Scrutiny session

30th October

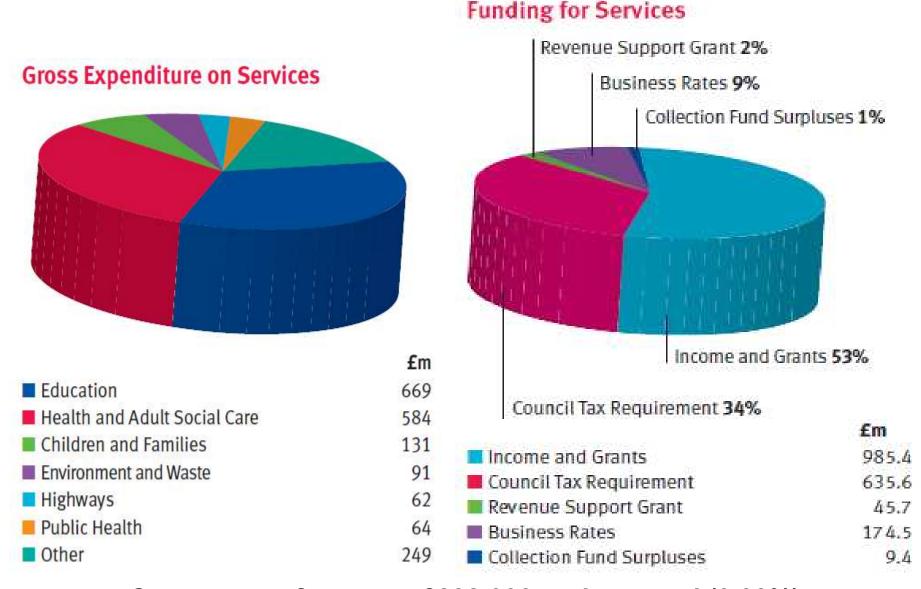
Nicole Wood

Agenda

- 1. Overview of revenue and capital budgets
- 2. Financial Outlook & Chancellors statement
- National financial policy: BRR, fair funding & inequities
- 4. Savings & income generation
- 5. Overview of budget setting
- 6. Financial resilience

1) Overview of revenue and capital budgets

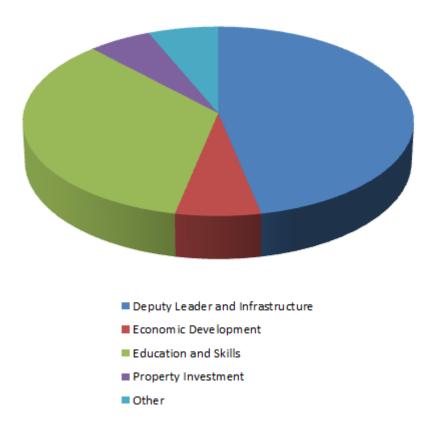
2018/19 Revenue budget



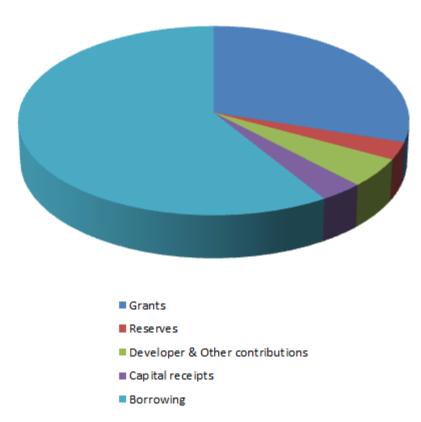
Current year forecast - £238,000 under spend (0.03%)

Capital Programme





Financing of the capital programme

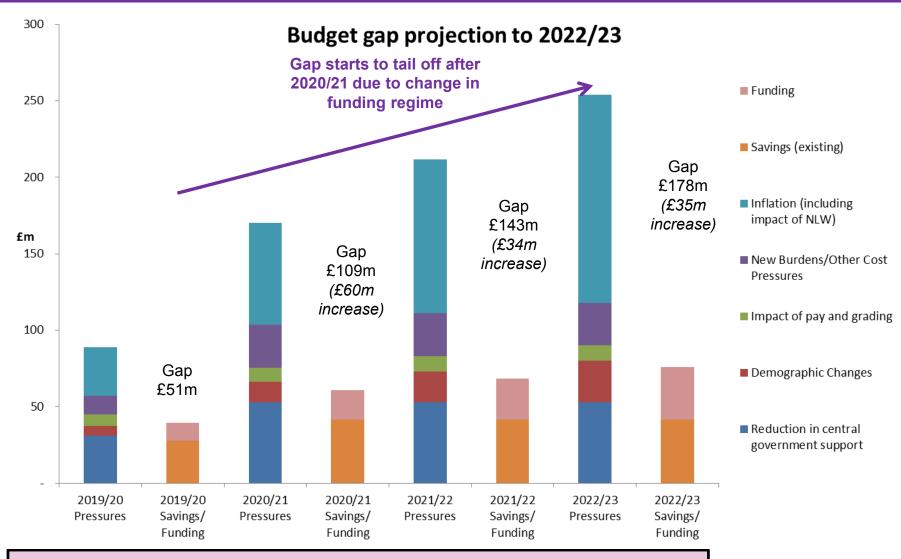


The current cost of borrowing is £49m and is funded from the revenue budget

Current year forecast - £198,000 under spend

2) Financial Outlook & Chancellors Statement

Financial Outlook



Other cost pressures includes items such as additional cost of capital financing and non delivery of savings

Next steps in the budget

There are a series of key points before we can set a budget

- 1. Current: consideration of income and savings opportunities by administration
- 2. w/c 29 October: forecast of council tax and rates from Districts (final end January 2019)
- 3. Chancellors statement 29th October
- 4. Settlement 6th December (including BRR Pilot announcement)
- 5. 22nd January Cabinet
- 6. February Council

Chancellors statement

Headlines from Chancellors statement

TO FOLLOW

3) National financial policy: BRR, fair funding & inequities

Reform: Fair Funding & Business Rate Retention

- 1. Submitted a bid pan Essex (excluding Thurrock)
- 2. Will hear about success or otherwise in Settlement (6th December)
- 3. BRR reform planned from 2020/21: detail yet to be defined

All Farance	50 % BRR -	50 % BRR -	75 % BRR -
All Essex	Individually	Pool	Pilot
	£m	£m	£m
100% Business Rates Income for Essex	702	702	702
Business Rates Income Retained for Essex	351	351	527
Less Tariff	-24	-24	-143
Net	327	327	384
Baseline Needs Funding	294	294	334
Growth Income above baseline	33	33	50
Growth Income for Essex under each scheme	20	31	50

POTENTIAL OPTIONS FOR INVESTMENT



A fund to support the development of business cases for major infrastructure



A fund to unlock investment in new commercial space/ learning facilities



Self-sustaining inward investment campaign



Skills for Growth



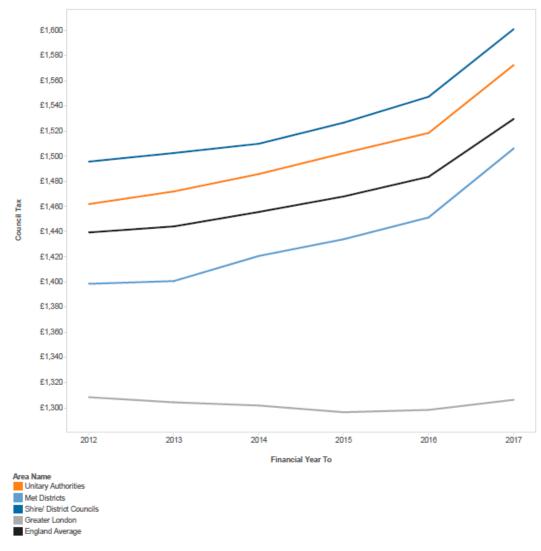
Reform: Fair Funding & Council Tax differentials

The burden on Essex tax payers is proportionately higher (as a % of household income)

Need to recognise the differential local capacity to raise income (including council tax) as part of **Fair Funding review**. For example:

- PResidents in shire areas are paid, on average, 11% less than the national average. However, they tend to pay nearly 6% more in council tax
- When compared to London boroughs, shire residents earn 20% less but it is the residents in London that pay 4% less than shire residents.

Council Tax Change over Time, Band D (2011/12 to 2016/17)



4) Savings & income generation

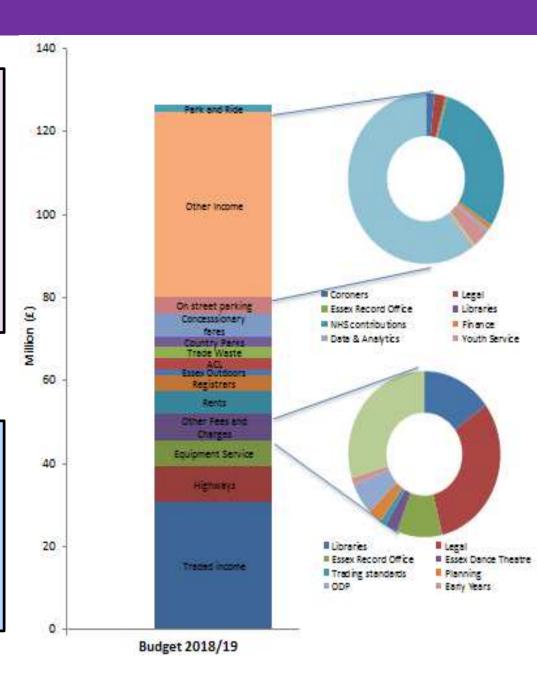
Income Generation

What we've done so far

- £50m on council tax deal since 2013 & better collection - national leader
- £4m on tax counter fraud
- Focus on fees and charges (total income is over £130m)
- New sources of income from the Commercial programme including commercial property fund

Where next:

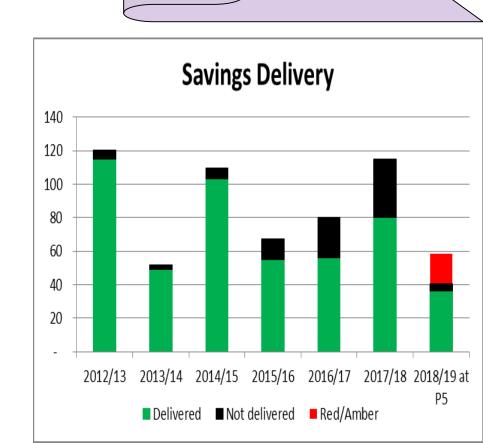
- Work underway on new commercial strategy
- Plan of activity for 6/12/24 months focus 2019/20 beyond
- Process review opportunities on front to end processes (include means to pay)



Savings

£700m saved since 2010 through efficiencies and income generation and a further £59m planned and in delivery for 2018/19

Our record on savings delivery is high, with initiatives put in place to mitigate against any non delivery plans



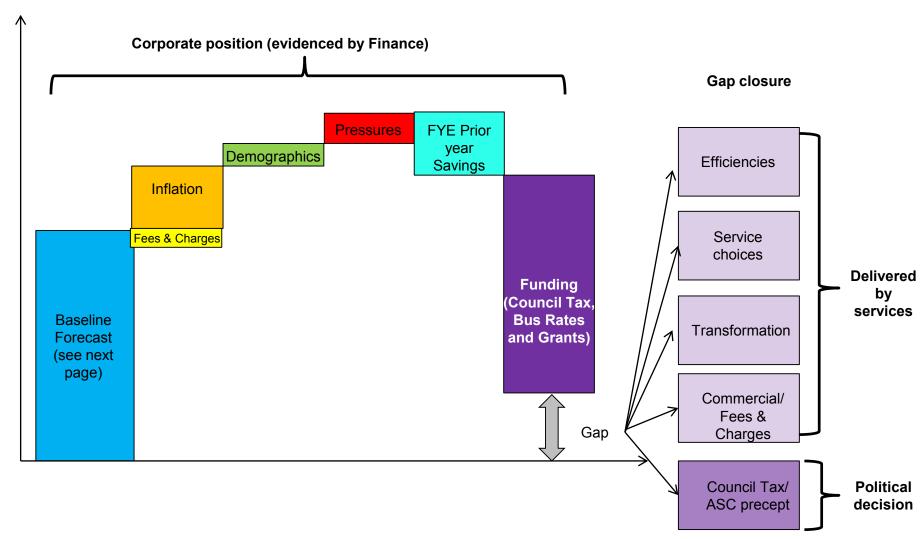
5) Overview of budget setting

Approach to budget setting

Our approach to budget setting focuses on the following areas

- Savings through smarter working to deliver cost reduction and efficiencies
- Review of service provision contracts and arrangements
- Review of services underpinned by business delivery plans
- Income generation opportunities

How the budget is built



Budget assumptions

Baseline forecast

 Driven by adults and staffing cost drivers, plus current year forecast for remainder

Savings

- Savings are owned by Executive Directors
- Based on budget proposals put forward in planning stages
- May be at different stages of maturity (eg conceptual to underpinned by plans)

Fees and charges

 Fees and charges are inflated by RPI (in September) or per approved policy

Demographics/Volume

 Adult social care and childrens volumes are informed by demographic insight provided by Data & Analytics

Pressures

- Relate to non delivery of savings, childrens placements and capital financing
- Requests for growth are agreed by PLT
- Investment into reserves and other projects agreed by Cabinet

Inflation

- All Inflation based on contractual increases and market insight (ie contract specific)
- Pay inflation driven by Essex Pay
- All other areas are assumed flat
- Implications of National Living Wage follow through into contract increase

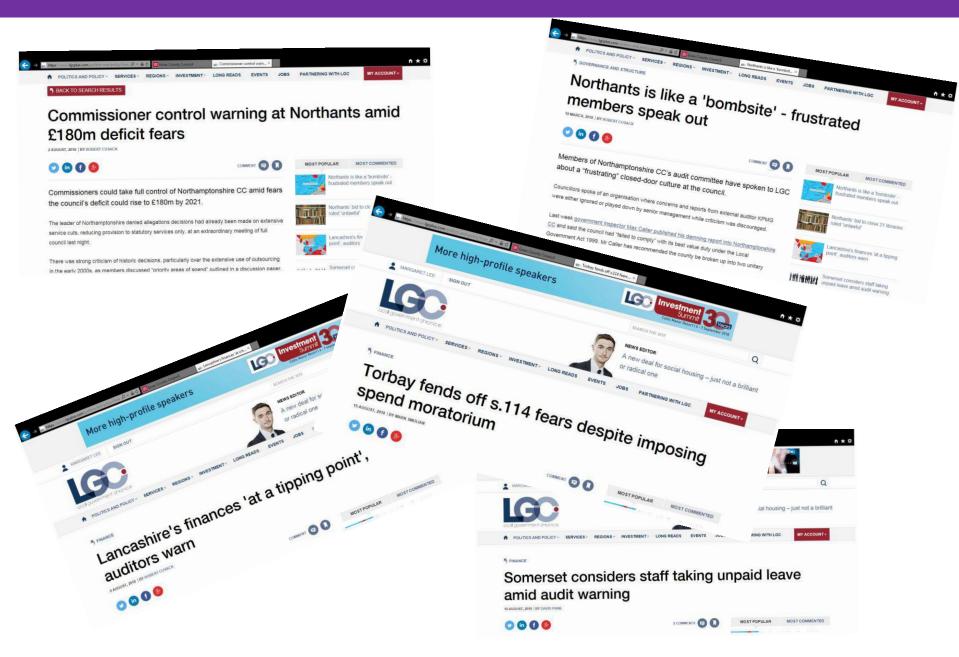
Funding Assumptions

- 1% growth in tax base, based on historic intelligence
- 1% Social Care precept levied in 2019/20, nothing thereafter as per govt policy
- Revenue Support Grant as per 4 year settlement (£0m in 2020/21)
- Business Rates 1% growth based on historic intelligence, plus inflation uplift

All assumptions are based on evidence, validated and tested on a regular basis

6) Financial resilience

Financial Resilience – the headlines



Financial Resilience – the big topic

History of Northants

- LGA peer review in October
 - CEO resigns
 - New Interim S151 appointed
 - SoS MHCLG calls Inspectors
 - 1st S114 notice published
 - Interim CEO 'resigns'
- On publication of the BV report:
 - Announcement that NCC will be broken up and 2 unitiaries set up
- 2nd S114 notice served projection is <u>deficit</u> of £70m rising to £160m
- Core service offer designed statutory services under threat
- ► NCC relied on one off items to plug structural budget gaps.
- ► NCC was indifferent or hostile to external or internal criticism
- ▶ The Ombudsman noted a high level of complaints and little learning
- ► Savings targets not owned in the services "Living within budget constraints is not part of the culture of NCC"



Our response

We have a number of embedded processes in place to avoid us being like Northants

- Savings are tracked
- Clear process for delivery and management of internal audit report
- Regular meeting s with external audit
- Regular and accurate reporting of the authority's financial position
- Focus on budget sustainability.
- Reserves are not used for one-off costs, except the Transformation Reserve
- Projects are subject to review through Investment Board
- S151 independently comments on the robustness of the budget

However there is further action we are taking

- Understand reasons for savings attrition
- Increase transparency on the outcome of internal audit reports, and outstanding recommendations.
- Quarterly meetings between External Audit, the Leader, Cabinet Member for Resources and the Chief Executive.
- Separate Cabinet report from S151 on robustness of the budget
- Appropriate arrangements will be put in place should we use the capital receipts flexibility

Questions?