

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS FOR MTP 2016/17 to 2019/20

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. The prudential framework for local authority capital investment was introduced through the Local Government Act 2003. The key objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure that the capital investment plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent and sustainable. A further objective is to ensure that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice.

1.2. Local Authorities are required to have regard to the Prudential Code when carrying out their duties under Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003. To demonstrate compliance the Code sets prudential indicators designed to support and record local decision making.

1.3. The purpose of this report is to update and revise the indicators approved by Council in February 2016 within the proposed MTP for 2016/17 to 2019/20. The report describes the purpose of each of the indicators and the proposed values and parameters for Buckinghamshire County Council. Monitoring of the Prudential Indicators takes place throughout the year and a mid-year and annual report are reported to Regulatory & Audit Committee and Council.

2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INDICATORS

2.1. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

This indicator is required to inform the Council of capital spending plans for the next four years. It is the duty of a local authority to determine and keep under review the amount that it can afford to allocate to capital expenditure.

The estimates of gross capital expenditure to be incurred for the current and future years is summarised below:

Table 2.1.1 Capital Expenditure 2016/17-2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Estimates of capital expenditure	£000	82,139	254,726	90,585	65,484	48,216
EfW technical adjustment*	£000	44,061	-180,000	-	-	-
Estimates of capital expenditure	£000	126,155	74,726	90,585	65,484	48,216

Table 2.1.2 Capital Expenditure 2016/17-2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Estimates of capital expenditure	£000	70,746	254,726	90,585	65,484	48,216
EfW technical adjustment*	£000	64,325	-180,000	-	-	-
Estimates of capital expenditure	£000	135,071	74,726	90,585	65,484	48,216

*Actual expenditure and future year's budgets are presented after a technical adjustment for the EfW plant as an asset under construction. As a result the estimate of capital expenditure is different to the Council approved capital programme which incorporates the EfW plant on the basis of when payment falls due. £79,618k has previously been reported as expenditure for the EfW plant asset under construction.

At provisional outturn gross capital expenditure was £82.1m. This represents 83.3% of the released expenditure budget, against a released budget of £98.5m. There was £6.2m of expenditure budget which remained unreleased in year, on top of the £16.4m of slippage on released expenditure, giving a total slippage of £22.6m.

The main items of slippage related to the Orchard House development (£3.9m), Waterside North development (£2.1m), LEP projects (£2.6m), Provision of 2 year old places (£1.5m), East West Rail (£1.5m) and various other smaller projects.

2.2. CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT

The Capital Financing Requirement measures the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. This is essentially the Council's outstanding debt, necessary to finance the Council's capital expenditure. The actual debt is dependent on the type and maturity of the borrowing undertaken as well as seeking the optimal cashflow situation (see 5.3). Estimates of the end of year Capital Financing Requirement for the Council for the current and future years, net of repayments are:

Table 2.2.1 Capital Financing Requirement 2016/17 – 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Estimates of capital financing requirement (CFR)	£000	325,826	319,777	310,565	301,549	297,047

Table 2.2.2 Capital Financing Requirement 2016/17 – 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Estimates of capital financing requirement (CFR)	£000	325,826	319,777	310,565	301,549	297,047

Authorities can finance schemes in a variety of ways these include;

- The application of useable capital receipts
- A direct charge to revenue
- Application of a capital grant
- Contributions received from another party
- Borrowing

It is only the latter method that increases the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) of the Council.

AFFORDABILITY INDICATORS

2.3. RATIO OF FINANCING COSTS TO NET REVENUE STREAM

Purpose of the Indicator

This indicator measures the proportion of the revenue budget that is being allocated to finance capital expenditure. For the General Fund this is the ratio of financing costs of borrowing against net expenditure financed by government grant and local taxpayers.

Estimates of the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream for the current and future years are:

Table 2.3.1 Ratio of Financing Cost to Net Revenue Stream 2016/17 – 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Estimates of ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream	%	5.3%	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%

Table 2.3.2 Ratio of Financing Cost to Net Revenue Stream 2016/17 – 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Estimates of ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream	%	5.4%	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%

The reduction in the ratio of financing costs between actual and estimate for 2015/16 is due primarily to actual interest payable being marginally less and investment income receivable being marginally more than forecast.

2.4. ESTIMATES OF INCREMENTAL IMPACT OF NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT DECISIONS ON COUNCIL TAX

This is a key affordability indicator that demonstrates the incremental effect of planned capital expenditure and hence any increased or decreased borrowing, on Council Tax.

Table 2.4.1 Incremental impact of new Capital investment on Council Tax 2016/17 – 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Estimates of the incremental impact of capital investment decisions on Council Tax	£	-£1.14	-£8.75	-£8.06	-£0.43	-£2.26
	%	-0.10%	-0.75%	-0.67%	-0.03%	-0.17%

The delivery of a number of projects within the capital programme including the replacement of Street Lamps with more efficient equipment, solar panel programme and development of a new Car park at Old County Offices will result in revenue income and savings. In addition a net saving is forecast in relation to the Energy from Waste project.

Table 2.4.2 Incremental impact of new Capital investment on Council Tax 2016/17 – 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Estimates of the incremental impact of capital investment decisions on Council Tax	£	-£1.14	-£8.75	-£8.06	-£0.43	-£2.26
	%	-0.10%	-0.75%	-0.67%	-0.03%	-0.17%

3. FINANCIAL PRUDENCE INDICATOR

3.1. GROSS DEBT AND THE CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT ('CFR')

This indicator records the extent that gross external borrowing is less than the capital financing requirement (2.2 above).

This is a key indicator of the Council's prudence in managing its capital expenditure and is designed to ensure that, over the medium term, external borrowing is only for capital purposes. The Council should ensure that gross 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. The values are measured at the end of the financial year.

Where gross debt is greater than the capital financing requirement the reasons for this should be clearly stated in the annual treasury management strategy. The figures for 2016/17 onwards are based on estimates:

Table 3.1.1 Gross Debt and the CFR 2016/17 – 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Gross Borrowing	£000	163,801	215,000	205,000	195,000	185,000
Capital Financing Requirement	£000	325,826	319,777	310,565	301,549	297,047

The Council is committed to building an EfW plant. This may require additional borrowing during 2016/17, although in practice much of this will be financed through a combination of earmarked reserves and current cash investments. The gross borrowing indicator assumes £40m medium term borrowing and £20m short term borrowing which may be required from time to time to support cash flow. £10m of current PWLB loans will be repaid each year from 2016/17 to 2019/20.

Table 3.1.2 Gross Debt and the CFR 2016/17 – 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Gross Borrowing	£000	165,000	215,000	205,000	195,000	185,000
Capital Financing Requirement	£000	325,826	319,777	310,565	301,549	297,047

TREASURY AND EXTERNAL DEBT INDICATORS

3.2. AUTHORISED LIMIT FOR EXTERNAL DEBT

The authorised limit for external debt is required to separately identify external borrowing (gross of investments) and other long term liabilities such as covenant repayments and finance lease obligations. The limit provides a maximum figure that the Council could borrow at any given point during each financial year.

Table 3.2.1 Authorised limit for external debt 2016/17 – 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Authorised limit (for borrowing) *	£000	270,000	250,000	240,000	230,000	230,000
Authorised limit (for other long term liabilities) *	£000	200,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Authorised limit (for total external debt) *	£000	470,000	265,000	255,000	245,000	245,000

* These limits can only be changed with the approval of the full Council

The authorised limits are consistent with approved capital investment plans and the Council's Treasury Management Policy and Practice documents, but allow sufficient headroom for unanticipated cash movements.

Table 3.2.1 Authorised limit for external debt 2016/17 – 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Authorised limit (for borrowing) *	£000	270,000	250,000	240,000	230,000	230,000
Authorised limit (for other long term liabilities) *	£000	200,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Authorised limit (for total external debt) *	£000	470,000	265,000	255,000	245,000	245,000

* These limits can only be changed with the approval of the full Council

Accounting for the Energy from Waste Plant

Construction commenced on site on 11 September 2013. Technical accounting rules require the Council to recognise an asset under construction and a corresponding PFI-equivalent liability for the work certified to date and forecast under the project. The liability is included in the 'other long-term liabilities' line.

Actual total liabilities are shown in Indicator 3.3 Operational Boundary for External Debt.

The limit will be reviewed on an on-going basis during the year. If the authorised limit is liable to be breached at any time, the Director of Assurance will either take measures to ensure the limit is not breached, or seek approval from the Council to raise the authorised limit.

3.3. OPERATIONAL BOUNDARY FOR EXTERNAL DEBT

This is a key management tool for in-year monitoring and is lower than the Authorised Limit as it is based on an estimate of the most likely level of external borrowing at any point in the year. In comparison, the authorised limit is the maximum allowable level of borrowing.

Table 3.3.1 Operational Boundary for External Debt 2016/17 – 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Operational boundary (for borrowing)	£000	230,000	250,000	220,000	210,000	200,000
Operational boundary (for other long term liabilities)	£000	190,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Operational boundary (for total external debt)	£000	420,000	257,500	227,500	217,500	207,500

This indicator is consistent with the Council's plans for capital expenditure and financing and with its Treasury Management Policy and Practice documents. It will be reviewed on an on-going basis, the operational boundary allows the Council to borrow up to £20m to invest in new assets which will generate an income stream in excess of any borrowing costs.

Officers recently met the Council's treasury advisors to discuss the Council's borrowing strategy in preparation for the £180m plus £36m VAT bullet payment relating to the Energy from Waste plant. The Council will need to borrow up to £70m initially. After about 5 weeks the Council will be reimbursed the £36m VAT payment so the external debt will be reduced accordingly. The strategy will be to take several temporary loans.

Table 3.3.2 Operational Boundary for External Debt 2016/17 – 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Operational boundary (for borrowing)	£000	230,000	230,000	220,000	210,000	200,000
Operational boundary (for other long term liabilities)	£000	190,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Operational boundary (for total external debt)	£000	420,000	237,500	227,500	217,500	207,500

ACTUAL EXTERNAL DEBT

This is a factual indicator showing actual external debt for the previous financial year.

The actual external borrowing as at 31 March 2016 was £163.8m which includes £1.4m accrued interest. During the current financial year £11.7m of debt will be repaid to the PWLB. The forecast external borrowing as at 31 March 2017 is £202m which includes £1.3m accrued interest.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

The prudential code links with the existing CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services.

The Treasury Management indicators consist of five elements that are intended to demonstrate good professional practice is being followed with regard to Treasury Management. The proposed values and parameters provide sufficient flexibility in undertaking operational Treasury Management.

4.1 SECURITY AVERAGE CREDIT RATING

The Council is asked to adopt a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the weighted average rating of its investment portfolio.

Table 4.1.1 Security Average Credit Rating 2016/17

Security Average Credit Rating	Target
Portfolio Average Credit Rating	A+ or above

For the purpose of this indicator, local authorities which are unrated are assumed to hold an AAA rating.

Table 4.1.2 Security Average Credit Rating 2016/17 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Security Average Credit Rating	Target
Portfolio Average Credit Rating	A+ or above

4.2 HAS THE COUNCIL ADOPTED THE CIPFA TREASURY MANAGEMENT CODE?

The Council has adopted the Code. In line with the Code the Treasury Strategy for 2016/17 is reported to Regulatory and Audit Committee and Council.

Table 4.2.1 The CIPFA Treasury Management Code 2016/17 – 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Adoption of the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 4.2.2 The CIPFA Treasury Management Code 2016/17 – 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Adoption of the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

4.3 UPPER LIMIT OF FIXED RATE BORROWING FOR THE 4 YEARS TO 2019/20

This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to interest rate risk and the rate is set for the whole financial year. The upper limits on fixed interest rate exposures expressed as an amount will be:

Table 4.3.1 Upper Limit of Fixed Rate Borrowing 2016/17 – 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Fixed interest rate exposure - upper limit *	£000	230,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000

* Any breach of these limits will be reported to the full Council

Table 4.3.2 Upper Limit of Fixed Rate Borrowing 2016/17 – 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Fixed interest rate exposure - upper limit *	£000	230,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000

* Any breach of these limits will be reported to the full Council

4.4 UPPER LIMIT OF VARIABLE RATE BORROWING FOR THE 4 YEARS TO 2019/20

This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to interest rate risk. Here instruments that mature during the year are classed as variable, this includes the Council's Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) loans. For LOBO loans, on specified call dates, the lender has the option to increase the interest rate paid on the loan. If the lender exercises this option, then the borrower can agree to pay the revised interest rate or repay the loan immediately. The upper limits on variable interest rate exposures expressed as an amount will be:

Table 4.4.1 Upper Limit of Variable Rate Borrowing 2016/17 – 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Variable interest rate exposure - upper limit *	£000	80,000	140,000	95,000	82,000	90,000

* Any breach of these limits will be reported to the full Council

Arlingclose, the Council's treasury advisor advised that with short-term interest rates currently much lower than long-term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective in the short-term to borrow short-term loans instead. Instruments that mature during the year are classed as variable, therefore an increase in the variable fixed rate of borrowing is required. The EfW bullet payment includes £36m VAT which will be reimbursed by HMRC after about 5 weeks.

Table 4.4.2 Upper Limit of Variable Rate Borrowing 2016/17 – 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Variable interest rate exposure - upper limit *	£000	80,000	100,000	95,000	82,000	90,000

* Any breach of these limits will be reported to the full Council

4.5 MATURITY STRUCTURE OF FIXED RATE BORROWING

This Indicator is set to control the council's exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of the fixed borrowing will be:

Table 4.5.1 Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate Borrowing to 2016/17

Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate Borrowing	Actual 2015/16		2016/17	
	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
Under 12 months	45%	0%	45%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	45%	0%	50%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	55%	0%	55%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	55%	0%	60%	0%
10 years and above	100%	20%	100%	20%

These parameters control the extent to which the Council will have large concentrations of fixed rate debt needing to be replaced at times of uncertainty over interest rates. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

Table 4.5.2 Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate Borrowing to 2016/17 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate Borrowing	Revised Estimate 2015/16		2016/17	
	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
Under 12 months	45%	0%	45%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	45%	0%	50%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	55%	0%	55%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	55%	0%	60%	0%
10 years and above	100%	20%	100%	20%

5.6 TOTAL PRINCIPAL SUMS INVESTED FOR PERIODS LONGER THAN 364 DAYS

The purpose of this indicator is to control the Council's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments.

Table 5.6.1 Total Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than 364 Days 2016/17 to 2019/20

Indicator	Unit	Actual 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Total principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days	£0m	£19m	£25m	£25m	£25m	£25m

With regard to longer term investments the recommendation is to limit sums for periods longer than 364 days to no more than £50m in 2015/16 and £25m in 2016/17 to 2019/20. Cash balances are anticipated to be lower from 2016/17 onwards due to financing the EfW project.

Table 5.6.2 Total Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than 364 Days 2016/17 to 2019/20 approved by Council on 18 February 2016

Indicator	Unit	Revised Estimate 2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Total principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days	£0m	£50m	£25m	£25m	£25m	£25m

CONCLUSION

In approving, and subsequently monitoring, the above prudential indicators the Council is fulfilling its duty to ensure that spending plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.