

Amendments to the Revenue Budget 2020-21

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Directorates – abbreviations in this report

ASCH - Adult Social Care and Health	CYPE - Children, Young People and Education
GET - Growth, Environment & Transport	S&CS - Strategic & Corporate Services
	FI&U - Financing Items and Unallocated

County Council is asked to agree the following:

Numbers

1	£1,099.9m	The amended net revenue budget requirement for '20-21, up from £1,064m Original Budget.	Sctn 2, table 1
2	£36.3m	The individual proposed net spending changes across the Council as summarised in table 1 and detailed in Appendix A.	As above
3	£72.4m	Covid-19 additional response spending, income losses, underspends and provisions for potential recovery costs to be held as an unallocated central provision pending confirmation of full impact	Sctn 5
4	£36.3m	Revised directorate budgets, financing items and unallocated as per revised revenue budgets (appendix B)	

To note

- 5 The progress on the review of reserves being conducted by the Council’s Corporate Director, Finance (half way down the page of section 3).
- 6 The Corporate Director, Finance’s opinion on the robustness of the budget estimates and the level of reserves held by the Council (section 5).
- 7 The outcome of the public consultation (Appendix D)
- 8 The financial outlook for later years in the absence of a multi-year settlement from government, significant potential spending growth and impact of recession on future council tax and business rate collection funds and tax base estimates (section 4).

On delegating authority

- 9 To continue to delegate responsibility to Cabinet Members and Corporate Directors to manage the budget within the parameters set out in the Constitution and Financial Regulations.
- 10 To delegate authority to the Corporate Director, Finance (after consultation with the Leader, Cabinet Member for Finance, Corporate & Traded Services and the political Group Leaders) to resolve any minor technical issues for the final budget publication which do not materially alter the approved budget or change the net budget requirement. This includes approving the distribution of any unallocated amounts within the approved budget.

‘Response’, ‘Recovery’ – an explanation

Response costs are for actions that we’ve already taken and which relate to the period when Covid-19 first surfaced, e.g. we set up a temporary mortuary. **Recovery costs** are for actions we then did – or plan to do – to get us back up and running, e.g. if school buses can only carry half the number of pupils, we will need twice as many buses when schools reopen.

Summary

Net pressure of £23.8m as a result of Covid-19	This is a combination of pressures of £96.3m due to additional spending, delayed savings and loss of income, £3m reduction in funding from business rate pool and £75.3m additional un-ringfenced grants from central government
In-year underspends of £24m	These have been accrued during the first four months of the year mainly arising from reduced spending during the lockdown period
£37m of specific grants	These include £30.2m of grants provided by government departments to be spent in accordance with prescribed criteria and £6.8m of funding that can be claimed based on actual costs. Many of these grants have been announced in recent weeks and in line with usual practice are netted off against spending and have no impact on controllable budget. Before the grants had been announced we had included forecast cost of these activities against the Covid-19 impact on the controllable budget
£20.3m of non Covid-19 overspends	These include £6.2m of activities originally planned in 2019-20 which Cabinet have agreed can be funded from underspends rolled forward and overspends identified in 2019-20 after the original budget was agreed
£12.8m of further savings to be delivered during the remainder of the current year	These are necessary to continue to plan for a balanced budget and summarised in table 9 on page 8
The amendment includes a combination of one-off and recurring costs	In total £32.8m of identified costs are recurring impacting on future years' budgets. These together with the more usual spending growth estimates and potential collection fund deficits and reduction in local tax base pose a significant financial challenge for 2021-22 and later years
£212m forecast in reserves at end of 2020-21	After drawdown of underspends rolled forward from 2019-20 and Covid-19 reserves. Comprises £175m earmarked reserves and £37m general reserve
Nearly 2,000 consultation responses	Overwhelming response is that the Council should lobby government for additional funding to respond to Covid-19
Overall balanced budget for 2020-21 but still with significant uncertainties later in the year and future years	Although we have balanced 2020-21 the challenge for 2021-22 could be to find between £150m to £200m from spending reductions and savings. This is considerably greater than the challenge we faced in any year over the last 10 years

Reasons for Amendment

This amendment to the budget is necessary as a result of the unprecedented changes to the Council's revenue spending plans and income as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent economic fallout. These changes are such that it is essential that the Council reconsiders spending priorities in the current year as well as approves the spending from the additional un-ring-fenced Emergency Grant. The additional spending and income from other Covid-19 related specific grant allocations also need to be incorporated into the amended budget.

The amendment also allows for adjustments to manage the impact of in-year overspends unrelated to Covid-19. Such overspends are not uncommon in the early months of the financial year, but it is important they are addressed in this amendment and not left to be resolved through the normal monitoring processes. This is partly due to the magnitude and nature of these overspends, as well as concerns that the longer term impact of Covid-19 is such that there are still significant uncertainties over spending and income for the remainder of the year and future years. This means some of the usual counter-balancing factors are unlikely to be at our disposal this year. An example is the council tax collection fund where we have highlighted the likelihood that a substantial deficit could be accrued by collection authorities (district councils) during the current year. This means that we cannot rely on a surplus to help resolve the budget in the same way as in previous years.

The need for a budget amendment was endorsed by Cabinet on 22nd June based on the reported £50m shortfall in emergency funding from central government and the predicted impact on the Council's controllable budget. Since that endorsement there have been a number of changes that have reduced the predicted impact:

- A further £10m emergency funding was announced on 2nd July and received on 3rd August
- Some of the costs that we initially predicted have now been funded by additional specific grant allocations e.g. infection control in care homes, NHS discharges, asylum, home to school transport
- Some of the predictions are now less than earlier forecasts as the full impact of the pandemic has emerged e.g. we have not needed the temporary mortuary capacity previously predicted based on government models, the availability of personal protective equipment has improved significantly, etc.
- The scale of underspends during the first few months of the year due mainly to the impact of lockdown have now been assessed and can now be factored into the budget with sufficient confidence

The final section of this report sets out the timelines how the picture has emerged and changed throughout the first four months of the year leading up to this amendment. We have always made it clear that the Covid-19 pandemic was a unique circumstance and a clearer picture would need to emerge before fundamental decisions are taken.

This amendment is based on a number of largely one-off factors to address the current year's budget so that we can work on resolving the longer term issues also set out later in this report.

The Council's Constitution specifically defines the role of all Members in defining and agreeing the policy and budgetary framework of the Council in accordance with applicable laws providing sufficiency of resources. This amendment does not require the full scrutiny process through Cabinet Committee meetings and the Scrutiny Committee meeting as it only deals with changes to the original approved budget in response to changed circumstances and does not recast the entire budget. We have held an informal member briefing in advance of the Council meeting similar to the briefing prior to the February Budget meeting. This ensures that all Members have had an opportunity to raise issues in advance of being asked to formally amend the 2020-21 revenue budget.

Our Amended 2020-21 Budget – key numbers (and all row references are to table 1 overleaf)

£36.3m The increase in our 2020-21 Original Budget, up from £1,063.7m approved by County Council in February to £1,099.9m (note some of these changes have already been considered by Cabinet on 20th July following the first monitoring report of the year) – row 3

£24.0m Our 2020-21 forecast full year underspends (mainly Covid-19 related) - row 10

£12.8m Further savings/ extra income required to deliver a balanced amended Budget – row 11

£116.7m Gross impact on the controllable 2020-21 budget, both Covid-19 (**£96.3m**) and non-Covid-19 (**£20.3m**) – row 7

Government Covid-19 contributions that help us cover the £116.6m gross impact (all table 3)

£23.8m Gap between our Covid-19 costs in the controllable budget and un-ringfenced grants from Government received to date

Looking ahead

£32.8m The increase in recurring costs, £20.8m of which is Covid-19 related – tables 2, 5, 7, 8

Revenue spending: a reminder of what it is

Revenue spending is spent on the provision of day to day services, either directly through KCC staff and operational buildings, or commissioned from third parties. Revenue spending is identified as gross spend and net spend after taking account of service income and specific government grants. The net revenue budget requirement is funded by a combination of Council Tax, locally retained Business Rates and un-ring-fenced grants from the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) included in the local government finance settlement. Grants from other government departments are ring-fenced to specific activities and are shown as income to offset the related spending.

Proposed Amended Budget - £36.3m increase

As Table 1 below shows, the proposed Amended Budget requires an increase in the net budget requirement of £36.3m. This is funded from a combination of the tranches of emergency grant paid in 2020-21 (£38.3m), reduction in income from business rate pool (-£3.0m) and other non Covid-19 grants confirmed after the original budget was approved (+£1.1m). In words, the tables shows we have £116.7m gross impact of additional spending pressures, income losses and undeliverable savings. This £116.7m is a big number, and it's analysed further below.

To balance the budget, there are various items (rows 8 to 11). Note the £24m underspends that have already been delivered in the first part of the year (mainly but not entirely due to reduced activity during Covid-19 lockdown). We are confident that we can include these underspends as they relate to clearly budgeted expenditure that has not been incurred in the first few months of the year and while in normal times managers would look to hold some of these underspends to offset overspends this is not necessary as the budget amendment includes provision for both the overspends that have already been identified and estimates for foreseeable risks later in the year. One of the underspends is the additional spending following the amendment to the budget approved at County Council on 13th February to increase expenditure on detached youth work. As a result of the pandemic it was not appropriate to recruit to these posts, resulting in a one-off part year underspend in 2020-21. However, the additional £500k is still built into the base budget allowing recruitment to proceed as part of the easing of lockdown and reopening of services.

Also, there's £12.8m proposed savings to be delivered throughout the remainder of the year from further management action and policy choices. These are shown in more detail in table 9.

2020-21 Budget changes in total, and by directorate

1

	£m	Total A	By directorate					Also see table
			Adult Social Care & Health	Children, Young People & Education	Growth Environ- ment & Transport	Strategic & Corporate Services	Financing & Unalloc- ated	
			B	C	D	E	F	
Amended Proposed	1	1,099.9	402.4	282.0	173.8	89.9	151.9	
Original Approved	2	1,063.7	399.5	273.0	178.9	82.3	130.0	
Increase/ (decrease)	3	36.3	3.0	9.0	(5.2)	7.6	21.9	
Gross impact								
Additional Spending Pressures	4	89.0	25.1	13.4	10.2	15.7	24.7	
Income Losses	5	20.1	1.3	2.9	4.8	1.1	10.1	
Undeliverable savings	6	7.6	3.4	1.3	0.2	0.7	2.0	
Sub-total - total gross impact	7	116.7	29.7	17.5	15.2	17.5	36.7	2,5,6
How budget gets balanced								
Drawdown from reserves	8	(71.5)	-	-	-	(0.1)	(71.5)	
Changes Approved at Cabinet 20th July	9	27.9	-	-	-	-	27.9	
Underspends, many due to Lockdown	10	(24.0)	(3.5)	(10.3)	(7.8)	(2.2)	(0.2)	
Proposed Further Action	11	(12.8)	-	-	(7.9)	(0.5)	(4.5)	9
Total	12	36.3	26.2	7.2	(0.5)	14.8	(11.5)	4
tfr to unallocated	13	-	(23.2)	1.8	(4.7)	(7.2)	33.4	
Revised Total 14 = 3		36.3	3.0	9.0	(5.2)	7.6	21.9	4

Gross impact - £116.7m

As seen from Table 2, over 80% of this gross impact is Covid-19 related. Also, £32.8m of it is recurring. See the end of this 'Proposed Amended Budget' section for more analysis of this £116.6m.

2020-21 Gross impact of Covid

2

	£m	Total A	Covid B	Non-Covid C
One-off	1	83.8	75.5	8.4
Recurring	2	32.8	20.8	12.0
	3	116.7	96.3	20.3

Covid-19 related impact (£23.8m gap by year-end)

The table below shows full year figures (historic for last year, year to date actual and committed, and forecast to year-end for this year):

Total Gross impact of Covid

3

	£m	Total	19-20	20-21
Additional Spending Pressures	1	72.0	0.8	71.2
Income Losses	2	19.1	0.9	18.2
Undeliverable savings	3	6.9	-	6.9
Gross Impact of Covid 19	4	98.0	1.7	96.3
Business Rate pool	5	3.0	-	3.0
Government Grant	6	(77.3)	(1.7)	(75.6)
Gross Difference	7	23.8	-	23.8
Underspends (not all Covid-19 related)	8	(24.0)	-	(24.0)
Net difference	9	(0.3)	-	(0.3)

Table 4 below shows the main change to our Original Budget's funding figures arising from the additional Government grants – see the £38.2m Emergency Grant.

2020-21 funding - Original and Amended

4

	£m	Incr/ (decr)	Original	Amended	Also see
Covid-19 Emergency Grant Tranches 2 and 3	1	38.2	-	38.2	
Other un-ringenced Grants	2	0.4	1.7	2.1	
Business Rate Compensation Grant	3	0.2	12.7	12.8	
Retained Business Rates Levy 2019-20 reconciling amount	4	0.5	-	0.5	
Business Rate Top-up	5	-	138.4	138.4	
Improved Better Care Fund	6	-	48.5	48.5	
Additional Social Care Support (Spending Round 2019)	7	-	23.8	23.8	
Social Care Support Grant	8	-	10.5	10.5	
Revenue Support grant	9	-	9.6	9.6	
New Homes Bonus	10	-	6.4	6.4	
Total Grants	11	39.3	251.8	291.1	
Council Tax Precepts and Collection Fund	12	-	753.3	753.3	
Business Rate retained growth and Collection Fund	13	-	55.5	55.5	
Business Rate Pool	14	(3.0)	3.0	-	
Total		36.3	1,063.7	1,099.9	1

More analysis on the £116.7m gross impact

This page analyses the number several ways. For full details of all the changes in the proposed amended Budget, see Appendix A.

Recurring v non-recurring; Covid v Non-Covid; by directorate, etc

Recurring v non-recurring		£m	Total	Adult Social Care & Health	Children, Young People & Education	Growth Environ- ment & Transport	Strategic & Corporate Services	Financing & Unalloc -ated	Also see table
One-off	1		83.8	26.5	10.7	14.2	9.9	22.5	1,2
Recurring	2		32.8	3.2	6.9	1.0	7.6	14.2	1,2
Total	3		116.7	29.7	17.5	15.2	17.5	36.7	1,2

Covid v Non-Covid		£m	Total	ASCH	CYPE	GET	S&CS	FI&U	
Covid	1		96.3	26.8	8.5	12.5	9.5	39.1	1,2,7
Non-Covid	2		20.3	3.0	9.0	2.7	8.0	-2.3	1,2,8
Total	3		116.7	29.7	17.5	15.2	17.5	36.7	1,2

Covid split		£m	Total	ASCH	CYPE	GET	S&CS	FI&U	
One-off	1		75.5	26.8	8.5	12.5	8.1	19.6	
Recurring	2		20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	19.5	
Total	3		96.3	26.8	8.5	12.5	9.5	39.1	6

Non-Covid split		£m	Total	ASCH	CYPE	GET	S&CS	FI&U	
One-off	1		8.4	-0.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	3.0	
Recurring	2		12.0	3.2	6.9	1.0	6.2	-5.3	
Total	3		20.3	3.0	9.0	2.7	8.0	-2.3	6

More analysis on the £12.8m further one-off savings

The proposed amended budget includes the following further £12.8m one-off savings to be delivered during the remainder of the current year

More analysis of the £12.8m proposed further one-off savings

	£m	9
Release unallocated provision for Strategic Priorities	3.3	
Capitalisation of highways maintenance	3.0	
Rephasing recommissioning of Highways Maintenance contracts	2.0	
Revenue costs chargeable to capital grants	1.5	
Reduction in Minimum Revenue Provision	1.2	
Reduction in Member grants and allowances	0.5	
Vacancy management across services	0.4	
One-off reduction in Library Book fund and defer service development	0.4	
Other one-off savings on highways and waste	0.3	
Other minor savings	0.3	
	12.8	

Some financial risks are higher, some lower than when the original budget was set	Appendix C gives an update on risk assessment and reserve adequacy. As seen, some risks are down, e.g. the risk of higher inflation. Some risks are up e.g. the general financial climate
Overall, though, risks are now <i>significantly</i> higher	We face increased uncertainty (will there be a second wave? Have we set enough aside for estimated costs during recovery phase?). We've the undesirable combination in future years of additional recurring expenditure (funded this year from one-off sources), and lower income (a lower council tax/business rate taxbase, plus worse collection rates).
We are unlikely to be able to increase our reserves	Doing so would improve financial resilience, but it's not likely to happen because of the lead-in time needed to change policy to reduce spending. However we could increase reserves by year-end if we can continue to suppress non-essential spending throughout the remainder of the current year.
Hence this amendment focuses on where expenditure can be controlled	This is areas such as premises costs, consumables and staff travel, and includes provision for the risk of future demand led spending increases, as set out in table 9. These provisions for future risks will initially be held unallocated pending confirmation of the impact.
We are reviewing reserves and hope to conclude by end of October	Back in February, we said we'd do such a review, and we've made good progress. We've redefined the purposes for which reserves are held (to more closely reflect the Local Authority Accounting Practice guidance (LAAP Bulletin 99) and investigated reserves not used for several years. We hope to complete it by the end of October.

Summary in words

Short-term, we've funded increases in recurring costs through one-offs (emergency government funding, underspends during lock-down, etc), but we can't rely on these one-offs for the longer term. Also, if the downturn in the economy prevails, it will hit our tax precepts and share of collection fund balances.

The future is highly uncertain. The combination of higher spending and lower income we potentially face could present a much greater threat to the Council's financial viability than the challenge we have faced over the last 10 years through austerity.

The government has already announced that it intends to allow that collection fund deficits to be written off over three years and has indicated they could share the burden of irrecoverable council tax losses. However, the detail of any such arrangements will only be announced in the Spending Review. In recent budgets we have had to make substantial savings in response to rising spending demands and reductions in central government grants although we have also had the cushion of in year collection fund surpluses and higher than forecast council tax base growth. These have helped us in the past to balance the budget. If these surpluses and tax base growth are not available for 2021-22 (as seems likely), it will make the challenge of balancing the budget significantly harder.

Summary in numbers

We could be facing a substantial gap in the budget for 2021-22. This arises from :

- (1) £32.83m of recurring additional costs arising from the 2020-21 budget amendment – we saw this in previous sections
- (2) Further additional cost increases in 2021-22 for the reasons we usually build into the budget (rising prices, increased demand, etc)
- (3) The risk of the need for further spending growth to deal with the long-term consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic and economic recession
- (4) Share of collection fund deficits incurred this year (one possible scenario for council tax collection fund based on current trends is £23.8m although until we get further into the year this cannot be confirmed)
- (5) Reduction in business rate and council tax base due to a lasting recession (additional support discounts and ongoing collection losses, one possible scenario based on current trends is £27.7m although until we get further into the year this cannot be confirmed)

This combination could result in a savings requirement in 2021-22 of up to £150m to £200m, without further funding from government. This would be a huge challenge out of all proportion to previous savings requirements.

“The Section 151 officer can formally report that the budget estimates in this amendment are as robust as possible in the circumstances and the level of reserves adequate, as required by the Local Government Act 2003. The approval of an amended balanced budget would mean that there is no immediate risk of a requirement to consider a Section 114 notice at this stage although this needs to be kept under constant review as plans for 2021-22 and later years are developed.”

The figures – and see further down the page for the £26.6m that has to be approved

£212m Our total reserves forecast as at the end of 2020-21 around the same as when the Original Budget was approved

£175m Specific reserves earmarked for particular purposes

£37m General reserves – this level is *in line with best practice* as recommended by CIPFA and the Audit Commission

The Corporate Director Finance must formally give an opinion	As required by the Local Government Act 2003, the Section 151 officer (for Kent this is the Corporate Director of Finance) must formally give opinion as to the robustness of the budget estimates and the level of reserves held by the Council.
We’ve accounted for Covid-19 numbers thoroughly	We’ve kept a log of all extra expenditure to date from Covid-19. And we’ve estimated expenditure to the year-end – our finance staff and service managers worked on this together.
We’ve included £32.4m provision for recovery...	We’ve included provisions to cover some of the most significant risks during the recovery phase. This £32.4m is to be held unallocated until such times as the impact has been fully assessed.
... which can later be allocated or used to address other uncertainties...	This is a prudent approach to ensure best value as far as we can and safeguard the Council’s financial resilience.
... including those listed in Appendix C	Appendix C lists other budget risks which we are not able yet to quantify; there’s no specific provision for them within the amended budget. The Appendix also lists the proposed management action for minimising the impact of these risks, but there is no option to cover them financially other than from the Council’s reserves. Hence we must remain vigilant, hold down spending and only incur essential costs.

We incurred £1.7m additional costs and loss of income during the last 3 weeks of 2019/20

When the pandemic was announced, we started to capture information about our additional costs, and we put £1.7m in our 2019/20 accounts for additional spending and lost income response associated with the Covid-19 response, e.g. for distress payments to bus providers, PPE purchases, IT equipment and licences to support home working, etc.

On 27 March, we received £39m, our first tranche of Emergency Grant. We used this to offset the £1.7m noted above, and put the remaining £37.3m in a specific reserve to be drawn down in 2020-21.

We've received £114.3m of additional Government funding

This is the £77.3m from Section 2, plus £37m of ring-fenced and claimed grants which have no impact on the Net Revenue Budget requirement as the additional income offsets a corresponding increase in gross expenditure.

The grants have been sufficient to cover initial costs incurred and income losses immediately after the pandemic, but won't cover forecast costs and income losses for the entire year. All the grants are listed in table 10.

How the Government allocated grants

The tranches of Emergency Grant have been allocated according to a different formula for each tranche.

- **Tranche 1** was heavily weighted towards authorities with social care responsibilities using the social care relative needs formula (RNF) with a small proportion allocated according to estimated population.
- **Tranche 2** was allocated according to estimated population with 35% allocated to lower tier (district councils), 62% to upper tier (counties) and 3% to fire authorities in two tier areas.
- **Tranche 3** was allocated according to a formula based on estimated population adjusted for area costs and deprivation, with 21.1% going to lower tier authorities (districts) and 78.9% upper tier (counties) in two tier areas.

Additional Funding

	Dept	Total	2019-20	2020-21	10
Additional unringfenced grants		£m	£m	£m	
Emergency Grant tranche 1	MHCLG	39.0	39.0		
Emergency Grant tranche 2	MHCLG	27.9		27.9	
Emergency Grant tranche 3	MHCLG	10.3		10.3	
Total MHCLG unringfenced grants		77.3	39.0	38.2	
Grants which are subject to claims					
NHS Hospital Discharge	DHSC	5.8		5.8	
Compensation for loss of income	MHCLG	0.0		0.0	
Emergency grant for authorities with significant Asylum costs	DfE	1.0		1.0	
Total grant claims		6.8	0.0	6.8	
Additional Specific Grants					
Social Care Infection Control Grant	DHSC	18.9		18.9	
Test and Trace Grant	DHSC	6.3		6.3	
Emergency Assistance Grant for Food and Essential Supplies	DEFRA	1.7		1.7	
Additional School and College Transport Capacity funding	DfE	1.5		1.5	
Covid Bus Services Support Grant	DfT	1.3		1.3	
Emergency Active Travel Fund (Revenue grant)	DfT	0.5		0.5	
Total Specific Grants		30.2	0.0	30.2	
Advance of grants already in Settlement & Approved budget (only eases cashflow)					
Business Rates Compensation Grant	MHCLG	12.7	12.7		
Social Care Support Grant & Improved Better Care Fund	MHCLG	20.7		20.7	
Total Early Advances		33.4	12.7	20.7	

We've submitted monthly returns to Government on our Covid figures

The Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) asked councils to submit a monthly return; also, billing authorities (districts and boroughs in Kent) provide information about local tax collection, plus further information requests have been added in each successive return.

Our monthly returns (Table 11 below) show a remarkably consistent picture in spite of the uncertainties albeit the composition of the impact on controllable budget and impact on specific grant funded activities has changed over time.

The returns have also shown a forecast shortfall between the grants we get and the covid-related costs and income losses (row 7), albeit the forecast shortfall has come down from just under £80m in the April return to just under £39m in July mostly due to the further tranches of government funding (both un-ringfenced and specific).

Rows 8 to 25 give further detail on the additional spending and the income losses.

Grants cover initial costs, but not forecast costs

Selected figures from monthly returns

Monthly return

11

2019-20 and 2020-21		April	May	June	July
Emergency Grant Notified	1	39.0	66.9	66.9	77.3
Grant Allocated to Service Spend	2	38.2	66.3	66.9	77.3

Total forecasts

Additional spending	3 = 17	106.1	100.4	96.6	92.8
Income losses	4 = 25	19.3	17.1	21.0	23.0
	5	125.5	117.5	117.6	115.9
Less grant notified	6 = 1	(39.0)	(66.9)	(66.9)	(77.3)
F'cast shortfall from Grant	7	86.5	50.5	50.7	38.6

Additional Spending

		April	May	June	July
Adult Social Care	8	56.6	49.8	45.1	44.2
Children's Services	9	6.0	8.1	8.1	7.2
Education	10	10.1	15.9	17.8	17.4
Highways & Transport	11	16.0	4.3	4.7	5.2
Public Health	12	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
Cultural & Related	13	-	0.2	0.2	-
Environment & Regulatory	14	11.7	4.3	3.5	3.3
Finance & Corporate	15	4.8	8.6	7.2	4.0
Other	16		8.5	9.2	10.8
Total	17 = 3	106.1	100.4	96.6	92.8

Income losses

		April	May	June	July
Sales Fees and Charges	18	8.5	-	-	-
Highways and Transport	19	-	2.9	3.8	5.6
Cultural and Related	20	-	0.2	0.2	2.9
Other	21	-	3.7	5.0	5.4
Sub Total Sales Fees and Charges	22	8.5	6.8	9.0	13.9
Commercial Income	23	5.0	5.0	6.0	4.0
Other Income	24	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.1
Total	25 = 4	19.3	17.1	21.0	23.0

Appendix

Changes to Directorate Spending Plans 2020-21	A
Revised Directorate Budgets Key Spending Lines	B
Updated Analysis of Budget Risks and Reserves	C
Budget Amendment Public Consultation Report	D

Background documents

Below are click-throughs to reports, more information, etc.
Click on the item number to be taken to the relevant webpage.

KCC's Budget webpage	<u>1</u>
KCC's Corporate Risk Register and Risk Management Policy & Strategy	2
KCC's approved 2020-21 Budget	3
KCC's supplementary Budget Consultation, launched 13 th July 2020	4
KCC's report on supplementary 2020 Budget Consultation	5
Emergency Grant Allocations from MHCLG	6
Detailed Variation Statements for Key Service Lines	7