

## Board of Directors - Public

### SUMMARY REPORT

Meeting Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2023

Agenda Item: 17

<b>Report Title:</b>	<b>Financial Performance Report for the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> January 2023 (month 10)</b>	
<b>Author(s):</b>	Jill Savoury, Head of Finance	
<b>Accountable Director:</b>	Phillip Easthope, Executive Director of Finance, IMST and Performance	
<b>Other Meetings presented to or previously agreed at:</b>	<b>Committee/Group:</b>	Finance and Performance Committee
	<b>Date:</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> March 2023
<b>Key Points recommendations to or previously agreed at:</b>	<p>Finance Committee discussed the position including the improvement in the forecast outturn noting the changes largely related to technical or external factors and didn't materially represent an improvement in our expenditure position through efficiency or control.</p> <p>Increased debt levels were escalated as a concern, reassurance was received that these are expected to be paid in full and escalation steps are being undertaken.</p> <p>The capital outturn is highlighted as a concern although assurance has been received through governance groups that we are still furcating to deliver against the forecast through additional schemes.</p> <p>CIP continues to be a significant concern; little progress has been made and the position report to Board as an alert in the Committee AAA report.</p>	

### Summary of key points in report

The position at January is a YTD deficit of £3.256m and is forecasting a deficit of £2.733m. The deficits are predominantly driven by pressures from agency (£4.7m), pay award funding gap of (£1.2m) offset by net vacancies as the key drivers behind a net (£2.9m) pay overspend and out of area purchase of healthcare (£3.2m) expenditure.

The forecast deficit has improved by £1.1m since M9 as £0.3m additional funding has been confirmed for Rio implementation where costs are already in forecast, £0.3m prior year accruals have been released (including 50% of the annual leave accrual) and depreciation charges reduced by £0.5m following a review of asset lives. The £1.1m improvement was recognised as the best-case forecast as M9; no opportunities have been identified to improve the position further.

The worst-case forecast is £3.8m recognising the risks around provisions for bad debts (£0.7m) and efficiency slippage of (£0.3m).

Delivery of recurrent efficiency savings is significantly lower than the revised plan. The current forecast shows a Cost Improvement Programme (CIP) gap/ under delivery of £2m. This and the reliance on £1.2m non-recurrent savings in 22/23 results in a carry forward efficiency requirement of £3.2m for 23/24.

Cash balances remains healthy. Debt owed to SHSC remains higher than expected at £6.7m. At the time of reporting, £3.4m of the debt has been received reducing the balance outstanding to £3.4m. The Guinness Partnership accounts for £1.4m of the outstanding in respect of the Buckwood View contract. It is not yet considered to be at risk of non-payment but it is being monitored closely and has been escalated as a significant matter of concern to the organisation. The local authority debt risk is noted above. The cash forecast is less than plan as: cash receipts are no longer expected from the Fulwood disposal in this financial year; other working capital movements are anticipated; and the forecast deficit I&E position, which includes unplanned interest cash receipts following interest rate increases of circa £1m.

Capital is underspending YTD against plan from a profile and timing perspective due to delays in the phase 3 Ligature Anchor Point (LAP) works, Health Based Place of Safety (HBPoS) and Electronic Patient Record (EPR) projects. There is a risk that spend will not be incurred this year to the extent planned on the Therapeutic Environments Programme (TEP) and so alternative capital projects are being brought forward to ensure the current year funding is not lost to the Trust. However, the TEP commitments will slip into 23/24, which considerably increases pressure on the 23/24 capital programme when South Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (ICB) funding is reducing significantly.

A breakeven forecast has been reported to NHSE/I for M10 as required by the ICB. The ICB has asked us to continue to report breakeven as part of the system reporting on plan. The narrative reporting to NHSE/I explains our forecast position of £2.733m.

**Recommendation for the Board/Committee to consider:**

<b>Consider for Action</b>		<b>Approval</b>		<b>Assurance</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Information</b>	
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Board of Directors to note the year to date and forecast financial position at month 10 and the ongoing work to continue to drive CIP identification and delivery.

<b>Please identify which strategic priorities will be impacted by this report:</b>					
	Covid-19 Getting through safely	Yes	<b>X</b>	No	
	CQC Getting Back to Good	Yes	<b>X</b>	No	
	Transformation – Changing things that will make a difference	Yes	<b>X</b>	No	
	Partnerships – working together to make a bigger impact	Yes		No	<b>X</b>

<b>Is this report relevant to compliance with any key standards ?</b>	<b>State specific standard</b>				
Care Quality Commission	Yes	<b>X</b>	No		<b>Regulation 17: Good Governance Regulation 13: Financial Position</b>
Date Security & Protection Toolkit	Yes		No	<b>X</b>	
Any other specific standard?	Yes		No	<b>X</b>	

<b>Have these areas been considered ? YES/NO</b>	<b>If Yes, what are the implications or the impact? If no, please explain why</b>				
Service User and Carer Safety and Experience	Yes	<b>X</b>	No		<b>Out of scope</b>
Financial (revenue & capital)	Yes	<b>X</b>	No		<b>Identification of financial sustainability risks</b>
OD/Workforce	Yes	<b>X</b>	No		<b>Out of scope</b>
Equality, Diversity & Inclusion	Yes	<b>X</b>	No		

Legal	Yes	X	No		<b><i>Out of scope</i></b>
Environmental Sustainability	Yes	X	No		<b><i>Out of scope</i></b>

# Financial Performance Report

January 2023

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# Executive Summary

## Summary at January 2023:

KPI	Year to	Year To	Variance	Annual Plan	Forecast	Variance
	Date	Date				
	Plan	Actual	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	£'000	£'000				
Surplus/(Deficit) #	(201)	(3,256)	(3,055)	0	(2,733)	(2,733)
Covid Expenditure	(773)	(823)	(50)	(970)	(846)	123
Agency	(3,733)	(7,660)	(3,927)	(4,348)	(9,012)	(4,664)
Cash	59,362	51,821	(7,541)	61,938	54,031	(7,907)
Efficiency Savings	4,081	2,106	(1,975)	5,168	3,176	(1,992)
Capital # *	(9,055)	(5,480)	3,575	(11,811)	(11,811)	0
KPI			Target	Number	Value	
Invoices paid within 30 days	NHS		95%	100%	100%	
(Better Payments Practice Code)	Non-NHS		95%	98.9%	99.6%	

The position at January is a YTD deficit of £3.256m and is forecasting a deficit of £2.733m. The deficits are predominantly driven by pressures from agency (£4.7m) as the key driver behind a net (£2.9m) pay overspend and out of area purchase of healthcare (£3.2m) expenditure. The funding gap on the planned pay award of £1.2m is also contributing significantly to the deficit. The forecast deficit has improved by £1.1m since M9 as £0.3m additional funding has been confirmed, £0.3m prior year accruals have been released (including 50% of the annual leave accrual) and depreciation charges reduced by £0.5m following a review of asset lives. The £1.1m improvement was recognised as the best-case forecast as M9; no opportunities have been identified to improve the position further. The worst-case forecast is £3.8m recognising the risks that the local authority may not pay the 22/23 management fee in a breach of contract (£0.7m) and efficiency savings may not be achieved (£0.3m).

It should be noted that non-recurrent prior year benefits of £1.4m are included in the forecast, therefore the underlying deficit is being masked by this.

Delivery of recurrent efficiency savings is significantly lower than the revised plan. The current forecast shows a Cost Improvement Programme (CIP) gap/ under delivery of £2m. This and the reliance on £1.2m non-recurrent savings in 22/23 results in a carry forward efficiency requirement of £3.2m for 23/24.

Cash balances remains healthy. Debt owed to SHSC remains higher than expected at £6.7m. At the time of reporting, £3.4m of the debt has been received reducing the balance outstanding to £3.4m. The Guinness Partnership accounts for £1.4m of the outstanding in respect of the Buckwood View contract. It is not yet considered to be at risk of non-payment but it is being monitored closely and has been escalated as a significant matter of concern to the organisation. The local authority debt risk is noted above. The cash forecast is less than plan as: cash receipts are no longer expected from the Fulwood disposal in this financial year; other working capital movements are anticipated; and the forecast deficit I&E position, which includes unplanned interest cash receipts following interest rate increases of circa £1m.

Capital is underspending YTD against plan from a profile and timing perspective due to delays in the phase 3 Ligature Anchor Point (LAP) works, Health Based Place of Safety (HBPoS) and Electronic Patient Record (EPR) projects. There is a risk that spend will not be incurred this year to the extent planned on the Therapeutic Environments Programme (TEP) and so alternative capital projects are being brought forward to ensure the current year funding is not lost to the Trust. However, the TEP commitments will slip into 23/24, which considerably increases pressure on the 23/24 capital programme when South Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (ICB) funding is reducing significantly.

A breakeven forecast has been reported to NHSE/I for M10 as required by the ICB. The ICB has asked us to continue to report breakeven as part of the system reporting on plan. Discussions are taking place within the Integrated Care System (ICS) to determine how surpluses and deficits are managed at individual organisation and system level. The narrative reporting to NHSE/I explains this position.

# The forecast deficit shown differs from the position reported to NHSI to meet ICB requirements. The report narrative gives further details.

\* The capital plan has changed from that originally submitted to NHSI due to the approval of additional national funding of £0.3m for Electronic Patient Records (EPR), £1.9m for the Health Based Place of Safety projects and £0.1m for Cyber Security. Reduced by £0.07m for system support.

# Financial Overview

## INCOME & EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

	Year to Date				Forecast (FOT)			
	Plan	Actual	Variance		Plan	Forecast	Variance	
	£000	£000	£000	%	£000	£000	£000	%
Clinical Income	102,740	104,981	2,241	2%	123,282	126,110	2,828	2%
Other Income	18,330	17,400	(930)	(5%)	22,002	20,522	(1,480)	(7%)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>121,070</b>	<b>122,381</b>	<b>1,311</b>		<b>145,284</b>	<b>146,631</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1%</b>
Pay	(96,921)	(99,327)	(2,406)	2%	(116,024)	(118,912)	(2,888)	2%
Non Pay	(22,850)	(25,370)	(2,520)	11%	(27,460)	(32,030)	(4,570)	17%
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>(119,771)</b>	<b>(124,697)</b>	<b>(4,926)</b>		<b>(143,484)</b>	<b>(150,942)</b>	<b>(7,458)</b>	
Net Finance Costs	(1,500)	(1,082)	418	(28%)	(1,800)	(1,103)	697	(39%)
<b>Net Surplus / (Deficit)</b>	<b>(201)</b>	<b>(3,398)</b>	<b>(3,197)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>(5,413)</b>	<b>(5,413)</b>	
Technical Adjustments	0	142	142	0%	0	2,680	2,680	0%
<b>Adjusted Net Surplus / (Deficit)</b>	<b>(201)</b>	<b>(3,256)</b>	<b>(3,055)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>(2,733)</b>	<b>(2,733)</b>	
<b>KPI's</b>								
Out of Area healthcare	(5,014)	(7,690)	(2,676)	53%	(6,026)	(9,207)	(3,181)	53%
Agency	(3,733)	(7,660)	(3,927)	105%	(4,348)	(9,012)	(4,664)	107%
Covid	(773)	(823)	(50)	6%	(970)	(846)	123	(13%)

The reported forecast deficit at M10 was £2.733m (£3.835m at M9). Key drivers of the overspend are agency spend of £4.7m and out of area (OOA) spend for the purchase of healthcare of £3.2m. There are a range of variances against plan however as described below:

### **Clinical income - £2.828m favourable:**

- £1.4m increased ICB funding towards the agreed pay award
- £0.4m additional ICB funding for smoking cessation (£0.1m), liaison psychiatry (£0.19m) and long covid (£0.14m).
- £0.5m additional income for community forensic services from the Provider Collaborative, no funding anticipated in the plan for 22/23.
- £0.3m new UTF funding for the EPR project to contribute to revenue costs forecast of £0.8m. All previous funding for EPR has been capital despite significant revenue costs being incurred.
- £0.2m other additional income.

### **Other income - £1.480m adverse:**

- £1.3m adverse due to the TUPE transfer of Occupational Therapy (OT) staff to Sheffield Teaching Hospital (STH), which is matched by reduced staffing (£1.2m) and non-pay costs (£0.1m);
- £0.5m adverse across a large number of providers
- £0.3m favourable unplanned income relating to the prior year (PY).

Further explanations are given on the next page.

## **Pay - £2.888m adverse:**

- £5m adverse agency spend (excluding £0.3m PY benefit)
- £1.2m adverse pay award pressures for ICB funded services

Offset by favourable movements against plan of:

- £1.8m slippage on recruitment and vacancies
- £1.2m TUPE transfer of OT staff to STH
- £0.3m unutilised PY pay accruals.

The agency overspend is partly due to the high level of planned efficiency savings (£2.4m) and partly due to assumptions about the ability to fill vacancies that have both proved to be over ambitious in the challenging recruitment market. Appendix 1 shows details of the agency savings position.

The £1.2m pay award pressure relates to forecast costs of ICB funded services in 22/23. The recurrent full year effect of the whole Trust establishment is between £1.6m and £2.8m if non-NHS income is not uplifted in line with NHS contracts.

## **Non pay - £4.570m adverse:**

- £2.509m – estimated impairment recognised for the expected market valuation of assets under construction compared to the cost of construction. The cost is offset in full in the technical adjustments section of I&E. External valuers are conducting an asset valuation in January and will confirm the impairment value for year-end.

- £3.2m adverse acute OOA purchase of healthcare and is caused by:

- Block booked beds price 1.02% higher on average (£0.03m) and bed nights 18% higher than planned (825 nights costing £0.4m)
- Spot purchase average cost 4.28% higher than the anticipated £604 per night (£0.12m) and bed nights 301% higher than planned (3,526 nights costing £2.2m)
- One to one observation costs £0.6m less than expected
- CIP non-delivery of £1.1m (part of £1.8m OOA target shown on slide 7).

Offset by favourable movements against plan of:

- £0.6 net reductions across a range of areas including consultancy, general supplies and services and premises rates.
- £0.5m unutilised PY non-pay accruals.

## **Net finance costs - £0.697m favourable:**

- £1.12m favourable interest receipts following interest rate increases,
- £0.358m adverse PDC dividends payments due to differing assumptions on the levels of forecast net assets and cash balances at year-end, which are used to calculate dividends payable.
- £0.065m adverse on interest lease

## **Technical adjustments - £2.680m favourable:**

Adjustments not recognised in the financial plan:

- £2.509m estimated impairment on the market value of assets – offsetting entry to the non-pay adjustment described above.
- £0.040m depreciation on donated assets
- £0.131m peppercorn leases



# Forecast

## Commentary:

- The Trust deficit is predominantly driven by pressures from agency (£4.7m) as the key driver behind a net (£2.9m) pay overspend and out of area purchase of healthcare (£3.2m) expenditure. The funding gap on the planned pay award is also contributing significantly to the deficit.
- The forecast deficit has improved by £1.1m since M9 as £0.3m additional funding has been confirmed, £0.3m prior year accruals have been released (including 50% of the annual leave accrual) and depreciation charges reduced by £0.5m following a review of asset lives. The £1.1m improvement was recognised as the best-case forecast as M9; no opportunities have been identified to improve the position further.
- The worst case forecast deteriorates by £1m recognising the risk that Sheffield City Council may not pay the management fee they are contractually liable for in 22/23 (£0.7m) and the risk of CIP under delivery (£0.3m).
- Please note that the forecast variances above differ from page 4 as the prior year benefits are included on each line rather than being separated out.

	Prior Year £'000	Actual											Forecast		Forecast Out-turn £'000	M12 Plan £'000	Variance £'000
		Apr-22 £'000	May-22 £'000	Jun-22 £'000	Jul-22 £'000	Aug-22 £'000	Sep-22 £'000	Oct-22 £'000	Nov-22 £'000	Dec-22 £'000	Jan-23 £'000	Feb-23 £'000	Mar-23 £'000				
<b>Income</b>																	
Income from Patient Care Activities	130,481	10,110	10,110	10,406	10,401	10,247	11,468	10,511	10,451	10,855	10,422	10,553	10,576	126,110	123,282	2,828	
Other Operating Income	21,368	1,725	1,725	1,924	1,595	1,725	2,125	1,561	1,691	1,576	1,754	1,604	1,517	20,522	22,002	(1,480)	
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>151,849</b>	<b>11,835</b>	<b>11,835</b>	<b>12,330</b>	<b>11,996</b>	<b>11,972</b>	<b>13,593</b>	<b>12,072</b>	<b>12,142</b>	<b>12,431</b>	<b>12,176</b>	<b>12,157</b>	<b>12,093</b>	<b>146,631</b>	<b>145,284</b>	<b>1,347</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>																	
Substantive	100,156	(8,466)	(8,466)	(8,843)	(8,577)	(7,992)	(9,930)	(8,799)	(8,797)	(8,832)	(8,994)	(8,640)	(8,769)	(105,104)	(106,681)	1,577	
Bank	6,474	(384)	(384)	(364)	(358)	(364)	(394)	(299)	(351)	(357)	(393)	(357)	(358)	(4,363)	(4,580)	217	
Agency	5,873	(675)	(675)	(883)	(764)	(856)	(846)	(911)	(725)	(623)	(705)	(650)	(700)	(9,012)	(4,348)	(4,664)	
Other (Apprenticeship Levy)	4,919	(35)	(35)	(37)	(33)	(35)	(36)	(41)	(69)	(36)	34	(55)	(55)	(433)	(415)	(18)	
<b>Total Pay</b>	<b>117,422</b>	<b>(9,559)</b>	<b>(9,559)</b>	<b>(10,127)</b>	<b>(9,732)</b>	<b>(9,247)</b>	<b>(11,206)</b>	<b>(10,049)</b>	<b>(9,943)</b>	<b>(9,848)</b>	<b>(10,057)</b>	<b>(9,702)</b>	<b>(9,882)</b>	<b>(118,912)</b>	<b>(116,024)</b>	<b>(2,888)</b>	
Out of Area healthcare	9,708	(472)	(829)	(912)	(735)	(758)	(910)	(780)	(565)	(882)	(848)	(720)	(797)	(9,207)	(6,026)	(3,181)	
Drugs	965	(88)	(88)	(109)	(95)	(104)	(94)	(109)	(118)	(111)	(109)	(134)	(134)	(1,294)	(1,016)	(278)	
Other non pay	17,681	(1,573)	(1,215)	(1,537)	(1,411)	(1,140)	(1,604)	(1,259)	(1,272)	(1,524)	(1,579)	(1,352)	(3,014)	(18,482)	(17,745)	(737)	
<b>Total Non Pay</b>	<b>28,354</b>	<b>(2,133)</b>	<b>(2,133)</b>	<b>(2,558)</b>	<b>(2,241)</b>	<b>(2,001)</b>	<b>(2,608)</b>	<b>(2,149)</b>	<b>(1,955)</b>	<b>(2,518)</b>	<b>(2,536)</b>	<b>(2,206)</b>	<b>(3,946)</b>	<b>(28,982)</b>	<b>(24,787)</b>	<b>(4,195)</b>	
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>145,776</b>	<b>(11,692)</b>	<b>(11,692)</b>	<b>(12,685)</b>	<b>(11,973)</b>	<b>(11,248)</b>	<b>(13,814)</b>	<b>(12,198)</b>	<b>(11,898)</b>	<b>(12,365)</b>	<b>(12,593)</b>	<b>(11,909)</b>	<b>(13,828)</b>	<b>(147,894)</b>	<b>(140,811)</b>	<b>(7,083)</b>	
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>6,073</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>(355)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>(221)</b>	<b>(126)</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>(417)</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>(1,735)</b>	<b>(1,263)</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>(5,736)</b>	
Depreciation & Amortisation	5,653	(241)	(241)	(99)	(193)	(423)	(364)	(236)	(166)	(277)	(300)	(254)	(254)	(3,048)	(2,673)	(375)	
<b>Net Operating Surplus / (Deficit)</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>(454)</b>	<b>(170)</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>(585)</b>	<b>(363)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>(211)</b>	<b>(718)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(1,989)</b>	<b>(4,311)</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>(6,111)</b>	
Net Finance Costs		(118)	(118)	(103)	(82)	(257)	93	(349)	(54)	(66)	(29)	(10)	(10)	(1,103)	(1,800)	697	
Technical Adjustments	1,391	51	51	49	50	(123)	16	7	14	15	13	15	2,524	2,680	0	2,680	
<b>Adjusted Net Surplus / (Deficit)</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>(165)</b>	<b>(165)</b>	<b>(508)</b>	<b>(202)</b>	<b>(79)</b>	<b>(476)</b>	<b>(704)</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>(262)</b>	<b>(734)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>(2,733)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,733)</b>	

# Cost Improvement Programme (CIP) as at January 23

£000s	Forecast out turn				
	Annual Target	Achieved Recurrent	Achieved N/R	Total Achieved	Out standing
OOA Delivery Group	1,800	434	-	434	1,366
Agency Delivery Group	1,220	61	-	61	1,159
Efficiency Delivery Group	448	1,475	1,205	2,681	-
Trust underspend	1,700	-	-	-	1,700
	<b>5,168</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>1,992</b>
		38.1%	23.3%	61.4%	

The forecast gap for CIP delivery is £1,992k. This is a reduction of £140k since last month. Mainly due to the improvement of interest rates.

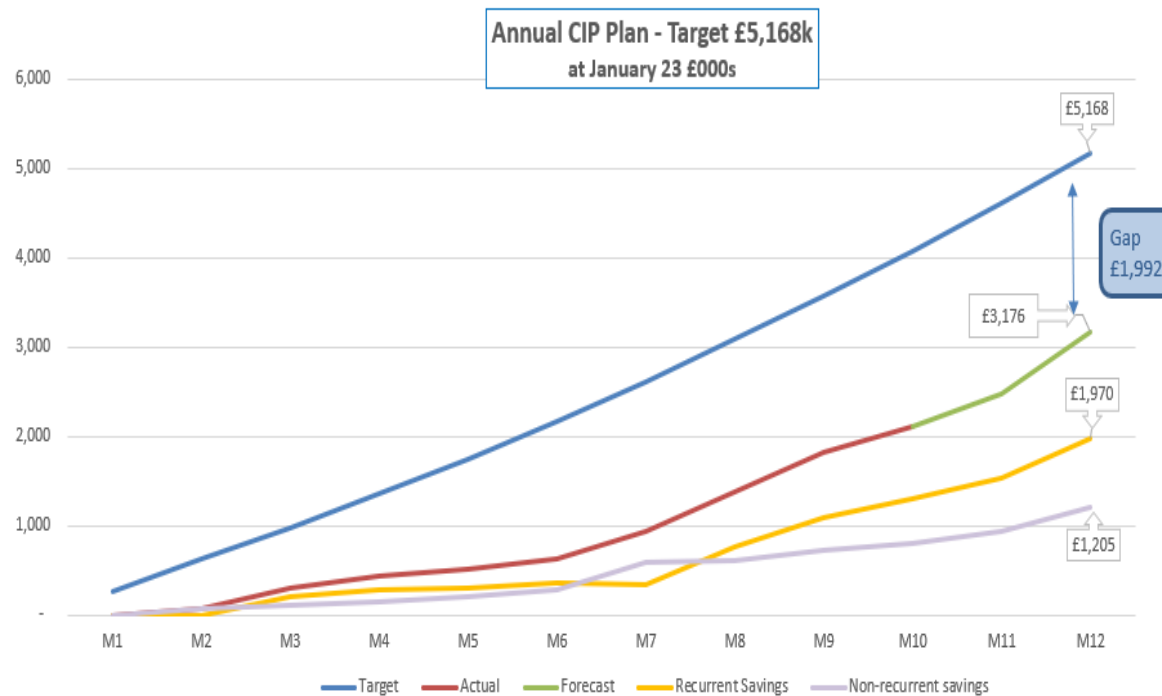
The reliance on non-recurrent savings in 22/23 will increase the recurrent efficiency target for the 23/24 financial year;

The forecast of £3,176k is the likely outturn.

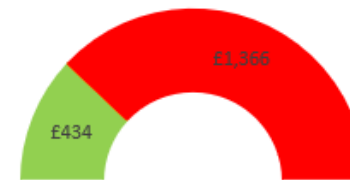
The Programme Board and projects are established and this will continue to be reviewed. The focus is now on developing robust efficiency saving plans for 23/24 however capacity is still the main barrier that is having a significant impact on future plans.

Appendix 1 shows the Agency CIP Dashboard.

These rainbow charts show the forecast achievement for each of the workstream targets:



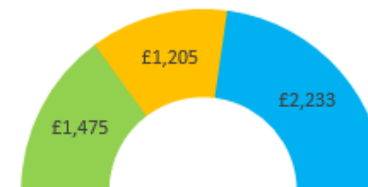
OOA CIPs - Target £1,800k



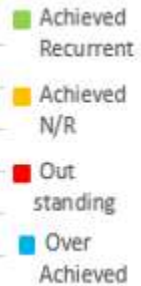
Agency CIPs - Target £1,220k



Efficiency CIPs - Target £448k



Underspend CIPs - Target £1,700k



# SOFP | Statement of Financial Position

## Year to date

Under new operating lease accounting rules for 2022/23 Right of Use assets have been brought onto the SOFP at £8.3m for the capitalised cost of operating leases less depreciation. This is included in the PPE balance at month 10. Associated borrowing costs of £5.8m and £0.6m are included within non current liabilities and current liabilities respectively for the liability associated with the leases. This is a new accounting treatment to comply with the requirements of IFRS 16.

A positive cash position of £51.8m is reported at the end of January (£54.9m at the end of December). The January cash position is lower than planned due to an increase in receivables during the month and also due to the Trust shortening payment terms to suppliers in order to pay as many invoices as possible before year end and before migrating to the new Financial System. The payables balance still remains higher than it was last year end. The January cash position is £6.9m lower than last year's closing balance. The movement reflects the in year deficit, purchase of non current assets and an increase in payables during the month.

Liabilities remain under control and there are no working capital concerns. The Better Payment Practice Code (BPPC) target is continuing to be met monthly.

The current ratio (current assets to current liabilities) is 5:1, with cash contributing 72% of current assets.

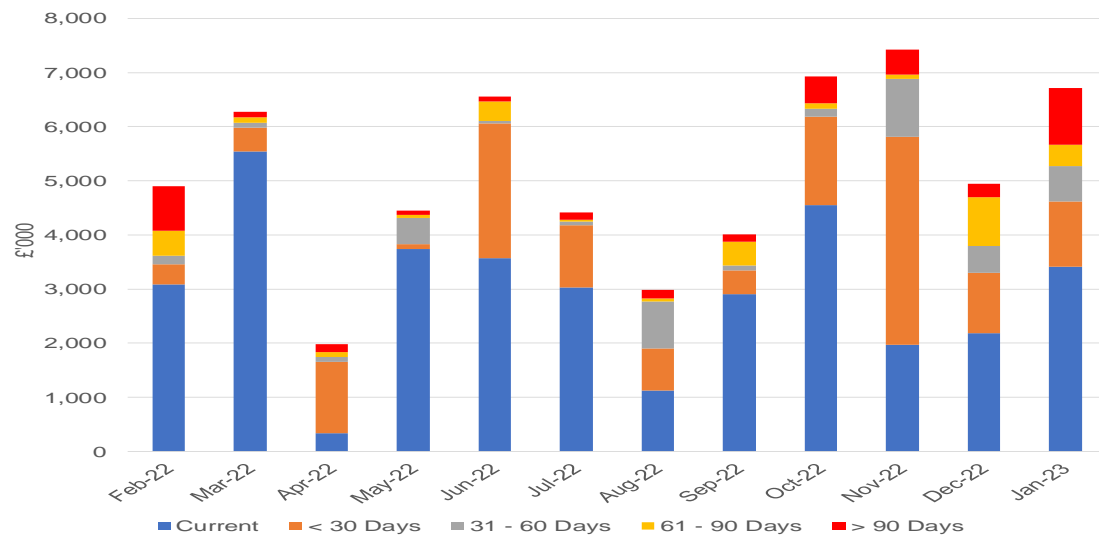
## Forecast

Cash is forecast to be £6.4m lower than plan. £3.5m of this movement is due to the timing of the next stage of the Fulwood sale as the plan assumed partial disposal in the current year and this has been delayed until 23/24. £1.5m is for a forecast increase in receivables from plan levels. The remainder is a combination of other working capital movements and the forecast deficit I&E position.

	OPENING 2022/23	YTD ACTUAL	YTD MOVEMENT	ANNUAL PLAN	FORECAST	FORECAST VARIANCE v PLAN
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b><u>Non-Current Assets</u></b>						
Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)	55,238	64,990	9,752	65,623	66,735	1,112
Intangible Assets	1,364	2,843	1,479	915	4,700	3,785
Other Non-Current Assets	4,434	4,001	(433)	3,906	4,004	98
<b>Non-Current Assets Total</b>	<b>61,036</b>	<b>71,834</b>	<b>10,798</b>	<b>70,444</b>	<b>75,439</b>	<b>4,995</b>
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>						
Receivables	8,034	9,536	1,502	4,953	6,500	1,547
Cash and Cash Equivalents	58,757	51,821	(6,936)	61,938	54,031	(7,907)
Assets held for sale (Fulwood HQ)	12,000	12,000	0	8,542	12,000	3,458
Other Current Assets	81	84	3	3,633	2,096	(1,537)
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>78,872</b>	<b>73,441</b>	<b>(5,431)</b>	<b>79,066</b>	<b>74,627</b>	<b>(4,439)</b>
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>						
Provisions	(762)	(746)	16	(508)	(756)	(248)
Payables	(8,215)	(13,138)	(4,923)	(4,291)	(14,601)	(10,310)
Other Current Liabilities	(5,687)	(2,200)	3,487	(9,644)	(2,915)	6,729
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(14,664)</b>	<b>(16,084)</b>	<b>(1,420)</b>	<b>(14,443)</b>	<b>(18,272)</b>	<b>(3,829)</b>
<b>Net Current Assets/ (Liabilities)</b>	<b>64,208</b>	<b>57,357</b>	<b>(6,851)</b>	<b>64,623</b>	<b>56,355</b>	<b>(8,268)</b>
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(4,285)</b>	<b>(10,033)</b>	<b>(5,748)</b>	<b>(15,155)</b>	<b>(9,931)</b>	<b>5,224</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>120,959</b>	<b>119,158</b>	<b>(1,801)</b>	<b>119,912</b>	<b>121,863</b>	<b>1,951</b>
<b>Total Taxpayers Equity</b>	<b>120,959</b>	<b>119,158</b>	<b>(1,801)</b>	<b>119,912</b>	<b>121,863</b>	<b>1,951</b>

# SOFP | Statement of Financial Position – Aged Debt & Working Capital

## AGED DEBT ANALYSIS



## AGED DEBT BY CUSTOMER

### Aged Debt Summary as at 31st January 2023 with updated current balance 27th February 2023

Customer	Total Balance 31/01/23 £'000	Current £'000	< 30 Days £'000	31 - 60 Days £'000	61 - 90 Days £'000	> 90 Days £'000	Balance 27/02/23 £'000
NHS organisations, DHSC and HEE	3,264	2,221	572	308	-47	210	588
Sheffield City Council	1,389	695	-15	354	355	0	881
The Guinness Partnership	1,376	172	172	172	95	765	1,376
South Yorkshire Housing Association	429	200	441	-212	0	0	277
Staff overpayments (47 cases)	73	16	17	7	2	30	68
Other	189	105	18	28	-4	42	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,719</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>3,334</b>

**Aged Debt Analysis:** Debt remains higher than expected. The overall balance (money owed to the Trust) was £6.7m as at the end of January 2023 (£4.9m at the end of December 2022). It should be noted that £3.4m of this debt had been paid at the time of reporting.

The debt is a combination of NHS, Trade and employee overpayments and a breakdown by customer is shown below, along with the balance remaining outstanding.

Balances of concern are with Sheffield City Council (SCC) and The Guinness Partnership. Invoices totalling £0.53m have been raised to SCC for the 22/23 management fee for the Staff Supply Agreement. There is a risk that SCC may breach contract and not pay the contract value for the year of £0.71m.

The Guinness Partnership is withholding payment of monthly invoices totalling £1.2m for the Buckwood View contract (£1.5m invoices reduced by £0.3m credit notes for prior year underspends). The full year value of expected income is £1.8m. This is not yet considered to be a risk of non payment but the situation is being closely monitored and has been escalated as a matter of significant concern to the organisation.

There is a continuing effort to improve collections especially for debts for overpayments to employees leaving SHSC. Debt recovery services are used where appropriate.

**Working Capital Movements:** At the end of January 2023 SHSC had a cash balance of £51.8m compared to £58.8m at the end of the last financial year.

The Trust had a negative net working capital balance of £6.5m excluding cash (positive NWC of £45.4m including cash). This has remained stable during the past 12 months.

The high liquidity ratio of 5:1 (current assets: current liabilities) allows SHSC to operate without the need to borrow to finance working capital.

# 12 Months Cash Flow Forecast

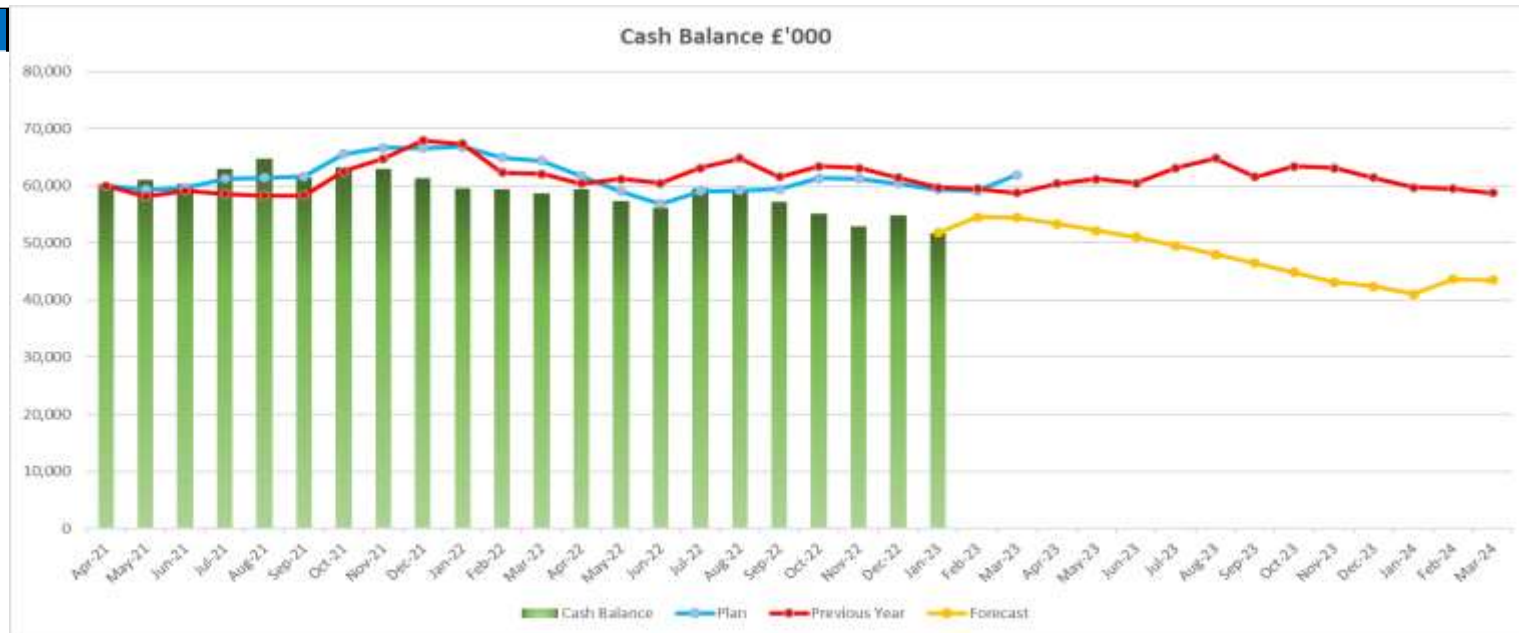
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast
Cash flow as at October 2022	Prior Year	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23	2022/23
	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Operating Surplus/(deficit)	2,182	(195)	(454)	(170)	301	(585)	(363)	79	(211)	(718)	369	369	
Net cash generated from / (used in) operations	2,983	(186)	(501)	4,346	1,754	(1,892)	(1,331)	(1,732)	4,115	(2,147)	1,375	500	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities, Total	(8,364)	(883)	(337)	(641)	(1,686)	775	(179)	(629)	(1,920)	797	(1,400)	(3,200)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) before financing	(3,199)	0	(1,264)	(1,292)	3,535	369	(1,702)	(1,873)	(2,282)	1,984	(2,068)	344	(2,331)
Net Cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities, Total	(119)	(101)	101	0	(855)	(285)	(93)	(54)	(77)	(980)	2,356	2,356	
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,318)	(1,365)	(1,191)	3,535	(486)	(1,987)	(1,966)	(2,336)	1,907	(3,048)	2,699	25	
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	62,075	58,757	58,757	57,392	56,201	59,736	59,250	57,263	55,297	52,961	54,868	51,820	54,519
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,318)	(1,365)	(1,191)	3,535	(486)	(1,987)	(1,966)	(2,336)	1,907	(3,048)	2,699	25	25
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	58,757	58,757	57,392	56,201	59,736	59,250	57,263	55,297	52,961	54,868	51,820	54,519	54,544

## NARRATIVE

The cash balance at the end of January 2023 was £51.8m.

Spend on the capital programme is phased more heavily towards the final quarter of the year. However, this will be partially offset by the receipt of capital funding from NHS Digital and NHSE/I of £3.15m for the Electronic Patient Record scheme, £1.9m for the Health Based Place of Safety project and £0.128m for Cyber Security. The balance of the £11.811m capital programme is funded internally in line with the Capital Departmental Expenditure Limit (CDEL).

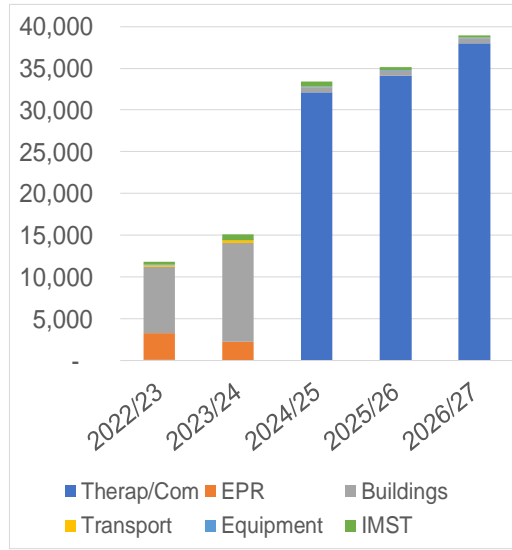
The monthly forecast for the remainder of the year is expected to increase to £54.5m.



# Capital Programme

## CAPITAL FORECAST 2022/23 TO 2026/27

Category	2022/23		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total Programme Forecast £'000
	YTD £000	Revised Plan £000	Plan £000	Plan £000	Plan £000	Plan £000	
Therap/Com	29	104		32,133	34,106	38,000	104,343
EPR	1,726	3,150	2,250	-	-	-	5,400
Buildings	3,699	7,970	11,849	600	600	600	21,619
Transport	-	173	297	-	-	-	470
Equipment	21	50	50	50	50	50	250
IMST	5	364	705	594	342	282	2,287
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>11,811</b>	<b>15,151</b>	<b>33,377</b>	<b>35,098</b>	<b>38,932</b>	<b>134,369</b>



Future year plan values are draft. The plan for 2023/24 + next 4 years needs to be finalised in March 2023

## NARRATIVE

Following changes throughout the year SHSC now has a Capital Departmental Expenditure Limit (CDEL) total of £11.811m for 2022/23. This comprises core CDEL value of £6.633m plus approved external funding of £3.15m for EPR, £1.9m for HPBoS and £0.128m for Cyber Security.

At the end of January 2023, SHSC is reporting capital expenditure including accruals of £5.48m, which is £3.575m below the revised phased plan. Delays in the phase 3 LAP works, HPBoS and EPR account for the main variances. There is a risk that spend will not be incurred this year to the extent planned on the Therapeutic Environments Programme (TEP). Alternative capital projects are being brought forward to ensure the current year funding is not lost to the Trust. However, the TEP commitments will slip into 23/24, which considerably increases pressure on the 23/24 capital programme when ICB funding is reducing significantly.

The full year forecast as at the end January 2023 is £11.811m, which is in line with the CDEL target. This is lower than the revised plan reflecting the funding changes mentioned above and to ensure the CDEL isn't breached. The position is continually monitored and reported into the Capital Project Group through to the Finance and Performance Committee.

Details of year to date progress by scheme is given in Appendix 2.

The capital forecast for future years assumes external national funding is received to build new hospital sites in future years but this has not yet been confirmed. This is an aspirational forecast and not a capital plan agreed by the Trust and SHSC.

## POSITION SUMMARY 2022/23

Capital Position to Date	Revised Plan £'000	Actual £'000	Variance £'000	Indicator			
In-month spend	1,639	657	(982)	Amber			
Cumulative spend	9,055	5,480	(3,575)	Amber			
Capital expenditure is <85% or >115% of plan for year to date				Amber			
Capital Forecast Outturn	CDEL: Limit £'000	Revised Plan £'000	Actual (FOT) £'000	Variance against CDEL Limit	Variance against plan £'000	Indicator against CDEL	Indicator against plan
Full Year cumulative spend	11,811	12,856	11,811	0	(1,045)	Green	Amber

Capital expenditure is <85% or >115% of plan for full year forecast



# Appendix 2- Revised Capital Programme Year to Date progress by scheme

