

Prudential Indicators 2024/25 Outturn (31.03.25)

	Prudential Indicator		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
1	Capital Expenditure To allow the authority to plan for capital financing as a result of the capital programme and enable the monitoring of capital budgets.	GF	£44.7m	£134.2m	£71.5m	£51.1m	£35.8m	£28.1m
		HRA	£29.3m	£42.0m	£15.0m	£15.9m	£13.1m	£13.0m
		Other LT	£3.2m	£0.5m	£0.5m	£0.5m	£0.5m	£0.5m
		<u>Total</u>	<u>£77.2m</u>	<u>£176.7m</u>	<u>£87.0m</u>	<u>£67.5m</u>	<u>£49.4m</u>	<u>£41.6m</u>
2	CFR Indicates the Council's underlying need to borrow money for capital purposes. The majority of the capital programme is funded through government support, government grant or the use of capital receipts. The use of borrowing increases the CFR.	GF	£323.8m	£391.3m	£410.4m	£422.1m	£434.5m	£440.8m
		HRA	£139.9m	£137.2m	£138.7m	£141.7m	£141.7m	£141.7m
		Other LT	£46.7m	£45.4m	£44.1m	£42.8m	£41.6m	£40.2m
		<u>Total</u>	<u>£510.4m</u>	<u>£573.9m</u>	<u>£593.2m</u>	<u>£606.6m</u>	<u>£617.8m</u>	<u>£622.7m</u>
3	Liability Benchmark The Liability Benchmark is based on current capital plans and cash flow assumptions, therefore giving the Council an indication of how much it needs to borrow, when it is likely to need to borrow, and where to match maturities to its planned borrowing needs. The liability benchmark makes no assumption about the level of future prudential borrowing in unknown capital budgets.	Liability Benchmark The chart displays the Total Amount (£'000) on the Y-axis (ranging from £0 to £700,000) against the year on the X-axis (ranging from 2024 to 2094). The chart shows the following components: PWLB Loans (Dark Blue line): Starts at approximately £450,000 in 2024, peaks at £580,000 in 2030, and then declines to approximately £150,000 by 2050, remaining stable thereafter. LOBO Loans (Black line): Starts at approximately £300,000 in 2024, peaks at £350,000 in 2025, and then declines to approximately £100,000 by 2050, remaining stable thereafter. Variable rate loans (Light Blue line): Starts at approximately £300,000 in 2024, peaks at £350,000 in 2025, and then declines to approximately £100,000 by 2050, remaining stable thereafter. Market Loans (excl LOBO loans) (Orange line): Starts at approximately £300,000 in 2024, peaks at £450,000 in 2030, and then declines to approximately £100,000 by 2050, remaining stable thereafter. Short Term inc LA Temporary Borrowing (<1 year) (Light Orange line): Starts at approximately £300,000 in 2024, peaks at £350,000 in 2025, and then declines to approximately £100,000 by 2050, remaining stable thereafter. Existing Loan Debt Outstanding (Dark Blue line): Starts at approximately £300,000 in 2024, peaks at £350,000 in 2025, and then declines to approximately £100,000 by 2050, remaining stable thereafter. Loans CFR (Dark Blue line): Starts at approximately £300,000 in 2024, peaks at £350,000 in 2025, and then declines to approximately £100,000 by 2050, remaining stable thereafter. Net Loans Requirement (forecast net loan debt) (Red line): Starts at approximately £300,000 in 2024, peaks at £450,000 in 2030, and then declines to approximately £100,000 by 2050, remaining stable thereafter. Liability Benchmark (Gross Loans Requirement) (Red dashed line): Starts at approximately £300,000 in 2024, peaks at £450,000 in 2030, and then declines to approximately £100,000 by 2050, remaining stable thereafter.						
4	Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream An estimate of the cost of borrowing in relation to the net cost of Council services to be met from government grant and council taxpayers. In the case of the HRA the net	GF	12.94%	14.68%	18.06%	18.88%	19.45%	19.80%
		HRA	13.52%	13.21%	12.88%	12.63%	12.39%	12.14%
		<u>Total</u>	<u>13.06%</u>	<u>14.40%</u>	<u>17.06%</u>	<u>17.70%</u>	<u>18.14%</u>	<u>18.41%</u>

Annex A

	Prudential Indicator		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	revenue stream is the income from rents. <i>Note that financing costs include debt and other long-term liabilities such as PFI and Leases.</i>							
5	External Debt To ensure that borrowing levels are prudent over the medium term the Council's external borrowing, net of investments, must only be for a capital purpose and so not exceed the CFR.	Gross Debt Invest Net Debt	£374.7m £10.1m £364.6m	£471.2 £5.0m £466.2m	£499.0m £5.0m £494.0m	£524.8m £5.0m £519.8m	£549.5m £5.0m £544.5m	£585.8m £5.0m £580.8m
6 a	Authorised Limit for External Debt The authorised limit is a level set above the operational boundary in acceptance that the operational boundary may well be breached because of cash flows. It represents an absolute maximum level of debt that could be sustained for only a short period of time. The council sets an operational boundary for its total external debt, gross of investments, separately identifying borrowing from other long-term liabilities.	Borrowing CFR / Other long-term liabilities	£602.3m £30.0m £632.3m (£632.3m set at 2024/25 Strategy)	£583.9m £30.0m £613.9m (Based on current CFR projection)	£603.2m £30.0m £633.2m (Based on current CFR projection)	£616.6m £30.0m £646.6m (Based on current CFR projection)	£627.8m £30.0m £657.8m (Based on current CFR projection)	£632.7m £30.0m £662.7m (Based on current CFR projection)

Annex A

	Prudential Indicator		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
6 b	Operational Boundary for External Debt The operational boundary is a measure of the most likely, prudent, level of debt. It takes account of risk management and analysis to arrive at the maximum level of debt projected as part of this prudent assessment. It is a means by which the authority manages its external debt to ensure that it remains within the self-imposed authority limit. It is a direct link between the Council's plans for capital expenditure; our estimates of the capital financing requirement; and estimated operational cash flow for the year.	Borrowing CFR / Short Term Liquidity Requirement	£510.4m £91.9m £602.3m (£602.3m set at 2024/25 Strategy)	£573.9m £10.0m £583.9m (Based on current CFR projection)	£593.2m £10.0m £603.2m (Based on current CFR projection)	£606.6m £10.0m £616.6m (Based on current CFR projection)	£617.8m £10.0m £627.8m (Based on current CFR projection)	£622.7m £10.0m £632.7m (Based on current CFR projection)

Annex A

	Prudential Indicator		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
7	Maturity Structure of Borrowing To minimise the impact of debt maturity on the cash flow of the Council. Over exposure to debt maturity in any one year could mean that the Council has insufficient liquidity to meet its repayment liabilities, and as a result could be exposed to risk of interest rate fluctuations in the future where loans are maturing. The Council therefore sets limits whereby long-term loans mature in different periods thus spreading the risk.	Maturity profile of debt against approved limits	Maturity Profile	Debt (£)	Debt (%)	Approved Minimum Limit	Approved Maximum Limit	
			Less than 1 yr	£68.3m	21%	0%	30%	In line with the TMSS Lobo loans are shown as due at their next call date as this is the date the lender could require payment.
			1 to 2 yrs	£16.0m	5%	0%	30%	
			2 to 5 yrs	£50.4m	15%	0%	40%	
			5 to 10 yrs	£61.0m	18%	0%	40%	
			10 yrs and above	£135.8m	41%	30%	90%	
			Total	£331.5m	100%	-	-	
7	Upper Limit for Total Principal Sums Invested for Over 364 Days The Council sets an upper limit for each forward financial year period for the level of investments that mature in over 364 days. These limits reduce the liquidity and interest rate risk associated with investing for more than one year.	Limit / (Current investments greater than 364 days maturing in year)	£15.0m (£0.0m)	£15.0m (£0.0m)	£15.0m (£0.0m)	£15.0m (£0.0m)	£15.0m (£0.0m)	£15.0m (£0.0m)