

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2020/21

1. The Prudential code was introduced in response to the Local Government Act 2003; it requires Prudential Indicators in relation to Treasury Management and the Capital Programme to be reported to members at the end of each financial year. These indicators are set out in the in succeeding paragraphs in the format required by the Code, which at times is extremely technical.
2. **Capital Expenditure**

The actual capital expenditure and sources of financing in 2020/21 were:

Capital Expenditure	2019/20 Actual £'000	2020/21 Estimate £'000	2020/21 Actual £'000
Total Programme	5,008	6,479	2,943
less			
Grants & Contributions	-1,876	-1,925	-2,157
Revenue Contributions	-2,912	-3,553	-374
Capital Receipts	-220	-100	-412
Net Financed from Internal borrowing	0	0	0

*The New Depot has been delayed until future years, £5.6m of external borrowing has been approved for the Depot. Caddsdwn Blue and Wilkeys Field car park were both constructed in 2019/20. Construction of the new Burrows Centre was started in 2020/21.

3. **Capital Financing Requirement**

The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is the underlying need to use borrowing or leasing to provide capital assets. This is calculated from the balance sheet:

Capital Financing Requirement	2019/20 Actual £'000	2020/21 Estimate £'000	2020/21 Actual £'000
Total	1,080	1,037	1,037

4. The Prudential Code includes the following as a key indicator of prudence:

“In order to ensure that over the medium term net borrowing will only be for a capital purpose, the local authority should ensure that net external borrowing does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years”.

Net Borrowing	2019/20	2020/21	2020/21
	Actual	Estimate	Actual
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Borrowing	826	1,673	673
Investments	-6,000	-5,538	-7,000
Net Borrowing	-5,174	-3,865	-6,327

The above table clearly shows that the Council's net borrowing is significantly less than the Capital Financing Requirement as shown in 3, thus confirming that borrowing was for capital purposes only.

5. **Authorised Limit for External Debt**

This limit represents the maximum amount that Torridge may borrow at any given time during the year. The Authorised limit for the Council in 2020/21 was **£6,873k**; Members are asked to note that Authorised Limit determined for 2020/21 was the statutory limit determined under Section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003. No additional borrowing was undertaken during 2020/21.

6. **Operational Boundary**

The operational boundary sets the limit for short term borrowing requirements for cash flow and has to be lower than the previous indicator (the authorised limit for external debt). A ceiling of £2,674k has been set.

The operational boundary represents a key management tool for in year monitoring. As noted in paragraph 5 there was no requirement to undertake additional borrowing during the year.

Operational Boundary for External Debt	2020/21	2020/21
	Estimate	Actual
	£'000	£'000
Borrowing	2,674	1,674

* £5.6m of external borrowing relating to the new Depot has been delayed until future years.

7. **Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream**

This indicator shows the proportion of the Council's budget (i.e. the costs it has to meet from government grants and local taxation), that is required to meet the costs associated with capital financing (interest and principal, net of interest received).

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2019/20	2020/21	2020/21
	Actual	Estimate	Actual
	£	£	£
Financing Costs	-8,903	61,050	76,537

Net Revenue Stream	9,996,053	9,737,338	10,625,000
Ratio of Financing Costs	-0.09%	0.63%	0.72%

8. Band D Council Tax

The incremental impact of financing costs on the Council is detailed below:

	2020/21 Estimate	2020/21 Actual
Annual impact from previous year for Band D Equivalent	-£ 2.83	£2.17

The impact of the increase in net financing costs when spread across the 24,333 band D equivalent properties in the Borough equates to £2.17 per property per annum.

9. Exposure to Fixed and Variable Rates of Interest

The Council must set limits to contain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits. All of the councils borrowing and investment in 2020/21 were at fixed interest rates. Consequently, the Council did not have any exposure to the variable interest rates in line with its treasury management strategy.

10. Maturity Structure of Fixed Rates Borrowing

The Council sets upper and lower limits for the maturity structure of its borrowing. The table below details the boundaries for the maturity of outstanding borrowing compared to actual. As an aid to comprehension the Council has set an upper boundary for borrowing becoming due for redemption with 12 months of 60%; at the close of the financial year 2020/21 - £191k was due for redemption within 12 months, representing 29% of the total outstanding borrowing. All borrowing relates to loans from the PWLB.

	Lower Target	Upper Target	2020/21 Actual
Under 12 months	0%	60%	29%
12 months and within 24 months	0%	10%	0%
24 and within 5 years	20%	40%	42%
5 years and within 10 years	30%	50%	29%
10 years and above	10%	30%	0%