happened in 2021/22
Budgeted savings	BAU	Recovery of Payments for Care not Delivered	Shona McFarlane	High risk	489	0	0%	0	489	Two extra staff needed to fulfil this role. Recruited in August but they have been diverted to others tasks. Not expected to be able to focus on this until February
Budgeted savings	SR	Commissioned services for working age adults proposals: reduction in grant funding	Shona McFarlane Caroline Baria	High risk	33	17	52%	17	16	Savings were to be achieved from a 10% reduction in commissioned services. Due to the need for a 6 month notification period only 50% expected to be achieved in 21/22. Full saving expected in 22/23. Reserves cover 21/22 shortfall
Budgeted savings	SR	Strategic Commissioning (Older Adults) proposals: 10% reduction in grant funding	Shona McFarlane Caroline Baria	High risk	24	12	50%	12	12	Savings were to be achieved from a 10% reduction in commissioned services. Due to the need for a 6 month notification period only 50% expected to be achieved in 21/22. Full saving expected in 22/23. Reserves cover 21/22 shortfall
Budgeted savings	SR	Commissioned services for working age adults proposals: reduction in grant funding	Shona McFarlane Caroline Baria	High risk	348	174	50%	174	174	Savings were to be achieved from a 10% reduction in commissioned services. Due to the need for a 6 month notification period only 50% expected to be achieved in 21/22. Full saving expected in 22/23. Reserves cover 21/22 shortfall
Budgeted savings	SR	Strategic Commissioning (Older Adults) proposals: 10% reduction in grant funding	Shona McFarlane Caroline Baria	High risk	478	239	50%	239	239	Savings were to be achieved from a 10% reduction in commissioned services. Due to the need for a 6 month notification period only 50% expected to be achieved in 21/22. Full saving expected in 22/23. Reserves cover 21/22 shortfall
Budgeted savings	SR	Increase in client contributions	John Crowther	At significant risk of not delivering	160	0	0%	0	160	Appointeeship Charges deferred until 22/23. Impact to be addressed via other savings

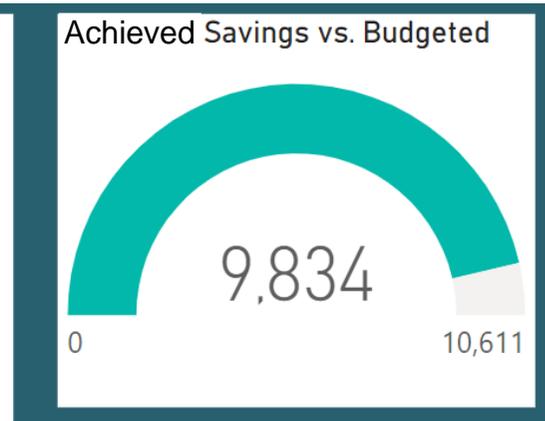
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Savings achieved	12,387	12,287	99%	12,287	100
Cancelled	0	0	0%	0	0
High risk	2,908	1,042	36%	1,042	1,866
Some risk	0	0	0%	0	0
On track, no issues	0	0	0%	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,295</b>	<b>13,329</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>13,329</b>	<b>1,966</b>

Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

**Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s**

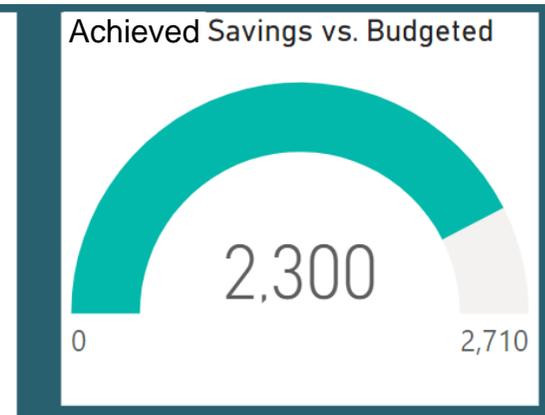
Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
Some risk	3	2,746	1,969	72%	1,969	777
Savings achieved	7	2,574	2,574	100%	2,574	0
Delivered in full	22	5,291	5,291	100%	5,291	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10,611</b>	<b>9,834</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>9,834</b>	<b>777</b>



Other Savings Measures

**Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s**

Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
High risk	1	410	0	0%	0	410
Savings achieved	1	150	150	100%	150	0
Delivered in full	6	2,150	2,150	100%	2,150	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>410</b>



Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

Red and Amber Risk Areas

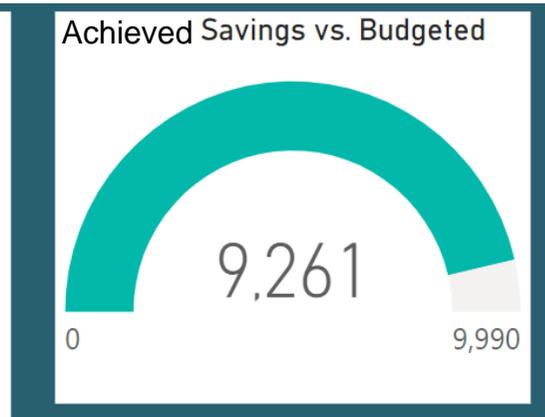
Budgeted savings / Other savings measures	Service Review / Business as Usual	Savings title	Accountable Chief Officer	Latest	Budgeted £'000s	Achieved to date / £'000s	Budgeted achieved to date %	Achieved £'000s	Shortfall / (Surplus) £'000s	Including mitigating actions for Reds & Ambers
Budgeted savings	BAU	One Adoption West Yorkshire Contribution	Julie Longworth	Some risk	990	900	91%	900	90	£90k shortfall against the action.
Other savings measures	BAU	Review of CLA pressure previously assumed	Ruth Terry	High risk	410	0	0%	0	410	Significant pressures reported on the CLA budget and unable to deliver. No mitigating savings identified.
Budgeted savings	0	Passenger transport - CEL savings	Tim Pouncey	Some risk	1,256	769	61%	769	487	Shortfall of £487k against this target due to increased demand and additional CEL staff costs.
Budgeted savings	BAU	Contract savings	Various	Some risk	500	300	60%	300	200	£200k shortfall against this target

Savings achieved	10,165	10,165	100%	10,165	0
Cancelled	0	0	0%	0	0
High risk	410	0	0%	0	410
Some risk	2,746	1,969	72%	1,969	777
On track, no issues	0	0	0%	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,321</b>	<b>12,134</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>12,134</b>	<b>1,187</b>

Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

**Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s**

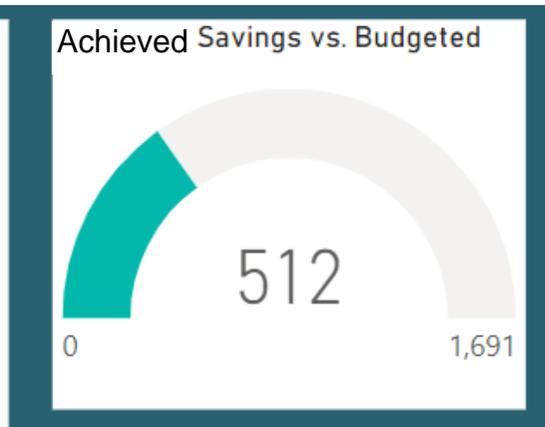
Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
▲						
At significant risk of not delivering	2	250	3	1%	3	247
High risk	1	350	100	29%	100	250
Some risk	7	1,927	1,695	88%	1,695	232
Savings achieved	26	7,463	7,463	100%	7,463	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>9,261</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>9,261</b>	<b>729</b>



Other Savings Measures

**Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s**

Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
▲						
High risk	2	1,691	512	30%	512	1,179
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>1,179</b>



## Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

## Red and Amber Risk Areas

Budgeted savings / Other savings measures	Service Review / Business as Usual	Savings title	Accountable Chief Officer	Latest	Budgeted £'000s	Achieved to date / £'000s	Budgeted achieved to date %	Achieved £'000s	Shortfall / (Surplus) £'000s	Including mitigating actions for Reds & Ambers
Budgeted savings	BAU	Estate Rationalisation and Remodel	Angela Barnicle	Some risk	236	195	83%	195	41	£195k reflects savings from St Georges House.
Budgeted savings	BAU	Resources & Strategy	Phil Evans	High risk	350	100	29%	100	250	Non-achievement of additional staff capitalisation
Budgeted savings	BAU	Markets and City Centre Service	Phil Evans	Some risk	200	187	94%	187	13	Savings of £187K of the targeted £200 have been achieved, leading to £13K not realised, this is mainly due to overspend on energy which were not initially anticipated. The savings achieved span across Staffing, Premises, S&S and also Pru Borrowings.
Budgeted savings	BAU	Highways & Transportation	Gary Bartlett	Some risk	900	820	91%	820	80	Additional DLO income target not achieved in 21/22 due to delays in recruitment but shortfall managed within the service
Budgeted savings	BAU	Arts, Events & Venues	Eve Roodhouse	Some risk	254	224	88%	224	30	Some risk re Carriageworks Income as a result of covid. Use of Volunteers not achieved in full but offset by other Staff savings. Action to develop Use of Volunteers more in 22/23
Budgeted savings	SR	Planning application decision-making process	David Feeney	At significant risk of not delivering	100	0	0%	0	100	Saving proposal not achieved due to workload pressures within the service as a result of Covid.
Budgeted savings	SR	Lotherton Hall	Eve Roodhouse	Some risk	67	49	73%	49	18	Savings delivered via Service wide review of expenditure (achieved) and through additional Income via One Estate. Not delivered in full due to Covid impact on Income
Budgeted savings	SR	Thwaite Mills	Eve Roodhouse	Some risk	70	70	100%	70	0	Savings delivered via Service wide review of expenditure
Budgeted savings	SR	Breezcard charge	Eve Roodhouse	At significant risk of not delivering	150	3	2%	3	147	Breezcard offer required 36,000 sales to achieve target. New launch January/February not yet delivered, but Savings on Staffing £22k and other Programmed delivery surplus £58k helped to mitigate the loss. Planned conversation between Finance and Service to further develop programme and long term mitigation of pressure
Budgeted savings	SR	John Charles Centre	Phil Evans	Some risk	200	150	75%	150	50	Mostly delivered, delays in Club bookings element due to capacity issues due to some covid restrictions still being in place throughout summer 2021
Other savings measures	0	Estate Rationalisation	Angela Barnicle	High risk	376	0	0%	0	376	Fee income from sale of Logic Leeds (c£1.15m) and access rights income will offset.
Other savings measures	0	Strategic Investment Fund	Angela Barnicle	High risk	1,315	512	39%	512	803	Projection assumes St Georges House income. Remainder to be offset by fee income from sale of Logic Leeds (c£1.15m)

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Savings achieved	7,463	7,463	100%	7,463	0
Cancelled	0	0	0%	0	0
High risk	2,291	615	27%	615	1,676
Some risk	1,927	1,695	88%	1,695	232
On track, no issues	0	0	0%	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,681</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>1,908</b>

Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s

Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
▲ At significant risk of not delivering	4	718	428	60%	428	290
On track, no issues	32	5,375	5,875	109%	5,875	-500
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>-210</b>

Achieved Savings vs. Budgeted



Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

Red and Amber Risk Areas

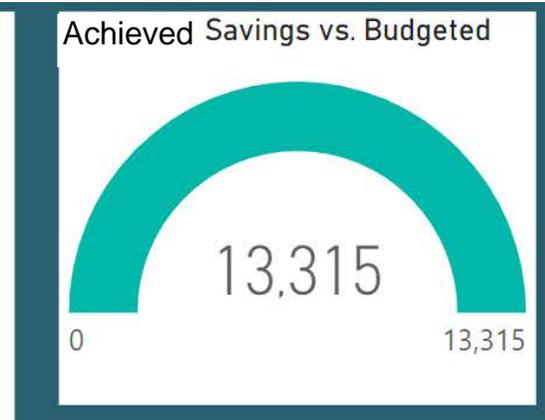
Budgeted savings / Other savings measures	Service Review / Business as Usual	Savings title	Accountable Chief Officer	Latest	Budgeted £'000s	Achieved to date / £'000s	Budgeted achieved to date %	Achieved £'000s	Shortfall / (Surplus) £'000s	Including mitigating actions for Reds & Ambers
Budgeted savings	BAU	Bus Lane Enforcement	John Mulcahy	At significant risk of not delivering	50	33	66%	33	17	Total parking income including BLE is significantly affected by COVID.
Budgeted savings	BAU	Ellar Ghyll HWRC	John Woolmer	At significant risk of not delivering	75	0	0%	0	75	Was not implemented this year but other savings have been identified at household waste sites to offset this specific BAP pressure
Budgeted savings	BAU	Benefits Staffing	Lee Hemsworth	At significant risk of not delivering	520	395	76%	395	125	Approx. 50% delivered through ELIs at the end of 2020/21. Balance from vacant posts pending completion of service review and a restructure - this should be delivered in full in future years, but a timing issue affected 2021/22.
Budgeted savings	0	Parks - Intruder Monitoring	Sean Flesher	At significant risk of not delivering	73	0	0%	0	73	Delay with installation of camera infrastructure.

Savings achieved	0	0	0%	0	0
Cancelled	0	0	0%	0	0
High risk	718	428	60%	428	290
Some risk	0	0	0%	0	0
On track, no issues	5,375	5,875	109%	5,875	-500
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>6,303</b>	<b>-210</b>

**Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year**

**Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s**

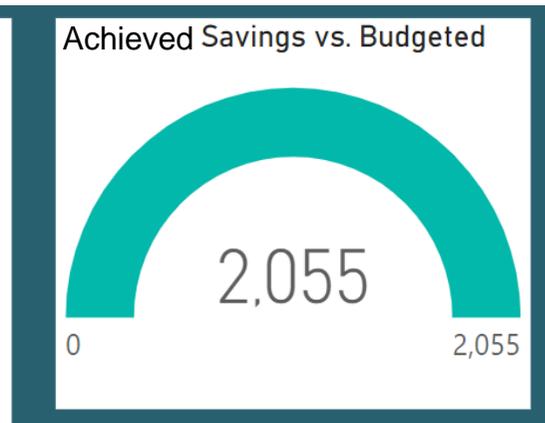
Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
Some risk	2	720	720	100%	720	0
On track, no issues	44	12,560	12,560	100%	12,560	0
Delivered in full	1	35	35	100%	35	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13,315</b>	<b>13,315</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13,315</b>	<b>0</b>



Other Savings Measures

**Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s**

Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
Savings figure may/will be revised down	1	500	500	100%	500	0
On track, no issues	9	1,555	1,555	100%	1,555	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>0</b>



## Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

## Red and Amber Risk Areas

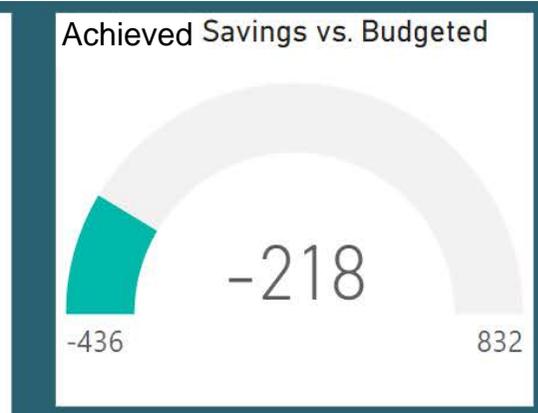
Budgeted savings / Other savings measures	Service Review / Business as Usual	Savings title	Accountable Chief Officer	Latest	Budgeted £'000s	Achieved to date / £'000s	Budgeted achieved to date %	Achieved £'000s	Shortfall / (Surplus) £'000s	Including mitigating actions for Reds & Ambers
Budgeted savings	0	CONTACT CENTRE: CHE>R	Mariana Paxton	Some risk	420	420	100%	420	0	Amber - A budget action plan of £420k requires channel shift to fully deliver. £260k of the action plan has been achieved to date through the Early Leavers initiative. The remainder has been achieved through mitigation in other areas. The action plan is rated as amber.
Budgeted savings	SR	CEL: Increase income	Sarah Martin	Some risk	300	300	100%	300	0	Amber - Action plan to generate additional income has been impacted by Covid. This pressure is reflected in the above figures, with a mitigation of staff savings offsetting much of the pressure. This action plan is therefore rated as amber.
Other savings	0	Other	Various	Savings figure may/will be revised down	500	500	100%	500	0	0

Savings achieved	35	35	100%	35	0
Cancelled	0	0	0%	0	0
High risk	0	0	0%	0	0
Some risk	1,220	1,220	100%	1,220	0
On track, no issues	14,115	14,115	100%	14,115	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>0</b>

Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

Budget Action Plans by Status - £000s

Action Plan Status	No of Savings Plans	Budgeted	Achieved to Date	% Budgeted Achieved to Date	Achieved	Shortfall / (Surplus)
High risk	1	1,050	0	0%	0	1,050
Savings figure may/will be revised down	1	300	300	100%	300	0
On track, no issues	1	750	750	100%	750	0
Delivered in full	2	-1,268	-1,268	100%	-1,268	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>-218</b>	<b>-26%</b>	<b>-218</b>	<b>1,050</b>



Budget Action Plan 2021/22 Financial Year

Red and Amber Risk Areas

Budgeted savings / Other savings measures	Service Review / Business as Usual	Savings title	Accountable Chief Officer	Latest	Budgeted £'000s	Achieved to date / £'000s	Budgeted achieved to date %	Achieved £'000s	Shortfall / (Surplus) £'000s	Including mitigating actions for Reds & Ambers
Budgeted savings	0	Organisational Change	0	High risk	1,050	0	0%	0	1,050	Revenues/Customer contact savings revised down.
Budgeted savings	0	Organisational Change	0	Savings figure may/will be revised down	300	300	0%	300	0	Revenues/Customer contact savings revised down.

Savings achieved	-1,268	-1,268	100%	-1,268	0
Cancelled	0	0	0%	0	0
High risk	1,050	0	0%	0	1,050
Some risk	300	300	100%	300	0
On track, no issues	750	750	100%	750	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>-218</b>	<b>-26%</b>	<b>-218</b>	<b>1,050</b>

Directorate	Description of Reserve	Balance at	Transfers To	Balance at	Reason for Reserve
		1st April 2021	& From	2021/22	
		£k	£k	£k	
	<b>GENERAL FUND</b>	<b>(27,759)</b>	<b>(5,489)</b>	<b>(33,248)</b>	
Adults & Health	S256 funding for Health Inequalities	(1,823)	0	(1,823)	Specific funding from Leeds South and East CCG for tackling health inequalities.
Adults & Health	Health & Social Care (CCG)	(5,221)	(11,847)	(17,068)	To fund Health and Social Care priorities
Adults & Health	Prisons Reserve	(126)	47	(79)	CCG funding for social work in prisons
Adults & Health	Drugs Commissioning	(133)	0	(133)	Carry forward of external income for drug and alcohol priorities
	Transforming Care	(2,393)	0	(2,393)	Provision to mitigate against costs associated with the NHS England led transfer of care packages to a community setting, in accordance with 2017/18 budget report
Adults & Health	Social Care Development Reserve	(976)	0	(976)	Provision to meet costs associated with development of social care models e.g. Recovery Model in accordance with 2017/18 budget report
	Resilience Reserve	0	(837)	(837)	Provision to mitigate against unforeseen demand pressures e.g. caused by hot summers, cold winters, flu outbreaks etc., in accordance with 2017/18 budget report
Adults & Health	Safeguarding (Adults)	(282)	38	(244)	Independent Safeguarding Board - carry forward of partner contributions.
Adults & Health	Spring Budget	(8,322)	1,358	(6,964)	Carry forward of Spring Budget monies from DCLG.
Adults & Health	Skills for Care	(193)	0	(193)	To provide funding for training of Care Workers
Children & Families	<b>NEW: Trauma Informed programme</b>	0	(60)	(60)	S256 funding agreement with CCG to set up new service.
Children & Families	<b>NEW: Dewsbury Road Annexe</b>	0	(122)	(122)	0-19 Public health Integrated Nursing Service funding allocated to Dewsbury Road Annexe capital programme.
Children & Families	<b>NEW: Henry 5-12 project</b>	0	(18)	(18)	Public Health funding to support a healthy weight programme for families with children aged 5-12 years old.
Children & Families	<b>NEW: Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	0	(166)	(166)	S31 Grant to provide training and advisory support to schools and colleges on mental health and wellbeing.
Children & Families	Health Innovations	(504)	204	(300)	Monies given by Health Service for a number of joint initiatives around commissioning & children's centres
Children & Families	Safeguarding (Children's)	(219)	52	(167)	Independent Safeguarding Board - carry forward of partner contributions to fund serious case reviews
City Development	Armed Forces Day	(6)	0	(6)	Funding for Armed Forces Days
Communities, Housing & Environment	Casino License	(190)	(314)	(504)	Creation of Social Inclusion Fund as per licence bid
Communities, Housing & Environment	<b>NEW: Local Welfare Support Fund</b>	0	(662)	(662)	To provide ongoing funding to the Local Welfare Support Fund service who provide support to Leeds residents experiencing financial hardship
Communities, Housing & Environment	Self-Isolation Payment Reserve	(844)	710	(134)	Self-Isolation Payment funding to carry forward
Communities, Housing & Environment	Economic, Social and Environmental Wellbeing Fund	(391)	(296)	(687)	To carry forward balances on the wellbeing budgets of Community Committee.
Communities, Housing & Environment	Communities Innovation Fund	(32)	(181)	(213)	To fund work with 3rd sector to develop future financial sustainability in the sector.
Communities, Housing & Environment	Waste Management	(697)	0	(697)	Balance of waste disposal contract savings secured in 19/20 to support the delivery of the Refuse route review and the developing waste strategy.
Communities, Housing & Environment	Homelessness Prevention Fund	(1,019)	(734)	(1,753)	To fund homelessness prevention
Communities, Housing & Environment	Supporting People	0	(137)	(137)	To fund homelessness prevention
Communities, Housing & Environment	<b>NEW: Civil Penalties</b>	0	(250)	(250)	To fund potential legal costs/future shortfalls in income from Civil Penalties.
Resources	Lord Mayor	(10)	0	(10)	Balance of budget carried forward.
Resources	Members club	(8)	8	0	Surplus on the members club distributed to members in year
Resources	Low Carbon Programme	(158)	0	(158)	To support delivery of work on Air Quality
Resources	Energy Efficiency Reserve - LCC	(221)	(13)	(234)	Energy efficiency reserve to fund invest to save energy efficiency initiatives.
Resources	Connect Implementation 2021-22	(300)	300	0	To fund the implementation costs of the Connect system in LBS.
Strategic & Central	Section 256	(292)	(650)	(942)	Funding from the CCG to be utilised by DIS to fund development of Digital Solutions for Personalised Care
Strategic & Central	General Insurance	(5,977)	(851)	(6,828)	To help fund cost of future insurance claims
Strategic & Central	Mutual Municipal Insurance	(11)	0	(11)	Reserve to fund potential claw backs of past insurance receipts from MMI.
Strategic & Central	Legal Cost of VAT claims	(63)	0	(63)	Funds set aside from £8.4m VAT claim refund received in 10/11 (originally £100k) to help fund legal costs for remaining VAT cases
		(1,971)	(481)	(2,452)	Directorate contributions towards borrowing costs of capital schemes.
Strategic & Central	Capital Reserve				Contributions received over life of asset and released back to revenue to cover debt costs over life of loan.
Strategic & Central	Merrion House Reserve	(2)	0	(2)	Reserve to fund the future costs of the Merrion House lease (reserve holds in year roundings between budget and actuals)
Strategic & Central	S31 Business Rates reserve	(76,642)	42,302	(34,340)	Reserve to carry forward S31 NDR relief grants
Strategic & Central	Strategic Contingency Reserve	(23,583)	(13,892)	(37,475)	To fund future unforeseen budget pressures and to ensure the Council becoming more financially resilient
Strategic & Central	COVID Reserve	0	(3,456)	(3,456)	Government funding to be applied to pressures arising as a consequence of COVID
Strategic & Central	Council Tax Tax Income Guarantee (TIG) reserve	(2,234)	0	(2,234)	Government Income guarantee COVID funding for lost Council Tax in 20/21, to be applied over 3 years.
Strategic & Central	Business rates Tax Income Guarantee (TIG) reserve	(9,611)	8,608	(1,003)	Government Income guarantee COVID funding for lost Business Rates income in 20/21, to be applied over 3 years.
Strategic & Central	Energy contingency reserve	0	(1,071)	(1,071)	To provide contingency funding should energy costs exceed provision in the Budget
Strategic & Central	Investment/Innovation	(1,675)	(1,170)	(2,845)	Fund to get projects off the ground that will generate future revenue savings.
Strategic & Central	Business Rates Distribution	(1,638)	173	(1,465)	To carry forward prior years Business Rates Pool surplus and funding allocated to projects.
Strategic & Central	<b>NEW: Schools Income</b>	0	(194)	(194)	To carry forward schools income
	<b>Sub-total Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>(147,767)</b>	<b>16,398</b>	<b>(131,369)</b>	
	<b>Total non-ring fenced Reserves</b>	<b>(175,526)</b>	<b>10,909</b>	<b>(164,617)</b>	
Schools	Extended Schools Balances	(5,198)	(990)	(6,188)	Surpluses on extended school activities carried forward
Schools	Schools Balances	(33,237)	(3,415)	(36,652)	Schools balances net of VER, Children's Services and BSF PFI borrowing
Schools	Dedicated Schools Grant	2,002	(2,121)	(119)	Carry forward of ring fenced DSG funding.
Schools	SEND Fund	(42)	42	0	Funding received for work with children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
Adults & Health	Rapid Test Fund	(115)	0	(115)	Funding from Central Government to support COVID rapid testing of individuals
Adults & Health	Community Discharge Grant	(855)	(274)	(1,129)	Funding from Central Government for transitions costs from Hospitals back to Community Settings
Adults & Health	Public Health Grant	(1,191)	(2,969)	(4,160)	Public Health grant carried forward
Communities, Housing & Environment	Taxi & Private Hire Licensing Surplus	(260)	87	(173)	Ring fenced reserve for taxi and private hire licensing service.
Strategic & Central	Energy Efficiency Reserve - Salix	(499)	(127)	(626)	Energy efficiency reserve to fund invest to save energy efficiency initiatives.
Strategic & Central	Revenue Grants	(8,655)	2,406	(6,249)	Revenue grants carried forward as per IFRS requirements (see note 1 below)
	<b>Sub-total General Fund Ring-fenced Reserves</b>	<b>(48,050)</b>	<b>(7,361)</b>	<b>(55,411)</b>	
	<b>Note 1: Revenue Grants</b>				
Adults & Health		(270)	(10)	(280)	Revenue Grants Carried Forward
Children & Families (Partners in Education)		(1,049)	649	(400)	Revenue Grants Carried Forward - DIE Partners In Practise funding.
Children & Families (Other)		(573)	338	(235)	Revenue Grants Carried Forward
City Development		(2,996)	(326)	(3,322)	Revenue Grants Carried Forward
Communities Housing & Environment		(51)	9	(42)	Revenue Grants Carried Forward
Resources		(3,530)	1,746	(1,784)	Revenue Grants Carried Forward
Strategic Accounts (Brexit)		(186)	0	(186)	Revenue Grants Carried Forward
	<b>Sub-total Revenue Grants</b>	<b>(8,655)</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>(6,249)</b>	
	<b>HRA RING FENCED RESERVES</b>				
	HRA General Reserve	(6,787)	(588)	(7,375)	
	Welfare Change	(157)	157	0	To fund pressures arising from welfare reform.
	Housing Advisory Panels (HAPs)	(547)	343	(204)	To fund projects identified by Housing Advisory Panels which benefit the tenants and residents in the community they represent.
	Sheltered Housing	(2,560)	2,560	0	To fund investment in sheltered housing schemes which will contain shared bathing facilities and fund improved access for people with mobility issues.
	Wharfedale View SF	(34)	0	(34)	Contribution from shared owners towards future costs of replacing furniture and carpets at Wharfedale View Extra Care facility
	Changing the Workplace	(151)	0	(151)	To fund the cost of 'new ways of working' for staff in Housing Leeds as office moves are completed.
	eFiles Box It Project	(257)	0	(257)	Principally to fund the scanning of Housing Management paper files to electronic files - to assist the Housing Service in the preparation for moving to Community Hubs.
	Swarcliffe PFI Sinking Fund	(2,871)	(1,756)	(4,627)	PFI Sinking Fund
	LLBH&H PFI Sinking fund	(5,302)	1,391	(3,911)	PFI Sinking Fund
	Revenue Repairs Reserve	(4,200)	2,560	(1,640)	Carry forward of in year underspend due to COVID
	Major Repairs Reserve	(13,730)	2,474	(11,256)	Ring-fenced to fund capital expenditure or redeem debt.
	<b>Sub-total HRA Reserves</b>	<b>(36,596)</b>	<b>7,141</b>	<b>(29,455)</b>	
	<b>Total Ring-fenced Reserves</b>	<b>(84,646)</b>	<b>(220)</b>	<b>(84,866)</b>	
	<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>(260,172)</b>	<b>10,689</b>	<b>(249,483)</b>	

# Capital Programme Funding Statement 2021-2026

# Appendix 5A

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
<b>GENERAL FUND (GF)</b>						
IMPROVING OUR ASSETS	95,892	136,335	89,483	54,207	69,010	444,925
INVESTING IN MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE	163,904	91,280	26,432	8,877	500	290,992
SUPPORTING SERVICE PROVISION	69,032	62,598	48,567	44,734	32,046	256,977
INVESTING IN NEW TECHNOLOGY	12,313	16,244	5,763	5,322	4,200	43,843
SUPPORTING THE LEEDS ECONOMY	12,072	33,628	18,008	7,390	3,982	75,080
CENTRAL & OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE	21,228	37,351	31,490	27,955	35,409	153,433
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED SPEND ON GF</b>	<b>374,441</b>	<b>377,435</b>	<b>219,743</b>	<b>148,484</b>	<b>145,146</b>	<b>1,265,249</b>
<b>HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)</b>						
IMPROVING OUR ASSETS - COUNCIL HOUSING	122,182	199,974	132,482	131,636	132,414	718,688
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED SPEND ON HRA</b>	<b>122,182</b>	<b>199,974</b>	<b>132,482</b>	<b>131,636</b>	<b>132,414</b>	<b>718,688</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED SPEND</b>	<b>496,623</b>	<b>577,409</b>	<b>352,225</b>	<b>280,120</b>	<b>277,560</b>	<b>1,983,937</b>
<b>RESOURCES</b>						
<b>GENERAL FUND (GF)</b>						
<b>Specific Resources</b>						
GOVERNMENT GRANTS	233,230	152,210	105,125	76,722	43,956	611,243
OTHER GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS	7,554	25,469	9,053	1,021	3,158	46,255
RCCO / RESERVES	888	126	0	0	0	1,015
CAPITAL RECEIPTS - Transformational Change	4,056	14,507	11,169	8,219	8,454	46,405
<b>Corporate Resources</b>						
BORROWING - Corporate	103,976	149,896	83,704	55,086	56,416	449,077
BORROWING - Departmental	24,737	35,227	10,693	7,436	33,163	111,256
<b>CAP. RESOURCES REQD FOR GF</b>	<b>374,441</b>	<b>377,435</b>	<b>219,743</b>	<b>148,484</b>	<b>145,146</b>	<b>1,265,250</b>
<b>HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)</b>						
<b>Specific Resources</b>						
HRA SELF FINANCING	66,811	78,092	66,131	72,886	72,944	356,863
R.T.B. CAPITAL RECEIPTS	23,903	48,677	33,344	30,206	31,162	167,292
GOVERNMENT GRANTS	5,114	10,398	0	0	0	15,512
RCCO / RESERVES	129	175	0	0	0	304
OTHER GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS	3,938	9,262	4,554	15	5	17,773
BORROWING - Departmental	22,287	53,369	28,454	28,529	28,304	160,944
<b>CAP. RESOURCES REQD FOR HRA</b>	<b>122,182</b>	<b>199,974</b>	<b>132,482</b>	<b>131,636</b>	<b>132,414</b>	<b>718,688</b>
<b>TOTAL CAP. RESOURCES REQD</b>	<b>496,623</b>	<b>577,409</b>	<b>352,225</b>	<b>280,120</b>	<b>277,560</b>	<b>1,983,937</b>
<b>BORROWING REQUIRED TO FUND THIS PROGRAMME</b>						
	<b>151,000</b>	<b>238,492</b>	<b>122,851</b>	<b>91,052</b>	<b>117,882</b>	<b>721,276</b>
Average Interest rate (subject to change)	<b>1.75%</b>	<b>2.25%</b>	<b>2.50%</b>	<b>2.75%</b>	<b>3.00%</b>	

## Annual Programmes

## Appendix 5A (i)

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Improving Our Assets</b>						
Highways Maintenance	11,200	13,052	13,000	13,000	13,000	63,252
Section 278	4,323	5,268	5,375	2,432	3,500	20,898
Highways Maintenance Capitalisations	4,600	4,614	3,700	2,800	1,800	17,514
Corporate Property Management	4,016	7,929	1,750	1,500	1,500	16,695
Heritage Assets	2,056	9,038	4,000	0	0	15,094
Highways Bridges & Structures Maintenance	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
Climate Emergency	662	1,023	950	850	900	4,385
Demolition Programme	434	1,500	750	500	500	3,684
Schools Capital Expenditure	3,500	0	0	0	0	3,500
Library Books	425	525	450	300	301	2,000
Sports Maintenance	200	35	100	100	100	535
	31,416	44,983	32,075	23,482	23,601	155,556
<b>Supporting Service Provision</b>						
Adaptations - Disabled Facilities Grants	8,405	9,526	9,526	9,526	8,672	45,655
Telecare ASC	269	785	785	600	600	3,040
Adaptation to Private Homes	428	575	575	470	470	2,519
Childrens Centres	0	75	100	101	50	326
	9,102	10,962	10,987	10,698	9,792	51,540
<b>Investing In New Technology</b>						
Essential Services Programme	4,135	4,878	2,900	2,773	1,700	16,386
Digital Development	2,456	5,823	2,500	2,500	2,500	15,779
	6,592	10,700	5,400	5,273	4,200	32,165
<b>Supporting The Leeds Economy</b>						
Project Support Fund - Groundwork	0	136	70	70	140	416
<b>Central &amp; Operational Expenditure</b>						
PFI Lifecycle Capitalisations	9,758	11,462	11,980	12,895	12,315	58,410
Transformational Change	3,065	8,599	8,303	8,219	8,454	36,640
General Capitalisations	4,675	3,900	3,300	2,700	1,026	15,600
Vehicle Programme	1,564	4,752	2,000	1,200	800	10,317
Capital Programme Management	541	541	541	541	541	2,707
Capitalisation of Interest	633	500	400	300	221	2,054
	20,237	29,755	26,524	25,855	23,357	125,728
<b>Total Annual Programmes 2021-2026</b>	<b>67,347</b>	<b>96,536</b>	<b>75,056</b>	<b>65,378</b>	<b>61,089</b>	<b>365,405</b>

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Improving our assets - Council Housing</b>						
HRA Housing Leeds & BITMO & Other	82,929	109,950	82,602	82,101	82,648	440,230
HRA Council Housing Growth Programme	39,253	90,024	49,880	49,535	49,766	278,458
<b>Improving our assets - General Fund</b>						
Capital Maintenance / School Condition Allocation	15,762	6,896	7,589	9,476	15,100	54,822
Highways Maintenance incl Pot Hole Repairs (LTP/CRSTS Grant)	8,968	9,083	8,569	8,569	8,569	43,758
Network/Junction Improvements	5,451	14,064	13,409	0	0	32,923
Streetlighting Replacement LEDs	5,387	4,542	3,622	5,000	0	18,551
Highways Transport Package (incl LTP/CRSTS Grant)	1,945	4,985	3,620	3,620	3,620	17,791
Parklife Programme	277	12,818	4,300	0	0	17,395
Parks & Countryside Schemes	1,538	13,662	450	0	250	15,900
Regent Street Flyover	11,663	2,919	0	0	0	14,581
Bridges and Structures (incl LTP/CRSTS Grant)	5,438	3,117	1,931	1,931	1,931	14,347
Aireborough (Ph2) and Fearnville Leisure Centres	258	5,097	8,274	0	0	13,629
Strategic Investment Fund Acquisitions	0	0	0	0	12,616	12,616
Devolved Formula Capital Grant	1,304	1,375	1,475	1,575	3,324	9,052
Assisted Living Leeds	75	2,759	1,400	0	0	4,234
Armley Gyratory	2,609	496	0	0	0	3,105
Community Hubs Programme	464	2,255	0	0	0	2,720
Future Ways of Working and Estate Realisation	1,019	443	0	0	0	1,462
Other smaller schemes within the objective	2,319	6,841	2,770	554	0	12,483
	186,658	291,325	189,890	162,361	177,823	1,008,057
<b>Investing in Major Infrastructure</b>						
Flood Alleviation Schemes	30,049	34,645	25,971	571	500	91,736
East Leeds Orbital Road (ELOR)	47,237	23,630	0	0	0	70,868
Connecting Leeds - Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme (LPTIP)	51,837	15,295	0	0	0	67,132
Decarbonisation Programme & Energy Efficiency	27,032	9,833	75	120	0	37,060
Clean Air Zone	1,525	807	0	8,159	0	10,491
Cycle Superhighway	3,688	3,346	44	28	0	7,105
UTMC Works	1,527	2,070	0	0	0	3,597
Other smaller schemes within the objective	1,009	1,654	342	0	0	3,005
	163,904	91,280	26,432	8,877	500	290,992
<b>Supporting Service Provision</b>						
Learning Places Programme / Basic Need Grant	41,013	34,826	35,596	29,506	1,145	142,085
Social Care & Health Fund	401	2,264	150	175	17,296	20,285
VINE Education Centre Rebuild	4,274	6,528	146	0	0	10,947
Private Sector Renewal - Equity Loans	5,964	2,277	50	2,356	50	10,696
Waste Depot	6,977	1,226	0	0	0	8,203
Childrens Homes	374	2,851	292	219	50	3,785
Other smaller schemes within the objective	928	1,666	1,347	1,781	3,714	9,436
	59,930	51,636	37,580	34,036	22,254	205,436

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	T total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Investing in New Technology</b>						
Digital Information Service - Full Fibre Network	4,956	3,293	0	0	0	8,249
Other smaller schemes within the objective	766	2,251	363	49	0	3,430
	5,722	5,544	363	49	0	11,678
<b>Supporting the Leeds Economy</b>						
Morley Town Fund	952	5,494	8,879	6,345	3,100	24,771
Southbank Regeneration	3,540	2,993	3,500	0	0	10,032
Kirkgate Market Strategy	282	4,664	2,900	84	0	7,930
Getting Building Fund	2,913	3,866	0	0	0	6,779
T&D & THI & LOCAN	314	5,495	749	0	0	6,558
East of Otley Relief Road	390	3,909	1,000	0	0	5,299
City Development Public Realm	335	839	0	0	0	1,174
Other smaller schemes within the objective	3,346	6,232	910	891	742	12,121
	12,072	33,492	17,938	7,320	3,842	74,664
<b>Central &amp; Operational Expenditure</b>						
General Contingencies	0	1,689	2,100	2,100	12,052	17,941
Core Systems Review	991	5,908	2,866	0	0	9,765
Other smaller schemes within the objective	0	0	0	0	0	0
	991	7,597	4,966	2,100	12,052	27,705
<b>Total Major Programmes &amp; Other Directorate schemes</b>	<b>429,276</b>	<b>480,873</b>	<b>277,169</b>	<b>214,743</b>	<b>216,472</b>	<b>1,618,532</b>
<b>Annual Programmes - See Appendix 5A (i)</b>	<b>67,347</b>	<b>96,536</b>	<b>75,056</b>	<b>65,378</b>	<b>61,089</b>	<b>365,405</b>
<b>Total Annual &amp; Major Programmes</b>	<b>496,623</b>	<b>577,409</b>	<b>352,225</b>	<b>280,120</b>	<b>277,560</b>	<b>1,983,937</b>

Net Increase in funding since February 2021 to 2021/22 Outturn

Appendix 5A (iii)

	Corporate Borrowing £000	Borrowing Supported by Revenue £000	Specific Resources £000	Total Resources £000
Basic Need Grant Allocations 23/24 & 24/25			34,513.5	34,513.5
HNPCA Grant Allocations 22/23 & 23/24			28,603.4	28,603.4
Connecting Leeds - additional external contributions			27,743.7	27,743.7
Leeds Playhouse Roof and Refurbishment Works			2,499.3	2,499.3
Transforming Cities Fund - additional grant and other LA contributions to projects			1,243.6	1,243.6
Additional Injection of Disabled Facilities Grant			775.3	775.3
Net external contributions to Highways Schemes			627.6	627.6
Injection of Additional ERDF Grant re Housing Leeds District Heating Scheme			517.3	517.3
ESFA Grant re Demolition of Middleton Complex			390.1	390.1
Additional Grant injection re Somewhere Safe to Stay			75.0	75.0
Additional EA Grant Injection re Thorner Beck Flood Alleviation			50.0	50.0
Additional WYCA Grant Injection re CRSTS Developments			50.0	50.0
Other external contributions			17.6	17.6
<b>Net Injections sought as part of this report</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>97,106.4</b>	<b>97,106.4</b>
Net Injections with approvals in place	90,807.1	-9,295.2	367,076.0	448,587.9
<b>Total Net Injections in place since February 2021</b>	<b>90,807.1</b>	<b>-9,295.2</b>	<b>464,182.4</b>	<b>545,694.3</b>
Slippage Movements as at 2020/21 Outturn				32,425.8
<b>Net Increase in funding since February 2021 to 2021/22 Outturn</b>				<b>578,120.1</b>

## CAPITAL PROGRAMME - 2021/22 OUTTURN VARIATIONS

## Appendix 5B

The following table highlights main scheme variations between the estimates in February 2022 and the final outturn 2021/22 as at 20th May 2022.

The variations are based on those programmes / schemes with significant variations both over/under > £500k.

Directorate	Service	Programme / Scheme	Feb 2021 £000	2020/21 Actual £000	Variation Under (-) / Over £000	Reason for variation
Adults & Health	Services for Older People	Telecare	1,125.9	461.0	(664.9)	Delays due to COVID with clients reluctant to allow LCC into their homes. Service are planning to try and accelerate programme in 22/23.
	Adults & Health General	Assisted Living Leeds	500.0	75.2	(424.8)	Impacted by COVID. Design currently at RIBA stage 3 but ongoing discussions due to significant overspends identified in latest cost estimates.
	Digital Information Services	Digital Transformation	1,139.7	713.0	(426.7)	Developments put on hold pending Care Reform requirements.
	Other schemes		741.6	519.0	(222.6)	No material variances on the 7 remaining schemes within Adults & Health.
			<b>3,507.2</b>	<b>1,768.2</b>	<b>(1,739.0)</b>	

Directorate	Service	Programme / Scheme	Feb 2021 £000	2020/21 Actual £000	Variation Under (-) / Over £000	Reason for variation
Children & Families	Learning Places	Bishop Young Academy SEN	1,558.1	878.3	(679.8)	Two month delay in start on site due to tender qualifications (contractor slow in response) - then similar process for second lowest tender. Also delays in supply chain ability to supply goods/services. Provisional sums included in the scheme for condition issues not required to their full extent.
	Learning Places	East Leeds High School	16,114.5	14,115.7	(1,998.8)	District heating works funded corporately from grants, academy has not adequately evidenced self-procured ICT & FF&E expenditure for reimbursement, and contaminated ground and early works contingencies not required.
	Learning Places	Laurence Calvert School	3,101.0	2,608.8	(492.2)	Significant level of contingencies were included in the budget due to speed of development needed that have not been required as yet.
	Learning Places	Rose Court SEN	5,504.4	2,985.0	(2,519.4)	Inaccurate contractor spend profile estimate, and invoice sequencing issue (delaying payment of invoices).
	Learning Places	Horsforth Academy	5,657.6	5,123.1	(534.5)	Self-delivered scheme - academy has not requested reimbursement of contractor costs / grant payments during the financial year.
	Learning Places	Leeds West Academy	1,889.0	1,324.7	(564.3)	Inaccurate contractor cost profile and delays in Academy issuing invoices for self-delivered element of scheme.
	Devolved Formula Capital Grant (DFC)	DFC Grant Future Years	831.8	0.0	(831.8)	General net reduction in school DFC expenditure - difficult to project as spend determined by schools.
	Other Education Schemes	VINE Education Centre Rebuild	5,647.2	4,273.8	(1,373.4)	Extended tender period to realise contract savings - delay in awarding contract and start on site by two months.
	Other schemes		37,759.2	35,938.8	(1,820.4)	No material variances on the remaining 160+ schemes within Children & Families.
			<b>78,062.8</b>	<b>67,248.2</b>	<b>(10,814.6)</b>	

## Appendix 5B continued

Directorate	Service	Programme / Scheme	Feb 2021 £000	2020/21 Actual £000	Variation Under (-) / Over £000	Reason for variation
City Development	Highways		192,070.2	198,303.8	6,233.6	Highways accounts for 53% of the total general fund capital programme spend in 2021/22 and 93% of the overall City Development programme spend in the 2021/22. Highways has delivered and progressed schemes totalling £198m in year. The main additional spend variance occurred on the Connecting Leeds Public Transport Initiative, a DFT grant funded programme where the full year projection of £38.5m was not adjusted for additional external funding injections mainly due to late approval of funding agreements from partners. The programme achieved £45.2m spend taking account of the low levels of traffic during the pandemic, the general fair weather winter conditions and supplying more resources on the ground, which has allowed highways to deliver in excess of planned works on some of the directorates high priority schemes in year - with key achievements and progress being made particularly at the Corn Exchange Gateway £17.1m, Stourton Park & Ride £7.7m, A647 Bus Corridor £7.1m and Transport Hubs £5.1m, all of which are transforming the city centre gateways and bus priority corridor routes. Highways we're also able to fund 3 of the main schemes from additional funding packages in year effectively injecting an additional £7.5m grant funding. Other notable programmes which have progressed and achieved more than the estimates are Street Lighting LED replacement programme £0.9m, East Leeds Orbital Road £1m and City Cycle Connect Ph3 £0.8m. To offset this some programmes and schemes resulted in being under the estimated provision with the other major projects programmes being Flood Alleviation programme £2.7m, Regent St Flyover £1m, Transport Package £1m and Highways Maintenance IMS £0.8m. While no other material variances to report on the Highways programme there have been some over and underspends within the remaining 300+ schemes delivered.
	Asset Management Services		11,914.9	10,086.6	(1,828.3)	The main variance £1.8m to report in Asset Management is within the Grey to Green programme where we have encountered some difficulties on the Crown Point Road Bridge scheme due to delays in signing up with an adjacent third party land owner for an area of land needed to progress the scheme, leading to slippage of £1.4m. While no other material variances to report there have been some over and underspends within the remaining 40 schemes.
	Culture & Sport		3,680.6	2,916.4	(764.2)	The Parklife programmes estimate didn't reflect the position at the setting of the capital programme resulting in £0.9m of slippage. This has been offset with an additional injection of funding and expenditure of £0.8m on the West Yorkshire Playhouse refurbishment scheme. While no other material variances within the Culture and Sport programme there have been some minor over and underspends on the other 31 schemes in it's 2021/22 programme.
	Economic Development		1,977.0	1,008.2	(968.8)	Economic Development has no material variances within the schemes delivered however there have been some over and underspends on the 42 schemes in it's 2021/22 programme.
	Regeneration		3,284.3	706.3	(2,578.0)	The Regeneration Service variance is mainly due to the Lower Kirkgate grant scheme provision remaining unchanged at the capital programme setting in February resulting in £0.9m of slippage. The other material variance of £0.6m slippage is the Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) where we have encountered delays in grants to third parties, however in consultation with the Heritage Lottery Fund we have been able to claim this grant in 2021/22 and utilise as part of the Headrow Gateway scheme at New Briggate which sits within the Heritage Action Zone. There are no other material variances within the other 23 Regeneration schemes.
			<b>212,927.0</b>	<b>213,021.3</b>	<b>94.3</b>	

## Appendix 5B continued

Directorate	Service	Programme / Scheme	Feb 2021 £000	2020/21 Actual £000	Variation Under (-) / Over £000	Reason for variation
Communities, Housing & Environment	Strategic Housing Partnership & Support		16,498.6	14,368.8	(2,129.8)	The new supply affordable and supported housing loans scheme underspent as a result of delays in taking up loans available £0.6m. Holbeck Group Repair Ph2 which will deliver works to 150 properties encountered some delays and will now be finalised in 22/23 utilising external funding of £2.65m. The in year underspend was (£0.4m). Adaptations underspent by £1.1m as a result of the pandemic with difficulties in delivering works in peoples homes in the early part of 21/22. The DFG element (£8.3m) has been spent with the underspend on Leeds resources slipped into 22/23.
	Waste Management		8,407.7	7,566.9	(840.8)	The in year slippage primarily relates to the scheme to build a new citywide Environmental Services depot/office (£0.6m). This scheme was completed early in 2022/23 and the site officially opened in May. All other waste schemes variations totalled (£0.2m).
	Parks Main Programme		7,542.4	2,003.3	(5,539.1)	The replacement of Parks Equipment and Machinery were expected to incur costs of £0.8m in 2021/22, however global supply chain pressures have caused delivery delays on goods that will now be received in 2022/23. £0.9m of works on the Temple Newsam cycle trails have commenced but costs will now arise in 2022/23. The new play barn at Temple Newsam is under construction, however there has been £0.5m of slippage from 2021/22 to 2022/23 due to delays in the project start date. COVID has continued to reduce capacity to deliver projects in 2021/22 and as a result there have been completion delays against many of the 120+ schemes that were originally scheduled for Parks & Countryside in 2021/22 and the costs will slip into future financial periods.
	Cemeteries & Crematoria		628.8	263.8	(365.0)	Options to identify localised expansion of cemetery provision continue to be explored. Schemes under development were delayed in 21/22 due to technical and capacity related reasons that were exacerbated by COVID and as consequence this has led to slippage into the 22/23 financial year.
	Other schemes		2,176.5	1,165.6	(1,010.9)	No material variances on the remaining 130 schemes within Communities, Housing & Environment.
			<b>35,254.0</b>	<b>25,368.4</b>	<b>(9,885.6)</b>	

## Appendix 5B continued

Directorate	Service	Programme / Scheme	Feb 2021 £000	2020/21 Actual £000	Variation Under (-) / Over £000	Reason for variation
<b>Resources</b>	Digital & Information Services		12,383.1	11,569.7	(813.4)	While no material variances to report, there have been some over and underspends within the 20 DIS schemes. The Essential Services Programme underspent by £317.4k in total, with other underspends to the Digital Developments (£132.5k) and Applications Refresh (£235.2k) Programmes and Full Fibre Network scheme (£150k).
	Corporate Property Management		6,363.9	4,449.6	(1,914.3)	While no material variances to report, there have been some over and underspends within the 171 CPM schemes. The CPM Main Annual Programme underspent by £393.6k, the Demolition Programme underspent by £359.6k, and the CPM Backlog Maintenance Programme underspent by £1,006.5k.
	Civic Enterprise Leeds		2,984.7	957.9	(2,026.8)	Commercial Services underspent by -£1,642.6k across its 8 schemes. The only major variance relates to Catering Equipment and Refurbishment of School Kitchens (-£770.1k). The Catering Equipment programme has slipped whilst charge point infrastructure is put in place. The Schools Kitchen refurbishment programme is to be reprofiled based on agreements signed with schools. The Vehicle Replacement Programme underspent by -£384.2k across its 13 schemes due to supply chain difficulties in the first part of the financial year, the programme will be reprofiled.
	Sustainable Energy & Climate Change		42,868.6	28,556.8	(14,311.8)	The underspends across the following programmes: Energy Efficiency Improvements in Private Sector Homes - Green Homes (£5.7m), District Network Schemes (£1.6m) and the Public Sector Decarbonisation Programme (£1.5m) relate to schemes where the original completion date has been extended beyond the end of the financial year. Funding for the Clean Air Zone schemes (£4.7m) has been returned to the funding body.
	Other schemes		1,624.0	1,357.2	(266.8)	No material variances on the remaining 3 schemes within Resources.
			<b>66,224.3</b>	<b>46,891.2</b>	<b>(19,333.1)</b>	

## Appendix 5B continued

Directorate	Service	Programme / Scheme	Feb 2021 £000	2020/21 Actual £000	Variation Under (-) / Over £000	Reason for variation
Strategic & Central	Strategic Priorities	PFI Lifecycle Capitalisation	8,677.9	9,757.8	1,079.9	Greater than anticipated lifecycle works undertaken during 21/22, following slippage in 20/21, has increased the financial model figures that could be capitalised.
	Strategic Priorities	General Capitalisations	3,900.0	4,674.5	774.5	Increased capitalisations from directorate revenue budgets, thus protecting revenue funding streams.
	Other schemes		5,812.5	5,711.3	(101.2)	No material variances on the 68 remaining schemes within Strategic & Central.
			<b>18,390.4</b>	<b>20,143.6</b>	<b>1,753.2</b>	

<b>Total General Fund Variances</b>	<b>414,365.7</b>	<b>374,440.9</b>	<b>(39,924.8)</b>
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Directorate	Service	Programme / Scheme	Feb 2021 £000	2020/21 Actual £000	Variation Under (-) / Over £000	Reason for variation
HRA - Strategic Landlord	HRA Council Housing Growth Programme		48,842.5	39,253.2	(9,589.3)	The CHGP outturn underspend has arisen principally as a result of estimations remaining unchanged in the Feb 22 capital programme review. There was slippage on a number of schemes due to the supply of both labour and materials. Some schemes have been delayed with land issues, for example Oldfield Lane and Throstle Rec site. A full review and reprofiling of the entire CHGP will be completed for Q1 22/23 to take into account latest timeframes from completion, the impact of rising costs in the sector and the latest forecast of available RtB funding over the next 5 years.
	HRA Housing Leeds and Other		86,670.0	80,967.4	(5,702.6)	Housing Leeds outturn is £5.7m below the 21/22 budget principally due to estimations remaining unchanged at the setting of the capital programme in February. Some schemes encountered delays and these have been slipped to 2022/23 with no loss of budgetary provision to the investment programme. A full review of the programme will be completed for Q1 22/23. Based on the Feb 2002 budgets, pressures on capitalised voids and repairs £2m were offset by savings in capitalised salaries (£0.9m), environmental (€0.6m) and Kitchens and bathrooms (£1.3m); Structural, conversions and communal schemes were collectively £4.8m under, with the part grant funded Holtdale scheme being £4m under at Mar 21. However, over £1m of spend has been completed within the first few weeks of the new year on this scheme and the scheme will be completed to meet the grant timescales.
	HRA BITMO		2,808.4	1,961.1	(847.3)	While no material variances to report, there have been some over and underspends within the 32 schemes within HRA BITMO.
			<b>138,320.9</b>	<b>122,181.7</b>	<b>(16,139.2)</b>	

<b>Total Capital Programme Variances</b>	<b>552,686.6</b>	<b>496,622.6</b>	<b>(56,064.0)</b>
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### Additional CRIS Injections to WBI & Community Committees and Total Balance Available

Ward Based Initiative (WBI) Allocations							
	Initial WBI Allocation from 2008	Total CRIS Injection to Sep '21	CRIS Injection Oct '21 - Mar '22	Total WBI Allocation	Spent / Committed (as at Mar '22)	Total Balance Available	Scheme ref
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
ADEL AND WHARFEDALE	40.0	32.7	0.0	72.7	57.6	15.1	14236\ADL\000
ALWOODLEY	40.0	95.9	0.0	135.9	132.6	3.3	14236\ALW\000
ARDSLEY AND ROBIN HOOD	40.0	20.8	36.2	97.0	43.8	53.2	14236\ARD\000
ARMLEY	40.0	167.5	0.0	207.5	63.8	143.7	14236\ARM\000
BEESTON AND HOLBECK	40.0	116.5	0.0	156.5	113.7	42.8	14236\BEE\000
BRAMLEY AND STANNINGLEY	40.0	98.9	0.0	138.9	104.3	34.6	14236\BRA\000
BURMANTOFTS AND RICHMOND HILL	40.0	116.3	0.0	156.3	82.2	74.1	14236\BUR\000
CALVERLEY AND FARSLEY	40.0	45.3	0.0	85.3	85.3	0.0	14236\CAL\000
CHAPEL ALLERTON	40.0	146.4	43.3	229.7	137.0	92.7	14236\CHA\000
HUNSLET & RIVERSIDE	40.0	533.1	0.0	573.1	457.0	116.1	14236\CIT\000
CROSSGATES AND WHINMOOR	40.0	75.0	0.0	115.0	35.9	79.1	14236\CRO\000
FARNLEY AND WORTLEY	40.0	174.7	0.0	214.7	185.3	29.4	14236\FAR\000
GARFORTH AND SWILLINGTON	40.0	20.8	0.0	60.8	56.1	4.7	14236\GAR\000
GIPTON AND HAREHILLS	40.0	194.2	0.0	234.2	180.7	53.5	14236\GIP\000
GUISELEY AND RAWDON	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	14236\GUI\000
HAREWOOD	40.0	114.9	0.0	154.9	35.4	119.5	14236\HAR\000
HEADINGLEY AND HYDE PARK	40.0	327.8	0.0	367.8	282.3	85.5	14236\HDN\000
HORSFORTH	40.0	146.5	28.9	215.4	186.5	28.9	14236\HOR\000
LITTLE LONDON AND WOODHOUSE	40.0	497.4	0.0	537.4	129.6	407.8	14236\HYD\000
KILLINGBECK AND SEACROFT	40.0	85.2	0.0	125.2	43.0	82.2	14236\KIL\000
KIPPAX AND METHLEY	40.0	36.0	0.0	76.0	42.7	33.3	14236\KIP\000
KIRKSTALL	40.0	52.2	0.0	92.2	63.0	29.2	14236\KIR\000
MIDDLETON PARK	40.0	94.4	0.0	134.4	86.6	47.8	14236\MID\000
MOORTOWN	40.0	46.0	0.0	86.0	82.3	3.7	14236\MOO\000
MORLEY NORTH	40.0	57.8	0.0	97.8	60.3	37.5	14236\MON\000
MORLEY SOUTH	40.0	30.7	0.0	70.7	53.6	17.1	14236\MOS\000
OTLEY AND YEADON	40.0	183.3	0.0	223.3	43.8	179.5	14236\OTL\000
PUDSEY	40.0	177.2	0.0	217.2	106.6	110.6	14236\PUD\000
ROTHWELL	40.0	89.1	75.0	204.1	65.3	138.8	14236\RTH\000
ROUNDHAY	40.0	62.6	0.0	102.6	76.6	26.0	14236\ROU\000
TEMPLE NEWSAM	40.0	234.1	13.3	287.4	115.2	172.2	14236\TEM\000
WEETWOOD	40.0	165.8	0.0	205.8	158.4	47.4	14236\WEE\000
WETHERBY	40.0	150.0	0.0	190.0	71.7	118.3	14236\WET\000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,320.0</b>	<b>4,389.1</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>5,905.8</b>	<b>3,478.2</b>	<b>2,427.6</b>	

Community Committee Allocations							
	Percentage	Total CRIS Injection to Sep '21	CRIS Injection Oct '21 - Mar '22	Total Community Committee Allocation	Spent / Committed (as at Mar '22)	Total Balance Available	Scheme ref
	%	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
INNER SOUTH	14.83%	197.6	9.7	207.3	167.9	39.4	16933\000\000
OUTER SOUTH	9.60%	146.4	6.3	152.7	87.5	65.2	16934\000\000
OUTER EAST	8.83%	141.7	5.8	147.5	54.3	93.2	16935\000\000
INNER WEST	13.02%	158.9	8.5	167.4	127.5	39.9	16936\000\000
INNER NORTH WEST	8.33%	137.1	5.5	142.6	127.5	15.1	16937\000\000
OUTER WEST	8.66%	126.8	5.7	132.5	103.6	28.9	16938\000\000
OUTER NORTH WEST	7.24%	120.6	4.7	125.3	52.6	72.7	16939\000\000
INNER NORTH EAST	7.64%	123.0	5.0	128.0	101.5	26.5	16940\000\000
INNER EAST	16.70%	226.7	11.0	237.7	141.3	96.4	16941\000\000
OUTER NORTH EAST	5.15%	84.3	3.4	87.7	66.8	20.9	16942\000\000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1,463.1</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>1,528.7</b>	<b>1,030.5</b>	<b>498.2</b>	

Total CRIS Injection Oct '21 - Mar '22 **262.3**Total CRIS Balance Available **2,925.8**

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## TREASURY MANAGEMENT OUTTURN 2021/22

Date: 22nd June 2022

Report of: Chief Officer Financial Services

Report to: Executive Board

Will the decision be open for call in? Yes No

Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? Yes No

### What is this report about?

- 1.1 This report sets out for Members' approval the Treasury Management Outturn Report for 2021/22.
- 1.2 This report shows that net external debt at 31st March 2022 was £2,165m £201m lower than the February 2022 forecast. This movement is due to higher than anticipated revenue balances of £170m and a decrease in assumed treasury borrowing of £31m for the capital programme. There were a number of factors affecting the higher than projected revenue balances, including an additional £25m of capital grants not yet applied due to slippage in the capital programme, and the £48m received from the government in March 2022 to fund the Council Tax rebate scheme in 2022/23. The level of debt and liabilities should be viewed in the context of the Council's long-term assets which were valued at £6.342bn as at 31st March 2021. The value of assets as at 31st March 2022 are pending the completion of the Council's draft balance sheet and statement of accounts which are not finalised at this time.
- 1.3 The level of debt has remained within the Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary as approved by the Council in February 2022.
- 1.4 The average rate of interest paid on the Council's external debt was 3.28% for 2021/22 the same as 2020/21.
- 1.5 The outturn position for debt costs within the revenue budget was an underspend of £4.8m. This arose primarily as a result of opportunities to borrow at lower interest rates during the year, and the lower than anticipated overall borrowing requirement referred to in 1.2 above.

### Recommendations

That the Executive Board:

- 2.1 Note the Treasury Management outturn position for 2021/22 and that treasury activity has remained within the treasury management strategy and policy framework

## Why is the proposal being put forward?

- 3.1 This Treasury Management Outturn Report for 2021/22 provides a final update on loans undertaken to fund the capital programme requirements for both General Fund and HRA. Treasury activity during the year was conducted within the approved borrowing limits for the year and resulted in an overall saving to the revenue budget as detailed in 6.2.

## What impact will this proposal have?

### Wards Affected:

Have ward members been consulted?  Yes  No

- 4.1 The 2021/22 treasury management strategy was approved by Executive Board on 10th February 2021. This report provides members with a final update on Treasury Management strategy and operations in 2021/22.

## What consultation and engagement has taken place?

- 5.1 This report is an update on strategy as presented to Executive Board in February 2022, as such no consultation has taken place. However, consultation with the Council's treasury advisors takes place regularly throughout the year.
- 5.2 The borrowing requirement is an outcome of the capital programme which has been the subject of consultation and engagement as outlined in the February capital programme report approved by /full Council.

## What are the resource implications?

- 6.1 This update on the treasury strategy recognises the borrowing necessary to fund the capital programme requirements of both General Fund and HRA. The revenue costs of borrowing are included within the revenue budgets of the General Fund and HRA.
- 6.2 A surplus of £4.8m has been generated, primarily by taking advantage of lower interest rates as the opportunity arose and by lower borrowing activity due to higher than anticipated revenue balances.

## **What are the legal implications?**

- 7.1 The operation of the Treasury Management function is governed by provisions set out under part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 whereby the Council is required to have regard to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. In particular:
- The Prudential Code requires that full Council set certain limits on the level and type of borrowing before the start of the financial year together with several Prudential Indicators.
  - Any in year revision of these limits must be approved by Council.
  - Policy statements are prepared for approval by the Council at least two times a year.
- 7.2 Updated versions of both the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and the Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice were published in December 2021, with the accompanying guidance notes for practitioners being published in late January 2022. Although the new Codes apply immediately, the Prudential Code states that the changes to reporting requirements that they introduce can be deferred until the 2023/24 financial year. These new reporting requirements include changes to the capital strategy, prudential indicators, and investment reporting. Work is underway to evaluate the new requirements with the aim of introducing them during 2022/23. Full adoption and compliance with the new Codes is therefore expected to be in place for the 2023/24 Financial year.

## **What are the key risks and how are they being managed?**

- 8.1 This report sets out the performance against the 2021/22 Treasury strategy. The execution of the strategy and associated risks are kept under regular review through:
- Monthly reports to the officer led Finance Performance Group.
  - Quarterly strategy meetings with the Chief Officer Financial Services and the Council's treasury advisors and
  - Regular market, economic and financial instrument updates, and access to real time market information.
- 8.2 The above monitoring mitigates the directorate level risk of "Failure to recover money invested in other financial institutions" and in addition the Treasury Management Strategy is linked to the corporate risk on 'Financial Forecasting'.

### **Review of Strategy 2021/22**

- 8.3 Table 1, shows that net borrowing in 2021/22 was £2,165m, £201m lower than the February 2022 forecast. This movement is due to higher than anticipated revenue balances of £170m, and a decrease in assumed treasury borrowing of £31m for the capital programme. There were a number of factors affecting the higher than projected revenue balances, including an additional £25m of capital grants not yet applied due to slippage in the capital programme, and the £48m received from the government in March 2022 to fund the Council Tax rebate scheme in 2022/23. The actual movement in the capital programme is explained in the revenue outturn report elsewhere on the agenda.

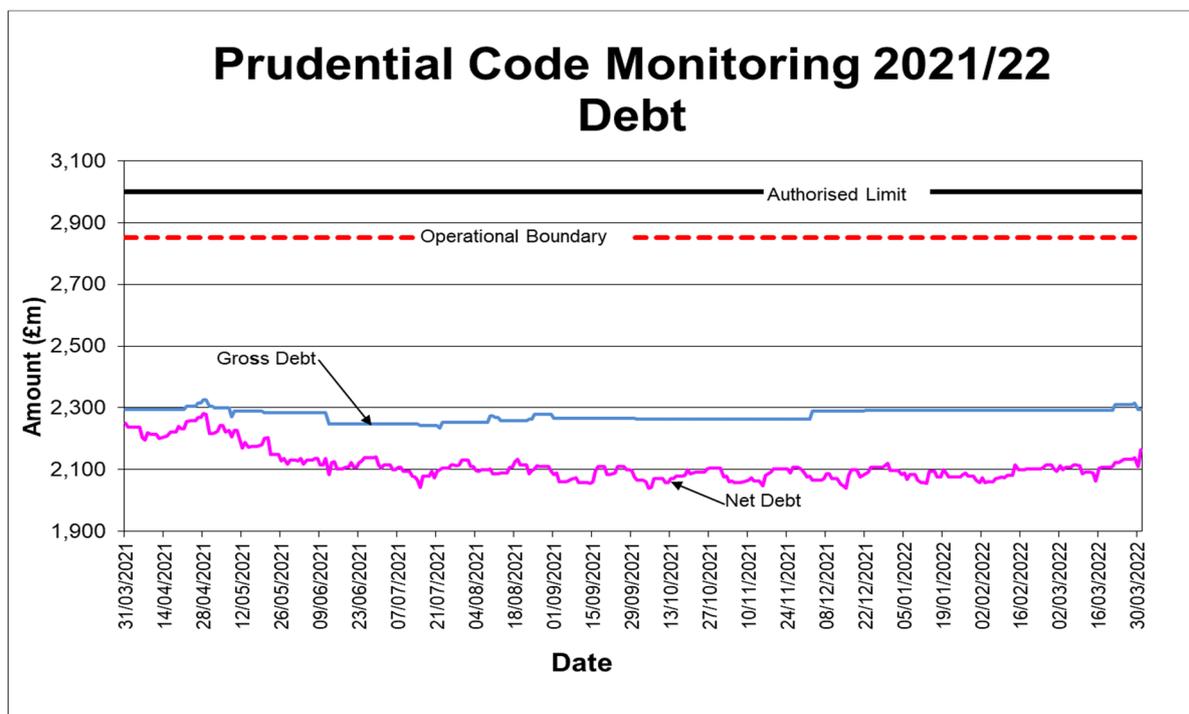
**TABLE 1**

	<b>2021/22 Nov 21 Report</b>	<b>2021/22 Feb 22 Report</b>	<b>2021/22 This Report</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>ANALYSIS OF BORROWING 2021/22</b>			
<b>Net Borrowing at 1 April</b>	2,252	2,252	<b>2,252</b>
New Borrowing for the Capital Programme – GF	159	153	<b>129</b>
New Borrowing for the Capital Programme – HRA	51	29	<b>22</b>
Debt redemption costs charged to Revenue (Incl HRA)	(56)	(57)	<b>(57)</b>
Reduced/(Increased) level of Revenue Balances	43	(11)	<b>(181)</b>
<b>Net Borrowing at 31 March</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,165</b>
<b>Capital Financing Requirement*</b>			<b>2,682</b>
<b>Other long term liabilities capital financing requirement</b>			<b>550</b>
Net Borrowing 31st March comprised as follows			
Long term Fixed	2,239	2,283	2,295
Variable (less than 1 Year)	10	10	0
New Borrowing	197	113	0
Short term Borrowing	43	0	0
Total External Borrowing	2,489	2,406	2,295
Less Investments	40	40	130
<b>Net External Borrowing</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,165</b>
% borrowing funded by short term and variable rate loans	10%	5%	0%
Limit for variable rate Borrowing	40%	40%	40%

\* The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is the maximum level of debt (i.e. borrowing and finance leasing) that the Council can hold for its current year capital purposes. The Council is also allowed to borrow in advance for up to two future years capital programmes.

- 8.4 The level of debt and liabilities should be viewed in the context of the Council's assets which were valued at approximately £6.342bn as at 31st March 2021. The value of assets as at 31st March 2022 are pending the completion of the Council's draft balance sheet and statement of accounts which are not finalised at this time. The Capital programme outturn position is reported in the June Financial Performance - Outturn Report to Executive Board elsewhere on the agenda.
- 8.5 In 2021/22 the level of debt remained within Authorised limits during the year and this is shown in Graph 1. The Authorised Limit is the maximum permitted amount of borrowing the Council can have outstanding at any given time and has not been breached during 2021/22. The Operational Boundary is a key management tool and can be breached temporarily depending on cash flow. This limit acts as a warning mechanism to prevent the Authorised Limit from being breached. Treasury management activity has resulted in no breach of its prudential indicators, which are detailed in Appendix A. All other prudential indicators are within the normal tolerance levels of treasury management.

**Graph 1**



8.6 The 2021/22 borrowing strategy continued to fund the capital programme borrowing requirement from longer term borrowing to reduce interest rate risk, taking advantage of long term funding opportunities when they arise during the year. Short term borrowing is used during the year to temporarily fund the borrowing requirement where necessary, ensuring that long term borrowing is not undertaken at unfavourable rates. Whilst this approach continues to deliver lower costs of financing, the proportion of borrowing funded by short terms loans has been reduced to 0% (Table1) due to an increase in the use of the Council’s balance sheet to fund its borrowing requirement from the start of the year. As a result of this strategy, the exposure to interest rate refinancing has decreased from 2020/21

8.7 Since the economic update to Members in February, the uncertainty surrounding the impact of the Covid-19, Ukraine and continuing supply chain disruption have provided the backdrop for the economic performance outlined below. Inflation is expected to remain high well into 2023 due to supply side shortages, labour shortages, commodity price inflation, and the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the subsequent Western sanctions.

- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) increased the bank rate from its emergency level of 0.10% to 0.25% on 16/12/2021, then to 0.50% 04/02/2022 and 0.75% on 17/03/2022. A further increase to 1.00% was recorded on 05/05/2022 marking the highest level since 2009. In addition, the MPC has issued total Quantitative Easing (QE) of £895bn. Interest rate expectations remain volatile with markets pricing in a rise to circa 2.5%, however the Council’s advisors are currently forecasting a peak of 1.75% to 2.00% by the end of 2022/23.

- During the latter half of 2021/22 inflation pressures were becoming apparent and these have squeezed household disposable incomes. A 54% increase in utilities in April 2022 as well as rises in oil prices, a 1.25% increase in National insurance and other CPI components are likely to prove a bigger drag on real incomes and therefore on economic growth.
- As inflation has risen GDP has subsequently fallen. After rebounding strongly from the COVID outbreak in 2020 GDP has fallen back and recorded a monthly fall in March 2022 of -0.1% however GDP is still 1.2% above the pre-coronavirus level of February 2020.
- Inflation as measured by the CPI index, rose to 6.2% pa in April and is now expected to peak at over 10% later in 2022/23.
- In the United States the hawkish comments from Federal Open Markets Committee (FOMC) members in March has led to markets pricing in 225bp of further rate tightening during 2022 from its currently level of 0.25% to 0.50%. The FOMC is also expected to begin unwinding its stock of QE held on its balance sheet.
- Like the UK, the recent spike in inflation is thought to be negative for US household disposable incomes and will probably constrict growth therefore as with the MPC the FOMC has a fine balance to strike between containing inflation without causing a recession. More positively the US economy has been adding approximately 550k of jobs per month during the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2022 and unemployment stands at 3.8%.
- In Europe, the inflation rate jumped to 7.5% and the ECB is likely to raise interest rates faster than previously indicated. The ECB is also expected to prematurely end its QE programme although this remains a policy tool depending on circumstances. The largest economy in the EU, Germany suffered a contraction of GDP in Q4 2021 and may have done the same in Q1 2022 which is a technical recession. Overall EU growth in Q1 is however expected to be +0.3% and with unemployment across the area falling to 6.8%.
- In China 2021 has seen the economy negatively impacted due to the government's policies and in particular the strong response to COVID outbreaks which has seen cities like Shanghai enduring a local lockdown to combat the outbreak. Official GDP forecast is for growth of 4% but other data suggest this may be optimistic.
- In Japan growth was tepid rising only 0.5% although it is noted Q4 2021 posted a minor contraction. Policy interest rates remains at 0.1% and inflation is sub 1% and unemployment at 2.7% but inflation pressures are building.
- World growth is estimated to have expanded by 8.9% in 2021/22 following a contraction of 6.6% in 2020/21 however inflation headwinds are noted. Globalisation, a predominant factor for most of the last 30 years with the rise of China as an economic power, is being challenged as extended supply chains have proven to be fragile and a period of decoupling may now be a factor going forward.

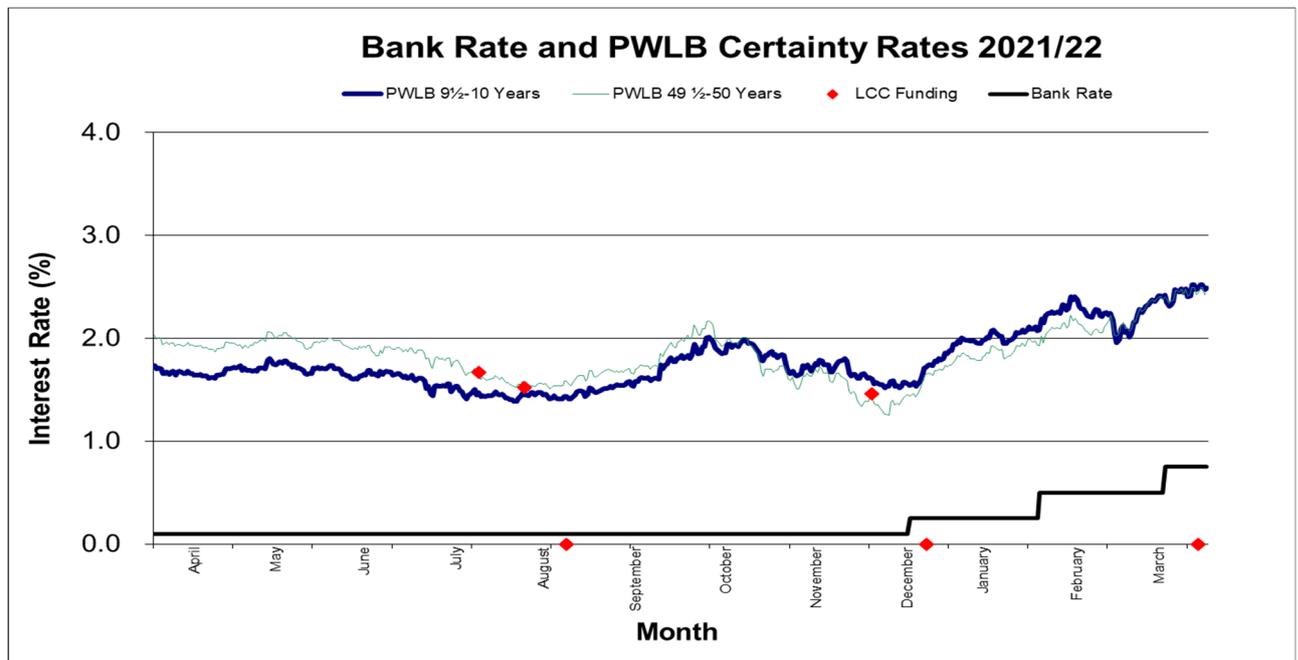
8.8 Graph 2 shows the movement in PWLB interest rates over the year. Underlying Gilt yields have risen during 2021/22 by around 0.4% over the year in longer dated periods. It should be noted that PWLB borrowing is now only accessible for new borrowing provided the Council states that it is not investing in capital assets primarily for yield. Longer term PWLB rates (49½-50 year) have varied during the year but ended the year at 2.44% and achieved a low point of 1.25% which occurred in mid-December. Shorter term rates (9½-10 year) have also risen from the start of the year and again hit a low point in mid-August. PWLB rates can now be summarised as follows

- **PWLB Standard Rate** is gilt plus 100 basis points (G+100bps)
- **PWLB Certainty Rate** is gilt plus 80 basis points (G+80bps)

- **Local Infrastructure Rate** is gilt plus 60bps (G+60bps)

Graph 2 also shows the long-term funding activity undertaken as detailed in Table 2.

**Graph 2**



- 8.9 The strategy for 2021/22 has resulted in a surplus of £4.8m, primarily due to funding at lower rates than anticipated and by lower borrowing activity due to higher than anticipated revenue balances.
- 8.10 Table 2 shows £91.6m of longer-term borrowing was secured during the year with £80m of this being from the PWLB together with £11.6m of SALIX funding. The table also shows that while no market loans options were exercised during the entire year, £0.4m of normal EIP (Equal Instalment of Principal) repayments were made on SALIX loans, whilst £26.4m of PWLB loans reached maturity during the period. Approximately half of market loans outstanding are termed Lenders Option Borrowers Option (LOBO) and contain clauses which allows the lender, at pre-determined dates, to vary the interest rate on the loan. If one of these options is exercised and the new rate is not accepted, the borrower then has the option to repay the loan without penalty.

**Table 2**

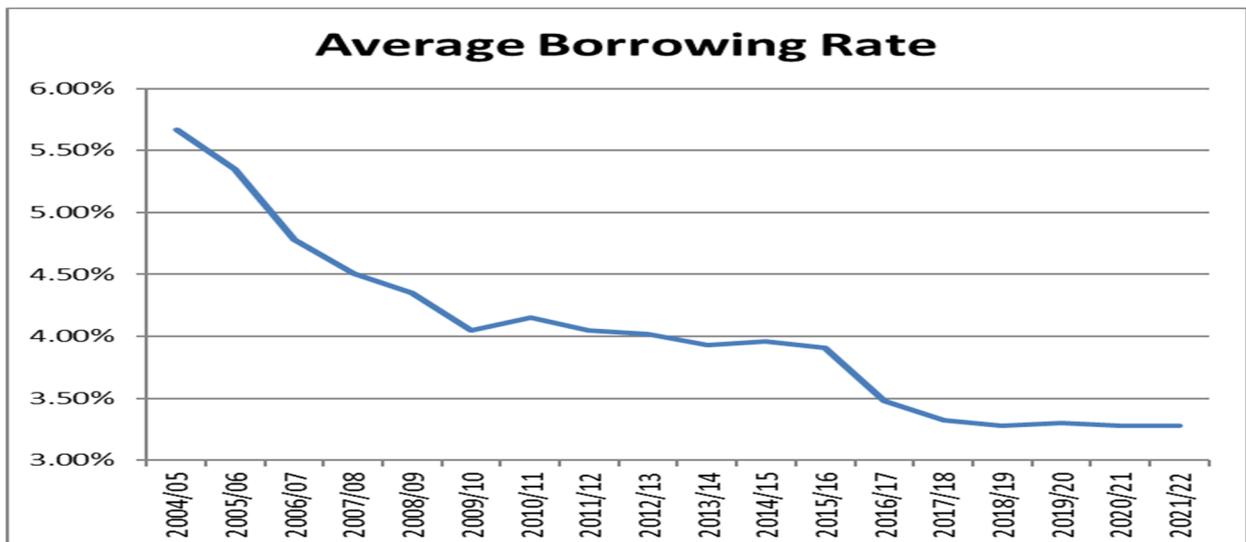
Loan repayments and borrowing 2021/22								
Loan Repayments					New Borrowing			
Date	Lender	Amount (£m)	Original Rate (%)	Discount Rate	Date	Amount (£m)	Term (Years)	Interest Rate (%)
PWLB Loans					PWLB			
12/06/2021	PWLB	26.436	3.97%	n/a	23/07/2021	20.000	50	1.67
					09/08/2021	20.000	50	1.52
					03/12/2021	40.000	50	1.46
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>26.436</b>			<b>80.000</b>			
Non PWLB Loans					Non PWLB Loans			
01/10/2021	SALIX PH1	0.315	0.00	n/a	SALIX PH2	5.959	8	0.00
15/09/2021	SALIX WLL	0.024	0.00	n/a	SALIX PH2	1.776	8	0.00
01/03/2022	SALIX WLL	0.024	0.00	n/a	SALIX PH2	2.161	8	0.00
					SALIX PH3	1.710	8	0.00
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>0.363</b>			<b>11.606</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>26.799</b>			<b>Total</b>		<b>91.606</b>	

\* Taken for the HRA account  
Salix repayments are EIP Instalments

### Interest Rate Performance and Average Maturity Profile

- 8.11 The average rate of interest paid on the Council's external debt was 3.28% (the same as for 2020/21) as shown in Graph 3. This stability in the average rate is due to the relatively low level of new long term or short-term borrowing required during the year, largely resulting from the increased level of revenue balances.

**Graph 3**



- 8.12 Whilst the average borrowing rate remains relatively low it is important to note the average maturity profile of the Council's debt. The average length of all loans to final maturity including temporary loans is 35.4 years. The average length of all loans to the next option date including temporary loans is 30.1 years. This provides a large degree of funding certainty within the overall debt portfolio. Appendix B analyses debt as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 by interest rate band and the year of maturity or first option date for LOBO loans. The final maturity of LOBO loans is shown as a memo item in the table at the bottom of Appendix B.

## Does this proposal support the council's 3 Key Pillars?

Inclusive Growth

Health and Wellbeing

Climate Emergency

- 9.1 The Treasury Management strategy secures funding to support the Council's Policies and City Priorities as set out in the Council's capital programme and is consistent with the Best City Ambition and 3 key pillars.
- 9.2 Equality, diversity, cohesion, and integration requirements are addressed as part of individual capital scheme and programme approvals. The borrowing to deliver these capital schemes is executed through treasury strategy and as such there are no further equality, diversity, cohesion, and integration issues.

### Options, timescales and measuring success

#### a) What other options were considered?

This report provides the outturn position for the 2021/22 Treasury Management strategy. This update is provided to Executive Board regarding Treasury Management operation and activity. As such other options are not considered in this report.

#### b) How will success be measured?

Treasury Management continues to adhere to its governance framework including the CIPFA Code of Practice, the Prudential Codes 2017 and revised CIPFA guidance notes issued in 2018. All borrowing and investments undertaken have been compliant with the governance framework. The updated CIPFA Codes published in December 2021 are being reviewed to identify any changes which are necessary for the Council to continue to comply with them, and it is intended that any such changes will be introduced during 2022/23, in line with the required timescales. The full adoption of the codes is required for the 2023/24 financial year. Success will therefore be the continued optimal performance of the Treasury Management function within this framework.

Benchmarking of Treasury Management activity is only undertaken on an ad-hoc basis as the structure of debt portfolios and balance sheets of similar authorities often reflect the timing of past spending and financing decisions and therefore can lead to anomalies. The CIPFA Prudential Code makes it clear that prudential indicators should not be used for benchmarking purposes for this reason. The latest benchmarking exercise was undertaken in January 2021 as at the balance sheet date of 31/03/2020 for a comparison of external debt in relation to fixed assets for the core cities and significant variations in the resultant metrics were noted.

#### c) What is the timetable for implementation?

This report is to confirm the successful operation of the Treasury Management strategy within the established legal and operational framework and is a continuous and on-going process.

## **Appendices**

1. Appendix A Prudential indicators 2021/22 to 2024/25
2. Appendix B Prudential Code Monitoring 2021/22 - Debt

## **Background papers**

None

No.	PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR	Feb 21 Report	Feb 22 Report	Outturn (This Report)
<b>(1). EXTRACT FROM BUDGET AND RENT SETTING REPORTS</b>				
<b>Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream</b>				
1a	General Fund (Borrowing Only)	20.58%	20.75%	20.64%
1b	General Fund (Borrowing and Other Long Term Liabilities)	30.25%	30.42%	30.31%
2a	HRA (Borrowing Only)	11.45%	11.40%	11.52%
2b	HRA (Borrowing and Other Long Term Liabilities)	18.14%	18.12%	18.33%
5	<b>Gross external borrowing requirement (Gross Debt and CFR)</b> The Net Borrowing Requirement should not exceed the capital financing requirement ( <b>Note 3</b> )	2,496,690 OK	2,406,949 OK	2,294,992 OK
<b>Estimate of total capital expenditure (including PFI)</b>				
6	General Fund	£'000 367,147	£'000 414,366	£'000 370,327
7	HRA	160,045	138,321	116,469
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>527,192</b>	<b>552,687</b>	<b>486,796</b>
<b>Capital Financing Requirement (as at 31 March)</b>				
8	General Fund	£'000 2,433,735	£'000 2,418,248	£'000 2,398,529
9	HRA	860,834	839,989	833,302
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,294,569</b>	<b>3,258,237</b>	<b>3,231,831</b>

No.	PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR	Feb 21 Report	Feb 22 Report	Outturn (This Report)
<b>(2). TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS</b>				
10	<b>Authorised limit for external debt - (Note 3)</b>	£'000	£'000	£'000
	borrowing	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,800,000
	other long term liabilities	670,000	670,000	700,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,670,000</b>	<b>3,670,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
11	<b>Operational boundary - (Note 3)</b>			
	borrowing	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,650,000
	other long term liabilities	650,000	650,000	680,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>3,330,000</b>
14	<b>Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure</b> expressed as either:- Net principal re fixed rate borrowing / investments OR:-	115%	115%	115%
15	<b>Upper limit for variable rate exposure</b> expressed as either:- Net principal re variable rate borrowing / investments OR:- Net interest re variable rate borrowing / investments	40%	40%	40%
17	<b>Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 364 days</b> (per maturity date)	£'000 150,000	£'000 150,000	£'000 150,000
18	<b>Net Debt as a Percentage of gross Debt</b>	<b>98.40%</b>	<b>98.34%</b>	<b>94.32%</b>

16	Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing 2021/22	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Actual 31/03/22	
	under 12 months	0%	15%	2%	
	12 months and within 24 months	0%	20%	6%	
	24 months and within 5 years	0%	35%	6%	
	5 years and within 10 years	0%	40%	7%	
	10 years and within 20 years			5%	
	20 years and within 30 years			1%	
	30 years and within 40 years	25%	90%	34%	79%
	40 years and within 50 years			33%	
	More Than 50 Years			6%	
				100.0%	

## Notes.

- The indicator for the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream for General Fund is now calculated based on the External Borrowing costs only and Borrowing and Other long term Liabilities (PFI and leasing)
- The Changes to the Prudential Code 2017 retired the Indicator 3 and 4 on the incremental impact of New Capital decision on HRA and GF as well as Indicator 13 the need to explicitly adopt the Code of Practice. In addition Indicator 9 the relating to the MHCLG imposed HRA borrowing debt ceiling has been recinded and is therefore no longer reported
- In order to ensure that over the medium term gross borrowing will only be for a capital purpose, the Council should ensure that gross external borrowing does not exceed the total capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years. This is a key indicator of prudence and was changed from Net Borrowing to gross borrowing under the update to the Codes in 2017.
- Prudential indicator 12 relates to actual external debt at 31st March, which will be reported in the Treasury Management Annual Report.
- Indicators 14 and 15 are no longer explicit within the updated codes however these have been but have been retained pending further review
- Indicator 17 relates solely to Treasury Management investments made under Section 12 of the Local Government act 2003

# Prudential Code Monitoring 2021/22 Debt

