

# **Draft Budget 2023/24**

## **Indicative Budgets 2024/25 and 2025/26**

**Council meeting on 27 February 2023**

A decorative graphic in the bottom-left corner consisting of a grid of squares in various shades of purple and pink, arranged in a pattern that tapers off to the right.



## Draft Budget 2023/24 - overview

**Draft Budget 2023/24 – Deficit of £2.859m**  
**Disbursements £5.007m**

Operating Budget	2023/23 Approved budget £000	2023/24 Draft budget £000
Staff costs	15,505	16,401
Accommodation	791	538
Admin - print, post, professional fees, subscriptions	1,186	1,102
Travel	84	76
Supplies and Services – furniture, digital, goods and services	1,791	1,884
Development costs	644	474
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>	<b>20,001</b>	<b>20,475</b>
Grant in aid (£16m less bursaries and Practice Learning fees)	(11,028)	(11,028)
Additional grant in aid – pay award	0	(300)
Additional grant in aid – Local Authority registration fees	0	(2,593)
Registration fees	(5,961)	(3,310)
Other income	(398)	(385)
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>(17,387)</b>	<b>(17,616)</b>
<b>Budget deficit</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>2,859</b>

# Key Budget Movements in 2023/24

Payroll

Pay award and increments £601k

50% reduction office space

Reduced from £800k to £524k

Reduction in digital developments

Reduced by £214k

Legal ruling to pay Panel members holiday pay and pension and increase in panel member fees

Increase of £312k to £667k

**BUT**

Unknowns from National Care Service, IRISR and rewards review

Rewards review £79k  
(consultancy and six months programme manager)

# Benefits and Efficiencies

## **Last 10 years+**

- 25% reduction in staff to maintain 359% increase in register
- Saved over £14m - legally qualified chairs and orders by consent
- Thresholds for referral – reduced annual referrals from 3,000 to 2,754
- Opt in hearings – number of hearings reduced by 40%
- Increased percentage of referrals closed at screening stage from 20% to 60%
- Saved approximately £38m in registration costs by replacing paper systems

## **Since 2019/2020**

- Ftp cases - spanning financial years – reduced from 4,688 referred and 4,382 closed to 3,949 referred and 4,503 closed
- Average days for internal application process reduced from 47 to 21 days

## **Since 2020/2021**

- Digital programme - £307k return on investment and 44 time/capacity/satisfaction benefits realised
- Qualification assessment to decision ratio increased from 74.4% to 88.3%
- Average weeks to register from employment reduced from 25.5 to 23.7 weeks

## **Benchmarking with other regulators**

- Cost per registration of delivering core operations significantly less eg £114 v SCW £296
- Cost of FtP is £3,124 per referral - GMC, NMC, GDC and HCPC range £6,464 to £13,237

# Options to reduce deficit

<b>Draft Budget 2023/24 - Deficit</b>	<b>£2,859k</b>
Temporary posts	471k
Stop the Future Proofing Programme	1,033k
Do not progress digital developments	105k
Do not over recruit to FtP posts (four posts)	202k
Increase vacancy management target to 5%	92k
Use reserves	579k
<b>Potential reduction</b>	<b>2,482k</b>
<b>Remaining Deficit</b>	<b>377k</b>

# FPP DRAFT BUDGET 2023/24

Staff	£000	Non-Staff	£000
Programme Manager	61	D365 and Website Dev	419
Project Co-ordinator	32	Research and engagement	35
Comms Officer	46	Legal Fees	10
L&D Advisor x 2	125	Venue Hire and travel	10
Reg Lead Off	55	Programme gov	6
RA x 6	169	Printing codes	5
Systems Dev Officer	48		
Systems Dev Assistant	35		
Less Vacancy Man	(23)		
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>Total non staff</b>	<b>485</b>
<b>Total FPP costs</b>	<b>£1,033</b>		

# Business Cases – Non - Staff

Business case	Cost £000	Remove £000	Implications
Investigate intelligent automation in support of our digital strategy	10		
Website development – mini content/ design refresh (yr1), new website/ full redesign (yr 2) and modifications following redesign (yr 3)	30		
Intelligence consultant – map data and intelligence required by external stakeholders	60	60	The work to identify and map the full range of data and intelligence required by our external stakeholders including SG, Public Health and others would not be concluded in the next year. The work can be done but would be extended over a longer period.
Customer voice software - provide insights and data to deliver evidence-based improvements to the regulation of the sector.	10	10	In the absence of the right software to carry draw evidence from our customer data, we will develop existing survey tools to carry out snap shots of feedback/experience requiring more manual work to analyse.
Learning Zone – upgrade system to modern learning experience for sector	35	35	£20k in yr2 and £10k in yr3. Current learning zone has limited functionality and is difficult to navigate however we could delay upgrade if savings were required or potentially seek funding from Sponsor through workforce development grant
Total	145	145	

# Indicative Budgets for 2024/25 and 2025/26

## Disbursements £5.007m

Operating Budget	2023/24 Draft Budget £000	2024/25 Draft Budget £000	2025/26 Draft Budget £000
Staff costs	16,401	16,059	16,368
Accommodation	538	459	466
Admin - print, post, professional fees, subscriptions	1,102	1,021	995
Travel	76	76	76
Supplies and Services – furniture, digital, goods and services	1,884	2,050	1,975
Development costs	474		
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>	<b>20,475</b>	<b>19,665</b>	<b>19,881</b>
Grant in aid (£16m less bursaries and Practice Learning fees)	(11,028)	(11,028)	(11,028)
Additional grant in aid – pay award	(300)	(300)	(300)
Additional grant in aid – Local Authority registration fees	(2,593)	(2,453)	(2,459)
Registration fees	(3,310)	(3,290)	(3,261)
Other income	(385)	(295)	(299)
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>(17,616)</b>	<b>(17,366)</b>	<b>(17,347)</b>
<b>Budget deficit</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>2,534</b>



# Risks

- Lack of permanent additional grant in aid means threat to delivery of the Strategic Plan 2023-26
- No firm commitment to temporary funding for 2023/24
- Income from registration fees not increasing
- Permanent posts from temporary funding
- Lack of digital development to continue to improve
- Inflation and increasing costs
- Insufficient funding to cover unknown costs
- Uncertainty in budget eg National Care Service, IRISR and Rewards Review

# THANK YOU