

## COMPLIANCE WITH PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS DURING 2020/21

The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Authority to have regard to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code) when determining how much money it can afford to borrow. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure, within a clear framework, that the capital investment plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent and sustainable, and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice. To demonstrate that the Authority has fulfilled these objectives, the Prudential Code sets out a number of indicators that must be set and monitored each year.

The Council complied with all of its Prudential Indicators. Details of the performance against key indicators are shown below:

### **1. Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement**

This is a key indicator of prudence. In order to ensure that over the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the local authority should ensure that debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the current and next two financial years. If in any of these years there is a reduction in the CFR, this reduction is ignored in estimating the cumulative increase in the CFR which is used for comparison with gross external debt. The S151 Officer reports that the Authority had no difficulty in meeting this requirement in 2020/21, nor are there any difficulties envisaged for future years. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans and the proposals in the approved budget.

There is a significant difference between the gross external borrowing requirement and the net external borrowing requirement represented by the Council's level of balances, reserves, provisions and working capital. The Council's current strategy is only to borrow to the level of its net borrowing requirement. The reasons for this are to reduce credit risk, take pressure off the Council's lending list and also to avoid the cost of carry existing in the current interest rate environment. The table below details our estimated and actual debt position at the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, details of movement on the CFR can be seen in Appendix 2, table 2.

This shows that we borrowed £53.51M less than expected, which is due to slippage in the capital programme of £21.12M, including £8.36M of HRA expected borrowing. Reserves increased rather than the expected fall which resulted in higher cash flows than anticipated. Further details can be seen in the General Fund and HRA capital Outturn reports being reported to Council in July.

<b>Gross Debt</b>	<b>31/03/2020 Actual</b>	<b>31/03/2021 Estimate</b>	<b>31/03/2021 Actual</b>	<b>Movement since last reported position</b>
	<b>£M</b>	<b>£M</b>	<b>£M</b>	<b>£M</b>
Borrowing (Long Term GF)	109.59	107.63	95.63	(12.00)
Borrowing (Long Term HRA)	157.28	177.48	135.97	(41.51)
Borrowing (Short Term)	10.36	10.36	10.36	0.00
<b>Total Borrowing (see Table 18)</b>	<b>277.23</b>	<b>295.47</b>	<b>241.96</b>	<b>(53.51)</b>
Finance leases and Private Finance Initiatives	54.00	50.97	50.97	0.00
Transferred Debt	13.83	13.47	13.47	0.00
<b>Total Other Debt</b>	<b>67.83</b>	<b>64.44</b>	<b>64.44</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>345.06</b>	<b>359.91</b>	<b>306.40</b>	<b>(53.51)</b>

## **2. Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary for External Debt**

The Operational Boundary for External Debt is based on the Authority's estimate of most likely, i.e. prudent, but not worst case scenario for external debt. It links directly to the Authority's estimates of capital expenditure, the capital financing requirement and cash flow requirements and is a key management tool for in-year monitoring. Other long-term liabilities comprise finance lease, Private Finance Initiative and other liabilities that are not borrowing but form part of the Authority's debt.

The Authorised Limit for External Debt is the affordable borrowing limit determined in compliance with the Local Government Act 2003. It is the maximum amount of debt that the Authority can legally owe. The authorised limit provides headroom over and above the operational boundary for unusual cash movements.

The S151 Officer confirms that there were no breaches to the Authorised Limit and the Operational Boundary during 2020/21; borrowing at its peak was £306.39M plus other deferred liabilities of £67.83M.

## **3. Upper Limits for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure and Variable Interest Rate Exposure**

These indicators allow the Council to manage the extent to which it is exposed to changes in interest rates. The upper limit for variable rate exposure allows for the use of variable rate debt to offset exposure to changes in short-term rates on our portfolio of investments.

	<b>Limits for 2020/21 (%)</b>	<b>Maximum during 2020/21 (%)</b>	<b>Compliance with Limits</b>
Upper Limit for Fixed Rate Exposure	100	80.8	Yes
Upper Limit for Variable Rate Exposure	50	19.2	Yes

## **4. Total Principal Sums Invested for Longer Than a Year**

This indicator allows the Council to manage the risk inherent in investments longer than a year and the limit is set at £100M. In 2020/21 the actual principal sum invested peaked at £30.17M but has currently reduced to £28.06M, as £2.11M bond matured in June 2021. This reflects the withdrawal from the Bonds market where the return is no longer attractive and to only borrow when cash flow dictate.

## **5. Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream**

This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet borrowing costs. The ratio is based on the forecast of net revenue expenditure in the medium term financial model. The upper limit for this ratio is currently set at 15% and will remain so for the General Fund to allow for known borrowing decision in the next two years and to allow for additional borrowing affecting major schemes. The table below shows the likely position based on the proposed capital programme (including cost of long term liabilities).

This indicator is not so relevant for the HRA, as financing costs have been built into their 30 year business plan, including the voluntary payment of MRP. No problem is seen with

the affordability but if problems were to arise then the HRA would have the option not to make principle repayments in the early years.

<b>Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream</b>	<b>2019/20 Actual</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimate</b>	<b>2020/21 Actual</b>	<b>Variance</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
General Fund	7.97	8.45	8.39	(0.06)
HRA	7.20	6.48	6.40	(0.08)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>

## **6. HRA Limit on Indebtedness**

Following the Chancellor's announcement in the 2018 Autumn Budget, restrictions relating to HRA borrowing have been lifted. This means that the previous HRA debt cap of £199.6m has been removed, and there is now the emphasis for councils to plan their new build strategy and financing at a local level incorporating affordability and prudence. As such it has been agreed that the limit will remain for existing stock and that as part of the new build strategy relevant Prudential Indicators will be agreed.

## **7. Summary**

As indicated in this report the Council has operated within the limits set by the Prudential Indicators.