

Capital Strategy Report 2024/25

Introduction

- 1.1 This capital strategy report gives a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of local public services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. It has been written in an accessible style to enhance members' understanding of these sometimes technical areas.
- 1.2 Decisions made this year on capital and treasury management will have financial consequences for the Authority for many years into the future. They are therefore subject to both a national regulatory framework and to local policy framework, summarised in this report.

Capital Expenditure and Financing

- 1.3 Capital expenditure is where the Authority spends money on assets, such as property or vehicles, that will be used for more than one year. In local government this includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets.
- 1.4 In 2024/25, the Authority is planning capital expenditure of £6.59m for General Fund projects £13.02 for HRA work and £13.12m for regeneration work, most of which is related to Towns Fund grant. This is summarised below:

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure in £ millions

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 forecast	2024/25 budget *	2025/26 budget	2026/27 budget
General Fund services	1.09	6.78	6.59	2.77	4.38
Council housing (HRA)	10.27	11.73	13.02	11.48	11.12
Regeneration	1.13	11.80	13.12	3.65	0.71
TOTAL	12.49	30.31	32.73	17.90	16.21

The Council is still to finalise work required for the adoption of IFRS16 linking to the accounting for leases which must be implemented by the 2025/26 financial year.

- 1.5 The main General Fund capital projects include Towns Fund regeneration schemes (Innovation Centre, Town Square and Public Realm) totalling £16m to be spent by 2026 and UK Shared Prosperity Funding to be spent by 2025.

Following a change in the Prudential Code, the Authority no longer incurs capital expenditure on investments.

- 1.6 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account which ensures that council housing does not subsidise, or is itself subsidised, by other local services. HRA capital expenditure is therefore recorded separately.
- 1.7 **Governance:** Service managers bid annually in January to include projects in the Authority's capital programme. Bids are collated by corporate finance who calculate the financing cost (which can be nil if the project is fully externally financed). The Audit Standards and Governance Committee and then the Cabinet appraises all bids based on a comparison of strategic priorities against financing costs and makes recommendations to Council. The final capital programme is then presented to Cabinet in February and to Council in February each year.
- For full details of the Authority's capital programme, including the project appraisals undertaken, see Tranche 2 of the 2024/25 Medium Term Financial Plan.
- 1.8 All capital expenditure must be financed, either from external sources (government grants and other contributions), the Authority's own resources (revenue, reserves and capital receipts) or debt (borrowing, leasing and Private Finance Initiative). The planned financing of the above expenditure is as follows:

Table 2: Capital financing in £ millions

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 forecast	2024/25 budget *	2025/26 budget	2026/27 budget
External sources	0.92	10.17	9.29	3.65	0.71
Own Resources	10.70	12.93	15.64	11.13	10.8
Debt	0.87	7.21	7.80	3.12	4.70
TOTAL	12.49	30.31	32.73	17.90	16.21

- 1.9 Debt is only a temporary source of finance, since loans and leases must be repaid, and this is therefore replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as minimum revenue provision (MRP). Alternatively, proceeds from selling capital assets (known as capital receipts) may be used to replace debt finance. Planned [MRP / repayments] and use of capital receipts are as follows:

Table 3: Replacement of prior years' debt finance in £ millions

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 forecast	2024/25 budget	2025/26 budget	2026/27 budget
Minimum revenue provision	0.90	1.00	0.90	1.20	1.36
Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

- The Authority's full minimum revenue provision statement is available within the body of this report.

1.10 The Authority's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces with MRP and capital receipts used to replace debt. The CFR is expected to increase by £6.9m during 2024/25. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Authority's estimated CFR is as follows:

Table 4: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement in £ millions

	31.3.2023 actual	31.3.2024 forecast	31.3.2025 budget *	31.3.2026 budget	31.3.2027 budget
General Fund & Regeneration	22.6	28.8	34.5	37.3	40.6
HRA	122.2	122.2	123.39	122.6	122.6
TOTAL CFR	144.8	151.0	157.9	159.8	163.2

1.11 **Asset management:** To ensure that capital assets continue to be of long-term use, the Authority has an asset management strategy in place. Within this strategy, individual properties and associated land will be further evaluated to determine:

- The operational necessity and benefit.
- Projected costs of ensuring all elements of the buildings continue to meet legislative requirements and performance standards.
- Planned and cyclical maintenance costs for elements nearing the end of their 'life' expectancy, ensuring service provision is maintained without unnecessary interruption. Costs associated with meeting future EPC rating minimum requirements.
- Rent levels (and net costs for each building) and revised leases.
- Alternative or rationalised portfolio or joint enterprises for service delivery.

By evaluation of all factors cited above, informed decisions can be made to determine which assets are:

- No longer cost effective to run, where outlay exceeds earning potential
- No longer viable for effective service delivery
- Surplus to requirements

Asset considerations will be presented to Cabinet on a half yearly basis for approval for disposal, unless there is an urgent requirement for a decision.

- 1.12 **Asset disposals:** When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold so that the proceeds, known as capital receipts, can be spent on new assets or to repay debt. The Authority is currently also permitted to spend capital receipts “flexibly” on service transformation projects until 2024/25 although nothing is presently planned. Repayments of capital grants, loans and investments also generate capital receipts. The Authority plans to receive £5.6m of capital receipts in the coming financial year as follows:

Table 5: Capital receipts receivable in £ millions

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 forecast	2024/25 budget	2025/26 budget	2026/27 budget
Asset sales	1.8	4.7	5.6	1.7	1.7
Loans etc repaid	0	0	0	0	0

Treasury Management

- 1.13 Treasury management is concerned with keeping sufficient but not excessive cash available to meet the Authority’s spending needs, while managing the risks involved. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing, to avoid excessive credit balances or overdrafts in the bank current account. The Authority is typically cash rich in the short-term as revenue income is received before it is spent, but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before being financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce overall borrowing.
- 1.14 Due to decisions taken in the past, the Authority currently has no external long term (over 1 year) borrowing and £15m treasury investments at an average rate of 5.2%.
- 1.15 **Borrowing strategy:** The Authority’s main objectives when borrowing is to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should plans change in future. These objectives are often conflicting, and the Authority therefore seeks to strike a balance between cheaper short-term loans and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher.
- 1.16 The Authority does not borrow to invest for the primary purpose of financial return and therefore retains full access to the Public Works Loans Board.

- 1.17 Projected levels of the Authority's total outstanding debt (which comprises borrowing, PFI liabilities, leases and transferred debt) are shown below, compared with the capital financing requirement (see above).

Table 6: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement in £ millions

Gross Debt	31.3.2023 actual	31.3.2024 forecast	31.3.2025 budget	31.3.2026 budget	31.3.2027 budget
HRA (incl. PFI & leases)	103.9	104.77	108.79	115.89	118.59
General Fund (incl. PFI & leases)	0	4.02	7.1	2.7	4.7
Capital Financing Requirement	144.8	151.0	157.9	159.8	163.2

- 1.18 Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen from table 6, the Authority expects to comply with this in the medium term.
- 1.19 **Liability benchmark:** To compare the Authority's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, a liability benchmark has been calculated showing the lowest risk level of borrowing. This assumes that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level of £2m at each year-end. This benchmark is currently £4.8m and is forecast to rise to £6.6m over the next three years.

Table 7: Borrowing and the Liability Benchmark in £ millions

	31.3.2023 actual	31.3.2024 forecast	31.3.2025 budget	31.3.2026 budget	31.3.2027 budget
Forecast Outstanding borrowing - GF	0	4.0	7.1	2.7	4.7
Liability benchmark	-0.3	5.9	12.1	14.9	18.2

- 1.20 The table shows that the Authority expects to remain borrowed below its liability benchmark. This is because cash outflows to date have been below the assumptions made when the loans were borrowed.
- 1.21 **Affordable borrowing limit:** The Authority is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year. In line with statutory guidance, a lower "operational boundary" is also set as a warning level should debt approach the limit.

Table 8: Prudential Indicators: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt in £m

	2023/24 limit £m	2024/25 limit £m	2025/26 limit £m	2026/27 limit £m
Authorised limit – borrowing	180	185	190	190
Authorised limit – PFI and leases	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Authorised limit – total external debt	181.5	186.5	191.5	191.5
Operational boundary – borrowing	170	175	180	180
Operational boundary – PFI and leases	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Operational boundary – total external debt	171.5	176.5	181.5	181.5

1.22 **Treasury investment strategy:** Treasury investments arise from receiving cash before it is paid out again. Investments made for service reasons or for pure financial gain are not generally considered to be part of treasury management.

1.23 The Authority's policy on treasury investments is to prioritise security and liquidity over yield, that is to focus on minimising risk rather than maximising returns. Cash that is likely to be spent in the near term is invested securely, for example with the government, other local authorities or selected high-quality banks, to minimise the risk of loss. Money that will be held for longer terms is invested more widely, including in bonds, shares and property, to balance the risk of loss against the risk of receiving returns below inflation. Both near-term and longer-term investments may be held in pooled funds, where an external fund manager makes decisions on which particular investments to buy and the Authority may request its money back at short notice.

Table 9: Treasury management investments in £millions

	31.3.2023 actual	31.3.2024 forecast	31.3.2025 budget	31.3.2026 budget	31.3.2027 budget
Near-term investments	35	30	20	20	35
Long-term investments	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	35	30	20	20	35

➤ Further details on treasury investments are in the Treasury Management Strategy part of this appendix.

- 1.24 **Risk management:** The effective management and control of risk are prime objectives of the Authority's treasury management activities. The treasury management strategy therefore sets out various indicators and limits to constrain the risk of unexpected losses and details the extent to which financial derivatives may be used to manage treasury risks.
- The treasury management prudential indicators are in the treasury management strategy which are part of these appendices.
- 1.25 **Governance:** Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are therefore delegated to the Director of Finance and staff, who must act in line with the treasury management strategy approved by Council. Quarterly reports on treasury management activity are presented to Cabinet. The Audit, Standards and Governance Committee is responsible for scrutinising treasury management decisions.

Investments for Service Purposes

- 1.26 The Authority makes investments to assist local public services, including making loans to local service providers, local small businesses to promote economic growth, and the Authority's subsidiaries that provide services to stakeholders. Total investments for service purposes are currently valued at £0m.
- 1.27 **Risk management:** In light of the public service objective, the Authority is willing to take more risk than with treasury investments, however it still plans for such investments to break even after all costs. A limit of £2.5m is placed on total investments for service purposes to ensure that plausible losses could be absorbed in budgets or reserves without unmanageable detriment to local services.
- 1.28 **Governance:** Decisions on service investments are made by the relevant service manager in consultation with the Director of Finance and must meet the criteria and limits laid down in the investment strategy. Most loans and shares are capital expenditure and purchases will therefore also be approved as part of the capital programme. The relevant service director and the Director of Finance are responsible for ensuring that adequate due diligence is carried out before investment is made.

Further details on service investments are in the Treasury Management Strategy.

Liabilities

- 1.29 In addition to debt of £104m detailed above, the Authority is committed to making future payments to cover its pension fund deficit (valued at £5.2m). It has also set aside £0.4m to cover risks of Insurance Claims.
- 1.30 **Governance:** Decisions on incurring new discretionary liabilities are taken by Heads of Service in consultation with the Director of Finance. The risk of liabilities crystallising and requiring payment is monitored by the corporate finance team and reported biannually to Cabinet. New liabilities exceeding £0.5m are reported to full council for approval/notification as appropriate.

Revenue Budget Implications

- 1.31 In addition to debt of £104m detailed above, the Authority is committed to making future payments to cover its pension fund deficit (which is in a deficit position of £5.2m and the backlog will be cleared by 2037). It has also set aside £2.8m for Business Rates Appeals via a reserve.

Table 10: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 forecast	2024/25 budget *	2025/26 budget	2026/27 budget
Financing costs (£m)	1.10	1.05	0.90	1.20	1.36
Proportion of net revenue stream	10.1%	9.8%	9.1%	11.5%	12.4%

- 1.32 **Sustainability:** Due to the very long-term nature of capital expenditure and financing, the revenue budget implications of expenditure incurred in the next few years will extend for up to 50 years into the future. The Director of Finance is satisfied that the proposed capital programme is prudent, affordable and sustainable because of the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) forecasts which show that the Council is financially sustainable over that period.

Knowledge and Skills

- 1.33 The Authority employs professionally qualified and experienced staff in senior positions with responsibility for making capital expenditure, borrowing and investment decisions. For example, the Director of Finance and Head of Service are qualified accountants with significant experience. The Authority pays for junior staff to study towards relevant professional qualifications including CIPFA and AAT.
- 1.34 Where Authority staff do not have the knowledge and skills required, use is made of external advisers and consultants that are specialists in their field. The

Authority currently employs Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisers and Bruton Knowles as property consultants. This approach is more cost effective than employing such staff directly and ensures that the Authority has access to knowledge and skills commensurate with its risk appetite.

- Further details on staff training can be found in the HR Employee Development section of the website.