

Budget & Policy Framework Update

2023/24 – 2027/28

25 January 2023

Report of Cabinet

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To update Council and gain its feedback on the latest position regarding the development of the budget and policy framework for 2023/24 to 2027/28 and in that context, to seek approval to the level of Council Tax increase for 2023/24

This report is public however the Appendix B1 is exempt by virtue of paragraphs 2, 3 & 4 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

RECOMMENDATION OF CABINET

- 1. That Council approves a City Council Tax increase of 2.99% to the Band D Council Tax (from £241.95 to £249.18), together with a year on year target of the maximum allowable under the Government's local referendum thresholds for future years.**
- 2. That Council considers the proposed revenue budget for 2023/24 as set out in this report.**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Under the Constitution, Cabinet has responsibility for developing corporate planning proposals and a balanced budget for Council's consideration.
- 1.2 This report seeks a final decision on Council Tax increases and feedback on Cabinet's proposed balanced revenue budget for 2023/24.
- 1.3 At its meeting on 14 December 2022 Council considered updated estimates in respect of the Government's Autumn Statement together with consideration of assumptions in respect of various sources of income and expenditure and the corresponding impact this would have on the 2023/24 revenue budget gap and beyond. Members will, therefore, be aware of the financial challenges faced by the Council.
- 1.4 Since that report the Government has released the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement and a number of proposals from the Councils various Outcomes Based Resourcing (OBR) task groups have been considered by Cabinet and Senior Leadership Team.

- 1.4 This report sets out:
- An update to the estimates of Council funding including Revenue Support Grant, Retained Business Rates & New Homes Bonus following on from the release of the provisional local government finance settlement and the corresponding impact on the budget gap. **(Section 2)**
 - Consideration of options for setting the Council's element of the Council Tax for 2023/24. **(Section 3)**
 - A summary of the Business Rates Revaluation (section 4) and the uncertainties that this creates in forecasting. **(Section 4)**
 - A summary of the proposals for achieving a balanced revenue budget for 2023/24. **(Section 5)**
 - An update on the work undertaken in respect of the capital programme for the remainder of 2022/23 to 2027/28, and a longer-term Capital Strategy. **(Section 6)**
 - An update on the development of a Medium-Term Financial Strategy which will secure the long term financial resilience of the authority and identify resources to meet the Council's priority outcomes for the next five years. **(Section 7)**

2.0 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING UPDATE

- 2.1 The Secretary of State for the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities outlined his intention of providing Local Government with at least a 2-year timeframe as part of the of the funding settlement for 2023/24.
- 2.2 Details of the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement for 2023/24 were announced on 19th December 2022. The Provisional Settlement is subject to consultation, with the Final Settlement announced towards the end of January/early February. Values may, therefore, be subject to change. Any changes will be reflected in the final budget and policy framework reports presented to Cabinet, and ultimately Council 22nd February.
- 2.3 A summary of the provisional settlement for Lancaster City Council is provided in table one below.

Table One – Provisional Settlement allocations for Lancaster City Council

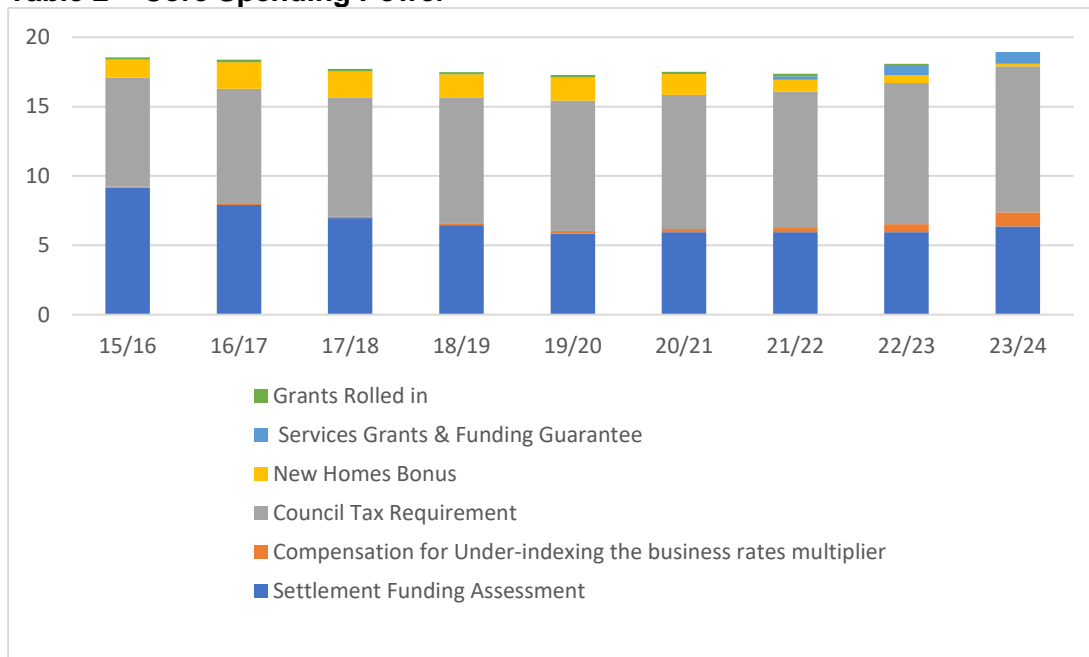
	Provisional Settlement £000	LCC Forecast £000	Difference £000
Settlement Funding Assessment			
Revenue Support Grant	232	0	232
Retained Business Rates	9,407	9,567	(160)
New Homes Bonus	188	180	8
Funding Guarantee	615	0	615
Lower Tier Services Grant	0	257	(257)
Services Grant	223	396	(173)
Total Government Funding	10,665	10,400	265

- 2.4 As table one shows, the provisional settlement allocates £0.265M more resources than anticipated and this slightly reduces the gap for the 2023/24 revenue budget. However, a number of additional pressures have been identified, many mirroring the wider economic environment. These pressures are reflected in the current budgeted position. These are discussed further in section 5.

Core Spending Power

2.5 Core Spending Power (CSP) is a measure used by the Government to set out the resources available to a Council to fund service delivery. It combines certain grants payable to Council together with estimates of Business Rates and Council Tax, these estimates are based on Government assumptions. CSP is used by the Government to make comparisons of the resources available to different Councils. As such, it is not necessarily the actual funding a Council will receive to fund service delivery.

Table 2 – Core Spending Power



2.6 On the basis of the provisional Settlement, the Council's CSP for 2023/24 will increase from £18.08M to £18.93M or 4.7% when compared to CSP in 2022/23 and includes an assumption by Government that Councils will increase their Council Tax by the maximum allowable. This is in comparison to the average CSP for all Councils in England of 9.2%

3.0 COUNCIL TAX

3.1 As part of the provisional finance settlement, the Government published its referendum criteria for Council Tax. District councils will be permitted to raise their Council Tax by a maximum of 3% or £5, whichever is higher, without reference to a referendum. Table two below considers the following options for Council Tax:

- Option 1: An annual increase of 2.99%
- Option 2: £5 increase in Council Tax
- Option 3: No increase in Council Tax

For Lancaster City Council, option 1 is the highest of the options

Table Three – Impact of Council Tax Options: 2023/24 to 2027/28

Year	Taxbase (% Annual Increase)	Estimated Annual Movement %	Option 1		Option 2		Option 3		Additional Income from 2.99% increase & 1% Annual Growth	Additional Income from £5 increase & 1% Annual Growth	Income from Increase in Tax Base Only
			Annual increase of 2.99% in Council Tax		Annual increase of £5 in Council Tax		No annual increase in Council Tax				
			Band D	Income	Band D	Income	Band D	Income			
2022/23	42,060		241.95	10,176,417	241.95	10,176,417	241.95	10,176,417			
2023/24	42,579	1.00%	249.18	10,610,019	246.95	10,514,884	241.95	10,301,989	308,029	212,895	125,572
2024/25	43,005	1.00%	256.63	11,036,531	251.95	10,835,057	241.95	10,405,009	631,522	430,048	228,592
2025/26	43,435	1.00%	264.31	11,480,188	256.95	11,160,582	241.95	10,509,059	971,129	651,523	332,642
2026/27	43,869	1.00%	272.21	11,941,680	261.95	11,491,533	241.95	10,614,150	1,327,531	877,384	437,733
2027/28	44,308	1.00%	280.35	12,421,724	266.95	11,827,988	241.95	10,720,291	1,701,433	1,107,697	543,874
									4,939,644	3,279,546	1,668,413

3.2 The budget proposals have assumed the maximum allowable increase in Council Tax and a growth in tax base of 1%. In 2023/24 this will raise an additional £0.308M. If there was no increase in Council Tax, income would increase by £0.126M due to forecast increases in the tax base. The table above shows the difference, in terms of income, between the maximum allowable tax increase (2.99% or £5 whichever is the greater), and no increase. Over five years, this amounts to £4.940M in income if option one is adopted compared to £1.668M if no increase was agreed a difference of £3.271M

3.3 **The recommendation arising from this report is that the Council on 25 January 2023 agree a 2.99% increase (option one) to the level of the 2023/24 Band D Council Tax for the Lancaster City Council element.** It is also recommended that option one is selected for the purposes of completing estimates in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

4.0 BUSINESS RATES

4.1 All rateable values in England and Wales have been revalued by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) as part of the 2023 Revaluation. This revaluation has been based on open market rental levels as at 1st April 2021 and will be the basis of the business rates liability for each eligible business property in the District from 1st April 2023.

4.2 The VOA published the draft rating list in November 2022. As shown in Table 4 below, the draft rating list for Lancaster City Council provides gross rateable value (RV) for 2023 of £169.117M. Table 4 also provides the equivalent RV figures from the 2017 rating list.

Table 4 Lancaster City Council Classifications

Category	2017	2023	Movement	
	Rateable Value	Rateable Value	£	%
Commercial	64,204,715	63,509,776	(694,939)	(1.08%)
Industrial	9,952,150	12,253,525	2,301,375	23.12%
Leisure	3,437,325	4,041,320	603,995	17.57%
Miscellaneous	6,392,137	6,894,217	502,080	7.85%
Educational	11,173,475	13,021,150	1,847,675	16.54%
Non Formula Assessed Utilities	1,515,813	2,428,436	912,623	60.21%
Formula Assessed Utilities	63,655,600	66,775,940	3,120,340	4.90%
Treasury (Crown)	148,725	192,375	43,650	29.35%
Total	160,479,940	169,116,739	8,636,799	5.38%

- 4.3 Members should note that the gross RV for the Council has increased by £8.637M, an increase of 5.38%. This increase compares less than favourably with, both the national picture for England which, overall, has seen an increase in RV of 7.3%, and the North West where the rateable value on average has increased by 7.4% as shown in table 5 below

Table 5 National & District Comparisons

	Retail	Industry	Office	Other	All Sectors
ENGLAND	(10.0)	27.8	10.3	4.4	7.3
North East	(13.9)	19.1	8.6	1.9	2.2
North West	(9.9)	23.2	17.2	5.4	7.4
Yorks/ Humber	(14.6)	19.4	7.9	6.1	4.7
East Midlands	(10.6)	23.2	5.5	6.2	8.6
West Midlands	(11.9)	26.7	15.3	4.5	9
East Midlands	(10.2)	35.1	26.3	9.9	14.4
London	(8.9)	33.1	6.1	(1.1)	3.3
South East	(10.1)	33.5	20.0	6.6	10.9
South West	(4.7)	27.0	14.0	5.9	9.5

- 4.4 At this stage, it is extremely difficult to accurately predict the impact of the revaluation on the Council's share of income from business rates. Ordinarily an increase in rateable values would provide an increase in the Council's share of business rates income. However, this does not take account of factors such as:-

- any reliefs or exemptions which may be applicable;
- the impact of appeals against the new rateable values, and the adequacy of provisions held in the Business Rates Retention Reserve to meet any appeals;
- the impact of any transitional arrangements the Government will introduce to phase in the effect of changes in rateable values

- 4.5 In addition to the points above, the Council's Revenues and Benefits team are working with the Business Rate software supplier, Academy, to input the relevant system parameters for 2023/24. These will also need to be tested ahead of producing the reports required to support further forecasting and the submission of the mandatory government NNDR 1 return before the end of January 2023. This delay has significantly impacted our ability to undertake forecasting for 2023/24 and beyond. Once the relevant information is available it will be included within the final budget considered by Cabinet at its February meeting.

5.0 BUDGET PROPOSALS

- 5.1 The 6 December 2022 Cabinet report set out the significant challenges facing the Council in balancing its revenue budget for 2023/24 and beyond. Since that report, the OBR Project Groups have been working with Members and Officers to identify savings, efficiency, and income generation proposals. These proposals together with in-year changes and ongoing changes to accounting, forecasting and grant activity have also led to a change in the budgetary position from that previously reported. Proposals for closing the budget gap are shown in table 6 below and are provided in summary detail in **Appendix A** for the period to 2027/28

Table 6 Cabinet's Draft Revenue Budget Proposals – 2023/24

	2023/24
	£000
Revenue Budget Forecast as 23 February 2022	21,943
Base Budget Changes	
Operational Base Budget Changes	2,443
	24,386
Outcomes Based Resourcing Proposals	
Costs of Asset Repurposing	277
Changes to Assumptions (Pay)	542
Additional Income Generation Proposals	(420)
Savings Proposals	(2,439)
Minor Adjustments	62
Impact of Review of the Capital Programme (MRP & Interest)	(1,491)
	20,917
Impact of Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement	(20)
Contribution to/ (from) Unallocated Reserves	(474)
General Fund Revenue Budget	20,423
Core Funding	
Revenue Support Grant	(406)
Net Business Rates Income (Note 1)	(9,407)
Council Tax Requirement	10,610
Estimated Council Tax Income	
(Increase Based on 2.99% for 2023/24 then maximum allowable	(10,610)
Resulting Base Budget (Surplus)/ Deficit	0

- 5.2 The proposals set out in the table 6 above produce a balanced revenue budget for 2023/24, which forms part of the recommendations of this report. Subject to Cabinet agreement, this proposal will then go forward to the Budget and Performance Panel on 01 February 2023 and to Council on 25 January 2023.
- 5.3 Table 7 below reconciles the position reported to Council 14 December 2022 to the current balanced position.

Table 7 Reconciliation Council 14 December 2022 to Current Position

	2023/24
	£000
Resulting Base Budget (Surplus)/ Deficit as at 14th December 2022 (Council)	4,209
Impact of Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement	(425)
Changes to Business Rates Income Forecasts	160 (265)
Savings from Review of Minimum Revenue Provision	(1,500)
Revenue Impact of Capital Programme	9 (1,491)
Savings Proposals	(2,439)
Additional Income Proposals	(420)
Costs of Asset Repurposing	277
Changes to Assumptions	604
Contribution from Reserves	(474)
Resulting Base Budget (Surplus)/ Deficit as at 25th January 2023 (Council)	0

Budget Principles and Assumptions

- 5.4 Within the revenue budget there are several principles and key assumptions underpinning the proposed revenue strategy. These are:
- i. Annually, a balanced revenue budget will be set with expenditure limited to the amount of available resources;
 - ii. No long-term use of balances to meet recurring baseline expenditure.
 - iii. Resources will be targeted to deliver Corporate outcomes and value for money. Any additional investment and spending decisions will be made to reflect Council priorities and strategic commitments.
- 5.5 Table 8 below, lists the major assumptions that have been made for the 2023/23 budget.

Table 8 Major Assumptions within Draft Revenue Budget 2023/24

	2023/24
Council Tax Base Growth	1.00%
Council Tax Increase	2.99%
Council Tax Collection Rate (Band D Equivalent)	98.67%
Business Rates Multiplier	Frozen
Fees & Charges	Various
Inflation – Pay	4.00%
Employer Pensions Contribution	16.30%
Inflation – General (Minor Cost Centres)	2.40%
Inflation – Insurance	10.00%
Inflation Utilities	Gas: 3.0% (current price) Electric: 5.0% (anticipated price)
Interest Rate – investments	3.50%
Interest Rate – new borrowing	4.00%

- 5.6 Base Budget and Operational Changes
Operational and Base Budget changes for 2023/24 currently amount to an increase in expenditure of £1.393M (Base Budget £2.443M Other (£1.050M)). A summary of operational changes is given in the table 9 below:

Table 9 Base Budget & Operational Changes

Base Budget Changes	£M
Employees	0.868
Premises Related	2.895
Transport Related	0.294
Supplies and Services	0.907
Support Services	(0.084)
Capital Financing Costs	0.480
Appropriations	0.139
Income	(1.671)
Reserve Adjustments	(1.385)
Sub Total	2.443
Operational Changes	
Costs of Asset Repurposing	0.277
Change in Pay Assumption	0.542
Revenue Impact of Capital Programme Review	0.009
Minimum Revenue Provision Adjustment	(1.500)
Fees & Charges	(0.420)
Other Minor Changes	(0.042)
Sub Total	(1.050)
Total	1.393

Base Budget Changes

- 5.7 Employees Assumptions £0.868M
As part of the 2022/23 budget setting process, in line with the majority of Councils, an inflationary uplift of 2% was included to salaries across all service areas for all projected years. During the current financial year a pay award of an increase of £1,925 on all NJC pay points was accepted. When consolidated the composite rate was considerably higher than 2% budgeted. The impact on 2023/24 was initially estimated as an additional £0.868M when considered against the 2% originally included.
- 5.8 Premises Related £2.895M
This base budget increase largely represents inflation surrounding energy costs. As has been well documented, the cost of living crisis has massively impacted on the cost of energy. The estimates have been prepared on information available during quarter 3 of 2022/23 and will be closely monitored during the 2023/24 financial year.
- 5.9 Transport Related £0.294M
This base budget increase largely represents the inflation surrounding fuel costs. Again, the cost of living crisis has massively impacted on the cost of fuel. The estimates have been prepared on information available during quarter 3 of 2022/23 and will be closely monitored during the 2023/24 financial year.
- 5.10 Supplies and Services £0.907M
The council support a number of housing schemes (resettlement programmes, Changing Futures etc.) where funding for 2023/24 was confirmed during 2022/23. Related expenditure has now been included in the draft revenue budget. These are mainly government funded

initiatives and a corresponding adjustment is included within the income section.

Support Services (£0.084M)

- 5.11 The original budgets within general fund housing accounts included a recharge to other accounts within service. This is no longer required as the costs are now being directly coded to the originating cost centre. There is a corresponding adjustment within the income section.

Capital Financing Costs £0.480M

- 5.12 This represents the interest cost of new loans required during 2023/24 to support the capital programme.

Appropriations £0.139M

- 5.13 This represents a net increase in amounts being utilised principally from the revenue grants unapplied reserve which is the repository for grants received without conditions in previous years such as Community Housing and Brownfield/Self Build.

Income (£1.671M)

- 5.14 As detailed above, a significant proportion of this base budget change relates to the government funding on an array of initiatives where a corresponding amount of expenditure has been included within the supplies and services section.

- 5.15 As part of the 2022/23 budget setting process, a savings item of c.£0.5M was included to reflect the impact of a car parking tariff review. Due to subsequent tariff changes and other factors, this additional income has not been realised. The 2023/24 projection has, therefore, been reduced by that amount as a realistic measure of what income level the council can expect to achieve. New investment property income of c.£0.250M was also included in the original budget. Changes to borrowing requirements have, however prevented the acquisition of properties purely for commercial gain and the income target has subsequently been removed.

Reserve Adjustments £1.385M

- 5.16 This amount includes £1.1m for roof and cladding works at Gateway, White Lund together with £0.180M and £0.105M for Burrow Beck solar farm feasibility and urgent property maintenance works respectively.

Operational Changes

Costs of Asset Repurposing £0.277M

- 5.17 As part of their review of the Council's estate, the Asset Group highlighted a number of properties requiring essential maintenance as well as several potential properties for disposal. These costs reflect both the level of required maintenance and loss of income associated with disposal.

5.18 Change in Pay Assumptions £0.542M

As noted above, the initial pay planning assumption was for an increase of 2%. Following discussions with Members, and consideration of information received from other North West Council's, it was felt that 2% was insufficient. The budget was, therefore increased to a rate of 4%. This equated to a further £0.542M for 2023/24 and has also created a further burden on future years.

Revenue Impact of Capital Programme Review £0.009M

- 5.19 Cabinet and Senior Leadership Team have reviewed in detail the Council's existing capital programme and have added, deleted and reprofiled a number of capital schemes in line with its Capital Investment Strategy. This has resulted in a small net cost in 2023/24 for Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and interest charges.

Minimum Revenue Provision Adjustment (£1.500M)

- 5.20 As part of the OBR process officers commissioned an external review of the Council's MRP policy and historic provision. The review highlighted a number of historic adjustments, which given the length of time could generate a significant retrospective windfall to the Council. Members need to note that to realise this value, a significant amount of work will be required from officers. It is anticipated that this work will commence in the second quarter of the 2023/24 financial year

Fees & Charges (£0.420M)

- 5.19 As reported elsewhere on this agenda, fees and charges are subject to annual inflationary rises. Since the previously reported budgetary position, a change has been made to the percentage increase in fees which has a positive impact on the net position of the general fund.

Other Minor Changes £0.042M

- 5.20 This largely relates to the financial impact of Museums staff completing the job evaluation process and the net impact of the Local Government Finance Settlement.

Savings Proposals £2.439M

- 5.21 As noted previously, the OBR groups have identified a number of budget savings. Given the sensitivities around some of the proposals, those have been presented at summary Directorate level at **Appendix B**. Following discussion with Cabinet further information has been provided at exempt **Appendix B1** to enable effective discussion and consultation
- 5.22 Failure to deliver these savings, efficiency and income proposals would represent a significant risk to the Council as any shortfall would result in further financial pressures in 2024/25 and beyond.

6.0 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

- 6.1 Cabinet and Senior Leadership Team are currently finalising the proposed Capital Programme for 2023/24 and beyond in accordance with its Capital Strategy (Investing in the Future).
- 6.2 Details of the current proposed Capital Programme are provided at **Appendix C**. The final Capital Programme for 2023/24 to 2027/28 and supporting Capital Strategy to cover this period and beyond will be considered by Cabinet at its February meeting ahead of the Budget Council on 22 February 2023.
- 6.3 It is expected that a number of significant capital proposals will be put forward in line with the Capital Investment Strategy during the forthcoming year covering major upcoming corporate priority projects. These ambitious schemes, which cover economic development, regeneration, housing development and meeting the climate emergency, will contribute to achieving the Council's ambitions and deliver its stated outcomes.

7.0 MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

- 7.1 An update to the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) was presented to Council on 14 December 2022. The MTFS presented to that meeting was a baselined position, in that it did not include any of the interventions now considered within this report.
- 7.2 Members will appreciate that there are a significant number of factors to be considered as part of the medium-term financial planning exercise. The revision of the MTFS is progressing well and will be considered at Budget Setting Council on 22 February 2023. The revision of the MTFS will be key in providing sound financial planning processes to underpin the Council's ambitions following the May 2023 election. Key considerations of the MTFS include

taking account of the impact of decisions made to balance the 2023/24 budget alongside forecasts for future funding.

- 7.3 Table 10 below provides the most recent forecasts with providing more detail across the 5 year period

Table 10 Net Revenue Budget & Budget Gaps 2023/24 – 2027/28

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net Revenue Budget (Estimate 17/01/23)	20,423	24,137	25,989	28,082	28,437
Budget Gap (Incremental)	0	3,410	5,562	7,014	6,706
% of Net Revenue Budget (Incremental)	0%	14%	21%	25%	24%
Budget Gap (Cumulative)	0	3,410	8,972	15,987	22,692
% of Net Revenue Budget (Cumulative)	0%	14%	35%	57%	80%

- 7.4 The forecast budget gaps are structural in nature, meaning that the Council's forecast spending exceeds the income it expects to receive. Despite the £2.439M savings proposals identified so far as part of the current budget process, a further £3.410M savings, efficiencies or income generation will be required in order to balance the 2024/25 budget. Overall, the current estimated shortfall is £7.014M. This represents a significant challenge over the short and medium term.

- 7.5 Officers are currently working with Cabinet and will seek early engagement following the election to agree a series of actions to address this issue as a matter of urgency. The proposed actions currently include

- Seeking a mandate from Cabinet for Officers to continue to develop proposals in the run up to the election
- Exploration of alternative service delivery models including closer working and collaboration with other Councils, Public Sector Bodies and Partner Institutions
- Application of alternative funding to deliver key Council outcomes
- Detailed review and sensitivity analysis on all key and significant income streams
- Further rationalisation work on the Council's asset base
- Expansion of the investment to reduce cost principle
- The potential use of capital receipts to finance existing projects
- Capitalisation of transformation costs where appropriate
- Development of a series of efficiency targets for Chief Officers to deliver

- 7.6 These proposals will form part of a wider consolidated strategy to be presented to Cabinet and Council in the new financial year

- 7.7 Many of the financial pressures identified within the Councils General Fund are also present within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). A full update on the HRA budget and financial outlook will be considered alongside the General Fund revenue budget including options to ensure that the service's 30-year business plan is viable and that its ongoing budget is balanced, whilst delivering value for money to tenants.

8.0 DETAILS OF CONSULTATION

- 8.1 Given the size of the challenges faced by the Council and the need for fundamental change in service delivery for both 2023/24 and beyond, enhanced consultation with relevant internal and external stakeholders on the budget has been undertaken as part of the development of this budget with a number of briefings taking place. Further engagement will be undertaken

prior to Budget Council in February. More specific consultation will continue as work continues to address the issues identified in the next few years.

9.0 OPTIONS AND OPTIONS ANALYSIS (INCLUDING RISK ASSESSMENT)

9.1 Options are very much dependent on Council's views regarding spending priorities balanced against Council Tax levels.

- In respect of Council Tax, the main options are set out at section 3 of the report.
- In respect of the proposed 2023/24 revenue budget (set out in section 5 of the report and Appendix A), the recommendation reflects the culmination of work completed to date, and so no alternative options are put forward.
- In respect of the Capital Programme (section 6 of this report) and MTFS (section 7 of this report), Council is requested to give feedback and no final decisions are sought at this stage.

9.2 However, it is essential that the Council Tax rate is set in line with the Council Tax billing timetable. Any delay would put the Council at risk of not being able to collect the tax which would have serious cash flow implications.

9.3 In terms of the actual budget position, Cabinet's recommendations produce a balanced revenue budget for 2023/24. The Cabinet proposals will be considered by Budget and Performance Panel on 01 February 2023 and any feedback from this event considered prior to the agreement of a final budget proposal for Budget Council on 22 February 2023.

9.4 Depending on the nature of any alternative proposals put forward by Council, Officers may need additional time to assess them fully prior to detailed consideration by Members. This is to ensure that relevant considerations are taken into account, to support informed and lawful decision-making.

10.0 CONCLUSION

10.1 The current budget proposal produces a balanced budget through utilisation of the Councils reserves. Cabinet and Officers will continue to work ahead of Cabinet's 07 February 2023 meeting to identify further opportunities for savings, efficiencies, and income generation in order to further reduce the use of reserves.

10.2 Whilst the longer term financial forecasts contain numerous estimates and assumptions, which will change over time, the forecasts clearly highlight potential annual and cumulative budget deficits over the next 5 years and the perilous position the Council now faces. Although this position is not unique to this Council, and is reflected nationally across many public sector bodies, the gaps identified for 2024/25 and beyond are of such a level that both Members and Officers need to be under no illusion of the size of the challenge ahead. Significant transformational change in the way that the Council delivers both its statutory and non-statutory services across the district will be required.

RELATIONSHIP TO POLICY FRAMEWORK

The budget framework in general sets out a financial plan for achieving the Council's corporate priorities and outcomes which incorporate the above cross cutting themes. Equalities impact assessments are undertaken for the relevant activities which are reflected in the budget.

CONCLUSION OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(including Diversity, Human Rights, Community Safety, Sustainability etc)

The proposed budget incorporates measures to address the climate emergency and digital improvements as well as activities to address wellbeing, health and community safety.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

As set out in the report

SECTION 151 OFFICER'S COMMENTS

The s151 Officer has authored this report and his comments are reflected within its contents however he would draw Members attention to the following commentary within the report.

Whilst the longer term financial forecasts contain numerous estimates and assumptions, which will change over time, the forecasts clearly highlight potential annual and cumulative budget deficits over the next 5 years and the perilous position the Council now faces. Although this position is not unique to this Council, and is reflected nationally across many public sector bodies, the gaps identified for 2024/25 and beyond are of such a level that both Members and Officers need to be under no illusion of the size of the challenge ahead. Significant transformational change in the way that the Council delivers both its statutory and non-statutory services across the district will be required.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Legal Services have been consulted and have no further comments to add

MONITORING OFFICER'S COMMENTS

The Monitoring Officer has been consulted and would remind members and officers that Appendix B1 is an exempt item not for publication.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Council

[Agenda for Council on Wednesday, 27th February 2019, 6.00 p.m.](#)

[Agenda for Council on Wednesday, 26th February 2020, 6.00 p.m.](#)

[Agenda for Council on Wednesday, 24th February 2021, 6.00 p.m.](#)

[Agenda for Council on Wednesday, 23rd February 2022, 6.00 p.m.](#)

Cabinet

[Agenda for Cabinet on Tuesday, 6th December 2022, 6.00 p.m. - Lancaster City Council](#)

[Agenda for Cabinet on Tuesday, 17th January 2023, 6.00 p.m. - Lancaster City Council](#)

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