

## Appendix L - Glossary of Terms

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Balanced Budget	Budget pressures fully offset by budget savings and funding changes.
Business Rates Levy	A 50% charge of Business Rates growth above the baseline, payable to Central Government; reduced through participation in the Business Rates Pool.
Business Rates Pool	Local authorities can join together in order to retain more growth from the Business Rates system (e.g. pay Government less of a levy against any increase in Business Rates over the Baseline). In Surrey, pool participation is dictated by the expected level of Business Rate retention. Whilst authorities can choose <i>not to</i> take part, they only qualify for inclusion if Business Rates growth indicates maximum gain for the County-area overall. TDC qualified and took part in 2021/22 and again in 2023/24.
Business Rates Tariff	The difference between Baseline funding and retained Business Rates plus s31 grants, payable to Central Government.
Collection Fund	A ring-fenced fund to collect Business Rates and Council Tax and then distribute to the billing and precepting authorities (i.e. Tandridge, Surrey County Council, Surrey Police and Crime Commissioner and Parish Councils)
Collection Fund Surplus and Deficit	The difference between the budget for Business Rate and Council Tax collection and the actuals generated. If actuals are higher than budget, they are distributed in the following financial year. If lower, they are charged in the following year. The Covid-19 deficit in 2020/21 is spread over 2021/22 to 2023/24.
Core Spending Power	The measure DLUHC uses to gauge the extent of local authorities' core revenue funding, including Council Tax and locally retained Business Rates.
KLOE	Key line of enquiry – areas to be explored as part of the Service Reviews
Lower Tier Services Grant	Lower Tier Services Grant was a new grant for 2021 to 2022, provided specifically to lower-tier authorities to support funding levels. It is assumed this grant (or more accurately funding of a broadly similar amount) will continue.
Minimum Revenue Provision	An amount of revenue budget set aside each year to repay debt on capital assets. Each year a charge is made to revenue to spread the cost of borrowing over the life of the asset and ensure that cash is set aside to repay loans when they mature.
New Homes Bonus	A grant from Government to reward local authorities for increases to the tax base. The future of NHB has been unclear for a number of years but the budget assumes that an amount equivalent to 2021/22 funding will be received in 2022/23.
Pressure	Known budgeted expenditure increases and income reductions due to the following:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth factors – e.g. demographic, inflation and/or increased demand for services;</li> <li>• Full year effects – to take account of changes to expenditure or income which have taken effect in-year and need to be accounted for in future years as they are of an ongoing nature, e.g. ongoing changes to car parking income due to the pandemic; and/or</li> <li>• Other increases in expenditure or reduction in income as a result of strategic, governance, funding or policy changes e.g. additions to the organisational structure or additional service activities undertaken and not budgeted for as they occur after the budget is set and have ongoing implications.</li> </ul>
Saving	<p>Known budgeted expenditure reductions and income increases which result due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Containing additional costs of Inflationary increases in contracts or pay;</li> <li>• Driving forward efficiencies in the provision of existing services i.e. providing services in an improved way to deliver better value for money;</li> <li>• The delivery of new or additional services; and/or</li> </ul> <p>Optimising sources of income.</p>
Reserves: General Fund balance	A contingency fund - money set aside for emergencies or to cover any unexpected costs that may occur during the year, such as unexpected repairs.
Reserves: Earmarked Reserves	Funds set aside by Council for a particular purpose, such as buying or repairing equipment or the maintenance of public parks or buildings or equalising over time a particular income stream.
TOMDG	Target Operating Model Development group – a governance group within the Future Tandridge Programme. This group sets the direction for the service reviews and agrees the principles that will drive the organisational change.