

2019/20 Draft Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan Update

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Purpose of the Report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an update the latest estimates for 2019/20 draft budget and Medium Term Financial Plan estimates for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24, together with an update on the Capital Programme.

Forward Plan

2. This report appeared on the District Executive Forward Plan with an anticipated Committee date of January 2019.

Public Interest

3. This report is an update on setting the Council's budget for the next financial year 2019/20 and the council's longer term financial sustainability.

Recommendations

4. That the District Executive:
 - a. note the current estimates and next steps in respect of the draft Medium Term Financial Plan and Capital Programme.
 - b. approve in principle the changes to budget estimates in respect of pressures and savings included within the report (para 14).

Background

5. The Financial Strategy and Medium Term Financial Plan estimates for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24 were approved and noted by the District Executive on 6th September 2018. This report provides members with a progress update on the preparation of draft estimates for 2019/20 and towards achieving a balanced budget over the medium term.

The Autumn Statement 2018

6. The Autumn Statement was announced on 29th October 2018. There were a number of announcements that will or may affect the Council's financial plans in future including:
 - The Housing Infrastructure Fund, funded by the NPIF, will increase by £500m to a total £5.5b, unlocking up to 650,000 new homes.

- The Government will make £10m capacity funding available to support ambitious housing deals with authorities in areas of high housing demand to deliver above their Local Housing Need.
- Government intends to introduce a simpler process for setting a higher zonal CIL in areas of high land value uplift, and removing restrictions on S106 pooling towards a single piece of infrastructure.
- The Budget announces that the government has launched a consultation on new permitted development rights to allow upwards extensions above commercial premises and residential properties, including blocks of flats, and to allow commercial buildings to be demolished and replaced with homes.
- Government wants to see parishes and communities provide many more homes for local people to buy, at prices they can afford. The Localism Act allows the people who know their area best to come together to prepare neighbourhood plans and development orders, to ensure they get the right homes, in the right places. The government will provide £8.5m of resource support so that up to 500 parishes can allocate or permission land for homes sold at a discount. Neighbourhood plans and orders are approved by local referendums, and the government will update planning guidance to ensure that these cannot be unfairly overruled by local planning authorities. The government will also explore how it can empower neighbourhood groups to offer these homes first to people with a direct connection to the local area.
- The changes to Business Rates that effect SSDC are:
 - Bills will be cut by one-third for retailers including shops, cafes and restaurants in England with a rateable value below £51,000, nationally benefiting up to 90% of retail properties, for 2 years from April 2019, subject to state aid limits.
 - 100% business rates relief for all public lavatories will be introduced from 2020/21, at which time it will be addressed through primary legislation
 - The government will continue the £1,500 business rates discount for office space occupied by local newspapers in 2019/20.

SSDC will be fully compensated for the loss of income because of these business rates measures through the business rates retention funding system.

- The Government will launch a new Future High Streets Fund to invest £675m to support local areas to develop and fund plans to make their high streets and town centres fit for the future. This will invest in town centre infrastructure, including to increase access to high streets and support redevelopment and densification around high streets. It will include £55m for heritage-based regeneration, restoring historic high streets to boost retail and bring properties back into use as homes, offices and cultural venues.
- Gov will consult on planning measures to support high streets to evolve, e.g. with more flexible and responsive change of use regime. It will also trial a register of empty shops with selected local authorities, and trial a brokerage service to connect community groups to empty shops.
- For Housing Benefit, continued targeting of support, including:
 - Revising the timetable for transferring rent support from Housing Benefit to Pension Credit – The government will delay the transfer of rent support from Housing Benefit to Pension Credit by 3 years, to ensure that this transfer aligns with the full implementation of Universal Credit.

- Retaining funding for supported housing in welfare – As announced in August 2018, the government has decided to retain funding for supported housing within the welfare system, rather than moving to a local funding model.
 - Reinstating automatic entitlement to housing support for 18 to 21 year olds – As announced by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions in March 2018, the government will reinstate automatic entitlement for housing support for 18 to 21 year olds. This group will therefore be entitled to claim support for housing costs under Universal Credit.
- The Government will provide £10 million funding between 2019/20 and 2022/23 for local community street trees and urban trees.
7. The provisional local government finance settlement was announced on 31 December 2018 by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government. Full details for the provisional settlement are available on the MHCLG website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/provisional-local-government-finance-settlement-england-2019-to-2020>

2019/20 Budget and MTFP Update

8. The report to District Executive in September showed a projected Budget Gap – the difference between our estimated budget requirement and the estimated funding available – surplus of £21k in 2019/20 before rising to a deficit of £1.509m by 2023/24 financial year.

Table 1 - Medium Term Financial Plan (as previously reported at September 2018)

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Total Budget Requirement	15,785	16,623	17,283	18,146	18,512
Total Funding	-15,806	-16,292	-16,517	-16,571	-17,003
Budget Gap (Cumulative)	-21	331	766	1,395	1,509
Budget Gap Increase on Prior Year		353	435	629	114

9. A range of estimates have been updated since the September report was prepared, and are reflected in the up to date MTFP position set out below. It is important to emphasise that the budget estimates and medium term forecasts remain indicative at this stage, and further updates will be included in the final budget information presented for approval in February 2019.

Table 2a – Medium Term Financial Plan – Net Budget Requirement Estimates

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Base Budget B/F	16,483.5	15,820.5	16,726.0	17,437.1	18,316.2
Employment Cost Inflation	399.9	449.2	441.9	412.7	370.9
Inflation	168.1	168.6	173.6	178.6	179.6
Unavoidable Budget Pressures	250.0	250.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
Planned Savings	-979.7	-140.2	-95.2	0.0	-135.0
Investment Income	-502.9	62.8	63.8	62.8	-317.2
Revenue Effects of Capital	1.5	115.1	-11.3	24.9	40.0
Other	0.1	0.0	-61.7	0.0	0.0
Net Expenditure	15,820.5	16,726.0	17,437.1	18,316.2	18,654.6

Note: The Total Budget Requirement is 'carried forward' as the Base Budget at the start of the following year, and adjusted for approved budget changes (e.g. funding for inflation is added to the base budget) to arrive at the Total Budget Requirement for each year.

Table 2b – Medium Term Financial Plan – Funding and Budget Gap Estimates

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Total Budget Requirement (per Table 2a)	15,820.5	16,726.0	17,437.1	18,316.2	18,654.6
Funded By:					
Revenue Support Grant	0.0	327.3	327.3	327.3	327.3
Rural Services Delivery Grant	-166.3	-133.4	-133.4	-133.4	-133.4
New Homes Bonus	-1,999.1	-1,811.3	-1,720.9	-2,049.6	-1,967.6
Business Rates	-4,746.2	-4,136.6	-4,223.0	-4,309.4	-4,395.9
Council Tax - SSDC	-9,981.9	-10,455.9	-10,921.7	-11,380.4	-11,902.3
Council Tax - SRA	-111.5	-113.4	-114.9	-116.3	-118.0
Less: Council Tax Paid to SRA	111.5	113.4	114.9	116.3	118.0
Sub-total: Funding	-16,893.4	-16,209.9	-16,671.7	-17,545.6	-18,072.0
Other Reserve Transfers					
MTFP Support Fund Reserve	-100.9	-38.7	120.9	749.6	967.6
Other Earmarked Reserves	1,115.6	-11.7	50.0	50.0	50.0
Total Funding	-15,878.7	-16,260.3	-16,500.9	-16,746.0	-17,054.4
Budget Gap / (-)Surplus	-58.2	465.7	936.3	1,570.2	1,600.2
Budget Gap Increase on Prior Year		523.9	470.5	633.9	30.0

(Negative figures = income / cost reductions, positive figures = cost increases / income reductions)

10. As the updated MTFP estimates show, the progress in delivering the Council's agreed financial strategy continues to make a positive impact on the financial position. Based on the updates incorporated so far – in particular through confidence in meeting the transformation savings target and the effects of the income generation through commercial and treasury investment – good progress has been made towards producing a balanced budget for next year.
11. It is important to note that the above position is not the final position. We are on track to set a balanced budget in 2019/20 and at the same time set aside funds in reserve to manage financial risks. Whilst we have made excellent progress to date we still face a medium term deficit. The ongoing and increased success of the commercial strategy is pivotal in addressing this gap to enable the Council to maintain its ambition of protecting frontline services from the impact of funding reductions.

2019/20 Draft Budget Estimates - Main Changes to Date (Work In Progress Position)

12. The main changes included in the forecasts since September in respect of 2019/20 are summarised in the table below. This provides a reconciliation of the change from September to December estimates:

	2019/20 £'000	2019/20 £'000

	2019/20 £'000	2019/20 £'000
Budget Gap Estimate – September 2018		-21.2
Update to employment cost inflation (increments etc.)	36.9	
Increase in contract inflation estimates	6.1	
Removal of Bridge Barns costs budget	-7.3	
Sub-total: Changes to Budget Requirement		35.7
Use of Flexible Homelessness Grant to fund Direct Hostel Provision, Move on Accommodation Support (offsets unavoidable cost for one year)	-100.0	
Update to Council Tax Base	60.1	
Deleted reduction of RSDG	-32.8	
Sub-total: Changes to Funding and Reserves		-72.7
Budget Gap Estimate – December 2018		-58.2

The changes are explained as follows:

- The employment budget has been updated to reflect the changes to the structure as a result of the phase 2 and 3 transformation agenda, and this has resulted in a small amendment to the provisional sum for pay inflation already built in. This is based on the transformation savings target being met overall.
 - Contract prices have been updated to reflect what is needed across the services where this could not be absorbed within the service.
 - As a result of vacating the office accommodation at Bridge Barns, the budget for rent payable and NNDR can be removed.
 - Use of Flexible Homelessness Grant to assist in funding the Direct Hostel Provision, Move on Accommodation Support – funding of £160K for 2019/20 agreed previously by DX.
 - Updates have been made to the Council Tax base figures – the change is detailed more in the Council Tax section later in this report.
 - The Business Rates Retention figures have been updated following the finance settlement announcement.
13. It is important to state at this stage that this reflects changes to draft budget estimates to date, and is not the final position. Final budget proposals will be reported to District Executive and Full Council in February 2019.

Unavoidable Pressures and Savings

14. The following table summarises the pressures and savings that are reflected in the current draft budget estimates. District Executive is requested to approve in principle the retention of these items within the draft budget for 2019/20, subject to approval of final budget in February 2019.

	2019/20 £'000	2019/20 £'000
Unavoidable Pressures:		
Waste contract allowance for growth in demand (new properties)	21.3	
Direct Hostel Provision, Move on Accommodation Support	160.0	
Members Training and Development for new cabinet	30.0	
Removal of Mobile Phone rebate income budget	18.0	
Parking income base budget realignment based on current demand	90.0	
Reduction in Advertising Budget	13.0	

	2019/20 £'000	2019/20 £'000
Creation of an Apprenticeship Levy Budget	50.0	
Removal of previous fixed term budget allocation for P4A Funding	-138.8	
Removal of previous one-off Area South Markets budget contingency	-20.0	
Sub-Total		233.5
<i>Provision for new pressures – not yet identified</i>		26.5
Total Allowance for Unavoidable Pressures		250.0
Savings:		
Transformation – final phase of savings to meet full annual target of £2.5m from 2019/20 onwards	-746.2	
Bridge Barns Office Closure	-7.3	
Private Sector Leasing and Letting Service income target	-16.2	
Service Fees and Charges Financial Strategy income target	-75.0	
Parking income future years forecast	-135.0	
Total Planned Savings		-979.7

15. It is likely that further changes will be included in final budget proposals, however the above reflects changes identified to date.

Other Background Information Related to Budget Requirement

Main assumptions

16. The main financial planning assumptions underpinning the MTFP forecasts were set out in the report to District Executive in September. This includes explanations around costs pressures such as staff pay award, pension costs, etc. The majority of the assumptions are unchanged.
17. Members will recall, back in December 2017 Local Government published an agreed pay award, that saw a 2% pay award for staff in 2018/19 and 2019/20, with a higher percentage increase on the lowest paid spinal points reflecting the move towards National Living Wage. This is reflected in the budget for 2019/20. Detailed salaries estimates are now being checked following the changes as a result of transformation and the new structure from January 2019.

Transformation

18. The overall position for transformation remains on track. Costs are expected to be maintained within the overall approved budget. This will be determined largely by the level of staff exit costs which will not be known with exact certainty until all redundancy and pension costs have been processed through the budget.
19. The expectation within the budget is for the following savings to be achieved:

	2019/20 £'000
2017/18 Savings – delivered through Leadership changes, vacancies held in 2017/18 and Phase 1 implementation from January 2018	625.0
2018/19 Savings – delivered through a full year effect of Phase 1, part year effect of Phases 2 and 3, plus vacancy savings	1,222.7
2019/20 Savings – full year effect of Phases 2 and 3	696.2
Full Year Annual Total Savings	2,543.9

20. The delivery of savings will continue to be carefully monitored, and vacancies held where appropriate to ensure the timing of savings aligns with the budget. Mitigation exists for the risk of timing delays with some allowance included within General Reserves balance.

Investment Income - Commercial

21. Members will recall the approval of the Commercial Strategy in August 2017. This is designed to generate significant additional income from commercial investment in order to mitigate the cuts to government grant funding and protect the council's delivery of services to the community. In order to deliver this Commercial Strategy, the Council has approved a significant investment fund.
22. Since the introduction of the Commercial Strategy, SSDC has purchased a number of investment properties. These include two properties that are rented for retail use in Yeovil town centre, a residential development in Marlborough, and a battery storage facility in Taunton.
23. At this stage the MTFP has been updated to reflect completed acquisitions as at November 2018. The 2019/20 budget therefore reflects net income – after deducting capital financing costs (debt repayment and interest) – of £488K. Further income has been 'forecast and identified' i.e. Battery energy storage revenue, but will not show in the MTFP until it is actually being received.
24. The financial strategy includes an ongoing annual income target of £2m for commercial investment income. This target is net of the costs of increased capacity within the Commercial Property Team needed to deliver the strategy. The investments made to date are therefore making good progress towards this target.

Investment Income – Treasury Management

25. As part of the agreed financial strategy, the Council has also reviewed its approach to treasury management. The Treasury Strategy for 2019/20 is currently being updated, and will be reviewed by Audit Committee in January, prior to being considered for approval at Full Council in February. The approach to our treasury investments continues to follow the principles of the Prudential Code and Guidance issued by CIPFA.
26. The 2018/19 budget included an increase of £250,000 in investment income expected for the year, which reflected an expected increase in returns through a diversified range of investments in higher earning financial instruments. Regular monitoring of this budget shows this additional income is on target and expected to exceed the target for the year.
27. In line with the strategy, the draft budget for investment income in 2019/20 has been increased by a further £200,000. Given the performance in 2018/19, this is expected to be achieved through further updating our mix of investments, and taking a longer term view for investing a proportion of the Council's cash reserves.

28. The Council will continue to use advice from Arlingclose to effectively manage its portfolio of investments. It is planned to set aside £150,000 in 2019/20 and then £50,000 per year from 2020/21 into a Treasury Risk Management Reserve, to provide some resilience to volatility in capital values and/or budget variations on investment income.

Revenue Effects of Capital Programme

29. The revenue effects of capital comprise the interest cost (interest on loans and loss of interest on investments). The current estimates reflect the assumed loss of interest as reserves are used to support already approved capital schemes, plus a contingency for new schemes to be considered for next year's capital programme.
30. The increase in 2019/20 reflects the financing of the Council's commercial investment property acquisitions to date. This includes a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) charge to the revenue budget to set aside funds to repay debt, plus interest costs on capital borrowing. As at December 2018 the Council has no external loans, with the capital financing requirement currently provided through internal borrowing from cash reserves.

Funding and Reserves Estimates

New Homes Bonus (NHB)

31. The Financial Strategy relies on utilising £2.1m of NHB funding to support the budget in 2019/20. With reductions of £250,000 - £300,000 each year from 2020/21 through to 2023/24, means the reliance on NHB by 2023/24 is reduced to £1m per year. Members will recall from previous reports that the NHB funding methodology changed in 2017/18, reducing the number of years from 6 to 4 for awards of grant for annual growth in the tax base. A new 'baseline' top-slice of 0.4% (c285 Band D equivalent properties) was also introduced.
32. The initial estimate of actual NHB Grant for 2019/20 was £2.1m. This has been revised to £2m. In October 2018 estimates were made assuming an annual housing growth of 0.5% baseline, however the Financial Settlement announcement saw this remaining at 0.4% meaning more of our housing growth has attracted NHB funding. Therefore £0.1m will need to be taken from the MTFP Support Fund reserve to provide the total of £2.1m funding required for the year.
33. The projections for 2019/20 onwards have also been updated to reflect updated housing trajectory figures, and to reflect the grant methodology. NHB Grant income estimates are significantly reduced compared to previous forecasts; however the MTFP funding plan remains sustainable at this stage. The estimated Revenue Support Fund balance – representing the balance of deferred NHB funding – is updated as shown below.

MTFP Support Fund Forecast

	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Fund Balance Brought Forward	4,782.9	4,682.0	4,643.3	4,764.2	5,513.8
Allocated to Budget - Forecast	-100.9	-38.7	120.9	749.6	967.6
Fund Balance Carried Forward	4,682.0	4,643.3	4,764.2	5,513.8	6,481.4

34. The NHB Grant for 2019/20 was confirmed as part of the Provisional Settlement in December 2018.

35. The Council's Leadership is currently considering options for reprioritising a proportion of this reserve balance, in light of the reduced reliance on NHB Grant for the annual budget. It is anticipated that proposals will be brought forward to Members with the Draft Budget in February.

Business Rates

36. In 2013 the Government introduced Business Rates Retention (BRR) that passed some of the risks and rewards of business rates collection to local authorities – replacing a fixed annual grant. Each local authority must set a budget for BRR they expect to retain and in South Somerset this has been delegated to the S151 Officer because of the considerable time constraints in place. Central Government requires the budget to be set by the 31 January 2018.
37. The current draft budget reflects business rates income estimates completed in the summer. Updated estimates will be finalised in early January and reflected in the final budget report.

Business Rates Pooling and 75% Retention Pilot

38. Government announcement in the 2018/19 Settlement their agreement for SSDC to be part of a newly established Somerset Business Rates Pool for 2018/19. The pool comprising of the County Council and all five district councils in Somerset, and this pooling arrangement is expected to continue in 2019/20.
39. The Government has confirmed through the Provisional Settlement that the Somerset Business Rates Pool bid to be a Pilot area for 75% Retention in 2019/20, has been successful. This is excellent news for Somerset, and is expected to provide additional financial benefits shared by the County and Districts in the region of £5m to £6m in 2019/20.
40. The Council's core budget and MTFP is based on the Council not operating within a business rates pool. As such, financial gains from pooling provide a surplus income that is not relied upon for core service delivery. The Council's Leadership is currently considering options for the use business rates pooling gains, and it is anticipated this will be presented to Members with the Draft Budget in February 2019.

Council Tax

41. The S151 Officer approved the 2019/20 Council Tax Base in early December, which is set at 60,299.07 Band D Equivalents. This is lower than previously estimated, mainly due to slower than forecast housing growth in the 12-month period to October 2018.
42. The Council Tax income estimate is therefore calculated as follows:

	2019/20
Council Tax Base – Band D Equivalents	60,266.07
SSDC Council Tax Rate per Band D Estimate (not yet approved)	£167.48
Council Tax Income Estimate (Tax Base x Tax Rate)	£10,093,361

43. The Council Tax Rate includes £165.63 for SSDC services and £1.85 levied on behalf of the Somerset Rivers Authority (SRA). Therefore, of the council tax income figure shown in the table above, £111,492 will be passported to the SRA.

Earmarked Reserves

44. The S151 Officer will finalise a review of earmarked reserves in December/January, and include an updated reserves position with the final budget reports at the end of January.
45. The current draft budget for 2019/20 includes net transfers to/from earmarked reserves of £1.1m. This includes:
 - £150,000 to the Treasury Risk Reserve
 - £300,000 to the Commercial Investment Risk Reserve
 - £500,000 to the Regeneration Fund
 - £327,300 General Contingency (setting aside “Negative Revenue Support Grant”) and
 - £100,000 from General Grants reserve for Homelessness Hostel provision
 - £61,700 from Infrastructure Reserve for Regeneration Programme Management costs

General Reserves

46. The current approach to setting the budget for 2019/20 aims to achieve a balanced budget within the need to use funds from general balances. The current estimates indicate we are on track to meet this aim.
47. The S151 Officer will review the minimum reserves requirement in January in light of the Provisional Settlement and confirmation of the business rates funding arrangements for next year. This will be reported in the final budget report in February. Currently the adequate minimum balance required is in the range £2.8m to £3.1m, and the current balance is as follows:

General Fund Balances	£000
Balance at 1 April 2018	-4,361
Area & Economic Development Balances	121
2018/19 Carry Forwards	119
Cocklemoor Bridge	5
Commitments (including A303)	173
Current Estimated underspend in 2018/19	-215
Unallocated General Fund Balance at 30th September 2018	-4,158

Capital Programme

48. The Senior Leadership Team has reviewed the capital bids for 2019/20. A summary of these bids are included within appendix A. All bids submitted fall largely outside of the new corporate plan. Appendix A divides the bids into those that can be funded from the ICT Replacement Reserve, those deemed to being essential, and the other bids that fall outside of these categories.

Summary of Items To Be Finalised for the 2019/20 Budget

49. Salaries: Detailed salaries estimates being double checked and finalised.
50. Transformation savings: The delivery of the transformation savings continues to be monitored to ensure to ensure benefits are realised as planned and the budget estimates remain prudent.
51. Unavoidable costs: The draft budget continues to include a provision for unavoidable costs of £300k for 2019/20. Actual pressures identified to date are less than this, providing some contingency in the event of new information prior to the budget being finalised.

52. Fees and charges: some but not all fees and charges for 2019/20 have been reflected in the MTFP. Final estimates will be included in the proposed budget in January.
53. Revenue Effects of Capital: The MTFP has been updated to reflect the revenue implications for commercial property investment, but will need to be updated for the prioritised capital programme bids for 2019/20. A contingency sum is included pending finalising the agreed programme.
54. Business Rates Retention (BRR): The detailed budget estimates for BRR will be completed in January, and will inform final estimates. Details regarding next year's baseline and tariff are due to be announced as part of the Provisional Settlement in December.
55. Collection Fund: The final estimates for the 2018/19 surplus or deficit for council tax and business rates will be finalised in January, and feed into final budgets for 2019/20.
56. Council tax: The MTFP continues to assume the tax rate will increase by £5 on a Band D. The Executive will confirm its final Council Tax proposals in February 2019.
57. Earmarked Reserves: The review of earmarked reserves will be completed in January, with any proposed changes brought to Members in the next budget report.
58. A request for additional funding has been made to aid the implementation of the economic development strategy. A provisional figure of £200K has been highlighted as a once off in 19/20 but this is subject to change whilst the proposals are looked into. Final figures will be brought forward in February and a request for funding put forward.

Public/Stakeholder Consultation

59. It is recommended that individual savings and additional income plans that are approved in principle are individually consulted upon where there is partnership, economic, or equalities issues to consider.

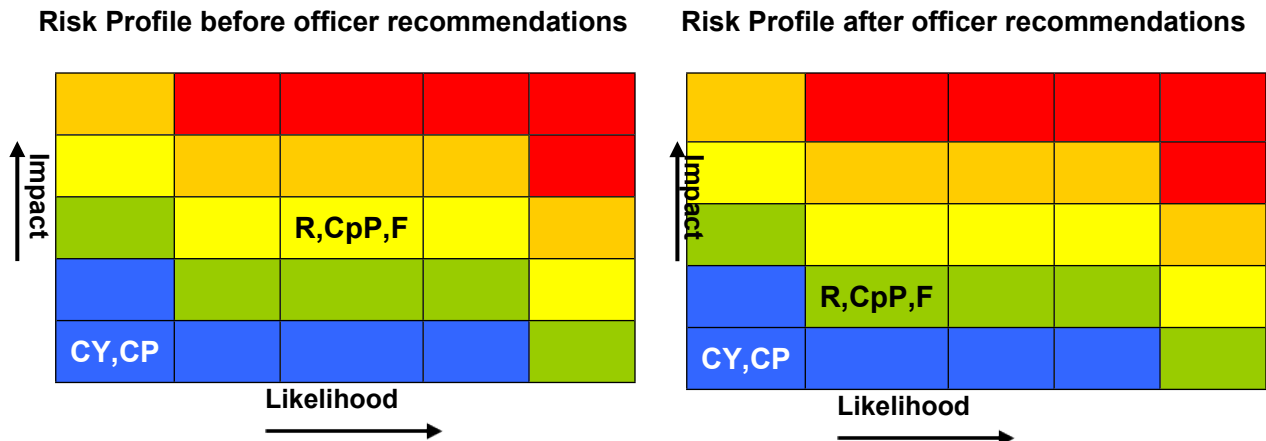
Budget Scrutiny

60. This report will be presented to Scrutiny Committee on 8th January 2019, with the final proposed budget presented to Scrutiny on 5th February 2019 before being considered for approval by District Executive and Full Council on 7th February 2019.

Financial Implications

61. This report contains financial implications throughout.

Risk Matrix



Key

Categories	Colours (for further detail please refer to Risk management strategy)
R = Reputation	Red = High impact and high probability
CpP = Corporate Plan Priorities	Orange = Major impact and major probability
CP = Community Priorities	Yellow = Moderate impact and moderate probability
CY = Capacity	Green = Minor impact and minor probability
F = Financial	Blue = Insignificant impact and insignificant probability

Council Plan Implications

62. The MTFs and MTFP incorporate costs, income and funding implications directly related to the delivery the Council's aims and priorities. The Council Plan for 2019/20 is due to be presented to Council for approval in February at the same time as the final budget.

Carbon Emissions and Climate Change Implications

63. Not applicable within this report.

Equality and Diversity Implications

64. Not applicable within this report.

Privacy Impact Assessment

65. There are no specific privacy impacts in respect of this report. Individual budget changes will be assessed and salient comments included in budget update reports through the budget setting process.

Background Papers

66. The following reports may provide helpful background information in support of this report:

- Financial Strategy (District Executive 6 September 2018)