

EXETER CITY COUNCIL

REPORT TO: EXECUTIVE
DATE OF MEETING: 12 FEBRUARY 2019
REPORT TO: COUNCIL
DATE OF MEETING: 26 FEBRUARY 2019

REPORT OF: CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER
TITLE: GENERAL FUND / HRA ESTIMATES AND CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2019/20

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

- 1.1 To propose the General Fund revenue estimates for 2019/20 and to recommend the Band D level of Council Tax for 2019/20. This report also includes the proposed Capital Programme for 2019/20 and future years, and the proposals in respect of the Housing Revenue Account.

2. Recommendations:

- 2.1 It is recommended that :

- 2.1.1 the Council's overall spending proposals in respect of both its revenue and capital budgets are recommended to Council for approval;
- 2.1.2 the council tax for each Band be recommended to the Council as set out in section 8.19.3 subject to Devon County Council, OPCC Devon and Cornwall and the Devon and Somerset Fire Authority confirming their Band D levels respectively;
- 2.1.3 when the actual council tax amounts for Devon County Council, Devon and Cornwall Police and Crime Commissioner and the Devon and Somerset Fire Authority are set then the revised council tax levels be submitted to Council on 26 February 2019 for approval;
- 2.1.4 Members note the Statement given by the chief finance officer as required under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

- 3.1 To ensure that the Council is in a position to set a budget and determine the Council Tax for the City of Exeter in line with the statutory timeframe.

4. What are the resource implications including non-financial resources

- 4.1 The report sets out the proposed budgets for 2019/20. Details of the resource implications are set out in section 8.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

- 5.1 The proposed budget will achieve the requirement to maintain a minimum balance in excess of £3 million. The Medium Term Financial Plan is reliant on substantial reductions being delivered both for the 2019/20 budget and also in the following year in order to maintain and strengthen the Working Balance to ensure the Council is able to cope with any issues arising from the fair funding review. It is imperative that Members maintain a strong financial discipline to ensure that the reductions already proposed are delivered and that additional reductions are identified to deliver a balanced medium term financial plan.
- 5.2 The proposed capital programme aligns with the Medium Term Financial Plan and the revenue implications have been built into both the General Fund and HRA budgets.
- 5.3 The report sets out the proposed income and expenditure for 2019-20. There is a small budgeted deficit, which is in line with the HRA's medium Term Financial Plan. The budgeted deficit is substantially lower than 2018-19, when a planned, large contribution has been made to the construction of the Extra Care facility.
- 5.4 It is important to remember that Council is legally responsible for setting a balanced budget each year and for taking action when there are adverse movements in the projected financial position during the year.

6. What are the legal aspects?

- 6.1 As part of the budget and the Council Tax fixing process, the Council is required by the Local Government Finance Act 1992 to make various specific calculations and decisions:-
- (a) it must calculate its budget requirement in accordance with Section 32 of the Act;
 - (b) it must calculate the City Council element of the Council Tax - first for Band D and then for all bands - in accordance with Sections 33 to 36;
 - (c) it must set the overall Council Tax for each band in accordance with Section 30.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

- 7.1 Legislation does not prescribe how much the minimum level of reserves should be. The Section 151 officer is tasked with recommending the minimum level of reserves required as part of the budget setting process having regard to elements of risk in the Council's finances. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the S.151 officer to report on the adequacy of the Council's financial resource.

The Monitoring officers comments are intended to assist all members of the Council in consideration of the complex legal background to their budgetary and Council Tax decisions and in particular to set out the legal factors and requirements which Members of the City Council need to consider in reaching decisions on the budget and Council Tax.

In coming to a decision in relation to the revenue budget and the council tax, the City Council and Councillors have the following legal duties:

- a. To act in accordance with their statutory duties and responsibilities;
- b. To act reasonably; and
- c. To have careful regard to their fiduciary duty to its rate payers and Council tax payers.

The City Council has a clear legal duty to set a balanced budget. A resolution not to set a Council tax would be unlawful so would be a resolution to set a Council tax which deliberately did not balance the budget.

When making a decision, councillors are reminded of the obligation to act reasonably and in accordance with the principals set down in the Wednesbury case. This means that councillors are required to take into account all relevant considerations and ignore any irrelevant considerations. Put simply, it would be unlawful for the Council to come to a view which is unreasonable in the sense that it is so irrational that no reasonable authority could have reached it.

The meaning of fiduciary duty is more difficult to define but can be summarised as a duty to conduct administration in a business-like manner with reasonable care, skill and caution and with due regards to the council's rate payers. When discharging their fiduciary duties councillors will need to consider the following:

- a. Prudent use of the council's resources, including the raising of income and the control of expenditure;
- b. Financial prudence both long and short term;
- c. Striking a fair balance between the interest of the council tax payers on the one hand and the community interest and adequate and efficient services on the other hand;
- e. Acting in good faith with a view to complying with statutory duties and exercising its statutory powers for the benefit of the community.

Restriction on voting

Members' attention is drawn to the provisions of S.106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 which applies to members where:

- (a) they are present at a meeting of full Council, the Executive or Committee and at the time of the meeting an amount of Council tax and has remained unpaid for at least 2 months and
- (b) Any budget or Council tax calculation or recommendation or decision which might affect the making of any such calculation, is the subject of consideration at the meeting.

In these circumstances, any such members shall at the meeting and as soon as practical after its commencement disclose the fact that S.106 applies to them and shall **not vote** on any question concerning budget setting.

Failure to comply with these requirements is a criminal offence unless such member can prove that they did not know S.106 applied to them at the time of the meeting or that the matter in question was the subject of consideration at that meeting.

8. Report Details:

8.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE SETTLEMENT

8.1.1 4 year Settlement

During the settlement for 2016-17, the Government offered Local Authorities the opportunity to apply for a 4year agreed settlement subject to producing an efficiency plan. The Council took up this offer and were notified in November that the Government had agreed the Settlement.

The provisional settlement for 2019-20 was announced in December and the figures in the Medium Term Financial Plan have been updated.

- 8.1.2 The provisional settlement for 2019-20 was announced in December and the final settlement in January, the figures in the Medium Term Financial Plan have been updated to reflect minor changes.

8.1.3 Appendix 1 shows as a comparison the formula funding settlement figures for all Devon authorities. The final settlement figures will be announced later this month but at this stage it is not expected that they will be significantly different from the provisional announcement. The figures show that the most rural of authorities have fared worse this year in percentage terms of formula funding reduction.

8.1.4 Core spending power is a new definition used by the Government, which encompasses an individual authority's:

- Council Tax Requirement including estimates of Council Tax increases and increases in the Taxbase;
- Social Care Precept (not applicable for district councils);
- Formula Grant;
- New Homes Bonus;
- Rural Services Delivery Grant and
- Better Care Fund (not applicable for district councils).

Appendix 2 shows a comparison of Devon authorities using this definition of revenue spending power. Using this measure Exeter's core spending power reduces by 15.2% over the period.

8.2 COUNCIL TAX

8.2.1 The Government has announced in respect of the local authority tax referendum threshold, that Shire District councils will be allowed increases of less than 3% or up to and including £5, whichever is higher. Upper Tier Authorities may increase their Council Tax by up to three per cent above the threshold as long as the additional income is spent on Adult Social Care. This is on top of the 2.99% increase they may make for other services but can total no more than 6% over a three year period, which began in 2017-18. Exeter's budget strategy for next year assumes that council tax will increase by £5, which, along with the estimated surplus on the collection fund of £96,331 and increase in the taxbase will raise an extra £208,000.

8.3 BUSINESS RATES PILOT

8.3.1 All authorities in Devon have taken part in the Business Rate pilot for the 100% retention of Business Rates during 2018-19. They have also applied to be a 75% pilot during 2019-20, but unfortunately have been unsuccessful. The aim therefore is for all Devon Authorities to revert to acting as a pool.

8.4 KEY ASSUMPTIONS

8.4.1 An overall allowance of £602,380 has been set aside for inflation. The inflationary increases allowed in the budget are:

Pay Award	2.0%
Pay – Increments	0.5%
Electricity	25%
Gas	6%
Oil	2.5%
Water	0.0%
Insurance	8%
Rates	2.5%
Fuel	3.0%
General Inflation	0.0%
Income (excluding Car Parks)	3.0%

8.4.2 General inflation has again been held at zero; however where there are contracts in place, inflation at around RPI has been added. The pay award for 2019/20 has been included as a two year settlement was agreed for 2018/19.

8.4.3 In respect of interest rates, next year's budget reflects the likelihood that whilst base rate may remain low, borrowing for cashflow purposes will increase and the Council may begin to take out borrowing over a longer timeframe as a result.

8.5 **FURTHER ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED**

8.5.1 Before the Council can finalise its revenue budget for next year there are a number of issues that require further consideration as follows: -

- Equality Impact Assessment
- New Homes Bonus
- Future spending pressures and review of the medium term financial planning process
- The level of reserves and balances

8.6 **EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

8.6.1 Equality Impact Assessments (EQIA) form part of the Council's decision making process and are a tool to help the Council identify what effect or possible effects its work may have on different groups of people. All local authorities have a legal responsibility to assess their policies and functions, and to set out how they will monitor any possible negative impact on equality target groups. The Council needs to consider the impact on equalities of all new and reviewed Council strategies, policies, projects, services or functions, budget decisions and restructures. By anticipating the consequences of its actions on equality groups the Council can make sure that, as far as possible, any negative consequences are eliminated, minimised or counterbalanced by other measures, and opportunities for promoting equality are maximised. As part of this process any revenue savings proposals are assessed for any potential equality issues and EQIA's are undertaken as appropriate with the results available on the council's web site.

8.7 **NEW HOMES BONUS**

8.7.1 The Government have deferred any further changes to the New Homes Bonus in 2019/20. As members will remember the Government has removed £800 million from New Homes Bonus in order to fund Adult Social Care and completed the reduction to four years payment in 2018-19. Additionally, no payment has been made on housing growth below 0.4%. This has resulted in Exeter being awarded £2.518 million for 2019-20.

- 8.7.2 To date the Council has received New Homes Bonus of £20.644 million over the period 2011/12 to 2018/19 and has been notified that it will receive a further £2.518 million in 2019/20. The methodology for using the New Homes Bonus has the following impact:-

Year	Top Slice (revenue) £000's	Community Projects £000's	Major Projects /Debt Reduction £000's	Unused / Projects £000's	Revenue £000's	Total £000's
2011/12	-	-	-	389	-	389
2012/13	120	361	601	241	-	1,323
2013/14	120	286	1,757	42	-	2,205
2014/15	120	286	2,372	-	-	2,778
2015/16	120	286	3,123	-	-	3,529
2016/17	159	150	2,000	923	1,000	4,232
2017/18	164	150	1,500	783	1,000	3,597
2018/19	164	150	1,150	127	1,000	2,591
2019/20	25	150	1,000	149	1,194	2,518
Total	992	1,819	13,503	2,654	4,194	23,162

8.8 REVISED MEDIUM TERM REVENUE PLAN (APPENDIX 3)

- 8.8.1 An updated Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is set out in Appendix 3. The MTFP currently indicates that significant reductions are required in 2020-21. The reductions required total £2.4 million and partly result from a reset of the business rates, which will mean that all the growth that Exeter has benefitted from in its business rates baseline will be redistributed and is intended to coincide with the introduction of the new formula resulting from the fair funding review currently being undertaken and the move to 75% business rates retention.
- 8.8.2 The amount of savings required in 2020-21 could vary significantly based on the results of the fair funding review and any changes to the distribution of growth introduced in the move to 75% business rates retention. Additionally there are further uncertainties and factors that could affect the future financial position. These include: potential costs arising from the review of service plans, the cost of any new statutory functions, and additional borrowing and revenue costs in respect of any new capital programme commitments. Any additional revenue costs / reduced income streams that are not currently identified within the medium term financial plan will have to be met from further savings and will require careful consideration from members.

8.9 BALANCES AND RESERVES

- 8.9.1 The Council's current policy is such that the minimum level of the General Fund Balance will remain above £3 million. As the Council faces great uncertainty in the medium term over funding it is prudent to hold reserve levels at this level to offset sudden losses of income or unexpected expenditure. The latest estimated position of the General Fund Balance is that it will be £4.004 million as at 31 March 2020, equivalent to 28.1% of Exeter's net revenue budget. The Council's revised medium-term financial plan (Appendix 3) indicates that the General Fund Balance will increase slightly to £4.497 million by the end of 2022/23.

- 8.9.2 The Council also has other reserves that have been earmarked for specific purposes. The Council's proposed revenue budget for 2019/20 includes a net transfer from earmarked reserves of £643,000. This is broken down as shown below:-

Transfer (from)/ to reserves:

	2019/20 £'000
Transfers to Reserves	
New Homes Bonus	<u>2,518</u>
	2,518
Transfers from Reserves	
New Homes Bonus	(2,586)
Offset NNDR Deficit	(474)
Other	(45)
Sports	<u>(56)</u>
	(3,161)

8.10 REVENUE ESTIMATES 2019/20 (APPENDIX 4)

- 8.10.1 The Council's revenue estimates for next year are being considered during the current cycle of Scrutiny Committee meetings for the final budget report to the Executive on 12 February 2019. In total, Service Committee Expenditure for 2019/20 is £12,696,930 which is £278,520 higher than the current year.
- 8.10.2 In addition there are other items to take into account referred to as 'below the line' as they do not form part of the individual service controllable budgets. These include an estimate of £216,000 for net borrowing in respect of the overall cash balances, £1,738,020 towards repaying debt in respect of the Council's capital programme, New Homes Bonus grant and transfers in respect of balances and reserves. The Council's total General Fund Expenditure budget requirement for 2019/20 is planned to be £11,740,700, a reduction of £103,690 compared to 2018/19.
- 8.10.3 Attached at Appendix 5 is a breakdown of the movements for each management unit removing the amounts that have been removed or added, but that don't actually impact on the Council Tax. This is either because they have been transferred to / from another part of the budget or because there is a statutory override, which means that the costs are removed elsewhere in the budget.

8.11 COUNCIL TAX BUDGET REQUIREMENT 2019/20 (APPENDIX 6)

- 8.11.1 As stated above, the Government is setting the referendum trigger for District Councils at above £5 or 3%, whichever is higher. The budget has been set on the basis of a £5 increase, although this is ultimately a Member decision. It should be noted that in the Government spending calculations, they have assumed that all District Councils will raise their Council Tax by £5 and have set the spending reductions accordingly.
- 8.11.2 When all the Government Grant funding is taken into account the resultant net expenditure to be financed from council tax is £5,831,320 (as indicated in Appendix 4), an increase of £207,590 compared to 2018/19.
- 8.11.3 Each year the Council must estimate the likely surplus or deficit position on its Collection Fund and any such amounts must be taken into account when determining the band D Council Tax amount for 2019/20. For next year it is estimated that the collection fund will have a surplus (£96,331), which will be used to fund part of the expenditure to be financed from Council Tax.

8.11.4 After taking into account the surplus and the taxbase of 36,988, the proposed band D council tax for 2019/20 is £155.05, which means that the council tax would increase annually by £5.00 or 3.33%. An increase of 2.99% would reduce the Council Tax requirement by £18,994, which would have to be taken from reserves.

8.12 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) (APPENDIX 7 & 8)

8.12.1 Since April 2012, the Council's HRA is expected to be self-financing. Thus all income collected locally from rents, service charges and other sources are kept at a local level to deliver housing services to tenants and to maintain the housing stock.

8.12.2 Since April 2012 each local authority had a limit on the amount of borrowing it could have for the purposes of the HRA, called the 'debt cap'. For Exeter City Council, the debt cap was £57,882,413.

The HRA debt cap was formally removed on 29 October 2018, as a result local authorities are now able to borrow for housebuilding in accordance with the Prudential Code.

Officers are currently investigating sites for the development of new council housing in order to make use of this new flexibility and to contribute to local housing delivery.

8.12.3 With effect from 1st April 2016, the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 requires social housing landlords to reduce social housing rents by 1% a year for 4 years from a 2015/16 baseline.

The financial year 2019/20 represents the final year of implementing the 1% rent cut.

As previously reported, local authorities had previously been given assurance that rents would rise by Consumer Price Index inflation (CPI) + 1% for the ten years; 2015-16 to 2024-25. The statutory 1% rent cut has therefore significantly reduced the resources available to the HRA with approximately £7.9 million less rental income over the 4 year period compared to previous income projections.

For 2019-20 this will result in an average reduction of £0.75 per week, over 52 weeks, per property.

8.12.4 The proposed budgets for 2019-20 indicate that a total of £386,815 will need to be taken out of the HRA Working Balance in order to meet the budgeted deficit. The impact on the HRA Working Balance is set out below.

Movement on HRA Working Balance	£
Estimated HRA Working Balance, as at 1/4/19	6,344,212
Supplementary budget to be requested at 31/3/19	(200,000)
Budgeted Deficit for 2019-20	(386,815)
Balance resolved to be retained (HRA contingency)	(4,000,000)
Total Forecast Balance Available, as at 31/3/20	1,757,397

8.13 CAPITAL PROGRAMME RESOURCES (APPENDIX 9)

- 8.13.1 Historically, the annual capital programme was financed from Government allocated grants together with money from the Council's own capital receipts and capital reserves. However the funding from these sources has now reduced and as a result the Council has to use borrowing instead to fund a significant part of its proposed capital programme. This also has an ongoing impact on the Council's revenue budget. The Council must ensure that any borrowing decisions remain affordable and to this end, has to adopt a number of prudential indicators, which are set out in the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities developed by CIPFA. A separate report to this meeting of the Executive sets out the Council's Prudential Indicators for approval by members.
- 8.13.2 The following capital resources are available for General Fund (£7.253m) and Housing (£30.505m) in 2019/20. The Capital Programme totals £37.814 million in respect of the General Fund and £20.591 million for the HRA. The borrowing requirement for the General Fund is £25.161 million. Appendix 9 sets out the forecast use of the resources available for the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account and the likely amounts of borrowing that will be necessary to fund the capital programme in the future.

8.14 GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROGRAMME (APPENDIX 10)

- 8.14.1 The proposed capital programme is set out in Appendix 10. The programme for 2019/20 totals £37.814 million. The capital programme has been set out in line with the Council Purposes, in order to demonstrate how the Council's capital priorities help to contribute towards their achievement. Although a number of schemes contribute to the achievement of more than one vision theme, they have been placed under the theme to which it is considered the scheme contributes the most.

8.15 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT CAPITAL PROGRAMME (APPENDIX 10)

For 2019/20, the HRA medium term financial plan provides for a capital programme of £20.591 million. This comprises capital investment of £11.389 million for improvements to the Council's existing housing stock and £9.202 million towards the provision of new council homes.

In terms of investment in existing stock the proposed budgets for 2019/20 provide for the following:

- 245 kitchen replacements
- 245 bathroom replacements
- Refurbishment of 17 LAINGS properties
- 480 boiler replacements
- Year 2 of storage facility improvements in accordance with the Fire Safety Management Policy
- Refurbishment of Rennes House to commence following replacement of the lifts
- 200 properties to have window replacements
- Re-roofing to 142 houses

8.15.1 The HRA Capital Programme will be funded by:

HRA Capital Finance	£
Major Repairs Reserve	8,432,086
Revenue Contribution to Capital	2,500,000
Capital Receipts	4,030,000
Commutated sums	5,320,000
External contributions	308,424
Total HRA Capital Financing 2019/20	20,590,510

8.16 RISK ASSESSMENT

8.16.1 It has already been mentioned above in this report that our financial forecasts are based on a number of assumptions including the level of inflation, interest rates, income levels, support from the Government and general prevailing economic conditions. In addition there are a number of uncertainties that could affect the financial position either now or in the future. These include the level of future years' pension contributions, potential costs arising from the review of service plans, and the cost of any new statutory functions.

8.16.2 Although the Council faces risks from the assumptions and uncertainties outlined above these have been mitigated by the following:

- Adopting a prudent approach to financial forecasting which involves obtaining information from external professional sources
- Continuous monitoring and review of the key factors together with regular reports to Strategic Management and Members on any key issues
- Regular budget monitoring meetings with budget managers to ensure that budget pressures are identified at the earliest opportunity
- The adoption of robust financial management arrangements including option appraisal, risk assessment and financial monitoring
- Retaining a prudent level of reserves and balances

8.16.3 As part of the general budget-setting process the Council needs to also consider the risks inherent in the budgets set and the adequacy of the measures put in place to manage the potential risks.

8.17 STATEMENT OF THE ROBUSTNESS OF ESTIMATES AND ADEQUACY OF RESERVES

8.17.1 There is a requirement under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 that requires the chief finance officer of a local authority to formally report to its members on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of its reserves when it is considering its budget and council tax.

- 8.17.2 I have already outlined above in this report the key assumptions that have been made in the budget proposals for next year including an assessment of the risks and mitigating factors. As the Chief Finance Officer for this Council I therefore consider that the budget estimates for 2019/20 that have been prepared are both robust and achievable.
- 8.17.3 The Council's current policy is such that the minimum level of the General Fund Balance will be £3 million. In the current financial climate, with uncertainty regarding the new financing of Local Government and taking into account the potential level of financial risk facing the Council in the medium term, it is proposed to maintain reserves at this level. The latest estimated position of the General Fund Balance is that it will be £3.754 million as at 31 March 2019, equivalent to 24.0% of Exeter's net revenue budget. The Council's current medium-term financial plan indicates that the General Fund Balance will increase consistently and be £4.497 million by the end of 2022/23, although further savings of £2.4 million are required to deliver this.
- 8.17.4 The Council's financial strategy recognises the need to maintain a General Fund Balance to provide stability for both medium and longer term planning and to provide a contingency against unforeseen events. In setting this minimum amount of £3 million the following have been taken into account: -
- The size of the authority;
 - The volatility of some income and expenditure budgets;
 - The risks faced by the Council with regard to funding unforeseen events;
 - The financial risks inherent in partnerships, outsourcing deals and as accountable body for external funding.
- 8.17.5 The Council's estimated revenue Reserves are as follows: -

<u>Earmarked</u>	31/03/2018 £'000	31/03/2019 £'000	31/03/2020 £'000
Total Earmarked Reserves	7,530	6,976	6,333
<u>Non-Earmarked</u>			
General Fund Balance	4,692	3,754	4,004

8.18 PRECEPTS

8.18.1 Devon County Council, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Devon and Cornwall (OPCC Devon and Cornwall) and the Devon and Somerset Fire Authority will all precept separately upon the council tax payers in Exeter. The County Council, OPCC Devon and Cornwall and Devon & Somerset Fire Authority will meet on the 21st, 8th and 19th February respectively. The precepts will be tabled at the Council meeting for approval.

8.18.2

	2018/19	2019/20	Change	
	£	£	£	%
Devon County Council	1,246.41	x,xxx.xx	xx.xx	x.xx
DCC Adult Social Care	84.78	xx.xx	x.xx	x.xx
OPCC Devon and Cornwall	188.28	xxx.xx	xx.xx	x.xx
Devon and Somerset Fire Authority	84.01	xx.xx	x.xx	x.xx
Total Precept	1,603.48	x,xxx.xx	xx.xx	x.xx

8.19 FINAL POSITION

8.19.1 Based upon the recommendations above the aggregate requirements of Exeter City Council, Devon County Council, OPCC Devon and Cornwall and the Devon and Somerset Fire Authority will result in a council tax for the City of Exeter for 2019/20 of £x,xxx.xx per Band D property.

8.19.2 This is an overall increase of £xx.xx (x.xx%) on the amount of £1,753.53 levied for 2018/19.

8.19.3 The detailed figures are: -

Band	Exeter £	DCC £	Police £	Fire £	Total £
A	103.37	xxx.xx	xxx.xx	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
B	120.59	xxx.xx	xxx.xx	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
C	137.82	x,xxx.xx	xxx.xx	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
D	155.05	x,xxx.xx	xxx.xx	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
E	189.51	x,xxx.xx	xxx.xx	xx.xx	x,xxx.xx
F	223.96	x,xxx.xx	xxx.xx	xxx.xx	x,xxx.xx
G	258.42	x,xxx.xx	xxx.xx	xxx.xx	x,xxx.xx
H	310.10	x,xxx.xx	xxx.xx	xxx.xx	x,xxx.xx

9. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

9.1 The budget underpins the Corporate Plan by determining the amount of funds available to the Council to deliver its priorities.

10. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

10.1 The key risks are set out in section 8.16 above

11. What is the impact of the decision on equality and diversity; health and wellbeing; safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults, Economy safety and the environment?

11.1 Not applicable.

12. Are there any other options?

12.1 Not applicable.

Dave Hodgson, Chief Finance Officer

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:

None

Contact for enquiries:

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