

Finance, Procurement and Contracting

Financial Performance Report: Month 10

Jason Dorsett: Chief Finance Officer

Financial Performance Report

Integrated themes and issues from Month 10 (January 2025)

Finance

Overall

Income and Expenditure (I&E) was a £28.7m deficit to Month 10, £16.7m worse than plan. The underlying deficit was £63.4m and the underlying deficit for the month was £0.6m worse than last month, at £8.0m. However, within this, underlying pay expenditure worsened by £0.6m. Overall worked WTE (excluding R&D) increased by 95 WTE in January, however substantive worked WTE decreased by 15.

VWA

Value Weighted Activity is still subject to review as the relevant data standards have changed from April. At M10, our provisional estimate is that value weighted activity is on plan to date. The data indicates that the Trust is performing at the national ERF targets, and therefore will not be delivering the income stretch target of 109% of the 2019/20 baseline (which is above the target the Trust has been commissioned to provide of c.107% of the VWA delivered in 2019/20).

Income

Commissioning income (including VWA, excluding passthrough) was £6.4m worse than plan year to date, a decline of £0.4m in variance in month. The adverse variance YTD is on the supplementary income including VWA stretch target (£16.7m). Contracts (pre CUF) have now been agreed. The NHSE contract is being accounted for, and paid, on an agreed position we have reached YTD.

Passthrough drugs and devices were £33.9m above plan YTD. BOB ICB makes up 24% of this over-performance. NHSE consider this to be a system challenge that OUH is jointly responsible for addressing.

Headcount

Whole Time Equivalent headcount (excluding R&D) in January increased by 95 WTE, an overall 210 WTE reduction since March 2024. The reductions have been in temporary staffing (86 WTE agency, 349 WTE bank) while substantive staff has increased by 225 WTE.

Pay Expenditure

Pay costs are £8.7m adverse to plan YTD. Pay was £2.7m adverse to plan in January, due to a non-cash releasing efficiency shortfall of £1.2m and £1.5m of continued pay pressures. The underlying run-rate on pay increased by £0.6m in January, driven by an additional net 37 substantive staff in December and January. This continues the increasing underlying pay trend seen since October.

Non-Pay Expenditure

Non-pay costs were £2.7m worse than plan to Month 10 (excluding pass through) and £3.1m worse than plan in January. This is due to the profile of efficiency savings being back loaded and the increased savings target in January not being delivered.

Cash

Cash was £9.8m at the end of January, £4.9m lower than the previous month. The forecast is indicating that since the delivery of the forecast I&E is at risk, the cash position is similarly under pressure to the end of the financial year. The teams are taking action to try and convert debtors to cash and prioritise staff and supplier payments as far as possible. The primary driver for the reductions in cash this year continues to be the operating cash deficit (driven by the underlying I&E deficit).

Conclusion

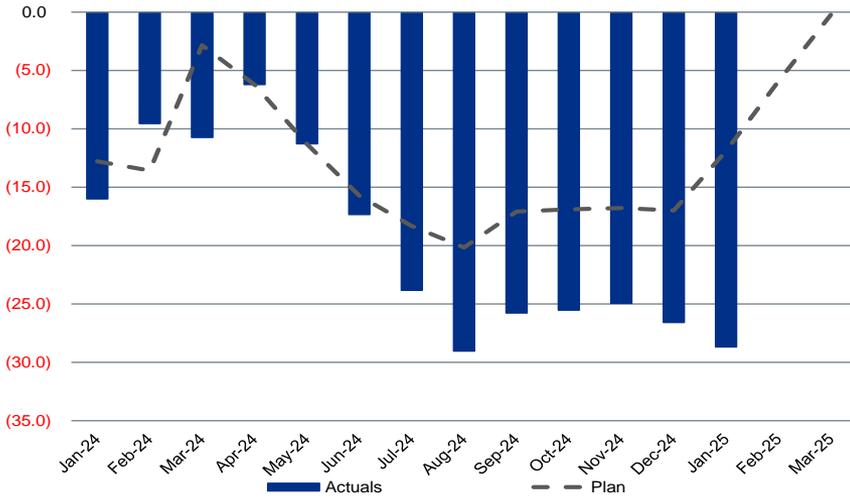
Underlying performance in Month 10 (£8.0m underlying deficit) shows a worsening trend and will require further financial controls to address the position.

Financial Performance Report

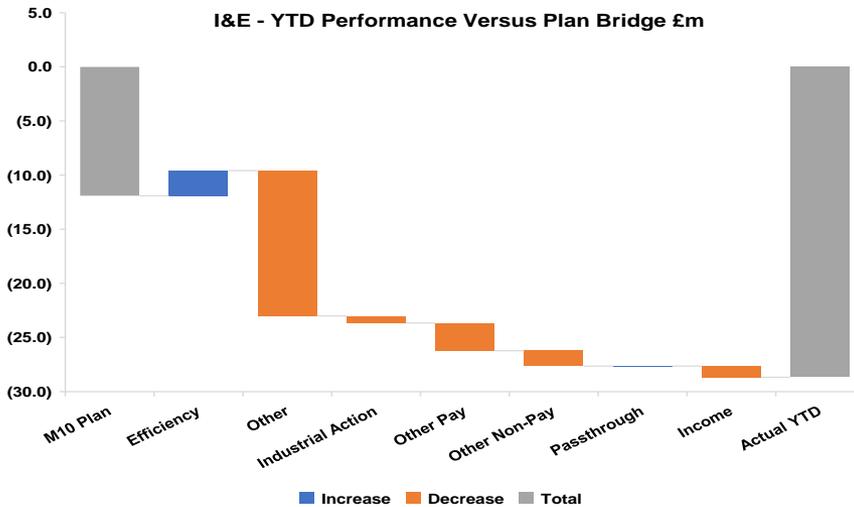
Integrated themes and issues from Month 10 (January 2025)

Finance

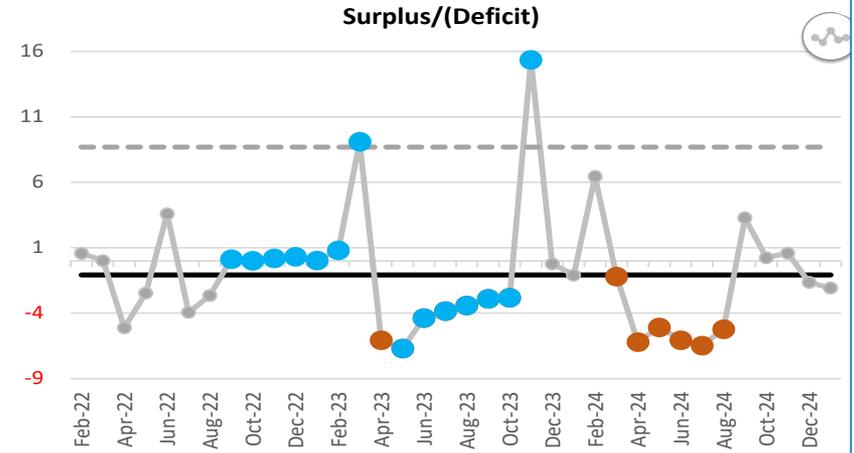
I&E - YTD Cumulative Performance Versus Plan £m



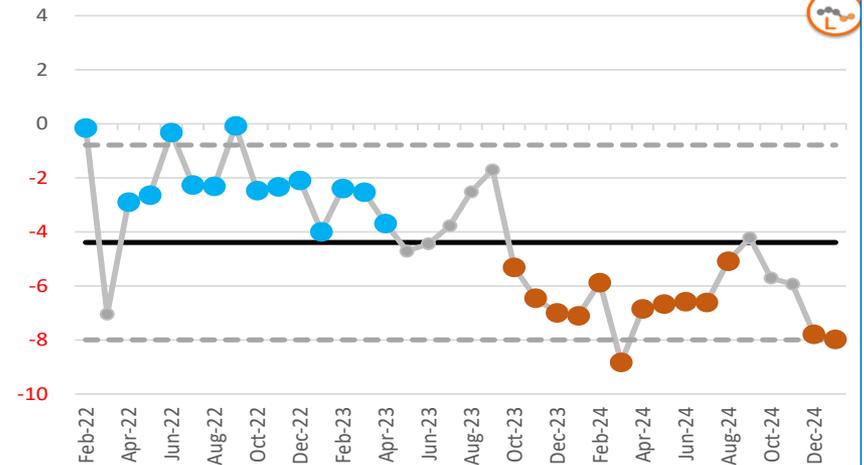
I&E - YTD Performance Versus Plan Bridge £m



Income & Expenditure – Monthly Reported Performance from February 2022 (£m)



Income & Expenditure – Adjusted Run Rate Performance (£m)



Month 10 Year to Date (£)					
Plan	Underlying	R&D	Pass through	One-off	Reported
Income	1,132.1	43.8	178.2	2.3	1,356.4
Pay	(757.1)	(35.6)	0.0	0.0	(792.7)
Non pay	(319.7)	(8.2)	(178.2)	6.9	(499.2)
Non-Opex	(76.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(76.4)
Total Plan	(21.1)	0.0	0.0	9.2	(11.9)
Actuals					
Actuals	Underlying	R&D	Pass through	One-off	Reported
Income	1,110.1	44.4	212.1	15.5	1,382.1
Pay	(763.4)	(33.9)	0.0	(4.1)	(801.4)
Non pay	(335.0)	(7.4)	(212.1)	18.7	(535.8)
Non-Opex	(75.1)	0.0	0.0	1.6	(73.5)
Total Actuals	(63.4)	3.0	0.0	31.7	(28.7)
Variance					
Variance	Underlying	R&D	Pass through	One-off	Reported
Income	(22.0)	0.6	33.9	13.2	25.7
Pay	(6.3)	1.7	0.0	(4.1)	(8.7)
Non pay	(15.3)	0.7	(33.9)	11.8	(36.6)
Non-Opex	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.9
Total Variance	(42.2)	3.0	0.0	22.5	(16.8)

R&D:

- £3.0m underspend due to surpluses on commercial and non-commercial income (released from the Balance Sheet).
- Small mix change between pay and non-pay due to specific grants won and projects/trials delivered.

Pass through:

- Passthrough was under-budgeted to align with commissioner requested contract values. The Trust is paid 3+ months in arrears for over-performance and after suppliers have been paid.
- On passthrough drugs and devices overperformance YTD of £33.9m there are currently £11.8m of cash payments still due to the Trust (with £6.8m of this due from NHSE and £4.2m due from BOB ICB). The Trust does not have an I&E exposure to over-performance.

One-off: The more significant non-recurrent items included in the reported financial position to date for this financial year include:

- M1: +£1.9m on PFI accruals adjustment relating to prior years' costs).
- M2: +£3.3m commissioning income for agreement of balances (NHSE).
- M3: -£1m (estimated) to income resulting from industrial action in June.
- M3-M4: -£0.6m industrial action pay costs impact for shifts and extra sessions to cover strikes.
- M3: +£2.8m PFI life-cycling prepayment release relating 2023-24 due to over-estimate of impact of PFI accounting changes.
- M4: +£1.3m rates rebate for prior years 2017-18 to 2020-21 (net of advisor fees).
- M5: +£1.2m PFI insurance rebate from the periodic gain-share arrangement on relevant costs.
- M6: +£3.9m NHSE deficit funding, +£1.3m industrial action funding, +£1.6m rates and outsourcing accruals, +£1.4m fair value gains.
- M7: +£0.7m NHSE deficit funding, +£0.6m GRNI correction, net £0.5m impact from resident doctors pay reforms.
- M8: +£0.7m NHSE deficit funding, +£1.3m further GRNI correction.
- M9: +£3.0m Milton Keynes income, +£0.7m NHSE deficit funding, +£0.9m further GRNI correction, £0.5m electricity credit note.
- M10: +£0.7m NHSE deficit funding, +£3.6m further GRNI correction, +£0.4m laundry accrual correction

Income and Expenditure: Subjective Analysis – Adjusted Underlying Position

Source: Finance Ledger (underlying position, excluding R&D, passthrough and non-recurrent items)

I & E Subjective Excl BIOR Excl Pass Through £ms	IN MONTH 10				YEAR TO DATE				FULL YEAR
	Plan	Actual	Var	Var %	Plan	Actual	Var	Var %	Plan
Income									
Commissioning Income	101.3	98.7	(2.6)	(2.6%)	1,010.5	986.0	(24.5)	(2.4%)	1,213.3
Other Income	11.4	11.8	0.4	3.5%	107.2	109.3	2.1	1.9%	129.9
PP, Overseas and RTA Income	1.5	1.6	0.0	2.5%	14.4	14.9	0.4	3.0%	17.5
Total Income	114.3	112.1	(2.2)	(1.9%)	1,132.1	1,110.1	(22.0)	(1.9%)	1,360.7
Pay									
Consultants and Medics	(25.2)	(27.7)	(2.5)	(10.0%)	(264.4)	(268.1)	(3.6)	(1.4%)	(316.3)
Health Care Assistants & Support	(6.8)	(6.8)	(0.1)	(1.1%)	(67.1)	(67.0)	0.1	0.1%	(80.2)
Nurse and Midwives	(17.5)	(21.6)	(4.1)	(23.4%)	(185.1)	(213.1)	(28.0)	(15.1%)	(219.7)
Other Staff	(14.5)	(11.4)	3.1	21.1%	(137.1)	(112.3)	24.7	18.1%	(166.3)
Scientific, Therapeutic and Technical	(10.5)	(10.3)	0.2	2.1%	(103.4)	(102.9)	0.6	0.6%	(123.9)
Total Pay	(74.6)	(78.0)	(3.4)	(4.6%)	(757.1)	(763.4)	(6.3)	(0.8%)	(906.4)
Non-Pay									
Clinical negligence	(3.1)	(2.9)	0.2	7.0%	(31.4)	(31.2)	0.2	0.5%	(37.7)
Clinical Supplies & Services	(8.9)	(16.1)	(7.2)	(81.4%)	(104.7)	(117.8)	(13.1)	(12.5%)	(122.3)
Drugs & Devices	(4.0)	(2.6)	1.4	35.8%	(40.9)	(33.8)	7.1	17.3%	(48.9)
General Supplies & Services	(0.3)	(0.0)	0.2	83.2%	(4.0)	(5.3)	(1.4)	(34.4%)	(4.5)
Internal Recharges	0.1	0.2	0.1	46.5%	1.2	1.6	0.4	31.2%	1.5
Premises & Fixed Plant	(8.1)	(12.0)	(3.9)	(48.5%)	(97.8)	(103.7)	(5.9)	(6.0%)	(113.4)
Other Expenditure	(5.5)	(1.1)	4.4	79.5%	(42.3)	(44.8)	(2.5)	(6.0%)	(52.8)
Total Non-Pay	(29.8)	(34.6)	(4.8)	(16.2%)	(319.7)	(335.0)	(15.3)	(4.8%)	(378.0)
Underlying EBITDA	10.0	(0.5)	(10.4)	(104.7%)	55.2	11.7	(43.5)	(78.8%)	76.2
Financing and Capital Charges (Excl Tech Adj)	(9.3)	(7.5)	1.1	0.0%	(76.4)	(75.1)	1.3	0.0%	(94.7)
Underlying Surplus / (Deficit)	0.6	(8.0)	(8.6)	(1378.1%)	(21.1)	(63.4)	(42.2)	(200.0%)	(18.5)

Income

- Underlying commissioning income (excluding passthrough), is £24.5m worse than plan YTD. This reflects the underperformance of some additional income items such as delayed business case delivery or changes to the payment regime leaving some activity as block not cost and volume (£9.9m impact YTD) as well as the plan including an additional 2% API electives assumption (to a total 109% of 2019/20 baseline levels), worth £6.8m YTD, which has not yet been achieved.
- Underlying other income is £2.1m better than plan YTD.
- Underlying PP, Overseas and RTA income is £0.4m better than plan YTD.

Pay

- Underlying pay is £6.3m worse than plan YTD. This is due to a shortfall against planned cash releasing pay efficiencies of £5.5m YTD.

Non-Pay

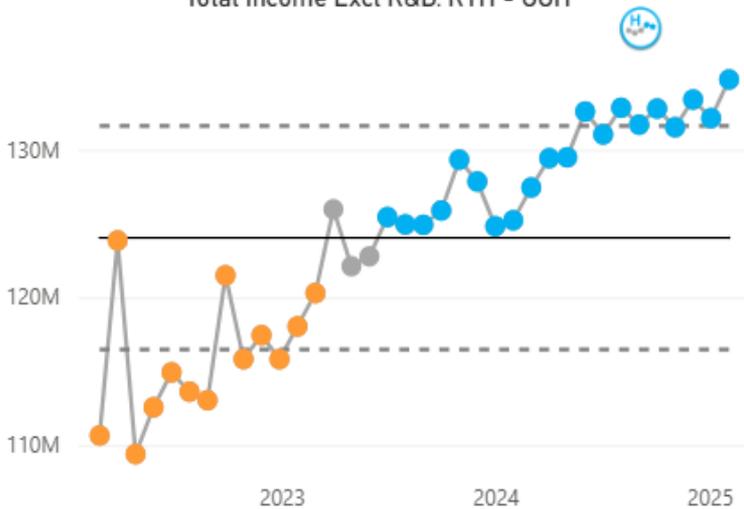
- Underlying non-pay is £15.3m worse than plan YTD. Analysis of non-pay drivers this year revealed an underlying pressure on the level of non-pay spend from non-elective activity growth (which is up 8.9% on the same period last year, November 2023 to November 2024) and inflation pressures being closer to CPI than the NHS Cost Uplift factor.
- A shortfall of £2.8m on cash releasing efficiencies YTD is a further driver of the underlying non pay variance.

Income Overview

Source: Finance Ledger

*Income in the charts below were adjusted to remove the FY22, FY23 and FY24 (month 12) year-end pension and annual leave accruals. FY23 was also adjusted to remove the non-consolidated AFC pay bonus funding accrual and to smooth the FY24 AFC and medical pay awards over the YTD. A number of income items including RTA catch up and API performance in FY2024 has been smoothed over the year to avoid distortion to the underlying run rate.

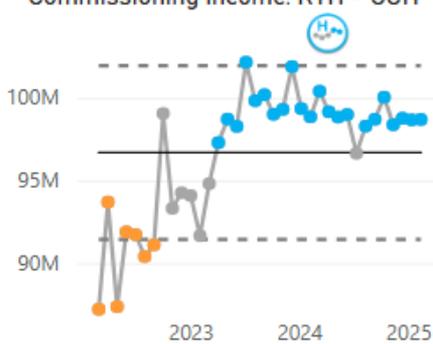
Total Income Excl R&D: RTH - *OUH



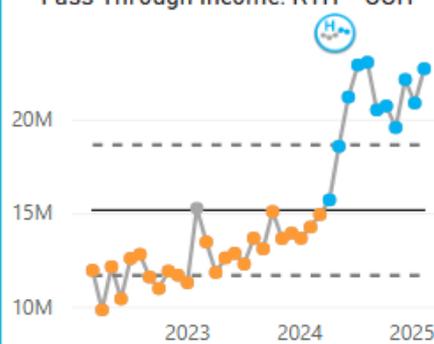
January 2025 (Month 10) - Total in-month Income of £140.8m

- Total income was £0.4m higher in January compared to December.
- Reported commissioning income was £0.1m lower in January. Passthrough income was £1.8m higher than the previous month and non-passthrough decreased by a net £1.9m due to the fallout of the additional Milton Keynes radiotherapy income recognised last month.
- The YTD performance indicates activity is running around the commissioned target of c.107% of the VWA delivered in 2019/20. The Trust's plan has assumed achievement of 109% of 2019/20 income to meet performance targets. In addition to this, income related to growth for business cases has been included in the plan. See VWA slide for details.
- Other income was £0.3m higher in January than December, this was driven by an increase in R&D income (£0.1m).
- Private patients, overseas and RTA income increased in January by £0.2m from increased RTA income (£0.4m), offset by £0.1m decreases in private patient and overseas income categories.

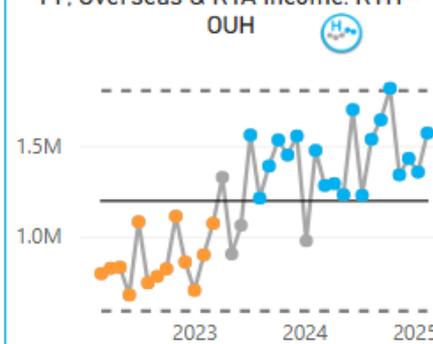
Commissioning Income: RTH - OUH



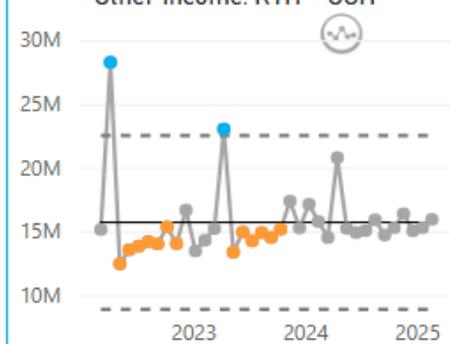
Pass Through Income: RTH - OUH



PP, Overseas & RTA Income: RTH - OUH



Other Income: RTH - OUH



SPC Trend Analysis

Total Income has consistently increased over the last financial year, driven by commissioning income and passthrough income (also seen in the '[Commissioning Income](#)' and '[Pass Through Income](#)' charts above). This a result of the pay award funding as well as the recognition of additional non-recurrent commissioner funding in the second half of 2022/23 and 2023/24.

- [Total Income](#) in March 2022 and March 2023 were all significantly high as a result of year-end adjustments and R&D income.
- [PP, Overseas and RTA Income](#) showed an upward trend in 2023/24, this is driven by changes in the RTA income capture process.

Value Weighted Elective Activity only: by Point of Delivery (POD)

POD	2024-25			2019-20	Variance 2425 actual v 1920 baseline	
	M1-9 plan	M1-9 actual	M1-9 Variance	M1-9 1920 baseline		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Day Case	59.71	57.11	(2.60)	56.95	0.16	0.3%
Elective Inpatient	76.48	70.15	(6.34)	67.58	2.57	3.8%
Elective Excess Beddays	1.02	0.80	(0.21)	1.47	(0.67)	-45.4%
Outpatient First Appts	54.28	50.49	(3.79)	55.76	(5.27)	-9.4%
Outpatient Procedures	17.69	21.30	3.60	12.00	9.30	77.5%
Total	209.18	199.85	(9.33)	193.76	6.10	3.1%

Value Weighted Elective Activity only, by Commissioner

Commissioner	2024-25			2019-20	Variance 2425 actual v 1920 baseline	
	M1-9 plan	M1-9 actual	M1-9 Variance	M1-9 1920 baseline		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
BOB ICB	108.87	109.67	0.81	107.82	1.86	1.7%
NHSE Spec Comm	81.47	71.40	(10.07)	63.74	7.65	12.0%
Other Commissioners	18.85	18.79	(0.07)	22.20	(3.41)	-15.4%
Total	209.18	199.85	(9.33)	193.76	6.10	3.1%

Value Weighted Elective Activity only: by Division

Division	2024-25			2019-20	Variance 2425 actual v 1920 baseline	
	M1-9 plan	M1-9 actual	M1-9 Variance	M1-9 1920 baseline		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
NOTSSCAN	99.89	92.99	(6.90)	90.99	2.00	2.2%
SUWON	61.13	59.18	(1.96)	58.47	0.71	1.2%
MRC	41.77	41.34	(0.43)	41.00	0.34	0.8%
CSS	6.39	6.35	(0.04)	3.30	3.05	92.3%
Total	209.18	199.85	(9.33)	193.76	6.10	3.1%

NB Data taken from SLAM M9 2425, adjusted to exclude non-ERF elective activity and PSS Top Ups

1920 baseline: 1920 activity with 2425 tariffs applied, excluding PSS Top Ups

"Other Commissioners" includes LVAs - these are fixed payments; no overperformance will be paid

These figures are from the current version of SLAM, adjusted to exclude the PSS Top Up applied to some NHSE Specialised Commissioning activity. These payments are outside the ERF payment mechanism. M1-7 figures have been published by NHSE on ERF performance in 2425, and OUH figures are being reconciled to them. All datasets indicate that the Trust is underperforming against the national ERF targets, and therefore will not be delivering the income generation/stretch targets.

By POD:

- After the improvements seen in M8, POD level activity in M9 has worsened, despite profiling allowing for the holiday period.

- Under performance in M9 was c.-£1.38m after the PSS adjustment; average monthly under performance in M1-7 was -£1.25m.

By Commissioner:

- Discussions are ongoing with BOB about payment for the growth seen in Advice and Guidance activity which will have replaced OPFA included in the baseline, for both 23/24 and 24/25.

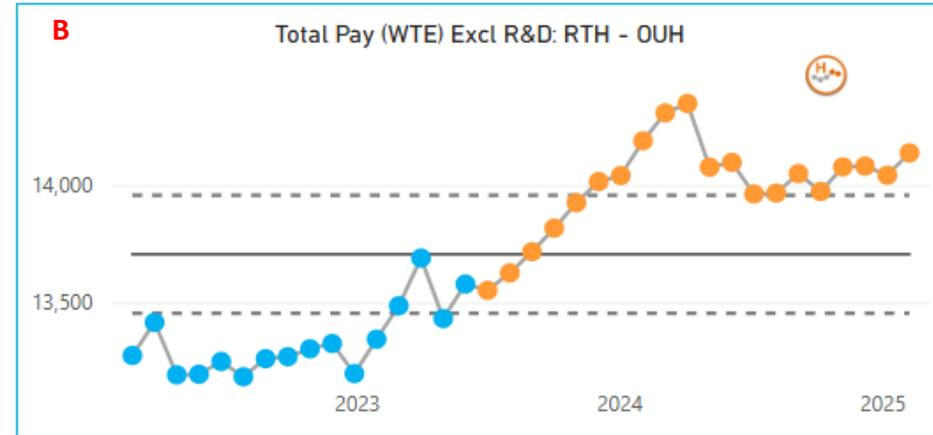
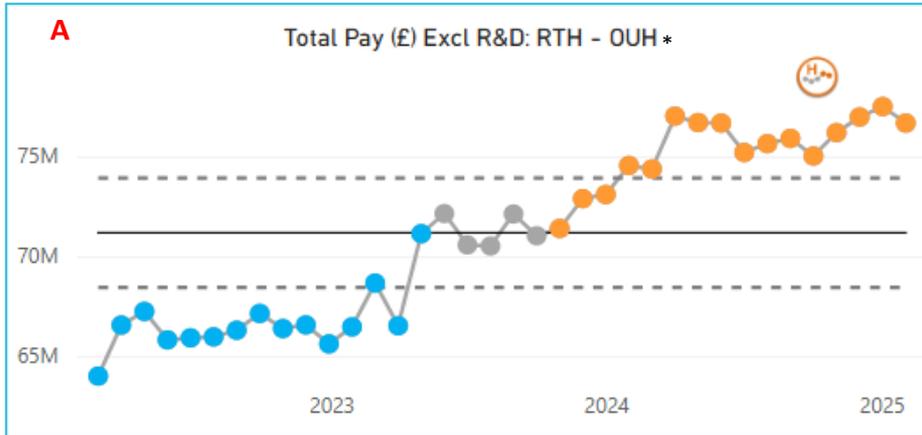
- The M1-7 figures from NHSE show that the OUH is below target for the majority of Commissioners; this is despite the profiling of the NHSE plan being weighted towards the year end.

By Division

- NOTSSCAN's income variance is due to shortfalls in day cases (-£1.4m), elective inpatients (-£4m) and outpatient first appointments (-£3.4m).

- At a directorate level these are driven by day cases in Specialist Surgery (-£1.2m); elective inpatients in Children's and Specialist Surgery (-£1.3m and -£1.5m respectively); and outpatient first appointments in Ophthalmology (-£1.8m).

Source: Finance Ledger, excluding R&D costs, including COVID and recovery costs.



*Pay spend in the chart above was adjusted to remove the FY23 and FY24 (month 12) pension and annual leave accruals. The pay awards in each year were spread across the YTD once arrears paid. The additional FY23 non-consolidated AFC pay bonus accrual has been removed. The annual leave accrual releases throughout the year were removed. FY22 pay spend was not adjusted for inflation.

Jan 2025 (Month 10)

£80.4m
(£77.3m
excl.
R&D)

14,136
WTE

- Total pay was £0.2m lower in January compared to December. Excluding R&D, pay costs were also £0.2m lower in January compared to December.
- Substantive staffing costs were £1.0m lower in January compared to December. Excluding R&D, substantive pay decreased by £0.9m due to controls placed on vacancies across the Trust. The Trust plan is based on the month 1-9 run rate of 23/24, the run rate for substantive staff increased in quarter 4 and though it had reduced since April it continues to be above the plan assumption and has shown an increasing trend in recent months. The Trust has implemented financial controls on vacancies as part of the overall financial controls required across the ICB.
- Temporary staff in-month expenditure was £0.7m higher in January compared to December. Bank staff costs increased by £0.5m in-month and agency costs increased by £0.2m. By the end of January 329 WTE had been achieved against the 700 WTE targeted reduction. Compared to December 23 temporary staffing costs this month have reduced by £1.9m, reflecting the work being undertaken to provide additional controls over temporary staffing. The reduction in December was only a temporary reflection of reduced elective activity during the Christmas holiday period, that returned to normal levels in January. Sickness levels have also been increasing in recent months due to Covid-19 and flu, for example, for Band 5 Nurses the sickness average in Q3 is 6.3% compared to 5% for April-September. Despite the increase in sickness, divisions have continued to maintain and, in some areas, lower their usage of temporary staff usage.
- Overall WTEs increased by 95 in January compared to December (excluding R&D), driven by temporary staffing. Substantive staff decreased by 15 WTE in January, with decreases in consultants and medic staff (6), scientific staff (5) and nursing staff (4). Bank staff increased by 98 WTE (nursing staff 55) due to higher elective activity following the reduction over the Christmas period and agency staff increased by 12 WTE (nursing staff 6 and scientific staff 5).

Trend Analysis

- Pay spend has been on an upward trend in Q3, while overall WTE has been stable (but with decreases in bank and agency staff masking an upward trend in substantive staff. These are shown in Chart A and B above. Prior to this year, the previously increasing trend was driven by the annual pay awards, alongside other increases in pay relating to approved business cases, overall pay increase for Junior Doctors, open escalation beds and the use of temporary staffing to backfill sickness. Trend by staff group and type are shown in the additional detail provided in the Diligent Reading Room.

Non-Pay Run Rate Overview

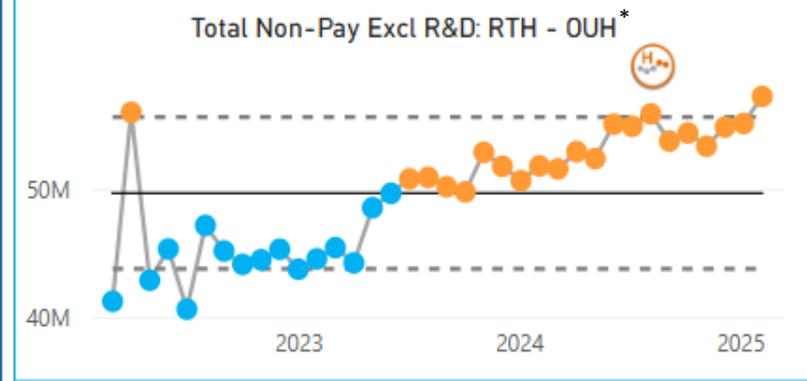


Source: Finance Ledger, excluding R&D costs, including COVID and recovery costs.

* FY23 non-pay spend in the charts below has been adjusted to remove the ROE staff non-consolidated AFC pay bonus accrual.

January 2025 (Month 10) – Total Non-Pay £54.2m (£53.2m excl. R&D)

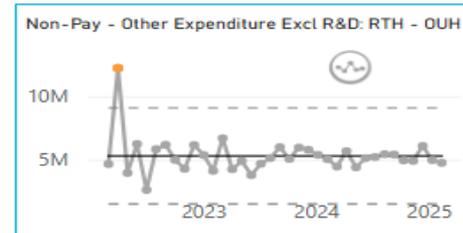
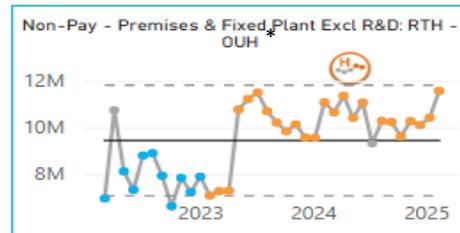
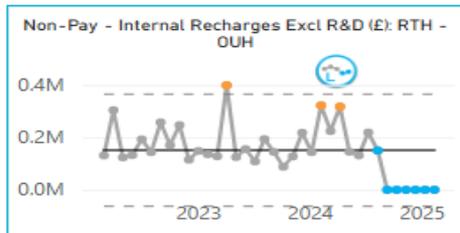
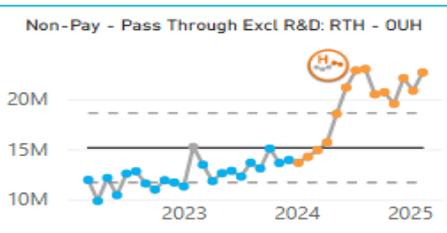
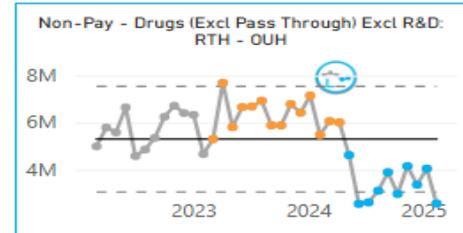
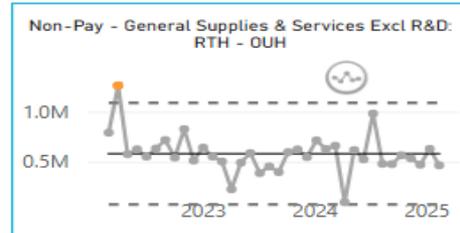
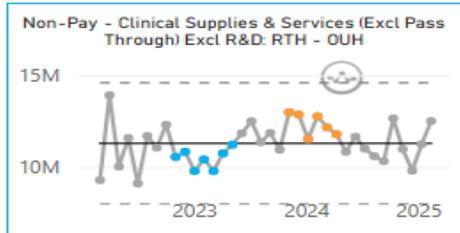
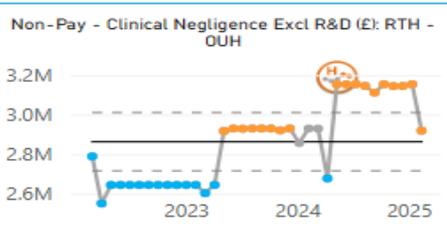
- Total non-pay was £0.1m higher in January than in December. Excluding R&D, non-pay costs were £0.2m lower than last month. Premises costs increased by £1.9m in month from £0.6m on electricity costs (fallout of credit note in previous month), £0.6m on PFI costs and £0.3m on licence fees. There was also a £1.8m increase in clinical medical supplies costs. This was offset by a further non-recurrent GRNI benefit of £3.6m released from the Balance Sheet. Underlying non-pay at £34.6m is £1.2m higher than the average for this financial year.
- The 2024/25 plan includes £4.6m more per month in pass-through items that were classified as non-pass through in 2023/24. This has the effect of distorting the trend for the pass through and non-passthrough drugs in the charts below.



SPC Trend Analysis

Non-pay expenditure has increased over the last two financial years and is an adverse special cause variation. This is driven by three principal factors.

- Activity driven non-passthrough costs, analysis suggest that in 2023/24 activity increased by 4.4%, we were also exposed to increased inflation, above the CUF assumed in the plan (+3.1%). These are seen in the clinical supplies special cause variation in H2 2023/24.
 - Non-elective (NEL) activity has grown significantly over the last 12 months (along with ALOS), this growth is unfunded in the commissioner contracts (see Non-Elective Activity analysis in the reading room pack).
 - Non-activity driven non-pay costs have been impacted by extra-inflationary increases, premises & fixed plant has seen an increase in PFI costs from high RPI uplifts over the last two years (in excess of that allowed for in the CUF). Energy prices increased 226% in 2023/24 driving up costs in this area.
- (Drugs (excluding passthrough) costs have reduced since re-categorising some pass-through items incorrectly included in non-pass through in 2023/24).



Indicator	Target	Unit	£/unit	Actual vs Target (£m)				
				Q1 24-25	Q2 24-25	Q3 24-25	Jan-25	Total YTD
Elective ALOS	3.9	Days, per Patient	1 day = £0.740m/month	(£0.7)	£0.5	(£0.6)	£0.3	(£0.5)
Non-Elective ALOS	4	Days, per Patient	1 day = £4.2m/month	£1.7	£2.9	£2.1	(£0.4)	£6.3
Theatre Session Units (Planned)	1,782	Sessions per month	1 session = £12.1k income	(£4.9)	£1.9	£0.3	£2.5	(£0.2)
Non F2F Outpatients Appointments	25%	% of all appt	1 Appt = £100	(£2.4)	(£2.5)	(£2.3)	(£0.8)	(£8.0)
Staff Sickness Rate	3.1%	% of staff	1% = £0.85m/month	(£2.1)	(£3.1)	(£4.5)	(£1.5)	(£11.1)
Staff Turnover Rate	12%	% of staff	1% = £440k/month	£2.4	£2.7	£3.1	£1.1	£9.2
Total Impact, Favourable/(Adverse)				(£6.0)	£2.5	(£1.9)	£1.1	(£4.3)

Impact of key indicators

The selected productivity key indicators above represent the drivers to performance and the financial impact of movements versus the Trust's planning assumptions. The approach seeks to join up the operational data with the financial run rate.

The Trust's run rate deficit is driven by the estimated negative impact of reductions in productivity. YTD (month 9), the overall negative impact estimated at **£4.3m** and is driven by:

- **£0.5m** from an increase in Elective ALOS (vs. prior year), predominantly for activity that exclude medically fit patients.
- **£0.2m** from a decrease in planned Theatres sessions activity compared to prior year. There is a significant decrease of Theatre sessions in Jun-24 of **£2.9m**, likely linked to industrial action. Since Sep ALOS has steadily increased from 3.6 to 4.1 days.
- **£8.0m** from the proportion of Non-F2F Outpatients appointments being too low (target of 25%).
- **£11.1m** from sickness rate landing above trust target (for the 12-month rolling average and the in-month rate), This drives the use of temporary staffing to fill staffing gaps. For month 9 the 12-month rolling has remained at 4.1% but the in-month rate since Oct-24 remains high (an average of 4.8%). The peak in prior year (winter) was 4.5%.
- The YTD estimated positive financial impact of **£9.2m** for staff turnover, which was achieved through programmes targeting hospital discharges and recruitment of international nurses, and **£6.3m** for ALOS for NEL activity.

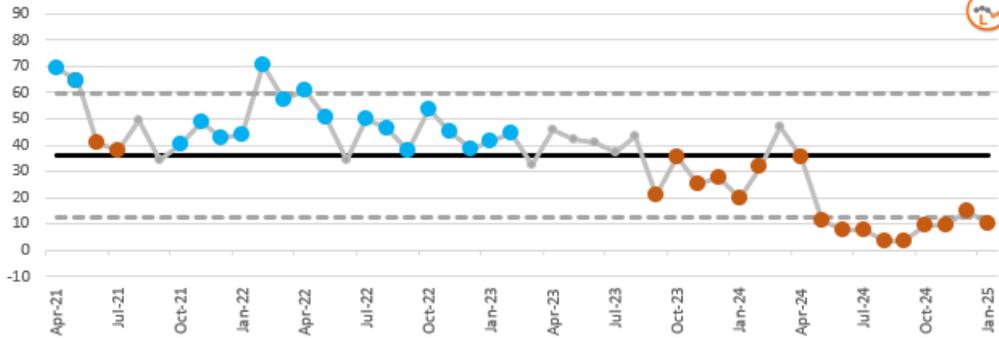
	Plan 2024/25 (£m)	Plan YTD (£m)	Delivered YTD (£m)	Variance to Plan (£m)	Percentage Delivered
Income					
Private Patient	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	131%
Overseas Visitors	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1	57%
Non-Patient Care/Other Income	19.0	13.1	10.3	-2.9	78%
Total Income	20.8	14.4	11.7	-2.7	81%
Pay					
Bank	31.0	24.4	8.8	-15.6	36%
Agency	4.2	3.3	11.2	7.9	335%
Staffing	2.4	1.9	8.2	6.3	434%
Total Pay	37.6	29.7	28.2	-1.4	95%
Non-Pay					
Medicines efficiencies	1.2	0.7	0.5	-0.2	72%
Procurement	9.0	6.4	11.1	4.6	172%
Net zero carbon	1.0	0.7	0.0	-0.7	0%
Other Non-Pay	18.9	11.4	13.4	1.9	117%
Total Non-Pay	30.1	19.3	24.9	5.6	129%
Non-EBITDA	4.0	1.3	2.1	0.8	0%
TOTAL £m	92.5	64.7	67.0	2.3	104%

Division	Plan 2024/25 (£m)	Plan YTD (£m)	Identified 2024/25 (£m)	Percentage Identified 2024/25	Forecast 2023/24 (£m)	Percentage Forecast 2023/24	Delivered YTD (£m)	Variance to Plan YTD (£m)	Percentage Delivered
CSS	12.8	9.8	13.3	104%	9.9	77%	7.7	-2.1	79%
MRC	15.6	12.3	18.7	120%	18.9	121%	15.6	3.4	128%
NOTSSCAN	18.9	14.4	20.6	109%	14.7	78%	12.2	-2.2	85%
SUWON	17.0	13.1	16.1	95%	14.6	86%	10.4	-2.8	79%
Corporate	5.8	4.2	4.4	75%	4.1	70%	3.1	-1.0	75%
Operational Services	0.8	0.6	0.8	100%	0.5	64%	0.4	-0.2	62%
Education	0.9	0.7	0.0	1%	0.0	1%	0.0	-0.7	1%
Estates	1.7	1.2	5.8	347%	5.7	341%	5.6	4.4	463%
Central	18.9	8.4	21.5	114%	12.7	67%	11.9	3.6	143%
TOTAL £m	92.5	64.7	101.2	109%	81.1	88%	67.0	2.3	104%

Efficiency savings

- Total efficiencies delivered YTD are £67.0m which are ahead of the YTD plan (104% of YTD plan). However, the overachievement is driven by central non-recurrent items, including agreement of balances £3.3m and review of PFI £1.8m, land valuation £1.6m and £0.8m relating to PFI LADS reclaim.
- The efficiency plan, and the overall Trust financial plan is back loaded reflecting prior experience of delivery, but this creates a risk that savings expected later in the year are not delivered.
- At Month 10 the forecast delivery of efficiencies by year end is £81.1m against the plan of £92.5m (88% of plan, a shortfall to plan of £11.4m). The plan for the temporary staffing scheme assumed full delivery (a reduction of 700 WTE) by the end of September. The delivery on this scheme is behind plan and is now forecast to peak at 350 WTE in Q4, with the shortfall linked to expected Q4 winter pressures.
- The clinical divisions have delivered £45.9m of efficiencies YTD, which is £3.7m behind plan.
- The corporate directorates (including estates) have delivered £9.1m of efficiencies YTD which is £2.4m above plan and this includes RTA income (above plan) of £0.8m.
- The central efficiency plan for 2024/25 is a total of £18.9m, of which £13.2m are non-recurrent efficiencies. The identified efficiencies of £21.5m include non-recurrent efficiencies (some of which are non-cash releasing). £12.7m has been delivered YTD, against a YTD plan of £8.4m, driven by agreement of balances £3.3m and review of PFI £1.8m. The YTD overachievement is due to phasing, where schemes have delivered earlier than initially planned. The majority of the plan (84%) was phased for delivery in Q4 24/25.

Cash and Cash Equivalent (£m)

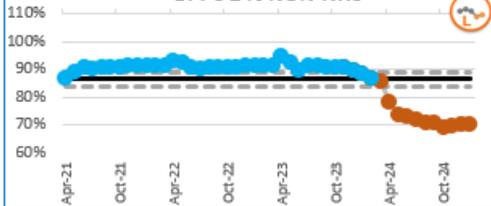


Cash

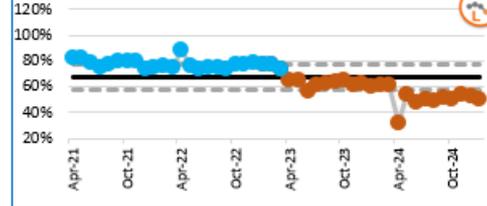
Cash decreased year-to-date (YTD) by £37m. Headline reasons for the decrease YTD are:

- £13m retained deficit – the majority of this is due to the Trust spending more than planned;
- £10m receipt of PDC revenue support;
- £34m increase in trade and other receivables – intra NHS is primarily the cause, see comment below under debtor days;
- £18m repaying borrowings including PFI liabilities;
- £43m payment of capital (including prior year capital creditors);
- £9m increase in trade payables;
- £6m receipt of Capital PDC funding; and
- £8m increase in deferred income

BPPC £ % NON-NHS



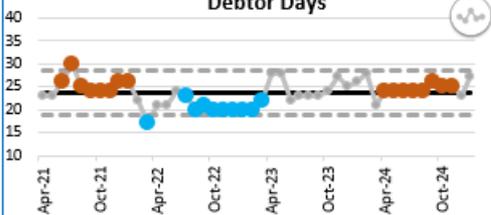
BPPC £ % NHS



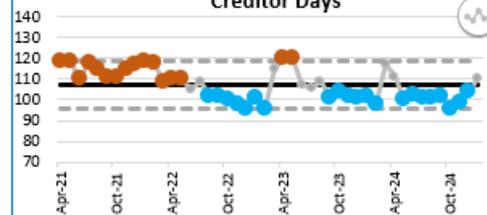
Better Payment Practice Code (BPPC)

Performance has declined due to less cash being available to pay suppliers.

Debtor Days



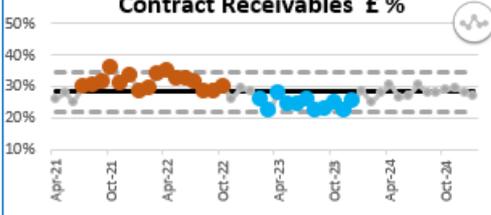
Creditor Days



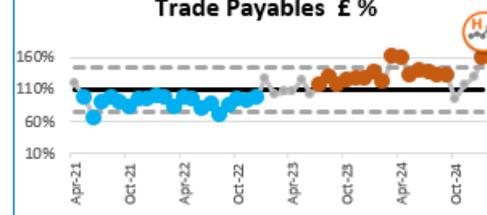
Contract Receivables as a % income

Contract receivables are in line with trends.

Contract Receivables £ %



Trade Payables £ %



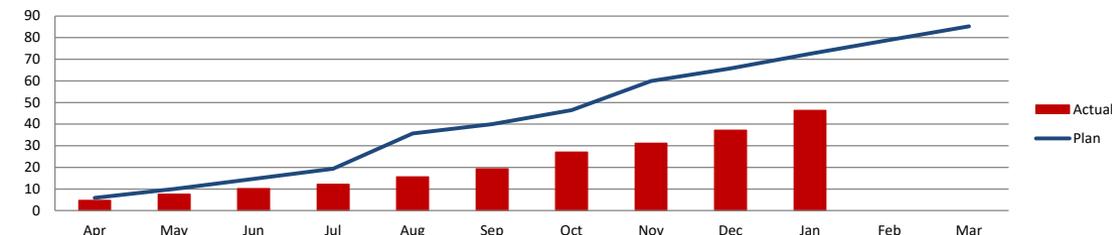
Trade Payables as a % of costs

Trade payables are running slightly higher than average due to the Trust having sufficient funds to pay all amounts falling due.

litire - by funding source	IN MONTH 10			YEAR TO DATE			Full year Plan
	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance	
Gross Capital Expenditure included in Capital Allocation	£3.7	£2.2	£1.5	£22.9	£16.2	£6.7	£29.5
System Capital Support	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0
Less disposals/other deductions included in CDEL	£0.0	(£0.0)	£0.0	£0.0	(£0.0)	£0.0	£0.0
Purchase/(Sale) of Financial Assets	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0
Net Capital Expenditure included in Capital Allocation before IRFS 16	£3.7	£2.2	£1.5	£22.9	£16.2	£6.8	£29.5
IFRS 16 - Right of Use assets/Lease accounting	£0.3	£5.0	(£4.7)	£19.2	£8.3	£10.9	£19.7
Net Capital Expenditure included in Capital Allocation after IRFS 16	£4.0	£7.2	(£3.2)	£42.1	£24.4	£17.7	£49.2
National Funding PDC	£0.6	£1.0	(£0.3)	£2.9	£1.3	£1.6	£4.6
Residual interest (UK GAAP accounting for PFI life-cycling)	£0.5	£0.4	£0.0	£4.5	£4.5	£0.0	£5.4
Capital Departmental Expenditure Limit (CDEL)	£5.1	£8.6	(£3.5)	£49.5	£30.2	£19.2	£59.2
Charitable and other donations	£0.4	£0.2	£0.2	£2.6	£1.1	£1.5	£3.3
Government grants	£0.3	£0.1	£0.2	£11.8	£9.2	£2.6	£12.4
IFRIC 12 - PFI life-cycling (less Residual Interest)	£1.0	£0.2	£0.8	£8.4	£5.7	£2.6	£10.4
Net Capital Expenditure	£6.8	£9.2	(£2.4)	£72.2	£46.3	£25.9	£85.3
Add back sales, disposals, and other deductions	£0.0	£0.0	(£0.0)	£0.0	£0.0	(£0.0)	£0.0
Gross Capital Expenditure	£6.8	£9.2	(£2.4)	£72.2	£46.3	£25.9	£85.3

litire - by strategic theme	IN MONTH 10			YEAR TO DATE			Full year Plan
	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance	
Replacement / compliance	£4.3	£2.7	£1.5	£39.8	£32.2	£7.6	£47.4
Clinical strategy	£2.5	£6.4	(£3.9)	£32.1	£12.8	£19.4	£37.5
People plan	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.3	£0.4	(£0.1)	£0.4
Other	£0.0	£0.1	(£0.1)	£0.0	£1.0	(£1.0)	£0.0
Gross Capital Expenditure	£6.8	£9.2	(£2.4)	£72.2	£46.3	£25.9	£85.3

Cumulative Performance Against Plan (£m)



Gross CapEx to January was £46.3m, £25.9m below plan, overall.

The £9.2m value of the MK Radiotherapy building lease had been planned for handover in August. The actual CDEL impact was recognized in January at a lower value of £4.9m. MK equipment has been mostly delivered and is £0.7m above plan. The Abbott contract at £6.0m was expected in November but is not yet final.

Spend within the original ICS CDEL allocation (before IFRS16) is £16.2m, £6.7m behind plan, overall, with variances within that total, including:

Works on the SSD are now expected to fall predominantly into 2025/6, with £2.5m underspend to date. Spend on the main build element of the Surgical Elective Centre is £1.5m, slightly behind plan. Expenditure on the rest of the Estates programme to date is £10.0m, which is £4.6m behind plan, overall, including underspend to plan on imaging replacement projects: Gamma Camera £1.7m & biplane £2.0m, both now expected to be delivered through MES arrangements; JR PSDS (Trust funded) £2.0m.

Spend within the ICS CDEL allocation after IFRS is £24.4m, behind by £17.7m.

There have been VAT recoveries against prior year expenditure on the Digital programme of £0.5m, realised in July. Discounting the VAT recoveries, underlying investment for Digital is £0.6m ahead of plan, including capitalisation of staff salaries, and spend ahead of plan on Trust funded SDE.

Equipment expenditure to date is slightly behind plan.

Slippage on other IFRS 16 (£1.3m), National PDC (£1.6m), NIHR grant (£1.9m), charitable and other donations (£1.5m), and PFI life-cycling (£2.6m) bring total gross CapEx to £46.3m against a plan to date of £72.2m.

Appendix 1 – Other Supporting Analysis: Month 10 2024/25

Adjusted Run Rate and Underlying Position

2024/25 Reported Position excl. Pass-through and R&D £m	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	YTD
Income	107.2	108.1	103.6	104.9	107.8	113.5	136.3	114.8	115.5	113.9	1,125.6
Pay	(75.1)	(73.7)	(73.4)	(73.1)	(73.1)	(72.6)	(94.3)	(77.4)	(77.5)	(77.3)	(767.5)
Non-Pay	(32.2)	(31.4)	(29.0)	(31.9)	(32.9)	(31.4)	(34.6)	(29.8)	(32.5)	(30.5)	(316.3)
Operational EBITDA	(0.0)	2.9	1.3	(0.2)	1.8	9.4	7.3	7.7	5.4	6.1	41.8
Financing and Capital Charges (Excl Tech Adj)	(6.6)	(8.0)	(7.3)	(7.9)	(7.0)	(6.1)	(7.6)	(7.4)	(7.3)	(8.2)	(73.5)
Operational Surplus / (Deficit)	(6.7)	(5.1)	(6.1)	(8.0)	(5.2)	3.3	(0.3)	0.3	(1.8)	(2.1)	(31.7)
Smoothing Adjustments	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	YTD
Income	3.7	4.4	4.6	6.1	3.0	3.2	(20.4)	(2.9)	(0.4)	(1.7)	(0.4)
Pay	(1.7)	(2.7)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.4)	14.1	0.4	0.2	(0.2)	0.0
Non-Pay	(0.2)	(0.6)	0.2	(0.0)	0.9	(0.3)	1.4	(1.6)	(0.1)	0.4	0.0
Financing and Capital Charges	(0.6)	0.5	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.7	0.0
Smoothing Adjustments Total	1.2	1.6	2.5	3.4	0.9	0.5	(5.1)	(4.2)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.4)
2024/25 'Smoothed' Position excl. Pass-through and R&D £m	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	YTD
Income	110.9	112.5	108.2	111.0	110.8	116.7	115.9	111.9	115.0	112.3	1,125.2
Pay	(76.8)	(76.4)	(75.6)	(75.8)	(75.9)	(75.0)	(80.2)	(76.9)	(77.4)	(77.5)	(767.5)
Non-Pay	(32.3)	(32.0)	(28.8)	(32.0)	(32.1)	(31.7)	(33.3)	(31.5)	(32.6)	(30.1)	(316.3)
Operational EBITDA	1.8	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.8	10.0	2.4	3.5	5.1	4.7	41.4
Financing and Capital Charges (Excl Tech Adj)	(7.3)	(7.5)	(7.4)	(7.9)	(7.1)	(6.2)	(7.7)	(7.5)	(7.3)	(7.5)	(73.5)
Operational Surplus / (Deficit)	(5.5)	(3.5)	(3.6)	(4.7)	(4.3)	3.8	(5.3)	(4.0)	(2.3)	(2.8)	(32.1)
Run Rate Adjustments	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	YTD
Income	0.0	(1.1)	(0.0)	(1.2)	0.4	(4.6)	(3.9)	(0.7)	(3.8)	(0.2)	(15.1)
Pay	0.2	(0.2)	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	(0.5)	4.1
Non-Pay	(1.5)	(1.9)	(3.3)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(4.5)	(18.7)
Financing and Capital Charges	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(1.6)
Run Rate Adjustments Total	(1.4)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(1.9)	(0.8)	(8.0)	(0.4)	(1.9)	(5.5)	(5.2)	(31.3)
2024/25 Run Rate Position excl. Pass-through and R&D £m	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	YTD
Income	110.9	111.4	108.1	109.8	111.2	112.1	112.0	111.3	111.3	112.1	1,110.1
Pay	(76.7)	(76.6)	(75.2)	(75.6)	(75.9)	(75.0)	(76.2)	(76.9)	(77.4)	(78.0)	(763.4)
Non-Pay	(33.9)	(33.9)	(32.0)	(32.9)	(33.3)	(33.7)	(33.8)	(32.8)	(34.3)	(34.6)	(335.0)
Operational EBITDA	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.0	3.4	2.0	1.6	(0.4)	(0.5)	11.7
Financing and Capital Charges (Excl Tech Adj)	(7.3)	(7.5)	(7.5)	(7.9)	(7.1)	(7.6)	(7.7)	(7.5)	(7.4)	(7.5)	(75.1)
Operational Surplus / (Deficit)	(6.8)	(6.7)	(6.6)	(6.6)	(5.1)	(4.2)	(5.7)	(5.9)	(7.8)	(8.0)	(63.4)

Revisions to monthly underlying deficit values

To note, the estimated monthly underlying deficit can change in subsequent months due to new income or expenditure items which are then smoothed over prior months (if applying to the YTD), for example the pay award funding and costs this month. Further analysis can sometimes also mean adjustments to the monthly estimated deficits are necessary.

- This table shows underlying financial position to the end of January adjusted for timing differences (smoothing adjustments in the table above) and the position when in-year one-off costs and benefits are removed from the reported position (run rate adjustments in the table above).
- The average run rate deficit for 2022/23 was £2.2m a month, last year this worsened to an average of £5.1m a month. The average run rate deficit to date is now £6.3m for the current year, this is a deterioration of £1.2m a month from the average underlying deficit last financial year. This underlying deficit continues to trigger an adverse special cause variation.

Income and Expenditure: Subjective Analysis in-month – Reported Position

Source: Budget in Finance Ledger. Adjusted from plan submitted to NHSE for pay deals.

I & E Subjective £m	IN MONTH 10			
	Plan	Actual	Var	Var %
Income				
Commissioning Income	101.3	100.9	(0.5)	-0.5%
Passthrough Drugs & Devices	17.8	22.7	4.9	27.3%
Other Income	17.6	15.7	(1.9)	-11.0%
PP, Overseas and RTA Income	1.5	1.6	0.0	2.5%
Total Income	138.3	140.8	2.5	1.8%
Pay				
Consultants and Medics	(25.8)	(28.0)	(2.2)	-8.4%
Health Care Assistants & Support	(6.8)	(7.0)	(0.2)	-2.5%
Nurse and Midwives	(18.3)	(22.2)	(3.9)	-21.5%
Other Staff	(15.2)	(12.0)	3.2	20.8%
Scientific, Therapeutic and Technical	(11.5)	(11.2)	0.4	3.2%
Total Pay	(77.6)	(80.4)	(2.7)	-3.5%
Non-Pay				
Clinical negligence	(3.1)	(2.9)	0.2	7.0%
Clinical Supplies & Services	(9.1)	(12.8)	(3.7)	-40.6%
Drugs & Devices	(21.8)	(25.3)	(3.5)	-15.8%
Passthrough Drugs & Devices	(17.8)	(22.7)	(4.9)	-27.3%
Drugs	(4.0)	(2.6)	1.4	35.5%
General Supplies & Services	(0.3)	(0.0)	0.2	83.0%
Internal Recharges	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	100.0%
Premises & Fixed Plant	(8.1)	(11.6)	(3.5)	-43.5%
Other Expenditure	(3.8)	(1.6)	2.2	56.8%
Total Non-Pay	(46.2)	(54.3)	(8.0)	-17.4%
Operational EBITDA	14.4	6.1	(8.3)	-57.4%
Financing and Capital Charges (Excl Tech Adj)	(9.3)	(8.2)	1.1	11.8%
Operational Surplus / (Deficit)	5.1	(2.1)	(7.2)	-140.9%

Income

- Commissioning income, including passthrough, was £4.4m better than plan in January. £4.9m is due to passthrough drugs and devices (offset by increased expenditure), the remaining adverse variance of £0.5m relates to a shortfall on planned business case income offset by additional API income.
- Other income was £1.9m worse than plan in-month, mainly due to education income being £0.5m worse than plan and income efficiency savings not being delivered.
- PP, Overseas and RTA income was on plan in January. Private patient income was £0.4m worse than plan and RTA income was £0.4m better than plan.

Pay

- Pay was £2.7m worse than plan in January. Excluding R&D, pay for January was £2.8m worse than plan. Substantive staff costs were £0.6m worse than plan in month, mainly due to non-delivery of cash releasing savings. Bank staff costs were £2.4m worse than plan and agency staff costs were £0.2m better than plan. Temporary staffing costs have increased in January following the reduced activity over the Christmas period which resulted in less demand for temporary staff.

Non-Pay

- Non-pay was net £8.0m worse than plan in January, removing the £5.1m adverse position on passthrough and R&D, it was £2.9m worse than plan. This is mainly due to clinical supplies being £3.6m worse than plan due to general medical supplies (£3.0m) and laboratory chemicals (£0.7m). Due to the profile of efficiency savings being back loaded, there was a significant step up in savings required this month and the larger variances to plan indicate that these have not been met.

Income and Expenditure: Subjective Analysis YTD – Reported Position

Source: Finance Ledger (Includes COVID-19 and Recovery)

I & E Subjective £m	IN MONTH 10				YEAR TO DATE				FULL YEAR
	Plan	Actual	Var	Var %	Plan	Actual	Var	Var %	Plan
Income									
Commissioning Income	101.3	100.9	(0.5)	-0.5%	1,010.5	1,004.0	(6.4)	-0.6%	1,213.3
Passthrough Drugs & Devices	17.8	22.7	4.9	27.3%	178.2	212.1	33.9	19.0%	213.9
Other Income	17.6	15.7	(1.9)	-11.0%	153.3	153.3	0.0	0.0%	188.2
PP, Overseas and RTA Income	1.5	1.6	0.0	2.5%	14.4	12.6	(1.8)	-12.4%	17.5
Total Income	138.3	140.8	2.5	1.8%	1,356.4	1,382.1	25.7	1.9%	1,632.8
Pay									
Consultants and Medics	(25.8)	(28.0)	(2.2)	-8.4%	(270.4)	(278.1)	(7.7)	-2.8%	(323.4)
Health Care Assistants & Support	(6.8)	(7.0)	(0.2)	-2.5%	(67.3)	(67.6)	(0.3)	-0.4%	(80.5)
Nurse and Midwives	(18.3)	(22.2)	(3.9)	-21.5%	(196.9)	(224.1)	(27.3)	-13.9%	(233.0)
Other Staff	(15.2)	(12.0)	3.2	20.8%	(144.6)	(119.1)	25.5	17.6%	(175.1)
Scientific, Therapeutic and Technical	(11.5)	(11.2)	0.4	3.2%	(113.5)	(112.5)	1.0	0.9%	(136.1)
Total Pay	(77.6)	(80.4)	(2.7)	-3.5%	(792.7)	(801.4)	(8.7)	-1.1%	(948.0)
Non-Pay									
Clinical negligence	(3.1)	(2.9)	0.2	7.0%	(31.4)	(31.2)	0.2	0.5%	(37.7)
Clinical Supplies & Services	(9.1)	(12.8)	(3.7)	-40.6%	(106.8)	(112.4)	(5.5)	-5.2%	(124.9)
Drugs & Devices	(21.8)	(25.3)	(3.5)	-15.8%	(219.2)	(246.2)	(26.9)	-12.3%	(262.9)
Passthrough Drugs & Devices	(17.8)	(22.7)	(4.9)	-27.3%	(178.2)	(212.1)	(33.9)	-19.0%	(213.9)
Drugs	(4.0)	(2.6)	1.4	35.5%	(41.0)	(34.1)	6.9	16.9%	(49.0)
General Supplies & Services	(0.3)	(0.0)	0.2	83.0%	(4.0)	(4.8)	(0.9)	-21.7%	(4.5)
Internal Recharges	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	100.0%	(0.2)	0.0	0.2	100.0%	(0.2)
Premises & Fixed Plant	(8.1)	(11.6)	(3.5)	-43.5%	(98.0)	(96.1)	1.8	1.9%	(113.6)
Other Expenditure	(3.8)	(1.6)	2.2	56.8%	(39.7)	(45.2)	(5.5)	-13.8%	(46.6)
Total Non-Pay	(46.2)	(54.3)	(8.0)	-17.4%	(499.2)	(535.8)	(36.6)	-7.3%	(590.4)
Operational EBITDA	14.4	6.1	(8.3)	-57.4%	64.5	44.8	(19.6)	-30.5%	94.4
Financing and Capital Charges (Excl Tech Adj)	(9.3)	(8.2)	1.1	11.8%	(76.4)	(73.5)	2.9	3.8%	(94.7)
Operational Surplus / (Deficit)	5.1	(2.1)	(7.2)	-140.9%	(11.9)	(28.7)	(16.8)	-140.8%	(0.2)

Income

- Commissioning income, including passthrough, is £27.5m better than plan YTD. £33.9m is due to passthrough drugs and devices (offset by increased expenditure), the remaining adverse variance of £6.4m mainly relates to elective API underperformance and income risks.
- Other income is on plan YTD. R&D income is £0.3m better than plan and education income £0.8m better than plan offset by grant income being worse than plan.
- PP, Overseas and RTA income is £1.8m worse than plan YTD driven by a write-off of BUPA private patient debtors of £2.2m (offset by reduced bad debt provision in non-pay).

Pay

- Pay is £8.7m worse than plan YTD, £10.4m excluding R&D. This is principally due to a higher run rate of pay since Q4 of last financial year (higher than allowed for in the plan). Temporary staffing pay is £4.6m worse than plan, reflecting the increasing efficiency targets on the temporary staffing reduction efficiency programme that have not been fully delivered.

Non-Pay

- Non-pay is net £36.6m worse than plan YTD, removing the £33.1m adverse position on passthrough and R&D, it is £3.5m worse than plan.

Income and Expenditure: Division Subjective Analysis

Source: Finance Ledger (Includes COVID-19 and Recovery)

I&E Variance Analysis £m			IN MONTH 10				YEAR TO DATE			
			Budget	Actual	Variance	Var %	Budget	Actual	Variance	Var %
Clinical	Income		£10.6	£11.2	£0.6	5.2%	£108.1	£110.7	£2.6	2.4%
	Clinical Support Services	Pay	(£12.6)	(£13.9)	(£1.3)	(10.4%)	(£133.1)	(£140.2)	(£7.1)	(5.3%)
		Non-Pay	(£1.3)	(£2.0)	(£0.7)	(59.2%)	(£11.9)	(£17.3)	(£5.4)	(45.7%)
	Total Clinical Support Services		(£3.2)	(£4.7)	(£1.5)	(47.2%)	(£36.9)	(£46.8)	(£9.9)	(26.8%)
		Income	£31.1	£32.0	£1.0	3.1%	£309.7	£318.5	£8.9	2.9%
	Medicine Rehabilitation and Cardiac	Pay	(£16.7)	(£17.6)	(£0.9)	(5.6%)	(£169.9)	(£172.7)	(£2.8)	(1.6%)
		Non-Pay	(£9.6)	(£10.6)	(£1.1)	(11.2%)	(£97.0)	(£106.1)	(£9.0)	(9.3%)
	Total Medicine Rehabilitation and Cardiac		£4.8	£3.8	(£1.0)	(21.7%)	£42.7	£39.7	(£3.0)	(7.0%)
	Neurosciences Orthopedics Trauma	Income	£37.0	£38.4	£1.5	4.0%	£369.5	£372.4	£2.9	0.8%
	Specialist Surgery Childrens and Neonates	Pay	(£18.3)	(£20.0)	(£1.7)	(9.3%)	(£192.8)	(£200.3)	(£7.5)	(3.9%)
	Non-Pay	(£11.5)	(£13.5)	(£2.0)	(17.4%)	(£113.9)	(£125.7)	(£11.8)	(10.3%)	
Total Neurosciences Orthopedics Trauma Specialist Surgery Ch		£7.2	£5.0	(£2.2)	(30.6%)	£62.8	£46.4	(£16.4)	(26.1%)	
	Income	£36.3	£39.0	£2.7	7.6%	£360.3	£375.2	£14.9	4.1%	
Surgery Women and Oncology	Pay	(£16.5)	(£17.6)	(£1.1)	(6.7%)	(£170.1)	(£172.4)	(£2.3)	(1.4%)	
	Non-Pay	(£12.7)	(£15.2)	(£2.6)	(20.4%)	(£129.1)	(£149.7)	(£20.7)	(16.0%)	
Total Surgery Women and Oncology		£7.1	£6.2	(£0.9)	(13.1%)	£61.1	£53.1	(£8.0)	(13.1%)	
Clinical Total		£15.9	£10.3	(£5.7)	(35.7%)	£129.7	£92.4	(£37.3)	(28.8%)	
Non-Clinical	Corporate	Total	(£9.9)	(£10.7)	(£0.8)	(7.9%)	(£101.8)	(£105.9)	(£4.1)	(4.0%)
	Education and Training	Total	£3.0	£3.0	(£0.0)	(1.0%)	£29.0	£31.8	£2.8	9.7%
	Estates	Total	(£12.0)	(£12.2)	(£0.3)	(2.2%)	(£119.6)	(£118.3)	£1.3	1.1%
	Hosted Services	Total	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	296.0%	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	25.3%
	Operational Services	Total	(£0.7)	(£0.9)	(£0.2)	(21.1%)	(£7.6)	(£8.6)	(£1.0)	(13.1%)
	Research and Development	Total	£0.0	£0.0	(£0.0)		£0.0	£3.0	£3.0	
Non-Clinical Total		(£19.6)	(£20.8)	(£1.2)	(6.3%)	(£200.1)	(£198.1)	£2.0	1.0%	
Technical	Operating Expenses	Total	(£4.8)	(£4.9)	(£0.1)	(1.4%)	(£31.9)	(£27.5)	£4.5	14.1%
	Trust Wide Services	Total	£13.6	£13.4	(£0.2)	(1.3%)	£90.5	£104.5	£14.1	15.5%
Technical Total		£8.8	£8.5	(£0.3)	(2.9%)	£58.5	£77.1	£18.6	31.7%	
Control Total		£5.1	(£2.1)	(£7.2)	(140.9%)	(£11.9)	(£28.7)	(£16.8)	(140.8%)	

Clinical Divisions

- Clinical divisions are £37.3m off plan of which a maximum of £2m can be attributed to industrial action. Variances in this format are distorted by £33.9m of over-performance on passthrough which increases income and non-pay. Pay variances in CSS and NOTSSCAN reflect limited success to date on temporary staff reduction.

Corporate, Opex, Trustwide Services

- Underspends in corporate areas and operating expenses are primarily one-off items in Estates, Opex (PFI accounting) and R&D. This has partially offset overspending in the clinical divisions.

Statement of Financial Position (SOFP)

Statement of Financial Position £m	MONTH 12 2024	IN MONTH 10 YTD		
		Plan	Actual	Variance
Non Current Assets:				
Property, Plant and Equipment	739.8	765.8	738.7	(27.1)
Intangible Assets	16.6	14.2	18.7	4.5
Investment Property	44.8	44.8	45.9	1.1
Other investments/financial assets	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.0
Other property, plant and equipment (excludes leases)	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.4
Trade and Other Receivables	8.7	8.7	9.5	0.8
Total Non Current Assets	823.9	847.5	827.3	(20.2)
Current Assets:				
Inventories	32.2	33.9	34.5	0.6
Trade and Other Receivables	87.3	123.6	114.6	(9.0)
Credit Loss Allowances	(17.9)	(17.0)	(14.8)	2.2
Cash and Cash Equivalents	46.8	4.0	9.8	5.8
Total Current Assets	148.5	144.5	144.1	(0.4)
Total ASSETS	972.4	992.0	971.4	(20.6)
Current Liabilities:				
Trade and Other Payables	(198.1)	(203.2)	(194.4)	8.8
Borrowings	(13.8)	(19.9)	(12.8)	7.1
Commercial Loans	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.3)
DH Capital Loan	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	0.0
Provisions	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.7)	0.5
Other Liabilities	(2.7)	(13.1)	(11.1)	2.1
Total Current Liabilities	(217.4)	(238.7)	(220.6)	18.2
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)	(68.9)	(94.2)	(76.5)	17.8
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	755.0	753.2	750.9	(2.4)
Non Current Liabilities:				
Borrowings	(360.1)	(353.7)	(353.6)	0.1
Commercial Loans	(5.1)	(4.8)	(4.7)	0.0
DH Capital Loan	(13.9)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(0.0)
Provisions	(6.2)	(6.2)	(6.2)	0.0
Other Liabilities	(5.5)	(5.4)	(5.8)	(0.5)
Total Non Current Liabilities	(390.9)	(383.2)	(383.5)	(0.3)
Assets Less Liabilities (Total Assets Employed)	364.1	370.0	367.3	(2.7)
Public Dividend Capital	329.2	332.1	345.3	13.3
Revaluation Reserve	212.6	202.6	203.3	0.6
FV Assets Reserve	(9.8)	(9.8)	(9.8)	(0.0)
Other Reserves	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0
Retained Earnings reserve	(169.6)	(156.6)	(173.2)	(16.6)
Total Taxpayers Equity	364.1	370.0	367.3	(2.7)

- The PPE balance is decreasing largely due to underspends on capital expenditure, the level of spend is below depreciation hence the reducing balance. In the plan YTD there was also £15.2m of leased assets expected to be operational for the MK Radiotherapy project which haven't yet happened.
- Cash has reduced significantly since year-end. The Trust drew down PDC revenue support of £10m in M6 and used this to pay some revenue creditors.
- Payables have been reducing overall, mainly due to the Trust paying its capital creditors due from year-end.
- Deferred income ("other liabilities") has increased which is expected as the Trust receives some funding in advance.
- Long term borrowings have reduced since year-end due to the scheduled repayments of loans, leases and PFI arrangements. The planned new leased assets have mostly not yet happened.

Cash flows from operating activities £m	MONTH 10 2024	MONTH 11 2024	MONTH 12 2024	MONTH 1 2025	MONTH 2 2025	MONTH 3 2025	MONTH 4 2025	MONTH 5 2025	MONTH 6 2025	MONTH 7 2025	MONTH 8 2025	MONTH 9 2025	MONTH 10 2025	YTD Movement
Cash Flows from Operating Activities														
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	3.0	11.8	(27.8)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(2.9)	(0.9)	6.1	3.9	4.8	0.9	2.6	26.9
Depreciation and Amortisation	4.1	4.1	0.0	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Impairments and Reversals	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(28.6)
Donated Assets received credited to revenue but non-cash	(1.1)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(2.5)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.5)	(1.2)	0.7	(1.3)	(0.3)
Interest Paid	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.7)	0.1
Dividend Paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(2.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Release of PFI/deferred credit	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.7	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2	0.2	(0.7)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(0.2)	(0.9)	(0.8)	0.1	(0.4)	(0.5)	1.0	(0.4)	0.5	0.2	(2.0)	(0.8)	0.1	0.4
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	(4.8)	(11.0)	31.3	(8.4)	(1.6)	2.3	(4.9)	(1.7)	(9.2)	3.7	(2.1)	5.9	(17.5)	(33.0)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	0.2	(3.8)	14.2	(1.7)	(6.0)	7.1	(1.3)	(1.1)	1.9	(11.6)	4.3	6.5	10.7	(15.3)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(2.4)	1.0	(12.5)	10.5	(4.2)	(4.1)	8.5	0.9	(5.4)	13.2	(1.0)	(7.3)	(2.8)	13.5
Provisions Utilised	0.0	0.0	(0.9)	(0.2)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.8
Increase/(Decrease) in Movement in non Cash Provisions	0.0	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	(3.1)	(1.0)	29.2	(0.9)	(11.1)	4.2	3.1	(2.2)	(7.1)	11.5	5.3	8.9	(5.3)	(31.4)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES														
Interest Received	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	(0.1)
(Payments) for Property, Plant and Equipment	(3.7)	(2.5)	(10.2)	(8.7)	(11.3)	(5.6)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(4.4)	(3.8)	1.5	(4.6)	9.9
(Payments) for Intangible Assets	(0.1)	(1.4)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(2.4)	0.1	(0.0)	(0.1)	2.2
Receipt of cash donations to purchase capital assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Investing Activities	(3.4)	(3.6)	(12.2)	(8.3)	(11.0)	(6.0)	(1.6)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(6.6)	(3.5)	1.7	(4.4)	12.0
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) BEFORE FINANCING	(6.5)	(4.6)	17.1	(9.2)	(22.1)	(1.8)	1.5	(2.4)	(7.9)	4.9	1.8	10.6	(9.7)	(19.4)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES														
Public Dividend Capital Received	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.6	(0.0)
Principal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Loans Repaid	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.2)	0.0	0.1
On-SoFP PFI and LIFT	(1.5)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(1.9)	0.8	(1.6)	(5.2)	(0.8)	(0.5)
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Financing Activities	(1.5)	16.6	(2.0)	(1.9)	(2.4)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(2.4)	8.3	0.8	(1.7)	(5.3)	4.8	(0.4)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(8.0)	12.0	15.0	(11.1)	(24.5)	(3.6)	0.3	(4.8)	0.4	5.7	0.1	5.3	(4.9)	(19.8)
the Period	27.8	19.8	31.8	46.8	35.7	11.3	7.6	8.0	3.1	3.6	9.3	9.4	14.7	(23.8)
Restated Cash and Cash Equivalents (and Bank Overdraft) at Beginning of the Period	27.8	19.8	31.8	46.8	35.7	11.3	7.6	8.0	3.1	3.6	9.3	9.4	14.7	(23.8)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (and Bank Overdraft) at YTD	19.8	31.8	46.8	35.7	11.3	7.6	8.0	3.1	3.6	9.3	9.4	14.7	9.8	(43.7)

The cash balance at the end of January is £9.8m. The forecast is indicating that since the delivery of the forecast I&E is at risk, the cash position is similarly under pressure to the end of the financial year. The teams are taking action to try and convert debtors to cash and prioritise staff and supplier payments as far as possible.