

The table below shows the prudential indicators as derived from the Treasury Management Strategy Report for 2015/16 and the Original Budget for 2015/16 as approved at Council in February 2015. The Original Budget for 2015/16 is compared with the Forecast Outturn for 2015/16 as at 30th June 2015.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	Original Budget 2015/16	Forecast Outturn at 31 June 15	Variance	Notes
	£'000	£'000		
Estimate of Capital Expenditure				
Non-HRA	13,150	17,678	34.43%	1
HRA existing expenditure	12,540	12,544		
TOTAL	25,690	30,222		
Estimate of Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)				
Non-HRA	119,584	118,352	(1.03%)	2
HRA existing expenditure	40,531	40,530		
HRA reform settlement	78,253	78,253		
	238,368	237,135		3

AFFORDABILITY	Original Budget 2015/16	Forecast Outturn at 31 June 15	Variance	Notes
	£'000	£'000		
Estimate of incremental impact of capital investment decisions				
Increase in council tax (band D, per annum)	-£1.99	-£0.06		4
Increase in housing rent per week	£0.00	£0.00		5
Ratio of Financing Costs to net revenue stream				
Non-HRA	3.02%	3.11%	3.09%	6
HRA	13.61%	14.44%	6.09%	6
Net External Borrowing only to support the CFR in Medium Term	£'000	£'000		
Net External borrowing over medium term	196,011	196,011		7
Total CFR over Medium Term	236,865	237,135		7
Net External Borrowing < Total CFR	TRUE	TRUE		

EXTERNAL DEBT	Original Budget 2015/16	Forecast Outturn at 31 June 15	Variance	Notes
	£'000	£'000		
Authorised limit of external debt				
Borrowing	194,100	192,800		8
Other long term liabilities	6,700	6,700		
HRA reform settlement	79,300	79,300		
TOTAL	280,100	278,800	(0.46%)	
Operational boundary				
Borrowing	159,100	157,800		8
Other long term liabilities	6,700	6,700		
HRA reform settlement	79,300	79,300		
TOTAL	245,100	243,800	(0.53%)	

TREASURY MANAGEMENT	Original Budget 2015/16	Forecast Outturn at 31 June 15	Variance	Notes
Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure Net principal re fixed rate borrowing / investments	140%	130%	(7.38%)	9
Upper limit for variable rate exposure Net principal re variable rate borrowing / investments	-40%	-30%	(25.75%)	9
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for > 364 days	£10 m	£10 m		10
Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing at 30	Upper/lower limit	Actual		
Under 12 months	40% - 0%	6.54%		
12 months and within 24 months	35% - 0%	8.28%		
24 months and within 5 years	40% - 0%	5.76%		
5 years and within 10 years	50% - 0%	2.24%		
10 years and above	90% - 30%	77.18%		

Notes to the Prudential Indicators:

1. The original budget shows the approved Capital Programme expenditure of £25,690,000. The forecast outturn of £30,222,000 is higher than budget because of slippage from 2014/15.
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 2015/16 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.