

Bolsover District Council

Capital Strategy 2024/25 - 2027/28

1 Strategy Details

- 1.1 The Capital Strategy was introduced by the 2017 edition of the Prudential Code and is intended to give a high level, concise and comprehensible overview to all elected members of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity, contribute to the provision of the Authority's services. The strategy also provides an overview of the associated risk, its management and the implications for future financial sustainability.
- 1.2 This Capital Strategy outlines the Authority's Capital Expenditure programme and Minimum Revenue Provision policy (MRP) for the years 2024/25 to 2027/28 for consideration and approval by Council before the start of each financial year.
- 1.3 Investments held for service purposes or for commercial profit are considered in a different strategy, the Corporate Investment Strategy.
- 1.4 A further strategy, the Treasury Management Strategy, details the Authority's plans to invest cash surpluses and borrow to cover cash shortfalls.

Introduction

- 1.5 This Capital Strategy 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.
- 1.6 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

- 1.7 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.

In 2024/25, the Authority is planning capital expenditure of £29.390m as summarised below:

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure

	2022/23 actual £m	2023/24 forecast £m	2024/25 budget £m	2025/26 budget £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m
General Fund services	3.721	11.046	8.786	1.252	2.370	1.377
Council housing (HRA)	12.048	21.248	20.604	10.168	5.348	5.348
Capital investments	0.754	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	16.523	32.294	29.390	11.420	7.718	6.725

- 1.8 The main General Fund capital projects for 2024/25 include Grants for Disabled Facilities £0.650m, Shirebrook Crematorium £5.548m and the purchase of Vehicles and Plant £1.793m.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 Capital investments include loans and shares made for service purposes and property to be held primarily for financial return in line with the definition in the *CIPFA Treasury Management Code*.
- 1.11 **Governance:** Projects are included in the Authority's capital programme usually as a result of a committee report throughout the year. The vehicle replacement programme is updated each year and the new requirements are included in the revised capital programme. The final capital programme is then presented to Executive and Council in January / February each year.
- For full details of the Authority's capital programme see **Appendix 2A** to this strategy.
- 1.12 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 and leasing). The planned financing of the above expenditure is as follows:

Table 2: Capital financing

	2022/23 actual £m	2023/24 forecast £m	2024/25 budget £m	2025/26 budget £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m
External sources	3.929	2.808	1.191	0.650	0.650	0.650
Own resources	11.347	15.831	8.401	6.161	7.068	6.075
Debt	1.247	13.655	19.798	4.609	0	0
TOTAL	16.523	32.294	29.390	11.420	7.718	6.725

1.13 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 and use of capital receipts are as follows:

Table 3: Replacement of prior years' debt finance

	2022/23 actual £m	2023/24 forecast £m	2024/25 budget £m	2025/26 budget £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m
MRP	0.405	0.364	0.325	0.430	0.425	0.405
Capital receipts	0.231	1.406	0.314	0.210	0	0
TOTAL	0.636	1.770	0.639	0.640	0.425	0.405

- The Authority's full minimum revenue provision statement is **Appendix 2B** to this strategy.

1.14 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 £19.473m 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

	31.3.2023 actual £m	31.3.2024 forecast £m	31.3.2025 budget £m	31.3.2026 budget £m	31.3.2027 budget £m	31.3.2028 budget £m
General Fund services	6.020	11.226	16.450	16.020	15.595	15.190
Council housing (HRA)	111.184	119.270	133.519	138.128	138.129	138.129
Capital investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CFR	117.204	130.496	149.969	154.148	153.724	153.319

1.15 **Asset management:** To ensure that capital assets continue to be of long-term use, the Authority has an asset management strategy in place. The Authority developed this strategy to set the context for the Corporate Asset Management Plan. The purpose of the plan is to manage the Authority's corporate property and land portfolio effectively by providing buildings that meet the needs of the service, which are fit for purpose, sustainable, allow access for all, underpin corporate priorities and provide value for money.

- 1.16 **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. Repayments of capital grants, loans and investments also generate capital receipts. The Authority has produced a Disposal and Acquisition Policy which documents the method and approval route for the disposal of an asset. The Authority has not identified any specific sites for disposal and does not set budgets for receipts due to the uncertain nature of disposals.

Table 5: Capital receipts

	2022/23 actual £m	2023/24 forecast £m	2024/25 budget £m	2025/26 budget £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m
Asset sales	0.450	0.350	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Treasury Management

- 1.17 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.
- 1.18 Due to decisions taken in the past, as at the 31st of December the Authority has £88m borrowing at an average interest rate of 3.73% and £35m treasury investments at an average rate of 4.63%.
- 1.19 **Borrowing strategy:** The Authority's main objectives when borrowing are 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 cheap short-term loans and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher. 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.
- 1.20 Projected levels of the Authority's total outstanding debt are shown below, compared with the capital financing requirement (shown in table 4).

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

	31.3.2023 actual £m	31.3.2024 forecast £m	31.3.2025 budget £m	31.3.2026 budget £m	31.3.2027 budget £m	31.3.2028 budget £m
Debt	92.010	92.441	100.241	108.241	97.241	94.241
Capital Financing Requirement	117.204	130.496	149.969	154.148	153.724	153.319

1.21 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.

1.22 **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 £10m at each year-end. This benchmark was £69.2m at 31st March 2023 and is forecast to increase to £103.8m over the next four years. The table below shows that the Authority expects to remain borrowed above its liability benchmark until 31st March 2024. As existing loans are repaid there may be the need to undertake new external borrowing to finance capital expenditure as discussed in 1.24 to 1.27 of the Treasury Management Strategy.

Table 7: Borrowing and the Liability Benchmark

	31.3.2023 actual £m	31.3.2024 forecast £m	31.3.2025 budget £m	31.3.2026 budget £m	31.3.2027 budget £m	31.3.2028 budget £m
Actual Outstanding PWLB borrowing	89.4	86.0	78.8	76.8	73.8	66.0
Liability benchmark	69.2	82.5	101.9	106.1	105.7	103.8

1.23 **Affordable borrowing limit:** The Authority is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year and to keep it under review. 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

	2023/24 limit £m	2024/25 limit £m	2025/26 limit £m	2026/27 limit £m	2027/28 limit £m
Authorised limit	140.496	159.969	164.148	163.723	163.319
Operational boundary	135.496	154.969	159.148	158.723	158.319

- Further details on borrowing are in paragraphs 1.29 to 1.41 of the Treasury Management Strategy.

1.24 **Corporate 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.

1.25 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

	31.3.2023 actual £m	31.3.2024 forecast £m	31.3.2025 budget £m	31.3.2026 budget £m	31.3.2027 budget £m	31.3.2028 budget £m
Near-term investments	30.2	13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Longer-term investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	30.2	13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Further details on treasury investments are in paragraphs 1.42 to 1.64 of the Treasury Management Strategy.

1.26 **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 included in paragraphs 1.66 – 1.71 of the treasury management strategy

1.27 **Governance:** Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are therefore delegated to the Section 151 Officer and staff, who must act in line with the Treasury Management Strategy approved by Council. Quarterly reports on treasury management activity are presented to Executive. The Finance and Corporate Overview Scrutiny committee is responsible for scrutinising treasury management decisions.

Investments for Service Purposes

1.28 The Authority makes investments to assist local public services, including making loans to parish/town councils or local community organisations to promote economic growth. 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 at least break even after all costs.

1.29 **Governance:** Decisions on service investments are made by the relevant service manager and submitted to Council/Executive in consultation with the Section 151 Officer and must meet the criteria and limits laid down in the Corporate Investment Strategy. Most loans and shares are capital expenditure and purchases will therefore also be approved as part of the capital programme.

- Further details on service investments are in paragraphs 1.10 to 1.18 of the Corporate Investment strategy.

Commercial Activities

- 1.30 With central government financial support for local public services declining, the Authority developed a Commercial Property Investment Strategy based around expanding its existing non-housing property portfolio. This was in order to develop revenue streams that provide a required level of return to offset the forecast budget deficits for forthcoming years. This approach also supports economic development and regeneration in the District through targeted investment.
- 1.31 In addition to this the Authority has a wholly owned company, Dragonfly Development Limited to enable economic growth and community regeneration through direct commercial action and to generate an income for the Authority. A report to Council on the 1st of February 2023 provided the full business case in relation to Dragonfly Development Limited. The business case was included with this report at Appendix 1, and page 6 of the business case set out the purpose and objectives of Dragonfly Development Limited.
- 1.32 With financial return being the main objective, the Authority accepts higher risk on commercial investment than with treasury investments. The financial viability of each individual potential investment opportunity will be fully assessed within a comprehensive business case. This is in order to reflect the potential risk that may arise as a consequence of undertaking commercial property investment and provide a sufficient financial contribution to the Authority's General Fund. A minimum Internal Rate of Return (IRR) will be set in the Commercial Property Investment Strategy.
- 1.33 **Governance:** It is acknowledged that commercial investment opportunities may require agile and quick decision making. However, in order to ensure appropriate governance arrangements are maintained, investment decisions will be made in accordance with the Authority's existing decision-making process, threshold levels and Scheme of Delegation contained within the Authority's Constitution. Where it is not possible to wait until the next Executive and/or Council meeting, an extra-ordinary meeting will be arranged as soon as practicably possible.
- Further details on commercial investments and limits on their use are in paragraphs 1.19 to 1.23 of the Corporate Investment Strategy.
 - Further details on the risk management of commercial investments are in the Commercial Property Investment Strategy.

Table 10: Prudential indicator: Net income from commercial and service investments to net revenue stream

	2022/23 actual £m	2023/24 forecast £m	2024/25 budget £m	2025/26 budget £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m
Total net income from service & commercial investments	0.353	0.216	0.327	0.324	0.322	0.319
Proportion of net revenue stream	2.24%	1.70%	2.30%	2.27%	3.18%	3.09%

Other Liabilities

1.34 In addition to debt of £100.241m detailed above, the Authority is committed to making future payments to cover its net pension fund deficit (valued at £1.2m). It has also set aside £5m to cover risks of future legal costs and Business Rates Appeals. (All figures are as at 31/3/23).

1.35 **Governance:** Decisions on incurring new discretionary liabilities are taken to Council for approval. The risk of liabilities crystallising and requiring payment is monitored as part of the year-end process.

- Further details on liabilities are in notes 21 and 38 of the 2022/23 Statement of Accounts document, which is available on our website.

Revenue Budget Implications

1.36 Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue budget, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue. The net annual charge is known as financing costs; this is compared to the net revenue stream i.e. the amount funded from Council Tax, business rates and general government grants.

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	2027/28 budget
Financing costs (£m)	0.405	0.364	0.325	0.430	0.425	0.405
Proportion of net revenue stream	4.56%	4.38%	2.18%	4.97%	6.15%	4.78%

1.37 **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 Section 151 Officer is satisfied that the proposed capital programme is prudent, affordable and sustainable.

Knowledge and Skills

- 1.38 The Authority employs professionally qualified and experienced staff in senior positions with responsibility for making capital expenditure, borrowing and investment decisions. For example, the Section 151 Officer is a qualified accountant.
- 1.39 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 advisors. 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.

Treasury Management Operations

- 1.40 As mentioned above the Authority uses external treasury management advisors. The company provides a range of services which include:
- Technical support on treasury matters, capital finance issues and the drafting of Member reports;
 - Economic and interest rate analysis;
 - Debt services which includes advice on the timing of borrowing;
 - Debt rescheduling advice surrounding the existing portfolio;
 - Generic investment advice on interest rates, timing and investment instruments;
 - A number of free places at training events offered on a regular basis.
 - Credit ratings/market information service, comprising the three main credit rating agencies;
- 1.41 Whilst the advisers provide support to the internal treasury function, under current market rules and the CIPFA Code of Practice the final decision on treasury matters remains with the Authority. This service is subject to regular review. It should be noted that the Authority has Arlingclose Ltd as external treasury management advisors until 31st August 2025.
- 1.42 It is important that both Members and Officers dealing with treasury management are trained and kept up to date with current developments. This Authority has addressed these requirements by:
- a. Members' individual training and development needs are addressed by a Member Development Programme.
 - b. Officers attend training seminars held by the external treasury management advisors and CIPFA.

Banking Contract

- 1.43 The contract with the Authority's banking provider Lloyds Bank, has been reviewed and extended to 9th February 2025.

APPENDIX 2A

CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY

	Revised Budget 2023/24 £	Original Programme 2024/25 £	Forecast Programme 2025/26 £	Forecast Programme 2026/27 £	Forecast Programme 2027/28 £
General Fund					
Asset Management Plan					
Investment Properties	82,391	-	-	-	-
Leisure Buildings	590	-	-	-	-
Pleasley Vale Business Park	24,547	-	-	-	-
Riverside Depot	18,949	-	-	-	-
The Arc	26,310	-	-	-	-
The Tangent	15,803	-	-	-	-
Contact Centres	11,098	-	-	-	-
Asset Management Plan not yet allocated to an individual scheme	176,282	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
	355,970	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Engineering Asset Management Plan					
Car Parks	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Shelters	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Lighting	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Assets					
Pleasley Vale - Storm Babet	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
Pleasley Vale Mill - Dam Wall	100,410	-	-	-	-
Pleasley Vale Grease works CCTV	-	50,000	-	-	-
Land at Portland Street	47,076	-	-	-	-
Shirebrook Crematorium	5,431,603	5,548,392	-	-	-

Cultural Business and Skills Hub	50,211	249,789	-	-	-
USSPF - Oxcroft House Refurbishment	55,806	-	-	-	-
	6,685,106	5,848,181	0	0	0
ICT Schemes					
ICT infrastructure	610,963	170,000	102,000	100,000	100,000
HR & Payroll System upgrade	18,000	-	-	-	-
	628,963	170,000	102,000	100,000	100,000
Leisure Schemes					
Playing Pitch Improvements (Clowne)	100,953	-	-	-	-
Pleasley Vale Cycle Path	106,244	-	-	-	-
Go Active Café Equipment	8,779	-	-	-	-
Go Active Equipment	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Gym Equipment & Spin Bikes	-	-	-	392,100	-
Go-Active Gym flooring	-	-	-	40,000	-
Wellness Hub equipment	-	-	-	80,000	-
	230,976	15,000	15,000	527,100	0
Private Sector Schemes					
Disabled Facility Grants	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
Investment Activities					
Economic Loan Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-
Parish Council Loans	80,000	-	-	-	-
	105,000	0	0	0	0
Vehicles and Plant					
Vehicle Replacements	2,262,721	1,793,000	175,000	782,500	317,000
USSPF - CCTV Bolsover	23,835	-	-	-	-
District CCTV	38,751	-	-	-	-
CAN Rangers Equipment	14,231	-	-	-	-

2,339,538	1,793,000	175,000	782,500	317,000
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Total General Fund	11,045,553	8,786,181	1,252,000	2,369,600	1,377,000
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Housing Revenue Account

New Build Properties

Alfreton Rd Pinxton	513,360	-	-	-	-
Ashbourne Extension	5,567	-	-	-	-
Bolsover Homes-yet to be allocated	3,910,684	8,100,000	-	-	-
Glapwell - Meadow View Homes	696,000	-	-	-	-
Harlethorpe Ave Bungalow adaptation	152,527	-	-	-	-
Jubilee Court Bungalows	-	300,000	-	-	-
Keepmoat Properties at Bolsover	25,000	-	-	-	-
Market Close Shirebrook	4,355,669	-	-	-	-
Moorfield Lane Whaley Thorns	1,553,528	-	-	-	-
Sandy Lane/Thorpe Ave Whitwell	441	-	-	-	-
Woburn Close Cluster	910,000	6,150,000	4,609,312	-	-
The Woodlands	188,355	-	-	-	-
Valley View (2 Bungalows & extension)	639,559	100,000	-	-	-
West Street Langwith	747,076	-	-	-	-
	13,697,766	14,650,000	4,609,312	0	0

Vehicle Replacements

	1,052,883	314,000	210,000	-	-
	1,052,883	314,000	210,000	0	0

Public Sector Housing

Electrical Upgrades	475,000	300,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
External Door Replacements	156,976	150,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
External Wall Insulation	1,654	411,500	60,000	60,000	60,000

Bramley Vale	10,000	1,000,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	-
Flat Roofing	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Heating Upgrades	40,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Kitchen Replacements	288,767	360,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Re Roofing	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Property Services Mgmt. & Admin	125,496	130,936	136,274	141,826	147,600
Safe & Warm	3,720,834	700,000	-	-	-
Soffit and Facia	52,515	60,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Unforeseen Reactive Capital Works	50,284	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Welfare Adaptations	423,991	400,000	440,000	440,000	440,000
Wet Rooms (Bungalows)	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
House Fire / Flood Damage (Insurance)	10,000	-	-	-	-
Outbuilding removal project	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Concrete surrounds	-	250,000	-	-	-
Victoria House - fire doors/scooter store	-	200,000	-	-	-
Yet to be allocated to a scheme	-	57,264	961,926	756,374	2,250,600
	6,445,517	5,639,700	5,348,200	5,348,200	5,348,200

ICT Schemes

Open Housing	50,605	-	-	-	-
	50,605	0	0	0	0

New Bolsover Scheme (incl. HLF)

New Bolsover-Regeneration Scheme	1,264	-	-	-	-
	1,264	0	0	0	0

Total HRA	21,248,035	20,603,700	10,167,512	5,348,200	5,348,200
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TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	32,293,588	29,389,881	11,419,512	7,717,800	6,725,200
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Capital Financing

General Fund

Better Care Fund	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)
Prudential Borrowing	(5,431,603)	(5,548,392)	-	-	-
Reserves	(3,398,322)	(2,338,000)	(602,000)	(1,719,600)	(677,000)
Capital Receipts	(152,584)	-	-	-	(50,000)
External Funding	(1,413,044)	(249,789)	-	-	-
	(11,045,553)	(8,786,181)	(1,252,000)	(2,369,600)	(1,377,000)

HRA

Major Repairs Allowance	(6,421,407)	(5,348,200)	(5,348,200)	(5,348,200)	(5,348,200)
Prudential Borrowing	(8,223,593)	(14,250,000)	(4,609,312)	-	-
Reserves	(4,604,226)	(400,000)	-	-	-
Capital Receipts	(1,253,820)	(314,000)	(210,000)	-	-
External Funding	(744,989)	(291,500)	-	-	-
	(21,248,035)	(20,603,700)	(10,167,512)	(5,348,200)	(5,348,200)

TOTAL CAPITAL FINANCING	(32,293,588)	(29,389,881)	(11,419,512)	(7,717,800)	(6,725,200)
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Appendix 2B

Annual Minimum Revenue Provision Statement 2024/25

Where the Authority finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside resources to repay that debt in later years. The amount charged to the revenue budget for the repayment of debt is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), although there has been no statutory minimum since 2008. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Authority to have regard to the former Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government's *Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision* (the MHCLG Guidance) most recently issued in 2018.

The broad aim of the MHCLG Guidance is to ensure that capital expenditure is financed over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or, in the case of borrowing supported by Government Revenue Support Grant, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of that grant.

The MHCLG Guidance requires the Authority to approve an Annual MRP Statement each year and recommends a number of options for calculating a prudent amount of MRP. The following statement incorporates options recommended in the Guidance:

For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008 the Minimum Revenue Provision policy will be:

- **Historic Debt** - MRP will follow the existing practice outlined in former MHCLG Regulations (Option 1) - capital financing requirement minus "adjustment A" multiplied by 4%.

From 1 April 2008 for all capital expenditure funded by borrowing the Minimum Revenue Provision policy will be:

- **Asset Life Method** - MRP will be based on the estimated useful life of the asset starting in the year after the asset becomes operational. MRP on purchases of freehold land will be charged over 50 years. MRP on expenditure not related to fixed assets but which has been capitalised by regulation or direction will be charged over 20 years.

For assets acquired by finance leases or the Private Finance Initiative, MRP will be determined as being equal to the element of the rent or charge that goes to write down the balance sheet liability.

For capital expenditure loans to third parties, the Authority will make nil MRP unless (a) the loan is an investment for commercial purposes and no repayment was received in year or (b) an expected credit loss was recognised or increased in-year but will instead apply the capital receipts arising from principal repayments to reduce the capital financing requirement instead. In years where there is no principal repayment on loans that are investments for commercial purposes, MRP will be charged in accordance with the MRP policy for the assets funded by the loan, including where appropriate, delaying MRP until the year after the assets become operational. Sufficient MRP will be charged to ensure that the outstanding capital

financing requirement (CFR) on the loan is no higher than the principal amount outstanding less the expected credit loss. This option was proposed by the government in its recent MRP consultation and in the Authority's view is consistent with the current regulations.

- No MRP will be charged in respect of assets held within the Housing Revenue Account but depreciation on those assets will be charged instead in line with regulations.

The charge to revenue for MRP is not made until the year after which the capital expenditure is incurred.

In 2019/20 the Authority took steps to reduce the amount of MRP charged by swapping the financing of the capital programme from borrowing to the use of reserves. The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy 2024/25 – 2027/28 approved in August 2023 states that *'Borrowing costs will be incurred (on capital projects) only where the cost is covered by new income as part of a business case.'*

Based on the Authority's latest estimate of its Capital Financing Requirement on 31st March 2024, the budget for MRP for borrowing incurred in previous years' has been set as follows:

	31.03.2024 Estimated MRP £m	2024/25 Estimated MRP £
Capital expenditure before 01.04.2008	0.145	0.139
Unsupported capital expenditure incurred 31.03.2008 – 31.03.2019	0.219	0.186
Finance leases	0	0
Total General Fund	0.364	0.325
Assets in the Housing Revenue Account	0	0
HRA subsidy reform payment	0	0
Total Housing Revenue Account	0	0
Total	0.364	0.325