

TITLE OF REPORT: **Provisional Revenue Outturn 2021/22**

REPORT OF: **Darren Collins, Strategic Director, Resources and Digital**

Purpose of the Report

1. This report sets out the provisional outturn position on the 2021/22 revenue budget which is subject to external audit. Cabinet is asked to
 - i. note the contents of the report,
 - ii. agree budget virements as set out in the report,
 - iii. recommend to Council appropriations to and from reserves consistent with previous decisions, accounting policies, the principles set out in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and requirements of the Accounting Code of Practice.

Background

2. As part of the Council's budget and policy framework Cabinet receives quarterly reports on the agreed revenue budget so that any variances can be identified and addressed at appropriate pace with Councillor oversight. This report sets out the final revenue monitoring position for 2021/22 on a consistent basis to the Revenue Monitoring Framework.
3. Council agreed the revenue budget for 2021/22 on 25 February 2021. This was set at £238.7 million including £8.1 million of budget savings. The budgeted use of £29.1 million Earmarked Reserves in 2021/22 were agreed (includes £26.5 million ringfenced covid support to retained business rates).
4. Council agreed the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) budget for 2021/22 on 25 February 2021. This was set as a £4.9 million use of reserve.

Proposal

5. It is proposed that Cabinet notes the provisional outturn, agrees the recommended budget virements and the appropriations to and from reserves as outlined in the report.

Administrative Virements

6. Virements to be actioned in the final quarter to reflect the operations of the Council and enable effective monitoring are as follows:
 - Cabinet is asked to note that £3.0m has been vired from contingency into service areas in relation to the 2021/22 pay award and various one off requirements in year.
 - Cabinet is asked to agree £0.6m from service budgets in relation to unused invest to save budgets into contingency so as not to distort service outturn figures.

Council Revenue Outturn 2021/22

7. The overall outturn position for the Council including non-service budgets and financing results in an overall Council revenue position for 2021/22 of a surplus of £0.4 million. The provisional outturn position is shown in appendices 1 to 3 and is subject to external audit.
8. It is important to note that this position results from the timing of government funding received and that it masks significant financial challenges. Temporary government grants and compensation received in 2021/22 during national lockdown will likely cease in future. Therefore, it is critical that budgets are kept under review and sustainable plans are put in place now to ensure agreed savings and budgets are delivered from existing agreed resources.
9. Funding of £17.5 million given to the Council to address pandemic impacts has been used within the 2021/22 outturn position.
10. Budget savings of £0.4 million for 2020/21 in relation to a contract review have not been achieved in the financial year. £8.1 million of savings were agreed for 2021/22 along with budget mitigation. Savings in relation to the health and wellbeing review and adult social care remain undelivered in full. The undelivered savings will contribute towards budget pressures in 2022/23. Progress will be closely monitored.
11. The Council have reviewed and included provision where possible of all of the Council's known financial risks so that plans can be put in place to manage financial pressures during 2022/23.

Schools Outturn and Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) 2021/22

12. The DSG outturn is £106.6 million an under spend of £0.014m on budget.
13. The DSG reserve opening balance was £2.2 million, which as at 31 March 2022 increased by £0.014m.
14. Schools LMS reserve forms part of the general reserve but is ringfenced for schools. This has increased at outturn by £0.03m to £8.9m which includes the schools converting to academies during 2021/22. (Stripping out the academy conversions school balances increased by £1.3m) This is due to increased DSG allocations to schools and additional Covid related grants that were unbudgeted for and some of which are academic year grants where income and expenditure may not align to a financial year.

Housing Revenue Account Outturn 2021/22

15. The projected HRA outturn requires £5.1 million use of reserve compared to the budget of £5.0 million, this is an increase of £0.1 million.
16. The closing balance on the HRA reserve is expected to be £26.2 million. All figures are subject to external audit.

Strategic Reserves - Balance Review and Proposal

17. Local authorities need to hold sufficient reserves to deal with known future needs and the financial risks. Therefore, reserve levels are a key measure of the financial sustainability of an authority over the medium-term.
18. At the MTFs and outturn reporting points, general fund balances and strategic earmarked reserves are reviewed to ensure balances are adequate, fit for purpose and contribute to long term financial sustainability.
19. Earmarked reserves at outturn include significant funding set aside to deal with future pandemic impacts;
 - a. A Pandemic Service Impacts Reserve to hold £17.9 million of funding in support of mitigating increased cost and lost income impacts half of which is budgeted to be used in 2022/23.
 - b. The Pandemic Collection Fund Impacts Reserve. This reserve was created to hold £28.2 million of funding passed to the Council by the Government in 2020/21 to be used to finance the revenue budget in 2021/22 as per CIPFA and government guidance. The grants are one-off and the remaining balance will be held in reserve and utilised to support the Collection Fund deficit that will be faced by the Council in 2022/23 due to the pandemic measures.
20. The outcome of the outturn review on the Council element of the general fund reserve is that the remaining balance will be £8.5 million. This equates to 3% of 2022/23 net revenue budget (£254.3 million) and assessed as appropriate in the current climate.
21. In 2021/22 there has been a net movement of £8.7 million on reserves in support of the outturn position. The reserve balances following the provisional outturn are shown in Appendix 3 for information.

Recommendations

22. It is recommended that Cabinet:
 - i. notes the Council's 2021/22 revenue outturn position as an underspend of £0.4 million, subject to external audit.
 - ii. agrees budget virements as set out in the report.
 - iii. agrees and recommends to Council the appropriations to and from reserves.
 - iv. Notes the outcome of a review of Council reserves as set out in this report and appendices.

For the following reasons:

To contribute to sound financial management and the long-term financial sustainability of the Council.

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APPENDIX 1

Policy Context

1. This report meets the standards required to comply with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. It is also consistent with the Council's objectives of making Gateshead a place where everyone thrives by assisting in ensuring a sustainable financial position for the long term.

Background

2. The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which represent financial management good practice, recommend that councillors should receive regular reports on performance against revenue and capital budgets. The frequency of the reports is determined following a risk assessment of the budget, and Cabinet currently receives a report on a quarterly basis.
3. This report and appendices set out the provisional outturn position on the 2021/22 revenue budget.
4. Council agreed the revenue budget for 2021/22 on 25 February 2021. This was set at £238.7m including £8.1m of budget savings.
5. Council agreed the HRA budget for 2021/22 on 25 February 2021. This was set as a £5.0m use of reserve.

Revenue Outturn 2021/22

6. The overall outturn position for the Council including non-service budgets and financing results in an overall Council revenue position for 2020/21 of a surplus of £0.4m. This position includes covid related costs and savings throughout the year.
7. The position is testament to the collective approach taken by groups and services to keep cost pressures under review within the financial year and ensuring that action was taken in a timely manner to ensure an outturn within budget.
8. Effective financial management has ensured that all covid funding sources and time limited funds have been maximised alongside consideration of setting aside funding for future pressures and lost income.
9. The overall outturn position is shown in Appendix 2. Although the outturn is positive, the position masks overspends in some services and includes a number of year-end transactions that have impacted on the final position. The positive outturn remains a significant achievement given the financial pressures faced by the services and enables the Council's sound financial position to be maintained within an extremely challenging economic and financial context.

10. The following table provides a breakdown of the covid funding applied within outturn:

Funding	£m
Outbreak Management Funding (COMF)	(3.00)
Test and Trace Grant	(1.10)
Test and Trace Support Grant	(0.40)
Admin Grant for Test and Trace Support	(0.30)
Additional Restrictions Grant (Discretionary)	(2.70)
Targeted Community Testing	(0.20)
Community Champions Fund	(0.40)
Local Authority Practical Support	(0.50)
ASC Rapid Testing Fund	(0.40)
ASC Infection Control	(0.70)
ASC Omicron support	(0.30)
ASC Workforce Capacity Fund	(2.20)
Local Support Grant for residents	(0.90)
Household Support Fund	(1.80)
Homelessness Prevention Grant	(0.10)
Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	(0.10)
Hardship Funding	(2.10)
Various New Burdens Funding	(0.10)
Winter Grant Scheme	(0.06)
Elections covid support	(0.05)
Children's Home to School Transport Support	(0.04)
Total	(17.50)

11. There are several one-off areas of expenditure and income included in this position, most of which have been accounted for in Other Services, these include:

	£m
Reinstatement of redundancy provision	1.3
Reinstatement and increase to Councils bad debt provision	0.9
Provision for loss on Trinity Square student accommodation	0.9
Changes to the Insurance Fund provision	1.8
Changes to Term Time only provision	0.1
Airport Loan Notes (Accrued Loan Interest)	(1.1)
NECA Levy one off 2021 rebate	(0.2)
Civic centre one off business rate rebate	(0.3)

12. The agreed savings of £0.4m in relation to contract review for 2020/21 and agreed £8.1m for 2021/22 remain closely monitored. The reported position assumes savings will be achieved supported by agreed mitigations of £2.7m in 2021/22. However there remains pressure to achieve the health and wellbeing saving and adult social care saving in 2022/23.

13. Strong financial management remains critical moving into 2022/23, as many of the drivers for pressures continue, these have arisen from:
- Unachieved agreed budget savings in 2020/21 and 2021/22 that have become an added pressure into 2022/23.
 - Continued increase in demand in Adult and Children's Social Care services
 - Unfunded pay pressures, such as public sector pay award and the Government's National Living Wage aspirations, which also impacts on negotiations with care providers and commissioning costs.
 - The performance of traded and investment income linked to the wider economy.
 - Increased cost pressures in relation to utilities and inflation on supplies
 - Significant uncertainties in relation to the pandemic impact on income from business rates and council tax.
 - The financial impacts of the UK's vote to leave the European Union (EU) and the current uncertainty, which is likely to lead to instability in the short to medium-term.
 - Addressing the health, employment and poverty inequalities that the pandemic has added to.
 - Increased demand for welfare, mental health services and debt advice.
 - Increased demand for business advice and support.

Group and Service Outturn

14. The last two years have been complex and unique year for financial planning and monitoring the main variances on a group basis are set out below including narrative on pandemic impacts;

Children, Adults & Families - £2.1m overspend

Adult Social Care overspend overall is £1.5m (after savings mitigation) this is in relation to Assessment and cost of care packages having a £3.2m overspend after savings mitigation of £1.2m. This position is offset by an underspend of £1.7m in provider services.

Adult Social Care received covid support for workforce recruitment and retention, infection control and Testing Fund and rapid testing funds and ASC omicron support funding in 2021 which has offset additional expenditure with most of the grants being transferred to providers.

The hospital discharge scheme was funded by DHSC directed via CCGs and this included in house placements which has assisted with the overall budget position for 2021/22.

ASC Package saving (£2.5m) and Hospital Discharge savings (£1m) without budget mitigation continue to be a pressure and a risk.

Children's Social Care and Education, Schools and Inclusion overspend overall is £0.2m (after savings mitigation) with the former services' overspend being offset in the main by the latter. Significant budget pressures have been seen in Children's Social Care relating to high Looked after Children (LAC) numbers and increasing placement costs. Overall, Children's Social Care overspent by £1.5m in relation to these placement costs, mainly due to Independent Fostering Agency (IFA) spend, secure and Out of Borough (OOB) residential placements. Covid has had a significant impact on the increase in LAC numbers which continue to rise in Gateshead.

Public Health & Wellbeing - £1.3m overspend

Significant impacts relating to unachieved income in relation to closure of leisure facilities and loss of room hire. Leisure is currently estimating £4.1m lost income due to Covid which is partially offset by an underspend on salaries and reduced premises costs due to facilities being closed for part of the year and £0.8m Government COVID Grants to manage impacts.

The group was responsible for testing, contact tracing and supporting the hubs. The service received outbreak management funding (COMF), practical support grant and community champions funding

Savings of £1.2m were achieved in 2021/22 with £0.9m budget mitigation, £0.3m savings have been identified for 2022/23 leaving a £0.6m saving pressure in Leisure going into 2022/23 when budget mitigation ends.

Housing, Environment and Healthy Communities - £2.8m underspend.

The group has an underspend against budget which is made up of several areas outlined below;

- **Property and Assets (£0.5m)**
Building cleaning income and various staffing underspends.
- **Strategic Services / Locality Services (£1.2m)**
Various covid grants received have significantly improved the position in locality services, Outbreak Management (COMF) and practical support grant, holiday activity fund. Homelessness and rough sleeping grant (£0.8m) was fully utilised in 2021 after it was confirmed grant could not be carried forward.
- **Highways & Waste/ Environment and Fleet (£1.4m)**
Overachievement of income in relation to parking (penalty enforcement, off street and permits) and reduction of fleet depreciation charges.

Economy, Innovation and Growth - £0.6m overspend

The group have an overall overspend position. Major Projects account for the majority of the overspend in the main due to lower technical recharges to the capital programme.

Corporate Services and Governance - £0.3m underspend

Overall the group have achieved an underspend against budget which in the main is due to Legal having a one off positive outturn due to unbudgeted additional government grants relating to elections, additional registrars income and NECA income. Public service reform have an underspend due to vacancy slippage.

Resources and Digital - £1.9m underspend

The group have one off underspends across all service areas. The main two areas are in relation to;

- **IT services (£0.9m)**

IT received a one off rebate from Durham Council in relation to a specific project (£0.3m) and have underspent on vacant posts due to difficulties in recruiting.

- **Customer experience and digital (£0.4m)**

Significant underspend due to restructure delays and unbudgeted additional government grant in relation to track and trace and new burdens.

This service was responsible for the administration of business restart grant, omicron hospitality and leisure reliefs, additional restrictions grant to business (Administered £78m in covid grants to around 5000 businesses and awarded over £81m Retail Discount rate relief to 1,200 businesses impacted by covid) and for the administration of Test and Trace support funding. As agreed by Cabinet Hardship grant was used to support those on council tax support in 2021/22.

Other

15. The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year through a revenue charge (the minimum revenue provision – MRP). The Council can make additional voluntary payments using revenue or capital receipts. The opportunity to make a voluntary additional charge of MRP has been taken this year (£3m) this will reduce the MRP charge in future years.

Administrative Virements

16. Virements to be actioned in the final quarter to reflect the operations of the Council and enable effective monitoring are as follows:
 - Cabinet is asked to note that £3.0m has been vired from contingency into service areas in relation to the 2021/22 pay award and various one off requirements in year.
 - Cabinet is asked to agree £0.6m from service budgets in relation to unused invest to save budgets into contingency so as not to distort service outturn figures.

Collection Fund – Council Tax and Business Rates

17. The move towards localism has meant that reliance on council and business rate funding to finance the Council budget in future years is high risk. Many variables can impact on this funding stream outside Council control such as performance of the wider local and national economy, appeals to the valuation office and the number of people claiming council tax support.
18. The Council has experienced a slight increase in collection rates of council tax income. Council tax collection rate was 94.1% in 2020/21 compared to 94.5% in 2021/22. There has been an increase in Business rates collection rate which was 88.4% in 2020/21 compared to 93.4% in 2021/22. Whilst collection rates have increased they are still below the pre pandemic 2019/20 collection rates of 95.9% Council tax collection and 97.5% Business rates collection.
19. The local council tax support caseload for working age claimants has decreased from 13,349 as at 31 March 2021 to 12,084. There were also 8,332 residents of pensionable age that were also eligible for local council tax support.
20. In 2021/22 Cabinet agreed that £2.8m funding be used to extend the Council Tax hardship scheme from 2020/21 on the same terms. This helped to further reduce liability for around 12,400 working age residents eligible for local council tax support throughout the year.
21. This also allowed councils to use some funding to deliver increased financial assistance through other local support mechanisms, having considered local circumstances such as;
 - Council tax relief using existing discretionary discount and hardship policies these included:-
 - Household Support Fund (small grants to meet daily needs such as food, clothing and utilities) £1.8m
 - Winter Grant and Local Support Scheme (to provide assistance to vulnerable families with children and other vulnerable households) £0.9m
 - Additional support outside the council tax system through Local Welfare or similar schemes.
 - A higher level of council tax reduction for those working age LCTS recipients
22. The 2021/22 outturn for the Collection Fund Business Rates is an in-year deficit of £18.317m of which the council's 49% share is £8.976m. This deficit is offset by the receipt of additional Section 31 grant due to the additional business rate reliefs.
23. The 2021/22 revenue outturn position for Business Rates income has been reduced by the deficit arising due to the difference in the estimated and actual Designated Area Growth recognised in the NNDR3 form for 2020/21. This totals £0.7m. The deficit is due to the reduction in Rates Payable as Businesses were awarded reliefs as part of the Expanded Retail Discount Scheme.

24. It is highly likely that the full impacts relating to council tax support and business rates are yet to be felt.
25. Government have provided compensation in the way of a Section 31 grant for the losses experienced by the Authority on business rates and council tax following the changes Government made in response to the pandemic. £12.8m will be held in the earmarked reserve and used to finance the income deficit that will be faced in 2022/23 budget due to these measures.
26. The impact of the pandemic upon the Collection Fund will continue to be closely monitored.

Schools and Dedicated schools Grant (DSG) Outturn 2021/22

27. The DSG outturn is £106.6m, an under spend of £0.014m on budget.
28. The DSG reserve opening balance was £2.2m, which as at 31 March 2022 increased by £0.014m.
29. Schools LMS reserve forms part of the general reserve but is ringfenced for schools. This has increased at outturn by £0.03m to £8.9m which includes the schools converting to academies during 2021/22. (Stripping out the academy conversions school balances increased by £1.3m) This is due to increased DSG allocations to schools and additional Covid related grants that were unbudgeted for and some of which are academic year grants where income and expenditure may not align to a financial year.
30. Legislation came into force in November 2020 meaning where a local authority has a deficit in respect of its schools budget for a financial year beginning on 1 April 2020, 2021 or 2022, the authority can no longer hold a deficit earmarked DSG reserve and must instead transfer any DSG deficit balance to a new account (in unusable reserves). This position will be kept under review.
31. Schools have incurred additional expenses due to Covid and received additional grants from the Department for Education (DfE). These have included Covid workforce Grant for schools and colleges that had additional staffing costs above a threshold, Covid Summer Schools Programme and Covid National Testing and Vaccination Programme. Covid Catchup Premium, Covid Recovery Premium and School Led Tutoring funding are all academic year grants, so income and expenditure do not follow a financial year pattern.
32. Whilst most school's outturns were positive for 31 March 2022, during 2021/22 five schools are now in deficit, four schools have increased their deficit and five schools have decreased or are out of deficit. Schools in deficit will be supported to complete and keep under review a deficit recovery plan.
33. Between 1 June 2021 to 1 February 2022 there were 8 schools transferred to Academy status St. Augustine's, St Joseph's Gateshead, St Joseph's Infants, St Joseph's Junior, St. Philip Neri, St Peters, Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's Blaydon.

Housing Revenue Account 2021/22

34. The projected HRA outturn requires £5.1m use of reserve compared to the budget of £5.0m, this is an increase of £0.1m.
35. The repairs and maintenance outturn is an overspend on budget of £2.2m this is due to investment in the voids backlog.
36. There is a £1.6m underspend on management and supervision which relates to unused contingencies, realignment of costs associated with homeless provision together with vacancies.
37. Income is £0.2m less than budget due to a combination of the percentage of void properties being higher than budgeted (including those held for demolition) and a reduction in the level of investment income due to the borrowing strategy of using internal balances rather than actually taking on new loans this is offset by a reduction in interest due.
38. The closing balance on the HRA reserve is expected to be £26.2m. All figures are subject to external audit.

Reserves

39. **Transfers from** earmarked reserves to meet spend at outturn are as follows:

Reserve	£m
Financial Risk and Resilience reserve	0.9
Thrive Reserve	2.3
Pandemic Collection Fund Reserve (budgeted financing)	26.6
Unapplied revenue grants reserve	0.09
Developer contributions, Section 106 and Section 38 agreements	0.9
Public Health reserve (ringfenced)	0.3

40. **Transfers to** earmarked reserves at outturn are as follows:

Reserve	£m
Financial Risk and Resilience reserve	(0.3)
Thrive Reserve	(0.8)
Unapplied revenue grants reserve	(0.2)
Pandemic Service Impacts Reserve	(7.6)
Pandemic Collection Fund Impacts Reserve (to finance 2022 budget)	(11.1)
Developer contributions, Section 106 and Section 38 agreements	(0.8)
Public Health reserve (ringfenced)	(1.0)
Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) reserve (ringfenced)	(0.01)

41. Local authorities need to hold sufficient reserves to deal with known future needs and the financial risks. Therefore, reserve levels are a key measure of the financial sustainability of an authority over the medium-term.

42. At the MTFFS and outturn reporting points, general fund balances and strategic earmarked reserves are reviewed to ensure balances are adequate, fit for purpose and contribute to long term financial sustainability.
43. The outcome of the review on the Council element of the general fund reserve is that the remaining balance will be £8.5m. This equates to 3% of 2022/23 net revenue budget (£254.304m) and assessed as appropriate in the current climate.
44. The remaining reserve balances following the proposed review are shown in Appendix 3 for information.

Consultation

45. The Leader of the Council has been consulted on this report.

Alternative Options

46. There are no alternative options proposed.

Implications of Recommended Option

47. **Resources:**

- a) **Financial Implications** – The Strategic Director, Resources and Digital confirms these are as set out in the report and appendices.
- b) **Human Resources Implications** – There are no direct Human Resource implications as a consequence of this report.
- c) **Property Implications** - There are no direct property implications as a consequence of this report.

48. **Risk Management Implication -**

Effective budget monitoring and the associated action planning that arise from this activity assists in reducing the risk of the Council overspending its agreed budget. This enables effective financial planning which allows the Council to deploy resources in line with priorities.

49. **Equality and Diversity Implications - Nil**

50. **Crime and Disorder Implications – Nil**

51. **Health Implications - Nil**

52. **Climate Emergency and Sustainability Implications - Nil**

53. **Human Rights Implications - Nil**

54. **Ward Implications** - Revenue spending supports the delivery of services across the whole of Gateshead.

55. **Background Information**

- Budget and Council Tax Level 2021/22, 25 February 2021

- Revenue Budget – First Quarter Review 2021/22, 20 July 2021
- Revenue Budget – Second Quarter Review 2021/22, 16 November 2021
- Revenue Budget – Third Quarter Review 2021/22, 25 January 2022

Revenue Monitoring Summary 2021/22
APPENDIX 2

Service	Revised Budget £'000	Provisional Outturn £'000	Variance £'000
<u>Children, Adults & Families</u>			
Children's Social Care	36,450	37,904	1,454
Education, Schools and Inclusion	4,859	3,652	(1,207)
Quality Assurance & Commissioning	6,806	7,054	248
Adult Social Care	67,917	69,498	1,581
<u>Public Health & Wellbeing</u>			
Public Health	16,541	16,753	212
Wellbeing	2,445	3,540	1,095
<u>Housing, Environment & Healthy Communities</u>			
Gateshead Construction Services	308	585	277
Property & Assets	1,481	999	(482)
Locality Services & Housing	1,458	541	(917)
Strategic Services & Residential Growth	1,140	853	(287)
Highways and Waste	16,039	15,389	(650)
Environment & Fleet Management	3,444	2,723	(721)
<u>Economy, Innovation and Growth</u>			
Business, Employment & Skills	1,428	981	(447)
Planning Policy, Climate Change and Strategic Transport	2,353	2,512	159
Major Projects	(1,236)	(302)	934
<u>Office of the Chief Executive</u>	824	730	(94)
<u>Corporate Services & Governance</u>			
Legal & Democratic Services	3,800	3,486	(314)
Human Resources & Workforce Development	1,477	1,472	(5)
Corporate Commissioning & Procurement	331	478	147
Public Service Reform	279	105	(174)
<u>Corporate Resources</u>			
Financial Management	2,064	1,981	(83)
Customer Experience & Digital	3,231	2,850	(381)
Housing Benefits	200	(194)	(394)
IT	3,845	2,970	(875)
Commercialisation and Improvement	2,653	2,479	(174)
<u>Other Services & Contingencies</u>	19,602	9,735	(9,867)
<u>Capital Financing Costs</u>	33,427	34,890	1,463
<u>Traded & Investment Income</u>	(3,566)	(1,581)	1,985
<u>Expenditure Passed outside the General Fund</u>	(1,855)	(1,457)	398
<u>Levies</u>	11,013	10,800	(213)
NET BUDGET	238,758	231,426	(7,332)
<u>Financed By</u>			
Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA)	(51,134)	(50,328)	806
Other Grants	(35,672)	(35,469)	203
Public Health	(16,541)	(16,755)	(214)
Council Tax	(100,503)	(100,503)	0
COVID Grant	(6,130)	(24)	6,106
Collection Fund Deficit	328	328	0
Earmarked Reserves - to support retained rates	(26,564)	(26,564)	0
Earmarked Reserves	(2,542)	(2,542)	0
TOTAL FUNDING	(238,758)	(231,857)	6,901
COUNCIL OUTTURN (Surplus) / Deficit	0	(431)	(431)

Reserves Summary 2021/22

APPENDIX 3

	Opening Balance Apr-21 £000s	Revenue Outturn 2021/22 £000s	Remaining Balance Mar-22 £000s
General Reserves			
Total General Fund	(16,978)	(463)	(17,441)
General Reserve	(8,068)	(432)	(8,500)
LMS Budget Share (Schools) Reserve*	(8,910)	(31)	(8,941)
Strategic Earmarked Reserves			
Financial Risk and Resilience	(9,929)	535	(9,394)
<i>Insurance Reserve</i>	(2,000)	0	(2,000)
<i>Grant Clawback</i>	(3,000)	0	(3,000)
<i>Workforce Development</i>	(3,000)	388	(2,612)
<i>Commercial Risk</i>	(1,450)	0	(1,450)
<i>Budget Flexibility</i>	(473)	147	(326)
Thrive	(10,000)	1,556	(8,444)
<i>Economic Housing and Environmental Investment</i>	(5,000)	1,097	(3,903)
<i>Poverty Health & Equality Investment</i>	(5,000)	459	(4,541)
Budget Sustainability	(20,015)	0	(20,015)
Pandemic Services Impact	(17,991)	(7,590)	(25,581)
Pandemic Collection Fund Impact	(28,239)	15,372	(12,867)
Ring Fenced Reserves*			
Developers' Contributions*	(2,131)	112	(2,019)
Unapplied revenue grants*	(1,311)	(79)	(1,390)
Public Health Reserve*	(1,872)	(735)	(2,607)
Dedicated Schools Grant Reserve*	(2,240)	(14)	(2,254)
Total Earmarked Reserves	(93,728)	9,157	(84,571)
Total Reserves	(110,706)	8,694	(102,012)

Figures Subject to external audit