

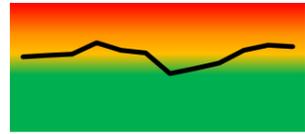
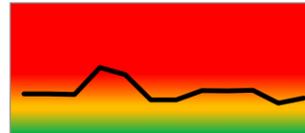
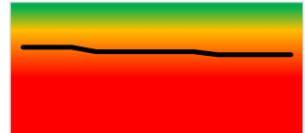
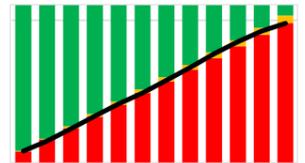
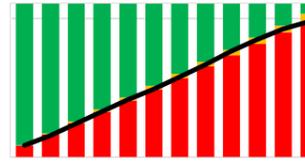
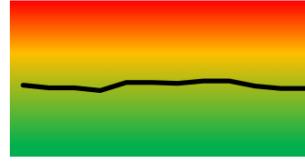
PASC BALANCED SCORECARD

March 2020

Budget Monitoring - Over/(Under) spend (all figures are in £000s)

	West Suffolk (Exc. COVID-19 Impact)	West Suffolk (Inc. COVID- 19 Impact)
Revenue		
Income Year-end variance	(663)	(458)
Expenditure Year-end variance	777	907
Net Year-end variance to Budget	114	449
Capital		
Net Year-end variance to Budget (allowing for Carry Forward)	(3,333)	
Reserves		
Net Year-end variance to Budget	2,530	

Key Performance Indicators

	Value	Target	Trend
Families & Communities			
Number of households in Temporary Accommodation (as at last day of month)	66	55	
Number of households in Bed and Breakfasts (as at last day of month)	3	15	
Day-to-Day			
Total Amount of Debt over 90 Days (£)	274,689	100,000	
% Rate of return on investment - WS	0.78%	0.90%	
Car park income (£)	4,891,404	5,162,500	
Income from entire property portfolio (£)	5,663,124	5,576,888	
Void properties (%)	6.55%	6.90%	

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Commentary

Q4 performance has been overshadowed by the COVID-19 outbreak and resultant lockdown on 23rd March (8 days before year end). This triggered the business continuity plans across all services at West Suffolk Council to meet the challenges presented by the outbreak.

Financial Performance - The underlying revenue position for West Suffolk is very much in line with previous reports and delivers a result within 0.25% of budget.

This underlying performance (excl. COVID-19 impact) is caused by a number of operational factors including increased Trade Waste, Grounds Maintenance and Apex income alongside their associated costs, below budget Planning Application income (which may be a timing issue connected to when planning applications come forward) and higher cash balances driving higher interest receivable.

The capital spend outturn shows the impact of timing changes in the Leisure Capital Investment Fund, Mildenhall Hub and 19/20 Cornhill schedules.

The Earmarked Reserve balance at the year end is currently forecasted to be just under £2.5m higher than budgeted, mainly as a result of the timing profile of major capital projects such as the Leisure Capital Investment Fund.

COVID-19 has caused a material impact caused by the costs and loss of income driven by responding to the outbreak and the lockdown.

The homelessness provision, PPE and homeworking IT costs along with the loss of car park and Apex income have driven an incremental unforecast cost pressure of £335k into the last weeks of 2019/20.

Debt over 90 days - This position is increasing with £134k Property-related (£79k for one tenant) and £67k Trade Waste. The council is taking a pragmatic approach and is working with tenants regarding payment profiles as a result of COVID-19.

Number of Households in Temporary Accommodation - In order to respond to the increased challenges to provide accommodation during the COVID-19 outbreak more places have been found and funded at the end of March. This position will continue during the lock-down period.

Number of Households in Bed & Breakfasts - Strategic choice to move vulnerable people out of B&Bs into the increased provision of temporary accommodation (see above). This position will continue during the lock-down period.

Car Parking - Car parking income receipts began to decline at the end of 2019 and tailed off significantly as the impact of COVID 19 affected the movement of people and the demand for parking spaces. Car Parking charges were temporarily ceased in March.

Property Income - This has remained strong through 2019/20 with healthy void rates seen across the portfolio. There will be significant impacts on these metrics in 2020/21 as tenants seek to offset the lost income caused by the COVID-19 lockdown.