

Appendix C - Prudential Indicator Monitoring Month 3 2019/20

The table below shows the prudential indicators as derived from the Treasury Management Strategy Report for 2019/20 and the Original Budget for 2019/20 as approved at Council in February 2019. The Original Budget for 2019/20 is compared with the Forecast Outturn for 2019/20 as at 30th June 2019.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	Original Budget 2019/20 £'000	Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2019 £'000	Variance	Notes
Estimate of Capital Expenditure Non-HRA HRA existing expenditure TOTAL	37,254 9,830 47,084	42,188 11,708 53,895	13.24%	1
Estimate of Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) Non-HRA HRA existing expenditure HRA reform settlement	144,412 40,531 78,253 263,196	144,743 40,483 78,253 263,480	0.23%	2 3
AFFORDABILITY	Original Budget 2019/20 £'000	Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2019 £'000	Variance	Notes
Estimate of incremental impact of capital investment decisions Increase in council tax (band D, per annum) Increase in housing rent per week	£2.45 £0.00	£4.49 £0.00		4 5
Ratio of Financing Costs to net revenue stream Non-HRA HRA	2.99% 14.15%	2.84% 14.74%	(4.86%) 4.16%	6 6
Net External Borrowing only to support the CFR in Medium Term Net External borrowing over medium term Total CFR over Medium Term Net External Borrowing < Total CFR	£'000 213,507 263,196 TRUE	£'000 202,584 263,480 TRUE		7 7
EXTERNAL DEBT	Original Budget 2019/20 £'000	Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2019 £'000	Variance	Notes
Authorised limit of external debt Borrowing Other long term liabilities HRA reform settlement TOTAL	228,900 5,000 79,300 313,200	229,200 5,000 79,300 313,500	0.10%	8
Operational boundary Borrowing Other long term liabilities HRA reform settlement TOTAL	193,900 5,000 79,300 278,200	194,200 5,000 79,300 278,500	0.11%	8

TREASURY MANAGEMENT	Original Budget 2019/20	Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2019	Variance	Notes
Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure Net principal re fixed rate borrowing / investments	105%	108%	2.81%	9
Upper limit for variable rate exposure Net principal re variable rate borrowing / investments	-5%	-8%	59.92%	9
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for > 364 days	£10 m	£10 m		10
Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing at 30 June 2019	Upper/lower limit	Actual		
Under 12 months	40% - 0%	10.15%		
12 months and within 24 months	35% - 0%	5.10%		
24 months and within 5 years	40% - 0%	4.59%		
5 years and within 10 years	50% - 0%	13.53%		
10 years and above	90% - 30%	66.63%		

Notes to the Prudential Indicators:

1. The original budget shows the approved Capital Programme expenditure of £47,084,000. The forecast outturn of £53,895,000 is higher than budget because of slippage from 2018/19.
2. Following the Government announcement to reform the system of financing Council housing, the Authority had to pay the Department for Communities and Local Government £78.253m on the 28th March 2012. The Council financed this expenditure by PWLB loans.
3. Capital Financing Requirement relates to all capital expenditure – i.e. it includes relevant capital expenditure incurred in previous years. The Capital financing requirement reflects the authority's underlying need to borrow.
4. The finance costs related to the increases in capital expenditure impact upon Council tax. The increase in Council Tax reflects the level of borrowing to be taken in 2019/20 to finance current and previous years' capital expenditure.
5. There is no direct impact of capital expenditure on housing rents as the housing rent is set according to Government formula.
6. The ratios for financing costs to net revenue stream for both General Fund and HRA have remained relatively stable.
7. To ensure that borrowing is only for a capital purpose and therefore show that the authority is being prudent this indicator compares the level of borrowing and capital financing requirement (CFR) over the medium term. The level of borrowing will always be below the CFR.
8. The authorised limit and operational boundary are consistent with the authority's plans for capital expenditure and financing. The authorised limit is the maximum amount that the authority can borrow.

9. The variable and fixed limits together look at the whole portfolio and will therefore together always show 100% exposure. Variable interest rate limit can be positive or negative as investments under 364 days are classed as variable and are credit balances which are offset against debit variable loans. The smaller the balance of investments, the more likely the variable limit will be positive as the variable loan debit balance will be higher than the credit investment balance offset against it.
10. Principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days have been set at £10 million. The investment balance is estimated to be cash flow driven, however if the opportunity arises that surplus investment balances are available then advantage will be taken of favourable rates.