

Prudential Indicators 2016/17

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 the following indicators that must be set and monitored each year.

Estimates of Capital Expenditure: The Authority's planned capital expenditure and financing may be summarised as follows. Further detail is provided in the capital programme

Capital Expenditure and Financing	2015/16 Outturn £m	2016/17 Estimate £m	2017/18 Estimate £m	2018/19 Estimate £m
General Fund	12.323	18.652	13.298	8.205
HRA	11.178	11.320	11.337	11.397
Total Expenditure	23.501	29.972	24.635	19.602
Capital Receipts	9.159	16.439	7.483	5.440
Government Grants	0.743	0.265	0.265	0.265
Major Repairs Reserve	11.178	11.320	11.337	11.397
Internal Borrowing	2.421	1.948	5.550	2.500
Total Financing	23.501	29.972	24.635	19.602

Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement: The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) measures the Authority's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

Capital Financing Requirement	31.03.16 Outturn £m	31.03.17 Estimate £m	31.03.18 Estimate £m	31.03.19 Estimate £m
General Fund	19.891	28.608	31.349	31.054
HRA	262.844	249.344	236.544	221.944
Total CFR	282.735	277.952	267.893	252.998

The CFR is forecast to fall by £36.3m over the next three years as capital resources put aside for debt repayment outweighs capital expenditure financed by debt.

Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement: In order to ensure that over the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the Authority should ensure that debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years. This is a key indicator of prudence.

Debt	31.03.16 Outturn £m	31.03.17 Estimate £m	31.03.18 Estimate £m	31.03.19 Estimate £m
External Borrowing	262.844	249.344	236.544	221.944
Net Internal Borrowing	10.581	14.014	19.256	21.183
Finance leases	2.103	2.103	2.103	2.103
Total Debt	275.528	265.461	257.903	245.230

Total debt is expected to remain below the CFR during the forecast period.

Operational Boundary for External Debt: The operational boundary 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.

Operational Boundary	2015/16 Outturn £m	2016/17 Estimate £m	2017/18 Estimate £m	2018/19 Estimate £m
Borrowing	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
Other long-term liabilities	2.103	2.103	2.103	2.103
Housing Self Financing Borrowing	277.150	265.400	251.900	236.600
Total Debt	285.253	273.503	260.003	244.703

Authorised Limit for External Debt: The authorised limit 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.

Authorised Limit	2015/16 Outturn £m	2016/17 Estimate £m	2017/18 Estimate £m	2018/19 Estimate £m
Borrowing	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000
Other long-term liabilities	2.103	2.103	2.103	2.103
Housing Self Financing Borrowing	304.799	304.799	304.799	304.799
Total Debt	314.902	314.902	314.902	314.902

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 financing costs, net of investment income.

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2015/16 Outturn %	2016/17 Estimate %	2017/18 Estimate %	2018/19 Estimate %
General Fund	-1.11	1.59	1.07	0.44
HRA (includes self financing debt repayments)	34.33	38.08	42.52	47.19

Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions: This is an indicator of affordability that shows the impact of capital investment decisions on Council Tax and housing rent levels. The incremental impact is the difference between the total revenue budget requirement of the current approved capital programme and the revenue budget requirement arising from the capital programme proposed.

Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions	2016/17 Outturn £	2016/17 Estimate £	2017/18 Estimate £	2018/19 Estimate £
General Fund - increase in annual band D Council Tax	-0.61	1.93	-1.59	-2.08
HRA - increase in average weekly rents	0	0	0	0

Adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code: The Authority adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2011 Edition* in February 2012.

HRA Limit on Indebtedness:

Under the reform of housing finance implemented from 1st April 2012, the Government published the Limits on Indebtedness Determination 2012. This sets out the maximum amount of housing debt that the council may have outstanding at any one time.

	2015/16 Outturn £m	2016/17 Estimate £m	2017/18 Estimate £m	2018/19 Estimate £m
HRA limit on indebtedness	304.799	304.799	304.799	304.799
HRA Capital Financing Requirement	262.844	249.344	236.544	221.944

The HRA limit is maximum housing debt allowed. The HRA CFR is the expected housing debt at the end of each year.

The difference is the principal loan repayments and internal borrowing.