

Budget monitoring period 8 2014/15 (November 2014)

Summary recommendations

Cabinet is asked to note the following.

1. The council forecasts an improved revenue position for 2014/15 of -£2.7m underspend, up from -£0.5m at 31 October 2014 (paragraph 2). This position includes the need to fund planned commitments that will continue beyond 2014/15, bringing the underlying position down to -£1.2m underspend.
2. Services forecast achieving an improved position on efficiencies and service reductions by year end of £70.0m (paragraph 64).
3. The council forecasts investing £203m through its capital programme in 2014/15 (paragraph 68).
4. Services' management actions to mitigate overspends (throughout this report).

Cabinet is asked to approve the following virement requests.

5. To transfer Bellwin grant compensating the council for costs it incurred responding to the flooding in the winter of 2013/14 and it funded from general balances to the Budget Equalisation Reserve to support future year's budgets (paragraph 54).
6. To allocate the new government grant for Universal Infant Free School Meals to schools in accordance with the grant's conditions (paragraph 9).

Revenue summary

Surrey County Council set its gross expenditure budget for the 2014/15 financial year at £1,652m. In line with the council's multi year approach to financial management which aims to smooth resource fluctuations over five years, Cabinet approved the use of £20.1m from previous years' underspends, £5.8m from other reserves to support 2014/15, £14.0m to support the Adult Social Care budget in 2014/15 and £5.5m revenue carried forward from 2013/14 to fund committed expenditure.

The financial strategy has a number of long term drivers to ensure sound governance, managing the council's finances and compliance with best practice.

- Keep any additional call on the council taxpayer to a minimum, consistent with delivery of key services through continuously driving the efficiency agenda.
- Develop a funding strategy to reduce the council's reliance on council tax and government grant income. The council is heavily dependent on these sources of funding, which are being eroded.
- Balance the council's 2014/15 budget by maintaining a prudent level of general balances and applying reserves as appropriate.
- Continue to maximise our investment in Surrey.

Keep the additional call on the council tax payer to a minimum, consistent with delivery of key services

For the fourth year in succession, the council ended 2013/14 with a small underspend, demonstrating its tight grip on financial management. As at 30 November 2014, the council

forecasts a -£2.7m underspend for 2014/15 (-£1.2m underlying position) after taking mitigating actions.

In 2014/15, the council seeks further efficiency savings of over £72m in line with the corporate strategy of using our resources responsibly to plan for future years of financial uncertainty. In setting the 2014-19 MTFP, Cabinet required the Chief Executive and Director of Finance to establish a mechanism to track and monitor progress on the further development and implementation of robust plans for achieving the efficiencies across the whole MTFP period. The Chief Executive and Director of Finance have conducted support sessions with strategic directors and heads of service focusing on those areas of the MTFP presenting the biggest risks. These sessions cover 80% of service spend and concluded the key strategies are valid. To maintain the good progress in the rigour and robustness of services' savings plans and in managing the risks in the MTFP, the support sessions will continue.

The Chief Executive and Director of Finance will continue to report progress on the medium term financial planning process at the council's regular briefings to all members. In response to the scale of the challenge facing local government in the current financial climate of Government reductions in funding and pressures on services, Cabinet continues to consider strategic financial planning options for 2015-20 ahead of setting the next Medium Term Financial Plan early in 2015.

Continuously drive the efficiency agenda

A key objective of MTFP 2014-19 is to increase the council's overall financial resilience, including reducing reliance on government grants over the long term. The council plans to make efficiencies and reductions totalling £72.3m in 2014/15 (£253m for 2014-19). As at 30 November 2014, services forecast to achieve £70.0m efficiencies by year end.

Capital summary

Maximising our investment in Surrey

A key element of Surrey County Council's corporate vision is to create public value by improving outcomes for Surrey's residents. This vision is at the heart of the capital programme. In July 2014, Cabinet reprofiled the capital programme to increase it to £780m.

The council also wants to reduce its reliance on the council tax payer. To this end, it invested £40.2m in long term capital investment assets in 2013/14 and a further £5.5m to 30 November 2014.

As at 30 November 2014, the council forecasts a year end position of:

- £195.7m spend against 2014/15's reprofiled mainstream capital budget of £204.2m; and
- £7.5m spend on long term capital investments.

Revenue budget

Budget introduction and corporate view

1. In line with the council's multi year approach to financial management, which aims to smooth resource fluctuations over five years, Cabinet approved the use of £20.1m from the Budget Equalisation Reserve (including £13m contribution from 2013/14's unused risk contingency) plus £5.8m from other reserves to support 2014/15, £14m to support the Adult Social Care budget in 2014/15 and £5.5m revenue carried forward from 2013/14 to fund committed expenditure.
2. As at 30 November 2014, services forecast a -£2.7m underspend net revenue budget position (-£1.2m underlying position). This is a £2.2m improvement over the position forecast last month and follows an improvement to the forecast position of nearly £3m during September and October.

Figure 1 Forecast 2014/15 net revenue position



3. The forecast 2014/15 budget variance as at 30 November 2014 is -£2.7m underspent mainly due to the following variances.
 - Adult Social Care forecasts +£3.4m overspend, largely due to lower savings forecast for 2014/15 on the Family, Friends & Community support strategy.
 - Children's services forecasts a +£0.8m overspend net of income mainly on agency placements, pressures on fostering and adoption allowances and increases in numbers of care leavers and asylum seekers.
 - Schools & Learning forecasts -£4.2m underspend net of income. This underspend is mainly on county funded central budgets and Commercial Services, offset by an overspend on transport, mainly for children with SEN;
 - Environment & Infrastructure forecasts +£0.5m overspend mainly due to a shortfall in expected recharges to grant funded capital schemes and highways pressures partly offset by travel and transport underspends.
 - Business Services forecasts -£2.3m underspend, mainly in HR including underspends on the apprenticeship programme, training and early achievement of staffing efficiencies;
 - Chief Executive's Office forecasts -£0.6m underspend, mainly due to vacancies in Libraries Legal and Policy & Performance;
 - Central Income and Expenditure forecasts - £0.4m underspend mainly due to reductions in the costs of staff relocation allowances and protected pay.
4. In addition, Children's Services and Schools & Learning have ongoing planned commitments totalling £1.5m related to grant funded work on adoption reform and reforms for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). The

services will seek to carry forward into future years as outlined in paragraph 20. This brings the underlying forecast underspend down to -£1.2m.

5. Table 1 shows the year to date and forecast year end net revenue position for services and the council overall. Net revenue position for services is gross expenditure less income from specific grants plus fees, charges and reimbursements.

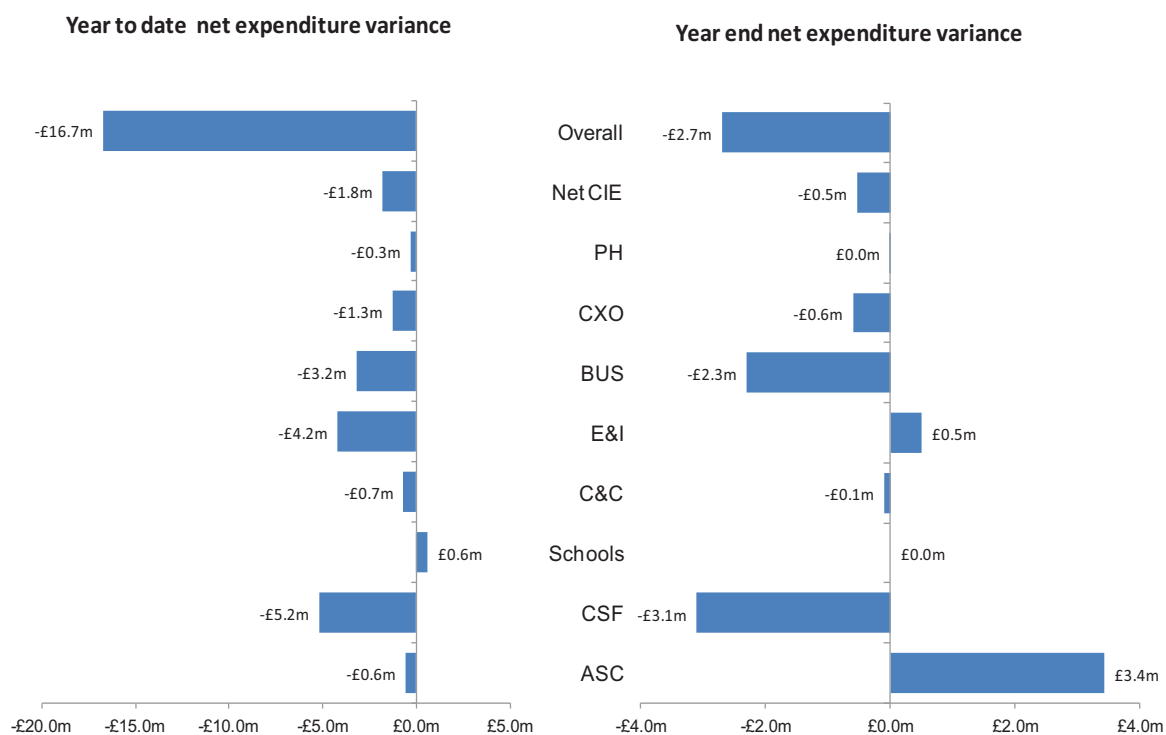
Table 1: 2014/15 Revenue budget - net positions

Oct forecast variance £m		YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
3.4	Adult Social Care	226.3	225.7	-0.6	342.0	119.7	345.4	3.4
-2.1	Children, Schools & Families	123.5	118.3	-5.2	187.0	65.6	183.9	-3.1
0.0	Schools (gross exp £468m)	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0
0.0	Customer & Communities	7.8	7.1	-0.7	11.9	4.7	11.8	-0.1
0.1	Fire	23.9	23.3	-0.6	35.5	12.1	35.4	-0.1
0.7	Environment & Infrastructure	81.6	77.4	-4.2	129.3	52.4	129.8	0.5
-1.4	Business Services	52.7	49.5	-3.2	82.1	30.3	79.8	-2.3
-0.5	Chief Executive's Office	17.4	15.8	-1.6	25.8	9.4	25.2	-0.6
-0.7	Central Income & Expenditure	-164.7	-165.5	-0.8	-171.9	-6.8	-172.3	-0.4
-0.5	Service net budget	368.5	352.2	-16.3	641.7	286.8	639.0	-2.7
	Local taxation	-436.5	-436.5	0.0	-615.8	-179.3	-615.8	0.0
-0.5	Overall net budget	-68.0	-84.7	-16.3	25.9	107.5	23.2	-2.7

All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

6. Schools' funding is determined by an agreed formula under statute and expenditure decisions are the responsibility of each school's governing body.
7. Figure 2 shows services' year to date and forecast revenue budget positions. Table App 3 in the appendix shows the overall income and expenditure for the year to date and year end forecast positions.

Figure 2: Year to date and forecast year end net expenditure variance



8. Below, services summarise their year to date and forecast year end income and expenditure positions and financial information. These explain the variances, their impact and services' actions to mitigate adverse variances. The appendix gives the updated budget with explanations of budget movements.

Virement request for new government grant - Universal Infant Free School Meals grant to the 2014/15 budget (£7.6m)

9. Cabinet is asked to approve receipt of the Universal Infant Free School Meals grant and the virement to allocate it to schools. This is a new grant introduced in 2014/15 to fund the provision of free school meals to all infant pupils from September 2014. This grant was not included in the MTFP because the basis of allocation was not known in January when the MTFP was compiled.
10. The grant conditions require the council to pass all the £7.6m grant on to individual schools and specifies how much to pass to each school (the funding distribution is £2.30 per meal supplied, plus additional funding for small schools). The council has no discretion in allocating the grant. The initial grant allocation is based on the government's estimate of the number of meals supplied. The grant itself creates no budget risk to the council as the amount received is equal to the amount the council allocates to schools.

Service commentaries

Adult Social Care

Table 2: Summary of Adult Social Care services' revenue position

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income	-46.7	-46.8	-0.2	-73.6	-27.1	-73.9	-0.3
Expenditure	272.9	272.5	-0.4	415.6	146.8	419.3	3.7
Net position	226.3	225.7	-0.6	342.0	119.7	345.4	3.4
Summary by service							
Income	-46.7	-46.8	-0.2	-73.6	-27.1	-73.9	-0.3
Older People	110.9	111.6	0.7	168.5	58.6	170.2	1.7
Physical Disabilities	31.9	31.1	-0.8	48.1	16.4	47.5	-0.6
Learning Disabilities	84.1	84.6	0.5	130.1	47.8	132.4	2.3
Mental Health	7.2	6.8	-0.4	10.9	4.1	10.9	0.0
Other Expenditure	38.8	38.4	-0.4	58.0	19.9	58.3	0.3
Total by service	226.2	225.7	-0.6	342.0	119.7	345.4	3.4

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

11. As at 30 November 2014, Adult Social Care services (ASC) has a -£0.6m year to date underspend with +£3.4m forecast overspend at year end.
12. ASC has a significant savings target in 2014/15 of £42m plus a target to generate an additional of £4m income. Since the beginning of the year, ASC has incurred +£1.3m of extra demand pressures for Transition clients, meaning it requires £43.3m total savings. ASC has made good progress in many of its savings actions and judges it has achieved or will achieve savings of £29.1m without needing further management action.
13. The year end efficiencies forecast as at 30 November 2014 relies on ASC implementing £10.8m of management actions. Table 4 outlines these actions.
14. The most significant element of ASC's savings plans in 2014/15 is the Family, Friends and Community (FFC) support strategy. ASC plans to achieve the FFC savings through three key streams.
 - First, an improved assessment process for individuals requiring new care packages, supported by a recalibration of the Resource Allocation System (RAS). ASC implemented this measure in mid-May.
 - Second, a programme of re-assessments of existing packages to ensure personalised support plans fully incorporate FFC. Locality teams have drawn up local project plans to deliver the re-assessments.
 - Third, identification of direct payments (DP) refunds to ensure ASC reclaims any surpluses and factors the impact into the re-assessment programme.
15. In addition to the three main streams of the FFC strategy, ASC is also working on plans to deliver other FFC related savings in order to offset in-year programme delays. ASC aims to achieve a further £1.6m of catch up savings in the remainder of the year. Table 3 summarises performance of the programme streams.

Table 3: Financial performance of FFC programme streams

	<----- Performance in 2014/15 ----->					Forecast future <----- performance ----->		
	2014/15 target £m	Achieved Apr - Nov £m	Forecast Dec - Mar £m	Full year forecast £m	2014/15 variance £m	Full year target £m	Full year effect £m	Full year variance £m
New packages non-transition	-3.5	-0.6	-0.7	-1.3	2.2	-3.5	-2.9	0.6
Reassessments	-6.4	-1.5	-1.9	-3.5	3.0	-6.4	-10.1	-3.7
FFC DP surplus	-3.0	-3.6	-0.9	-4.5	-1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
FFC catch up	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
FFC demand management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total	-12.9	-5.7	-5.2	-10.9	2.0	-9.9	-13.0	-3.1
New packages transition	-0.4	1.1	-0.1	1.0	1.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2
Total	-13.3	-4.6	-5.3	-9.9	3.4	-10.3	-13.7	-3.4

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

16. Table 3 shows savings are progressing in all areas other than new transition care packages (for individuals who transferred from Children, Schools & Families to ASC in 2014/15). Care costs for these individuals are historically volatile and the number of high costs cases ASC has picked up so far this year have led to £1.1m additional costs. Excluding new transition packages, the other FFC streams have achieved £5.7m savings to date with £9.9m forecast for the whole of 2014/15.
17. Challenges remain in five other significant areas of planned savings.
- Securing £4m of social care benefit from the whole systems funds. Discussions continue as part of the joint local planning processes with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) which feed into this aim.
 - Identification of £2.6m of additional savings to meet the target for savings ASC had not identified during the budget planning process. ASC originally hoped re-negotiation of the main block contract would contribute to this savings target, but this has not proved possible. ASC is working actively to identify other savings options but currently no firm plans are in place to deliver these savings. As such, ASC has reduced the savings forecast to £0.72m.
 - ASC anticipates the correct application of continuing health care arrangements will deliver £0.9m savings in the remainder of 2014/15. Progress is improving slowly in this savings stream but challenges remain in delivering the full value of savings in the rest of the year.
 - The Learning Disabilities (LD) Public Value Review plans to secure £1.5m of savings in 2014/15 and to date £1.0m has been achieved. The remaining £0.5m relies on other local authorities agreeing to pick up the funding for a number of Ordinary Residence cases. The Strategic Director is liaising with the relevant directors in these authorities and Legal Services is supporting ASC in negotiating the funding transfers. However, there is a risk ASC will not conclude all the transfers by year end.
 - As outlined above, ASC aims to deliver £1.6m of FFC catch up savings in the remainder of 2014/15 to offset slippage against the original savings target. As at 30 November 2014, ASC is still working through detailed plans for these savings to determine whether this is achievable.

18. In recognition of the challenges outlined above, a risk contingency of £3.9m has been included within the management actions to account for the possibility of an element of these risks of not achieving the efficiency savings materialising.

Table 4: Summary of ASC management actions to achieve efficiency savings

	£m	£m
MTFP efficiency savings target		-42.0
Additional savings needed to meet demand pressures		-1.3
		<u>-43.3</u>
Total efficiency savings achieved (or needing no further management action) to date		-29.1
Efficiency savings forecast for the rest of the year through use of FFC	-4.4	
FFC applied to direct payments reclaims	-1.4	
Other efficiency savings for the rest of the year needing management actions	-9.9	
Risk contingency of savings not being achieved	+3.9	
		<u>-10.8</u>
Total efficiency savings forecast in remainder of year		-39.9
Under(+)/over(-) performance against MTFP target		<u>+3.4</u>

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

Children, Schools & Families

Table 5: Summary of the revenue position for Children, Schools & Families services

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income	-100.0	-99.9	0.1	-154.6	-55.6	-155.5	-0.9
Expenditure	223.5	218.2	-5.3	341.6	121.2	339.4	-2.2
Net position	123.5	118.3	-5.2	187.0	65.6	183.9	-3.1
Service summary							
Income	-100.0	-99.9	0.1	-154.6	-55.6	-155.5	-0.9
Strategic Services	2.7	2.9	0.2	4.3	2.0	4.9	0.6
Children's Services	61.6	61.8	0.2	93.4	32.4	94.2	0.8
Schools and Learning	140.6	135.3	-5.3	216.1	77.3	212.6	-3.5
Services for Young People	18.6	18.2	-0.4	27.8	9.5	27.7	-0.1
Total by service	123.5	118.3	-5.2	187.0	65.6	183.9	-3.1

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

19. As at 30 November 2014 Children, Schools & Families services (CSF) has a -£5.2m year to date underspend and forecasts -£3.1m year end underspend. This is an increase in underspend of -£1.0m compared to the position at 31 October 2014.
20. The underspend position includes lower than anticipated spend against the service transformation grants for adoption reform and the reforms for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) being implemented from September 2014. These grants carry ongoing, planned commitments that continue beyond 2014/15, bringing the underlying position for CSF down to -£1.6m underspend, a slightly lower variance than reported at 31 October 2014. The services will seek to carry this grant funding forward into future financial years as detailed in paragraphs 25 and 27.
21. The change in CSF's underlying position is mainly due to an increase in the transport overspend and a reduction in the expected underspend for Commercial Services. CSF's transformation plans account for the +£0.6m overspend on Strategic Services. This includes the final phase of the public value programme.

22. Services for Young People forecasts collecting -£0.2m extra income, to give -£0.3m underspend net of income at year end.

Children's Services

23. Children's Services' forecast overspend is now +£0.8m net of income. This includes -£1.0m underspend on adoption reform, bringing the underlying position to +£1.8m. The underlying overspend relates mainly to care provided for children who are or have been in Surrey's care:
- +£0.2m agency placements, the forecast has reduced by -£0.1m as numbers are slightly lower, despite ongoing high cost secure accommodation placements exerting particular pressure on this budget;
 - +£0.2m continuing pressures on fostering allowances and cost of adoption allowances;
 - +£0.6m for leaving care and asylum seekers, as the number of care leavers continues at a similar level to that experienced in 2013/14 also occurred.
 - +£0.4m for asylum seekers, which continues to rise and is partly due to a grant shortfall of +£0.3m and children with no recourse to public funds +£0.1m.
24. In addition CSF expects a +£0.8m overspend in services for children with disabilities mainly due pressure on care packages and increasing complexity. The -£0.4m short breaks efficiency is on track to be achieved following the tendering exercise.
25. It is unlikely Children's services will spend the £1.4m Adoption Reform Grant fully this year due to delays in recruitment to the planned family assessment service. The grant is to support local authorities adapt to new timescales and expectations around adoption and permanency for looked after children. Children's services intended to use the grant to develop services to meet the new requirements (for example, increasing the number of adopters) over two to three years as the service becomes self sustaining through reductions in costs. The service will seek to carry forward £1.0m of this grant funding to sustain the adoption reforms in future years, particularly the creation of a family assessment service, with the intention of making the reforms sustainable through reductions in timescales, assessment and care costs.

Schools & Learning

26. Overall Schools & Learning forecasts a -£4.2m underspend (net of income) on county funded services at 30 November 2014. The main underspend is on the centrally held demographics and inflation budget. In addition Commercial Services forecasts to underspend by -£1.0m mainly as a result of delays in recruitment of the staff required to fulfil demand for free infant meals. These underspends are partly offset by a +£0.8m overspend on transport, mainly for children with SEN.
27. Schools & Learning now expects an underspend of -£0.5m against the £2.1m SEND reform grant intended to support the introduction of Education, Health and Care Plans from September 2014 as well as other aspects of the reforms. The service has encountered difficulties recruiting to short term posts to manage the transfer of all statements to the new plans. The service will seek to carry the unspent grant forward into 2015/16 when the transfer work will continue.

Delegated schools budget

Table 6: Summary of the revenue position for the delegated schools budget

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income	-289.6	-289.6	0.0	-468.3	-178.7	-468.3	0.0
Expenditure	288.0	288.0	0.0	468.3	180.3	468.3	0.0
Net position	-1.6	-1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

28. The delegated schools budget shows a balanced year to date position and forecasts a balanced year end position.

Customer & Communities

Table 7: Summary of the revenue position for Customer & Communities services

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	-0.9	-1.3	-2.2	-1.3
Expenditure	8.4	8.0	-0.4	12.8	6.0	14.0	1.2
Net position	7.8	7.1	-0.7	11.9	4.7	11.8	-0.1
Summary by service							
Customer Services	2.2	2.1	-0.1	3.3	1.2	3.3	0.0
Trading Standards	1.4	1.3	-0.1	2.1	0.9	2.2	0.1
Community Partnerships & Safety	2.3	2.0	-0.3	3.7	1.7	3.7	0.0
County Coroner	1.1	0.9	-0.2	1.6	0.5	1.4	-0.2
C&C Directorate Support	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.0
Total by service	7.8	7.1	-0.7	11.9	4.7	11.8	-0.1

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

29. As at 30 November 2014 Customer & Communities services (C&C) had -£0.7m year to date underspend and forecasts a small underspend of -£0.1m at year end.
30. The reported position includes staff savings within Directorate Support and Customer Services of -£0.2m, offset by income pressures within Trading Standards, for the recovery of court costs and proceeds of crime.
31. The -£0.7m year to date underspend is mainly due to timing of expenditure on third party grants and member allocations plus staffing underspends.

Repair and Renewal Grant

32. The Repair and Renewal Grant is a £5,000 grant from the Department for the Environment, Fisheries and Agriculture (DEFRA) for households and businesses affected by last year's flooding as a contribution to resilience measures. The current guidance requires local authorities to have paid these grants for work completed by 31 March 2015. The County Council's Community Partnership and Safety team is administering this on behalf of 10 of the 11 boroughs and districts due to the scale of flooding, with over 1,600 properties affected.
33. Despite the publicity since April, there has been a slow take up of the grant, with applications to the end of November being around 600. There may be a number of reasons for this, but one of those will be households prioritising their response and

recovery from flooding. This is especially true of the 300 families who have not returned to their properties and might not yet have thought about the Repair and Renewal Grant and resilience measures.

34. The specialist flood protection contractors and suppliers are starting to report to the council that due to demand it may not be possible to have all measures installed and completed by 31 March 2015. This would mean those households and businesses would not be eligible for the grant, even if the work is in progress. If SCC were to pay, even though it cannot be reclaimed from DEFRA, then this would be a financial loss to the council. For example, if there were 200 cases, the cost to the council would be £1m.
35. Officers are discussing with DEFRA and DCLG to extend this scheme beyond 31 March 2015 so all affected residents can take advantage of the grant. In addition, Cabinet members have lobbied Surrey MPs so that this situation is understood. To date DEFRA has not responded positively.
36. While DEFRA's grant funds eligible works only, it is now likely that some of the additional administration costs may also be recoverable. The projected position will be updated when this has been confirmed.

Fire & Rescue

Table 8: Summary of the revenue position for Fire & Rescue services

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income	-7.5	-7.7	-0.2	-11.3	-3.7	-11.4	-0.1
Expenditure	31.4	31.0	-0.4	46.8	15.8	46.8	0.0
Net position	23.9	23.3	-0.6	35.5	12.1	35.4	-0.1
Summary by service							
Rescue Operations	19.4	18.8	-0.6	28.9	10.2	29	0.1
Fire Support Functions	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0
Community Fire Safety	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0
Emergency Planning	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0
FF Pension Fund	2.7	2.5	-0.2	4.0	1.3	3.8	-0.2
Total by service	23.9	23.3	-0.6	35.5	12.1	35.4	-0.1

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

37. As at 30 November 2014 Fire & Rescue services (F&R) has a year to date underspend of -£0.6m and forecasts an underspend of -£0.1m at year end .
38. The year to date underspend is due to the timing of income receipts and expenditure (including pension lump sums and training). The year end position remains changeable due to on-going strike action. F&R is absorbing the 2014/15 station reconfiguration efficiency in the current financial year through a mix of vacant posts and managed savings. The service is actively pursuing a number of additional opportunities and seeking further savings.

Environment & Infrastructure

Table 9: Summary of the revenue position for Environment & Infrastructure services

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income	-16.2	-15.5	0.7	-24.3	-9.3	-24.8	-0.5
Expenditure	97.8	92.9	-4.9	153.6	61.7	154.6	1.0
Net position	81.6	77.4	-4.2	129.3	52.4	129.8	0.5
Summary by service							
Environment	51.4	53.4	2.0	82.0	28.1	81.5	-0.5
Highways	28.4	21.9	-6.5	44.5	23.4	45.3	0.8
Other directorate costs	1.8	2.1	0.3	2.7	0.8	2.9	0.2
Total by service	81.6	77.4	-4.2	129.3	52.4	129.8	0.5

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

39. As at 30 November 2014 Environment & Infrastructure services (E&I) has a -£4.2m year to date underspend, primarily relating to Highway works. This includes several highway budgets including: road repairs, drainage and local schemes, where E&I has planned works for later in the year.
40. E&I forecasts to overspend by +£0.5m at the end of the year. This is mainly due to:
- +£0.3m additional employee costs being incurred across E&I, some of which will be funded through additional income and recharges, including use of grants;
 - +£0.4m shortfall in expected recharges to grant funded capital schemes
 - +£0.8m highways pressures including increased insurance costs and a shortfall in streetworks income;
 - -£0.6m travel & transport underspends, including refund of prior year Park & Ride costs, and income from the Police and NHS; and
 - -£0.5m a number of other variations.

Business Services

Table 10: Summary of the revenue position for Business Services

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income	-10.5	-12.3	-1.8	-16.5	-5.0	-17.3	-0.8
Expenditure	63.2	61.8	-1.4	98.6	35.3	97.1	-1.5
Net position	52.7	49.5	-3.2	82.1	30.3	79.8	-2.3
Summary by service							
Property	19.9	18.5	-1.4	31.5	12.2	30.7	-0.8
Information Management & Technology	15.8	15.5	-0.3	25.0	9.2	24.7	-0.3
Human Resources & OD	5.9	4.6	-1.3	9.2	3.5	8.1	-1.1
Finance	6.2	6.1	-0.1	9.2	3.1	9.2	0.0
Shared Services	2.7	2.5	-0.2	3.8	1.2	3.7	-0.1
Procurement & Commissioning	2.2	2.3	0.1	3.4	1.1	3.4	0.0
Total by service	52.7	49.5	-3.2	82.1	30.3	79.8	-2.3

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

41. As at 30 November 2014 Business Services has a -£3.2m year to date underspend and forecasts a -£2.3m underspend at year end.

42. Business Services' forecast -£2.3m year end underspend, includes making -£1.5m of 2015/16 efficiency savings early. The other -£0.8m underspends are one off, such as apprentices, rebates from contract negotiations and utilities.
43. The -£3.2m year to date underspend includes -£1.5m in Property and -£1.3m in HR. Property's underspend includes -£0.5m in relation to the timing of the managed print service roll out as a result of contractor delays, -£0.7m maintenance and -£0.5m utilities. HR's underspend includes -£0.4m for apprenticeships, -£0.3m training and -£0.4m staffing. HR is recruiting 48 apprentices. Their start dates create an underspend against the full year of -£0.4m. HR forecasts -£0.3m staffing underspend through early achievement of 2015/16 efficiencies.

Chief Executive's Office

Table 11: Summary of the revenue position for Chief Executive's Office services

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income	-26.7	-27.7	-1.0	-42.7	-15.7	-43.4	-0.7
Expenditure	44.1	43.5	-0.6	68.5	25.1	68.6	0.1
Net	17.4	15.8	-1.6	25.8	9.4	25.2	-0.6
Summary by service							
Strategic Leadership	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
Magna Carta	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Emergency Management	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0
Communications	1.3	1.2	-0.1	2.1	0.9	2.1	0.0
Legal & Democratic Services	6.1	5.7	-0.4	9.0	3.2	8.9	-0.1
Policy & Performance	2.1	2.0	-0.1	2.8	0.6	2.6	-0.2
Cultural services	6.7	6.1	-0.6	10.3	4.0	10.1	-0.2
Public Health	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Total by service	17.4	15.8	-1.6	25.8	9.4	25.2	-0.6
Public Health – income	-17.5	-17.9	-0.4	-28.9	-11.3	-29.1	-0.3
Public Health - expenditure	17.8	17.9	0.0	29.2	11.6	29.5	0.3
Public Health - net expenditure	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

44. As at 30 November 2014 Chief Executive's Office (CEO) has a -£1.6m year to date underspend and forecasts a -£0.6m underspend at year end.
45. CEO's forecast underspend is mainly due to holding -£0.5m staff vacancies in Libraries, Legal and Policy & Performance during restructures in preparation for next year's efficiency savings and -£0.1m due to the timing of events in relation to the Magna Carta anniversary in June 2015. The service will request a £0.1m budget carry forward to align the budget to planned activities. These underspends have been partly offset by Emergency Management's costs relating to flood work.
46. The -£1.6m year to date underspend is mainly due the timing of income receipts within Cultural Services and staff underspends in Legal Services and Libraries.
47. The £0.3m difference between Public Health's (PH) full year income and expenditure budgets is for the SADAS (Surrey Alcohol & Drug Advisory Service) contract jointly funded by PH and ASC. PH is the lead service and holds the net expenditure budget.

48. PH expenditure is on target to achieve -£0.5m efficiency savings by funding the activities shown in Table 12.

Table 12 – Efficiency savings planned through Public Health activities

Description	Value	Service	Public Health area
New HENRY programme (Health, Exercise and Nutrition for the Really Young)	£32,000	CSF services	Obesity
Healthy Schools - Babcock 4s	£88,000	CSF services	Children 5-19
Eat Out Eat Well scheme	£24,379	Trading Standards	Obesity
CAMHS school nursing (Children and Adolescents Mental Health Service)	£100,000	CSF services	Children 5-19
Substance misuse adults	£255,621	ASC services	Substance misuse
Total	£500,000		

49. During September, PH began budget planning for the next three years and undertaking a thorough review of the forecast outturn position for 2014/15. The funding government's allocations for 2015/16 were recently announced and confirm continued ring fencing of PH funding for one more year. The funding value remains the same as in 2014/15, removing the 10% increases previously expected. On current plans, this creates a budget pressure for future years.
50. The GUM (Genito Urinary Medicine) funding received late in the financial year is set to be spent in full before the end of the financial year. However, as receipt of this funding was not certain in April 2014 a prudent approach was applied to other aspects of the government grant expenditure, with these being held from starting immediately. Due to delays receiving the GUM funding, some of these projects may need to continue into the next financial year.

Central Income & Expenditure

Table 13: Summary revenue position

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year (revised) budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income	-200.7	-201.5	-0.8	-229.8	-30.4	-231.9	-2.1
Expenditure	36.0	36.0	0.0	57.9	23.6	59.6	1.7
Net position	-164.7	-165.5	-0.8	-171.9	-6.8	-172.3	-0.4
Local taxation	-436.5	-436.5	0.0	-615.8	-179.3	-615.8	0.0
Total net position	-601.2	-602.0	-0.8	-787.7	-186.1	-788.1	-0.4

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

51. As at 30 November 2014 Central Income & Expenditure (CIE) has a year to date underspend of -£0.8m and forecasts -£0.4m year end underspend.
52. The year to date position is mainly due to underspends on the interest payable budget and over recovery on interest receivable from the long-term capital strategy investment properties, offset by an overspend on redundancy and compensation, which will reduce in the second half of the year.
53. The forecast -£0.4m full year underspend is mainly due to reductions in the costs of relocation allowances and protected pay (as fewer employees receive them) and Minimum Revenue Provision (money set aside for debt repayment).

54. In early December the council received confirmation it had been successful in its claim for Bellwin funding from central government to compensate for a proportion of the costs incurred as a result of the flooding in December and January of 2013/14. The council incurred the majority of its spend on flooding during 2013/14 and funded it from general balances. The council received £2.4m Bellwin grant in early December 2014. It is recommended that this is transferred to the Budget Equalisation Reserve to support future years' budgets.

Revolving Infrastructure & Investment Fund

Table 14: Summary revenue and capital expenditure positions

Revenue expenditure summary	YTD actual £m	Full year forecast £m
Income	-2.2	-3.3
Expenditure	0.2	0.3
Net income before funding	-2.0	-3.0
Funding	1.6	2.5
Net income after funding	-0.4	-0.5
Capital expenditure	5.5	7.5

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

55. Net income of -£0.5m (after the deduction of funding costs) is being generated this financial year by the Joint Venture project to deliver regeneration in Woking town centre and from various property acquisitions that have been made for future service delivery. It is anticipated that the net income will be transferred to the Revolving Infrastructure and Investment Fund at the year-end.
56. Capital expenditure year to date is on the purchase of 61 High Street, Staines and loans to the Woking Bandstand Joint Venture company. The forecast position of £7.5m assumes additional loans to the Joint Venture company and preliminary costs associated with the development of the Thales site in Crawley. In September Cabinet approved the submission of a detailed planning application and contract tender for the first phase of development.

Staffing costs

57. The council employs three categories of staff.
- Contracted staff are employed on a permanent or fixed term basis and paid through the council's payroll. These staff are contracted to work full time, or part time.
 - Bank staff are contracted to the council and paid through the payroll but have no guaranteed hours.
 - Agency staff are employed through an agency with which the council has a contract.
58. Bank and agency staff enable managers to manage short term variations in service demand, or contracted staff vacancies. This is particularly the case in social care.
59. A sensible degree of flexibility in the staffing budget is good, as it allows the council to keep a portion of establishment costs variable. The current level is approximately 92% of costs are due to contracted staff.
60. The council sets its staffing budget based upon the estimated labour required to deliver its services. This is expressed as budgeted full time equivalent staff (FTEs) and converted to a monetary amount for the budget. This budget includes spending on all three categories of staff and is the key control in managing staffing expenditure.
61. The council's total full year budget for staffing is £309.2m based on 7,823 budgeted FTEs. The year to date budget to 30 November 2014 is £206.0m and expenditure incurred is £202.0m. At 30 November 2014, the council employed 7,221 FTE contracted staff.
62. Table 15 shows the staffing expenditure and FTEs for the period to 30 November 2014 against budget, analysed across services for the three staff categories. It includes the transfer of 532 cultural services FTE from Customer & Communities to Chief Executive's Office and the movement of 258 FTE to Surrey Choices. The table includes staff costs and FTEs recharged to other public services for example: other councils, NHS Trusts, outsourced to South East of England Councils or capital funded (super fast broadband). The funding for the recharges is within other income in Table App 3.

Table 15: Staffing costs and FTEs to 30 November 2014

	Staffing budget to Nov 2014 £m	Staffing spend by category					Variance £m	Budget FTE	Nov 2014 occupied contracted FTE
		Contracted £m	Agency £m	Bank & casual £m	Total £m				
Adult Social Care	45.8	41.9	2.2	1.5	45.6	-0.2	1,887	1,653	
Children Schools & Families	70.8	63.1	2.9	2.6	68.6	-2.2	2,828	2,621	
Customer and Communities	24.8	22.7	0.5	1.0	24.2	-0.6	922	864	
Environment & Infrastructure	14.9	14.5	0.5	0.3	15.3	0.4	501	486	
Business Services and Central Income & Expenditure	28.4	25.2	2.7	0.1	28.0	-0.4	900	847	
Chief Executive's Office	21.3	18.1	0.3	2.1	20.5	-0.8	785	750	
Total	206.0	185.4	9.2	7.6	202.2	-3.8	7,823	7,221	

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

63. Table 16 shows there are 610 “live” vacancies, for which active recruitment is currently taking place, with 479 of these in social care. Many vacancies are covered on a temporary basis by either agency or bank staff, the costs of which are shown in Table 15. The number of temporary staff does not translate easily into an FTE number as these may be for a few hours only, part time etc. The easiest way to measure this is to look at the actual expenditure in Table 15 (agency staff and bank & casual staff).

Table 16: Full time equivalents in post and vacancies

	<u>Nov 2014 FTE</u>
Budget	7,823
Occupied contracted FTE	7,221
“Live” vacancies (i.e. actively recruiting)	610

Efficiencies

64. The council's overall efficiencies target is £72.3m. Against this, the council forecasts achieving £70.0m by year end, an improvement of £0.6m on October's position.
65. The appendix to this annex includes services' efficiencies and a brief commentary on progress. Services have evaluated efficiencies on the following risk rating basis:
- RED – significant or high risk of saving not being achieved, as there are barriers preventing the necessary actions to achieve the saving taking place;
 - AMBER - a risk of saving not being achieved as there are potential barriers preventing the necessary actions to achieve the saving taking place;
 - GREEN – plans in place to take the actions to achieve the saving;
 - BLUE – the action has been taken to achieve the saving; and
 - PURPLE – compensating and one off savings found during the year to support the programme.
66. Figure 3 and Table 17 show services are on track to achieve their planned efficiencies and the overall level of risk for efficiencies projects fell during October:
- BLUE - action taken to achieve the saving unchanged at £26.9m;
 - GREEN - plans in place to achieve the saving rose by £0.4m to £27.7m;
 - AMBER - potential barriers to success rose by £0.2m to £11.8m;
 - RED - barriers preventing the saving unchanged at £2.8m;
 - PURPLE - compensating and one off efficiencies unchanged at £0.8m.

Figure 3: 2014/15 overall risk rated efficiencies

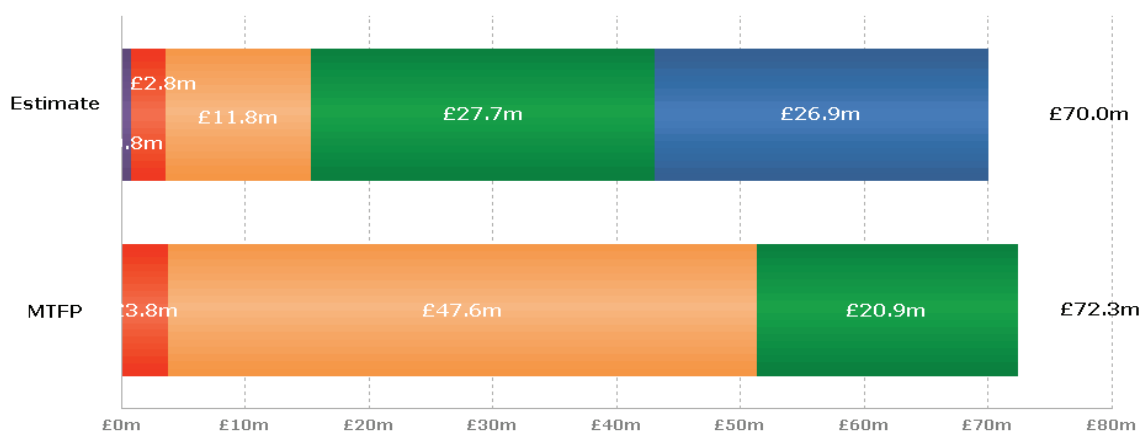


Table 17: 2014/15 Efficiency programme forecasts

	MTFP £m	Forecast £m	Compensating and one off efficiencies £m	Variance £m
Adult Social Care	45.8	42.0	0.4	-3.4
Children, Schools & Families	9.6	9.6		0.0
Customer & Communities	0.8	0.8		0.0
Fire & Rescue	1.1	1.1		0.0
Environment & Infrastructure	4.0	3.1	0.4	-0.5
Business Services	2.2	3.7		1.5
Chief Executive's Office	1.2	1.5		0.3
Central Income & Expenditure	7.6	7.5		-0.1
Total	72.3	69.2	0.8	-2.3

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

Capital

67. By planning significant capital investment as part of MTFP 2014-19, the council demonstrated its firm long term commitment to supporting Surrey's economy.
68. On 22 July 2014 Cabinet approved reprofiling of the 2014-19 capital programme. The capital budget for 2014/15 has increased by £3.7m due to £1.7m of school funded expenditure, £2.0m for Woking and Guildford fire stations. Table 18 shows current forecast expenditure for the service capital programme of £195.7m against a revised budget of £204.2m.
69. Approved investment strategy capital spending is expected to be £7.5m in 2014/15. Cabinet will receive further investment project proposals for spending approval during the year.

Table 18: Forecast capital expenditure 2014/15

	Revised full year budget	Apr - Nov actual	Dec - Mar projection	Full year forecast	Full year variance
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Adult Social Care	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.2	-0.2
Children, Schools & Families	8.0	5.8	1.9	7.7	-0.3
Customer & Communities	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1
Fire & Rescue	5.2	3.6	0.8	4.4	-0.8
Environment & Infrastructure	73.3	68.8	1.4	70.2	-3.1
School Basic Need	54.3	41.0	13.3	54.3	0.0
Business Services	49.2	27.1	18.8	45.9	-3.3
Chief Executive Office	12.3	7.7	4.1	11.8	-0.5
Service programme	204.2	154.7	41.2	195.9	-8.3
Long term investments	0.0	3.8	3.7	7.5	7.5
Overall capital programme	204.2	158.5	44.9	203.4	-0.8

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

70. There is currently a forecast service capital programme underspend of -£8.3m for the year. This underspend is due to reprofiling the capital programme, rather than an underspend against the five year programme (which remains at £780m in total). Table 19 shows the significant capital programme variances.

Table 19: Significant capital programme variances 2014/15

The fire vehicle and equipment replacement programme experienced a delay in the officer cars replacement programme for a review of overall requirements to reduce future pressure on the replacement reserve.	-£0.8m
The Redhill Balanced Network scheme reprofiled to coincide with adjacent works.	-£0.6m
An increase in the useful life of IMT assets enables re-phasing of future years' IMT Equipment Replacement Reserve spend on: laptops, servers and other IMT equipment.	-£1.3m
Land payment for waste will now be in early 2015/16.	-£0.8m
The SEN strategy is expected to be ahead of schedule at year end and will need to bring forward 2015/16 capital.	+£0.8m
Additional costs of Guildford Fire Station due to flooding and delays from archaeological finds earlier in the year result in a forecast overspend.	+£0.3m
Small variances in Discrimination Disability Act works, replacing aged modular buildings, other non school projects and Magna Carta.	-£2.0m
Position to 31 October 2014	-£4.8m
Re-phasing the Corporate Planned Maintenance Programme. The maintenance team is responsible for the successful delivery of the schools' kitchen and maintenance programme, mainly over the summer, this has led to delays to the corporate programme	-£1.0m
Cabinet has allocated the Economic Regeneration budget to support Local Growth Deal schemes and is unlikely to be required in full in 2014/15	-£2.0m
Flanchford Bridge strengthening delayed and re-profiled into 2015/16	-£0.8m
Highways' additional road and safety improvements in advance of the Magna Carta celebrations	+£0.3m
Position at 30 November 2014	-£8.3m

Appendix to Annex

Contents

Corporate performance scorecard – finance

Efficiencies & service reductions

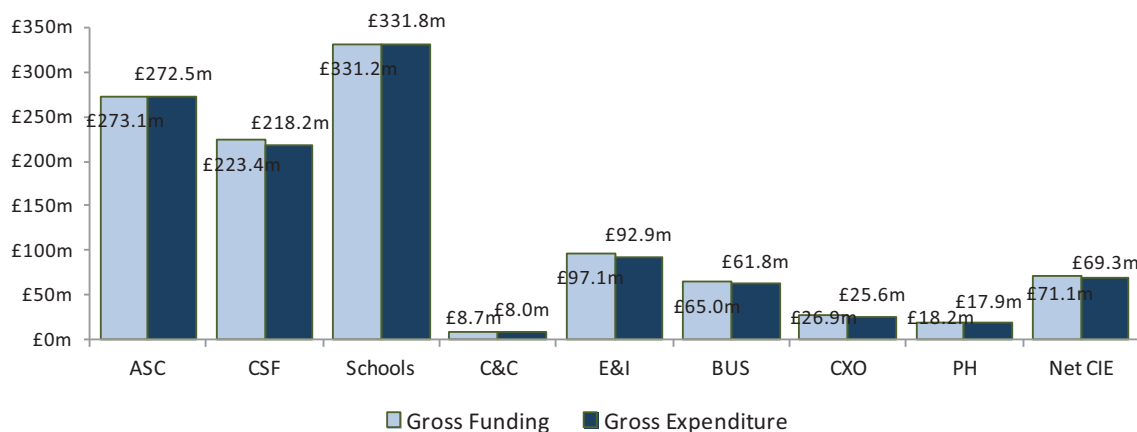
Updated budget - revenue

Corporate performance scorecard – finance

App 1. Figure App 1 shows the gross funding and expenditure for the council for the year to 30 November 2014. Gross funding for a service is its receivable income plus its budgeted share of funding from the council's overall resources. The difference between gross funding and gross expenditure is the net budgetary variance. Net CIE comprises Central Income & Expenditure, local taxation and the Revolving Infrastructure & Investment Fund.

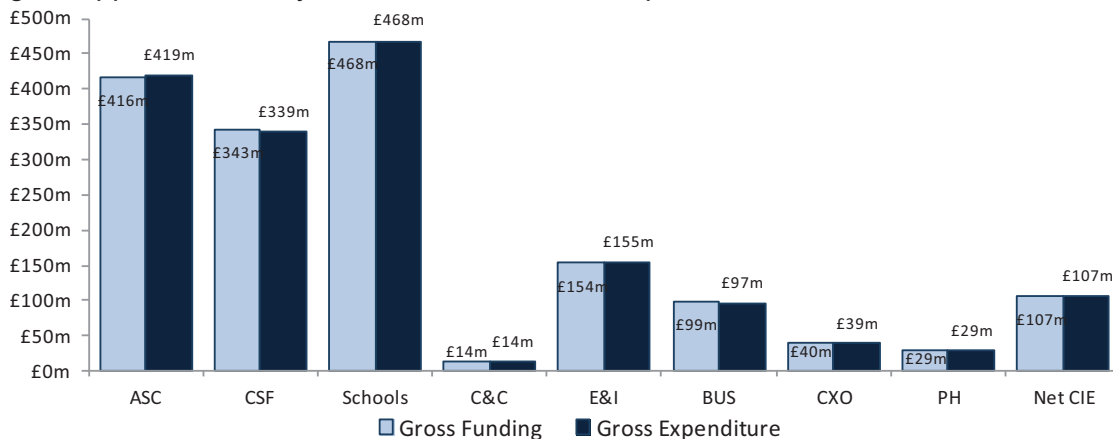
App 2. The corporate performance scorecard, shown above in the main annex in Figure 2, also includes the year end forecast revenue position.

Figure App 1: Year to date revenue position



App 3. Figure App 2 shows services' forecast position.

Figure App 2: Services' year end forecast revenue position



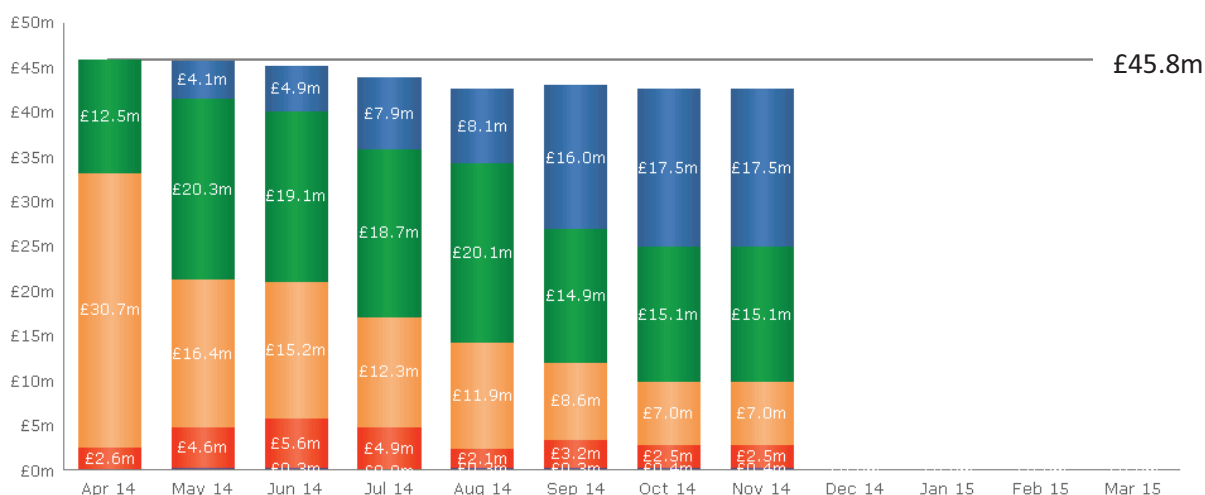
Efficiencies and service reductions

App 4. The graphs below track progress against MTFP 2014-19's risk rated efficiencies and service reductions over the eight months to 30 November 2014.

App 5. All the graphs use the same legend:
 Red – At risk, Amber – Some issues, Green – Progressing, Blue – Achieved.
 Purple - additional one-off efficiency projects to those planned in the MTFP

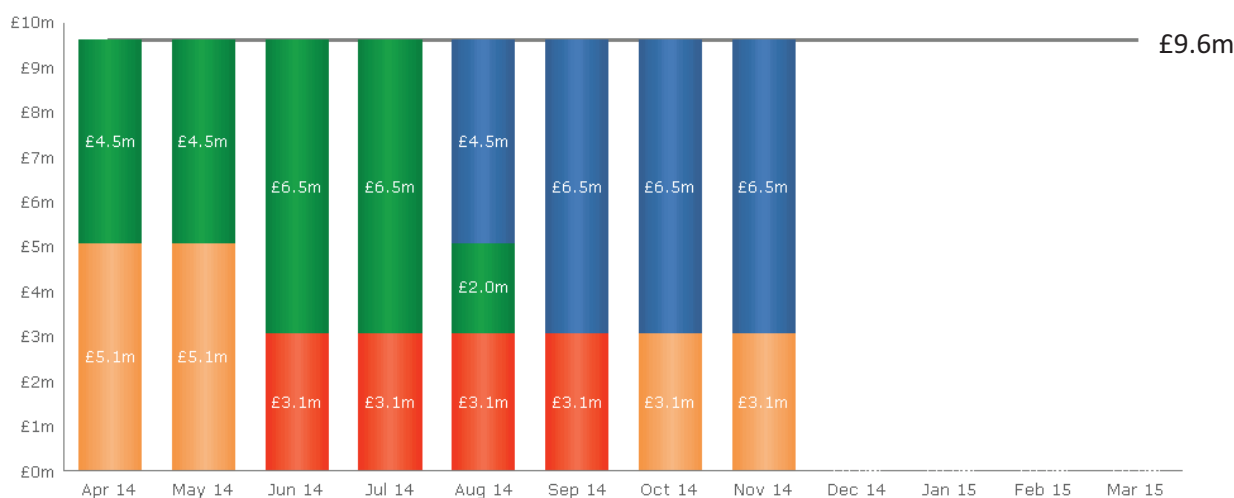
App 6. Each graph is based on the appropriate scale and so they are not directly comparable one against another.

Adult Social Care



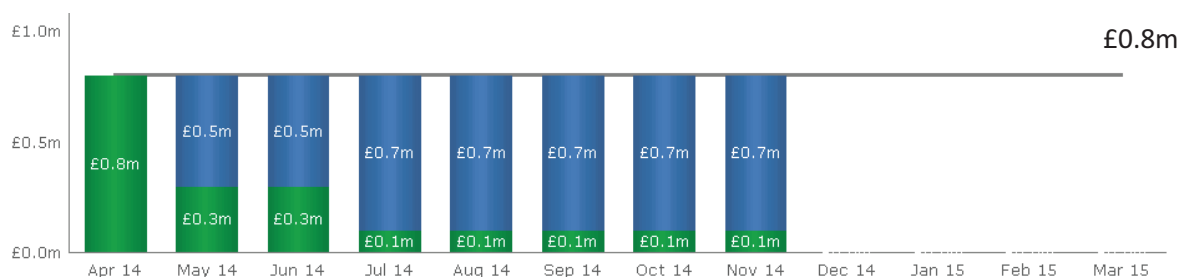
App 7. ASC forecasts a shortfall of -£3.4m against its £45.8m efficiencies target. ASC has already achieved savings of £17.5m by 30 November 2014 and is on target to achieve a further £15.1m by year end. Issues remain with £9.9m of efficiencies £2.5m is at risk and £0.4m is one off.

Children, Schools & Families



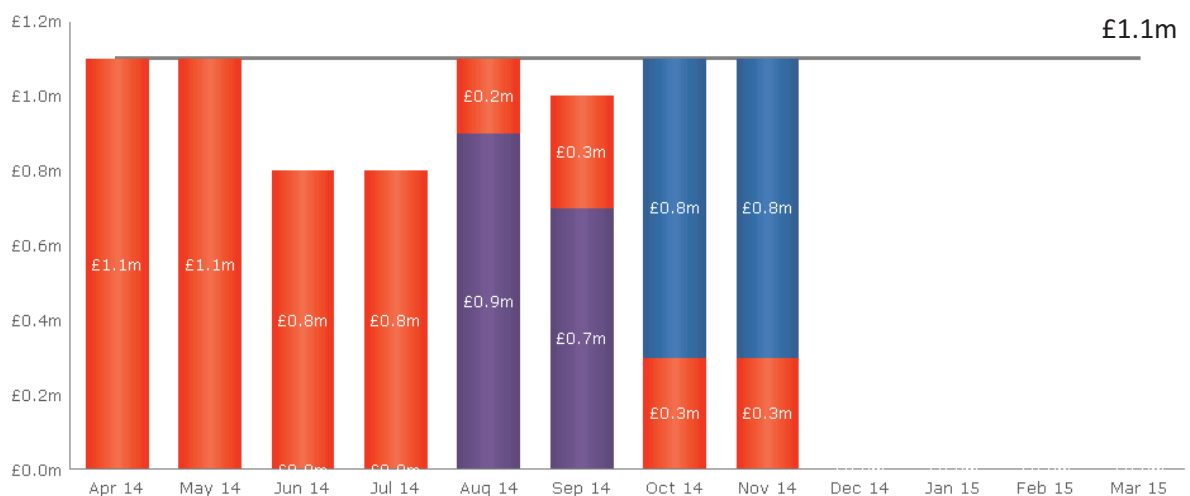
App 8. CSF forecasts to meet its £9.6m efficiencies target. CSF has achieved about two thirds of its efficiencies target, the remaining third have some issues.

Customer & Communities



App 9. C&C has either achieved or expects to achieve all planned efficiencies.

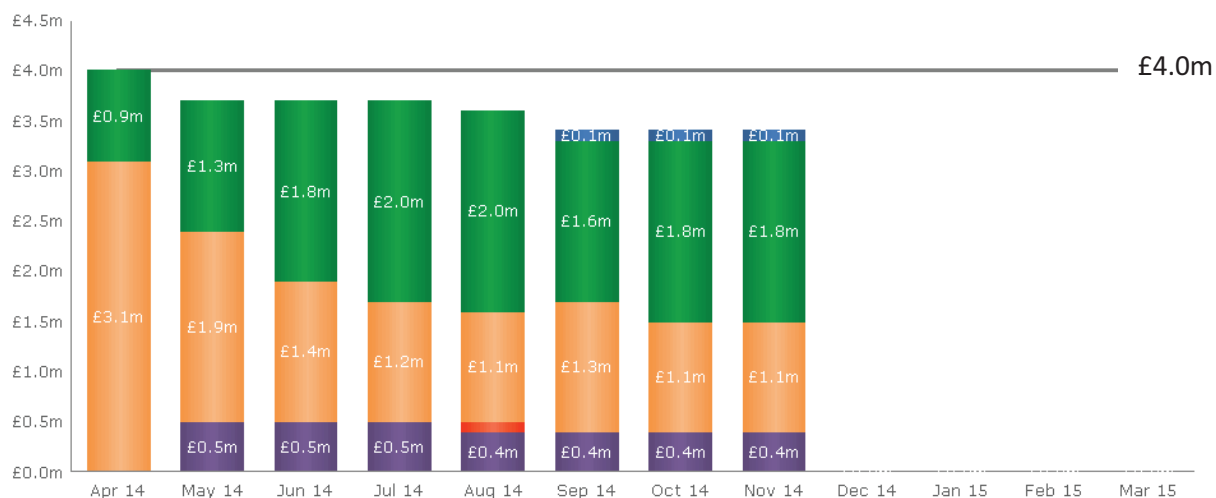
Fire and Rescue Service



10

App 10. F&R has plans in place to achieve part of their increased income target which currently leaves a shortfall estimated at £0.1m for 14/15 for which the service is actively pursuing a number of opportunities. The Fire reconfiguration efficiency has been delayed and is expected to be achieved in 2015/16.

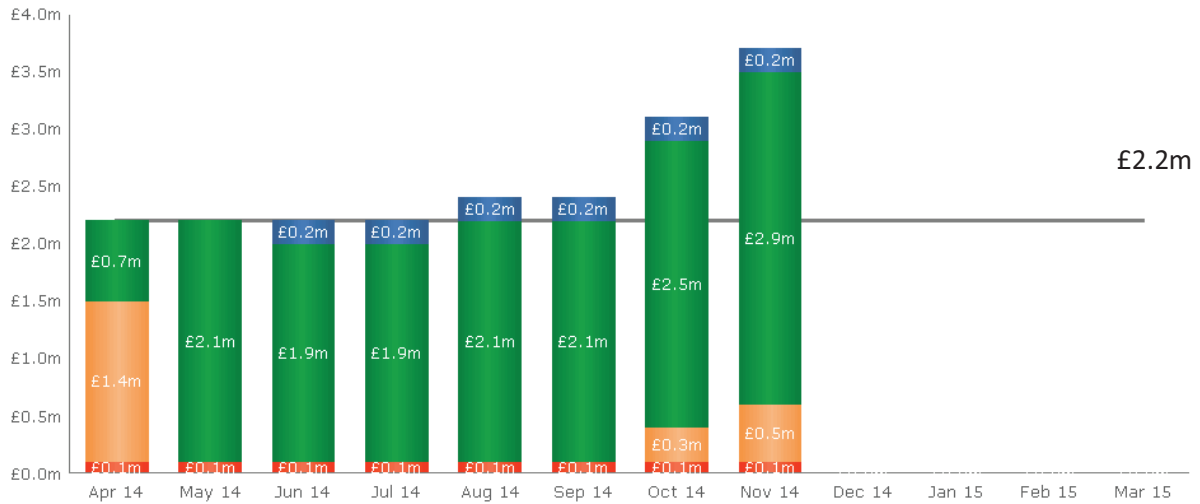
Environment & Infrastructure



App 11. E&I has established a Savings and Efficiency Panel to oversee the delivery of efficiency savings. The panel is scrutinising plans to deliver savings to ensure they

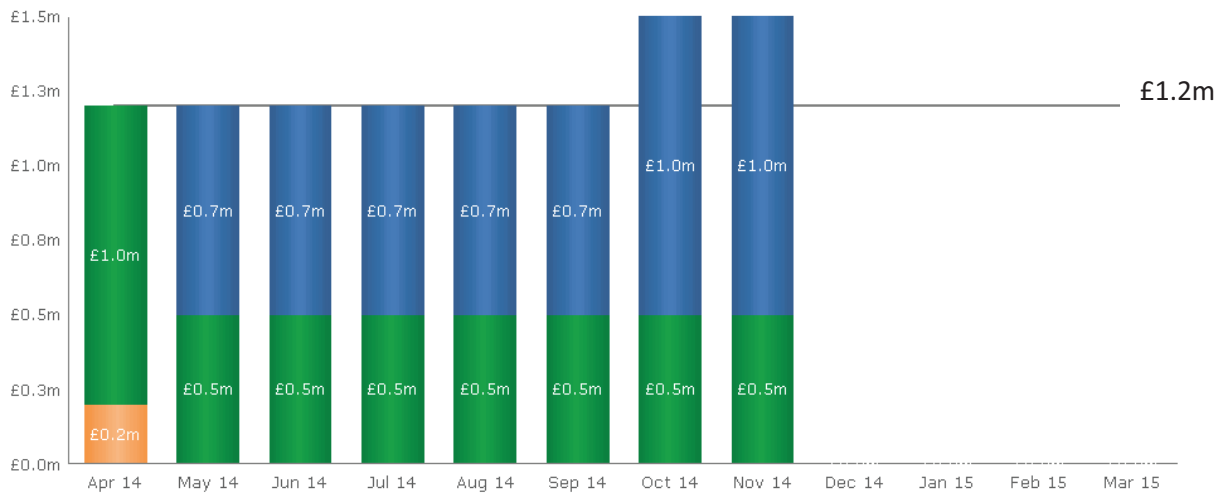
are robust and stretching. Currently, after taking into account compensating savings, there is an expected shortfall of £0.5m primarily as a result of a number of smaller savings being delayed and only partially achieved this year. The panel will continue to investigate this and the potential for other offsetting savings.

Business Services



App 12. Business Services' budget includes challenging efficiency savings and increased income targets of £2.2m. It is on target to achieve £2.1m of these savings and £1.5m of 2015/16 savings this year. This is an increase of £0.6m since last month, mainly on utilities, the IMT network and training.

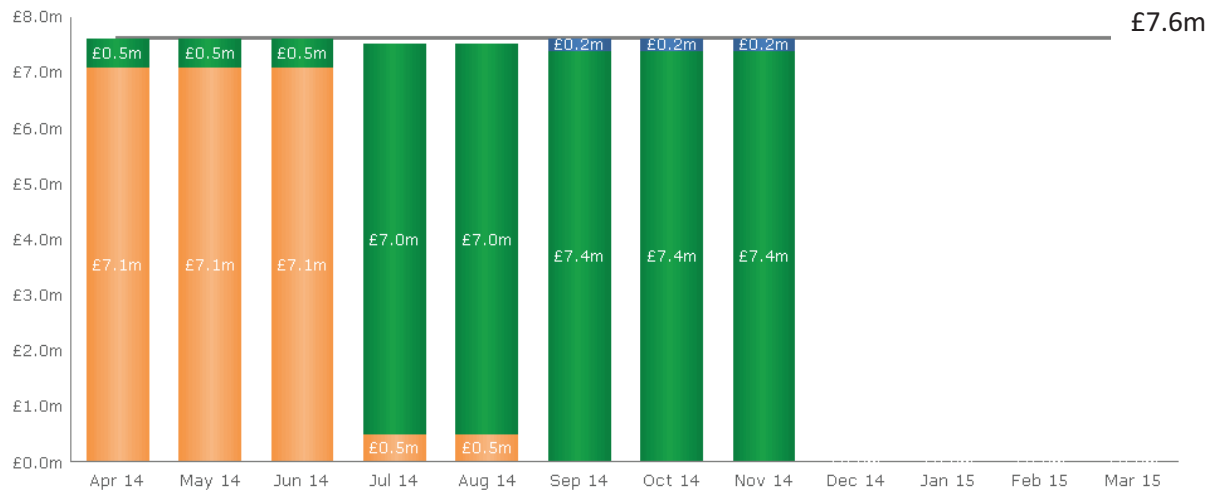
Chief Executive's Office



App 13. CEO is on target to achieve its £1.2m planned efficiencies in 2014/15. Cultural Services has achieved £0.3m of future years' on going savings early.

10

Central Income & Expenditure



App 14. CIE forecasts a -£0.1m shortfall against its £7.6m efficiencies target. The likely continuation of the council's internal borrowing strategy in 2014/15 means £6.6m efficiencies are on track. Planned public health activities to achieve £0.5m efficiencies in other services (Table 12 above) has achieved £0.3m to date. The communications review has identified £0.4m efficiencies against its £0.5m efficiency target in 2014/15. This shortfall also means the £0.5m efficiencies planned for 2016/17 are at risk.

Updated budget - revenue

App 15. The council's 2014/15 revenue expenditure budget was initially approved at £1,651.8m. Virement changes in quarters one and two and October increased the budget to £1,663.8m. In November the council made 9 virements which made no changes to the budget.

Table App 1: Movements in 2014/15 revenue expenditure budget

	Income £m	Expenditure £m	Earmarked reserves £m	General balances £m	Total £m	Number of Virements
Original MTFP	-1,625.9	1,651.8	0.0	0.0	25.9	
Quarter 1 changes	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94
Quarter 2 changes	-11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	126
October changes	-1.3	1.3				34
Updated budget - Oct 2014	-1,638.2	1,664.1	0.0	0.0	25.9	254
November changes	0.0	0.0			0.0	9
Updated budget - Nov 2014	-1,638.2	1,664.1			25.9	263

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

App 16. When Council agreed MTFP 2014-19 in February 2014, some government departments had not determined the final amount for some grants. So, services estimated their likely grant. The general principle agreed by Cabinet was any changes in final grants, whether higher or lower, would be reflected in the service's income and expenditure budget.

App 17. In controlling the budget during the year, budget managers occasionally need to transfer, or vire, budgets from one area to another. In most cases these are administrative or technical in nature, or of a value approved by the Director of Finance.

App 18. In October 2014, Council agreed changes to Financial Regulations, such that virements above £500,000 require Cabinet approval except where they are in accordance with prior Cabinet approval. There were no virements above £500,000 in November.

App 19. Table App 2 shows the council's updated revenue budget as at 30 November 2014.

Table App 2: 2014/15 updated revenue budget as at 30 November 2014

	Income £m	Expenditure £m	Net budget £m
Adult Social Care	-73.6	415.6	342.0
Children, Schools & Families	-154.6	341.6	187.0
Schools	-468.3	468.3	0.0
Customers & Communities	-0.9	12.8	11.9
Fire & Rescue	-11.3	46.8	35.5
Environment & Infrastructure	-24.3	153.6	129.3
Business Services	-16.5	98.6	82.1
Chief Executive's Office	-42.7	68.5	25.8
Central Income & Expenditure	-845.6	57.9	-787.7
Service total	-1,637.8	1,663.7	25.9

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

App 20. Table App 3 shows the year to date and forecast year end revenue position supported by general balances.

Table App 3: 2014/15 Revenue budget forecast position as at 30 November 2014

	YTD budget £m	YTD actual £m	YTD variance £m	Full year budget £m	Dec - Mar forecast £m	Full year projection £m	Full year variance £m
Income:							
Local taxation	-436.5	-436.5	0.0	-615.8	-179.3	-615.8	0.0
Government grants	-636.7	-619.0	17.7	-862.3	-246.8	-865.8	-3.5
Other income	-103.5	-127.2	-23.7	-159.8	-36.0	-163.2	-3.4
Income	-1,176.7	-1,182.7	-6.0	-1,637.9	-462.1	-1,644.8	-6.9
Expenditure:							
Staffing	206.0	202.2	-3.8	309.2	102.5	304.7	-4.5
Service provision	571.5	564.0	-7.5	886.3	331.0	895.0	8.7
Non schools sub-total	777.5	766.2	-11.3	1,195.5	433.5	1,199.7	4.2
Schools expenditure	331.2	331.8	0.6	468.3	136.5	468.3	0.0
Total expenditure	1,108.7	1,098.0	-10.7	1,663.8	570.0	1,668.0	4.2
Movement in balances	-68.0	-84.7	-16.7	25.9	107.9	23.2	-2.7

Note: All numbers have been rounded - which might cause a casting error

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