Cash summary - budget, actual and forecast:

| CASH FLOW - SUMMARY - 23/24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FULL YEAR <br> CASH FLOW ORIGINAL BUDGET (*) | APR-OCT CASH FLOW ORIGINAL BUDGET (*) | APR-OCT CASH FLOW ACTUAL | NOV-MAR CASH FLOW FORECAST | (*) THE CASH FLOW BUDGET IS CONSISTENT WITH THE REVENUE BUDGET AND THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME IN TOTAL. THE BUDGETED CASH FLOW PHASING IS BASED ON DETAILED EXPECTATIONS AND PAST EXPERIENCE | APR-OCT MORE / (LESS) CASH ACTUAL vs ORIGINAL BUDGET | NOV-MAR MORE / (LESS) CASH FORECAST vs ORIGINAL BUDGET | FULL YEAR MORE / (LESS) AS NOW FORECAST vs ORIGINAL BUDGET |
| £M | £M | £M | £M |  | £M | £M | £M |
|  |  |  |  | RECEIPTS |  |  |  |
| 42 | 24 | 27 | 18 | Housing Benefit \& Subsidy | 3 | - | 3 |
| 118 | 74 | 62 | 43 | Council tax and NNDR | (12) | (1) | (13) |
| 22 | 13 | 13 | 11 | VAT | - | 2 | 2 |
| 46 | 27 | 68 | 17 | RSG \& BRR | 41 | (2) | 39 |
| 136 | 79 | 114 | 72 | Other Grants | 35 | 15 | 50 |
| 149 | 87 | 95 | 63 | Other Income | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| - | - | - | - | Money Market Transactions Received | - | - | - |
| 25 | 25 | 439 | 49 | Receipt of Loans | 414 | 49 | 463 |
| 538 | 329 | 818 | 273 | RECEIPTS - NORMAL ACTIVITIES PAYMENTS | 489 | 64 | 553 |
| 13 | 8 | 8 | 7 | Police \& Fire | - | (2) | (2) |
| 421 | 242 | 280 | 204 | General Creditors | (38) | (25) | (63) |
| - | - | - | - | RSG \& BRR | - | - | - |
| 127 | 74 | 72 | 52 | Salaries \& wages | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 37 | 21 | 20 | 15 | Housing Benefits | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 215 | 115 | 437 | 237 | Money Market Transactions Paid Out | (322) | (137) | (459) |
| 813 | 460 | 817 | 515 | PAYMENTS - NORMAL ACTIVITIES | (357) | (162) | (519) |
| (275) | (131) | 1 | (242) | NET CASH FLOW IN/(OUT) | 132 | (98) | 34 |
| A | B | C | D |  | $=C$ less B | $=D$ less ( $A-B$ ) |  |

Cash - short-term net investments/(borrowing) balances:


## Commentary on Cash Movements during the year:

The summary on the previous page provides a comparison of the actual cash receipts and payments compared to the forecasted cash receipts and payments.

During the first seven months of the year, the Council's net cashflow resulted in fluctuations in short-term net investment/borrowing balances due to the receipt of up-front grant income in this financial year. The Council fixed $£ 125 \mathrm{~m}$ of temporary loans in August 2022 at around $3.0 \%$, which resulted in an increase in investment balances and over the next few months, short-term borrowing will be repaid using the fixedterm borrowing taken.

The chart of actual and forecast month-end balances shows temporary investment and borrowing levels throughout the year. The forecast shows the level of borrowing that may be required to cover planned and approved capital expenditure up to 31 March 2024. However, it is likely that the council will take out some long-term borrowing to cover some of this expenditure part way through 2023/24.

