

PRUDENTIAL AND TREASURY INDICATORS

1. Capital Expenditure and Financing

This indicator shows the capital expenditure plans for the year and demonstrates how those plans are financed.

	2022/23 Actual £	2023/24 Budget £	2023/24 Actual £
Capital Expenditure			
S106-backed schemes	79,292	619,621	534,928
Other schemes	2,259,401	11,237,869	6,461,665
Total Capital Programme	2,331,693	11,857,490	6,996,593
Financed by:			
Capital receipts	(135,837)	(1,675,424)	(1,536,582)
Capital grants and contributions	(1,018,071)	(3,756,360)	(2,596,933)
Capital reserves	(224,514)	(107,000)	(371)
Revenue contributions	(43,005)	(112,811)	(4,000)
Total Financing	(1,421,427)	(5,651,595)	(4,137,886)
Borrowing Requirement	910,266	6,205,895	2,858,707

2. Capital Financing Requirement

The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is a measure of the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. It will increase as the Council incurs capital expenditure which cannot be met from other resources, but this will be partially offset by revenue repayments for the year (the Minimum Revenue Provision).

	2022/23 Actual £	2023/24 Budget £	2023/24 Actual £
CFR as at 1 st April	13,965,132	14,486,025	14,486,025
Capital Expenditure in Year	2,331,693	11,760,992	6,996,593
Financing in Year	(1,421,427)	(5,555,097)	(4,137,886)
Minimum Revenue Provision	(389,373)	(484,445)	(484,445)
Voluntary Revenue Provision	0	(300,000)	(300,000)
CFR as at 31st March	14,486,025	19,907,475	16,560,287

3. Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs, net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Budget	2023/24 Actual
Ratio	6.78%	8.73%	8.14%

4. The Portfolio Position

The table below compares the Council's actual external debt, including other long-term liabilities such as finance leases, with the CFR. This indicator also acts as a limit to borrowing activity. Gross external debt should not, except in the short term, exceed the total of CFR in the preceding year plus the estimated additional CFR for 2023/24 and the next two financial years. This allows some limited flexibility for borrowing in advance of need. No difficulties are envisaged in complying with this indicator for the current or future financial years.

	2022/23 Actual £	2023/24 Budget £	2023/24 Actual £
External Debt			
Debt at 1 st April	8,141,780	5,929,939	5,929,939
Finance Leases at 1 st April	455,399	455,157	455,157
Borrowing	0	3,300,000	0
Repayments	(2,212,083)	(216,766)	(216,766)
Debt at 31st March	6,385,096	9,468,330	6,168,330
CFR (as above)	14,486,025	19,907,475	16,560,287
Under/(Over) Borrowing	(8,100,929)	(10,439,145)	(10,391,957)

5. Operational Boundary for External Debt

This is the limit which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases this would be a similar figure to the CFR but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt.

	2022/23 Actual £	2023/24 Budget £	2023/24 Actual £
Borrowing	5,929,939	18,200,000	5,713,439
Other Long-Term Liabilities	455,157	2,500,000	454,891
Total	6,385,096	20,700,000	6,168,330

6. Authorised Limit for External Debt

A further key prudential indicator represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This is the limit beyond which external debt is prohibited. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term.

	2022/23 Actual £	2023/24 Budget £	2023/24 Actual £
Borrowing	5,929,939	20,222,200	5,713,439
Other Long-Term Liabilities	455,157	2,777,800	454,891
Total	6,385,096	23,000,000	6,183,330

7. Treasury Management Limits on Activity

There are three debt related treasury activity limits. The purpose of these is to manage risk and reduce the impact of any adverse movement in interest rates. However, if these are too restrictive, they will impair the opportunities to reduce costs and/or improve performance. The indicators are:

- Upper limits on variable interest rate exposure. This identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates based upon the debt position net of investments.
- Upper limits on fixed interest rate exposure. This is similar to the previous indicator and covers a maximum limit on fixed interest rates.
- Maturity structure of borrowing. These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large, fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing, and are required for upper and lower limits.

	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Budget	2023/24 Actual
Maturity structure of fixed interest rate borrowing:			
Under 12 months	3.65%	100.00%	14.99%
12 months to 2 years	14.43%	100.00%	15.01%
2 years to 5 years	14.46%	100.00%	0.00%
5 years to 10 years	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
10 years and above	67.46%	100.00%	70.00%

8. Investments Greater Than 365 Days

This limit is set with regard to the Council's liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for early sale of an investment and is based on the availability of investments after each year-end.

	2022/23 Actual £	2023/24 Budget £	2023/24 Actual £
Principal sums invested > 365 days	844,874	6,000,000	742,726