

Subject CAPITAL STRATEGY 2022/23

Report to POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE – 8 February 2022
COUNCIL – 22 February 2022

Report by: FINANCIAL SERVICES MANAGER



SUBJECT MATTER/RECOMMENDATIONS

This report and document present for approval the Council's Capital Strategy for 2022/23.

The document provides a framework that 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 highlights how the Council's decisions on capital spend has financial implications for the future and the financial planning of the Council.

Recommendations:

That Policy and Resources Committee recommend to Council the 2022/23 Capital Strategy.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1. In accordance with statutory guidance, the Council is required to have a Capital Strategy. The capital strategy is informed by and also informs a number of the Council's other strategy documents, including the following:
- Treasury Management Strategy
 - Investment Strategy
 - Asset Management Strategy
 - Medium Term Financial Strategy.
- 1.2. There may be some cross over between the capital strategy and some of the above, but essentially the capital strategy provides a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of local services. It highlights that decisions made this year on capital spending, as decided within the 2022/23 budget setting in February, have financial consequences for the Council for many years in the future.

2. CAPITAL STRATEGY 2022/23

- 2.1. The Capital Strategy for 2022/23 is attached at appendix A, and covers capital expenditure and financing, treasury management and commercial activities. It reflects how previous capital

investment decisions and those taken as part of the 2022/23 budget setting have ongoing implications for the Council and its financial position in the future.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1. The strategy sets out the framework for capital investments made in respect of service and commercial investment, decisions in relation to specific capital investments will be presented for approval through the decision-making process as per the constitution and the financial implications would be determined for the capital investments as part of the business case for approval.
- 3.2. The strategy as presented is line with the approved 2022/23 budget as agreed in February 2022. As decisions are made in the year, this may impact on the capital strategy and the respective decision making and recommendations will take into account the capital strategy and recommend changes to the strategy as applicable.

4. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1. These are detailed within the Strategy document.

5. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 5.1. Investment Strategy
- 5.2. Treasury Management Strategy
- 5.3. Asset Management Strategy

Area for consideration Comment	Comment
Monitoring Officer Consultation	
Section 151 Officer Consultation	
Existing Council Policies See background papers	
Financial Implications Within existing budgets	
Legal Implications (including human rights)	
Risk Implications	
Equality Issues/EQIA assessment	
Details contained in strategy	
Crime & Disorder	
Every Child Matters	



Capital Strategy 2022/23

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CAPITAL STRATEGY 2022/23

1. 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.

2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

- 2.1. 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. The Authority has some limited discretion on what counts as capital expenditure, for example assets costing below £10,000 are not capitalised and are charged to revenue in year. Further details of the capital accounting policies of the Council are provided as part of the Statement of Accounts which are available at <https://www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk/article/2466/Budgets-and-spending>
- 2.2. In 2022/23, the Authority is planning capital expenditure of £61.36m as summarised below:

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

	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
General Fund services	7.79	30.25	52.19	20.57	7.90
Council housing (HRA)	11.91	10.89	8.90	8.42	8.17
Capital investments	-	0.23	0.28	-	-
TOTAL	19.69	41.37	61.36	28.99	16.07

- 2.3. The main General Fund capital projects include:
 - The new Health & Leisure Centre £26m over 4 years (2019/20 to 2022/23)
 - Share purchase in Council's company, Equinox Property Holdings
 - North Quay Redevelopment £2.4m
 - Market Redevelopment £4.8m.
- 2.4. The Council has developed Town Deal and Future High Street Funding proposals looking to regenerate the Great Yarmouth town centre, which incorporates the North Quay and market redevelopment projects that are already in progress. Funding of £34m from Future High Streets and Town Deal has been confirmed and initial budgets have been included in the programme,

but the final details on costs, plans and timing of the projects within the funding envelope available have not yet been fully finalised. The capital programme will be updated during the year as these projects develop further. The Authority also plans to incur £0.5m of capital expenditure on investments, which are detailed elsewhere in this report.

- 2.5. 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 and includes the building and acquisition of new homes over the forecast period to replace sales under Right to Buy in line with government guidance. Programmed capital expenditure is also driven to maintaining and improve the overall stock currently held by the HRA, this is prepared over the medium term and reviewed and updated annually.
- 2.6. 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*.
- 2.7. **Governance:** Heads of Service bid annually in October to include projects in the Council’s capital programme. Bids are collated by finance who calculate the financing cost (which can be nil if the project is fully externally financed). The Council’s Executive Leadership Team appraises all bids based on a comparison of service priorities against financing costs and identifies projects to be put forwards as part of the annual budget setting and those that will be considered separately via a subsequent business case. The final capital programme is then presented to the Policy and Resources Committee and Council in February each year as part of the approval of the budget for the coming financial year.
- 2.8. For full details of the Authority’s capital programme, including the project appraisals undertaken, see: <https://www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk/article/2466/Budgets-and-spending>.
- 2.9. It should be noted that other capital projects may be brought forward during the financial year as business cases which are initially appraised by Executive Leadership Team before being passed for approval to the Policy and Resource Committee. Those capital projects costing over £100,000 would then go onto to Council for final approval. The business cases put forward to Executive Leadership Team have been considered for affordability by Finance and, if relating to an IT project, the IT Investment Group.
- 2.10. 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

General Fund	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
External sources	3.25	11.97	25.87	16.76	7.80
Own resources	1.14	1.54	2.61	-	-
Debt	3.40	16.97	23.99	3.81	0.10
Total	7.79	30.48	52.47	20.57	7.90

Housing Revenue Account	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
External sources	0.02	0.87	0.02	0.02	0.02
Own resources	8.59	8.09	7.78	6.90	6.90
Debt	3.29	1.93	1.10	1.50	1.25
Total	11.90	10.89	8.90	8.42	8.17
TOTAL	19.69	41.37	61.36	28.99	16.07

2.11. 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 debt finance in £ millions

	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
Own resources	1.41	1.48	1.73	2.63	2.98

2.12. The Authority's full minimum revenue provision statement is available here as part of the budget for the year: <https://www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk/article/2466/Budgets-and-spending>

2.13. 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 £23m during 2022/23. 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

	31.3.2021 actual	31.3.2022 forecast	31.3.2023 budget	31.3.2024 budget	31.3.2025 budget
General Fund services	58.90	74.17	96.33	97.00	94.00
Council housing (HRA)	88.30	90.20	91.30	92.80	94.00
Capital investments	0.00	0.23	0.27	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CFR	147.20	164.60	187.90	189.80	188.00

2.14. **Asset management:** To ensure that capital assets continue to be of long-term use, the Authority has an asset management strategy in place. The primary aim of the asset management strategy is to support the corporate priorities, achieve service requirements and comply with statutory

duties by setting out the vision to improve the management and utilisation of the Council’s land and buildings. The strategy provides the basis for developing a more robust and integrated approach to asset management across the Council.

- 2.15. The asset management strategy promotes collaboration and visibility of resources as well as embedding a culture of scrutiny that will challenge the use, effectiveness and retention of the land and building assets of the council. The strategy outlines the vision and long-term approach to improve the recognition, management and utilisation of land and buildings.
- 2.16. The Council’s asset management strategy can be found here: [Corporate Asset Management Strategy 2018-2022](#)
- 2.17. **Asset Management Working group:** The purpose of the group is to monitor and manage asset projects for the Council. The group meets on a monthly basis. The group undertakes to review assets in relation to opportunities, developments and disposal ensuring the assets of the Council are used to the best effect. Any recommendations from the group are then formulated into report or business cases for the Consideration by the Executive Leadership team and then by the appropriate Committee.
- 2.18. **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 plans to receive £5m of capital receipts in the coming financial year as follows:

Table 5: Capital receipts receivable in £ millions

	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
General Fund Asset sales	0.7	2.9	4.0	2.0	1.0
General Fund Loans etc repaid	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Housing revenue Account Asset sales	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0
TOTAL	1.7	4.5	5.0	3.0	2.1

3. TREASURY MANAGEMENT

- 3.1. 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.

- 3.2. Due to decisions taken in the past in relation to capital and financing decisions with the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account, the Council currently has £143.6m borrowing at an average interest rates between 0.09% to 4.95% of and £58m treasury investments at an average rate of 0.19%.
- 3.3. **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 cheap short-term loans (currently available at around 0.09% to 0.28%) and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher (currently 3.15 to 4.44%).
- 3.4. Projected levels of the Authority’s total outstanding debt (which comprises borrowing, leases and transferred from local government reorganisation) are shown below, compared with the capital financing requirement (see above).

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

	31.3.2021 actual	31.3.2022 forecast	31.3.2023 budget	31.3.2024 budget	31.3.2025 budget
Debt (incl. leases)	135.0	83.3	83.0	82.8	82.6
Capital Financing Requirement	147.2	164.6	187.9	189.8	188.0

- 3.5. 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.
- 3.6. **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 £12m at each year-end plus any plans the Council has for any longer-term investments. This benchmark is currently £105.63m and is forecast to increase by £23.93m over the next three years.

Table 7: Borrowing and the Liability Benchmark in £ millions

	31.3.2021 actual	31.3.2022 forecast	31.3.2023 budget	31.3.2024 budget	31.3.2025 budget
Outstanding borrowing	£134.5	£82.6	£82.5	£82.3	£82.3
Liability benchmark	£114.5	£137.2	£163.5	£166.6	£165.2

- 3.7. The table shows that the Authority expects to remain borrowed above its liability benchmark. This is because cash outflows to date have been below the assumptions made when the loans were borrowed. The liability benchmark was exceeded in 2020/21 as the Council held investments above its preferred limit (£34.3m held rather than £12m) at the end of the year. This was because the Council held increased cash balances in 2020/21 as the Government had provided funds in advance of spend to support Councils cashflows during the COVID response. This position is not anticipated to continue.

- 3.8. **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.
- 3.9. These affordable borrowing limits and operational boundaries and further details on borrowing are included within the treasury management strategy at: <https://www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk/policies>
- 3.10. **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.
- 3.11. 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 investments to buy and the Authority may request its money back at short notice.

Table 8: Treasury management investments in £millions

		31.3.2021 actual	31.3.2022 forecast	31.3.2023 budget	31.3.2024 budget	31.3.2025 budget
Near-term investments		32.76	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Longer-term investments		3.11	3.45	5.22	5.22	5.22
TOTAL		35.87	15.45	17.22	17.22	17.22

- 3.12. Further details on treasury investments are in the treasury management strategy <https://www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk/policies>.
- 3.13. The near-term investment balance incorporates the £10m investment balance that needs to be held to ensure the Council maintains its professional client status under the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II) requirements.
- 3.14. **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.
- 3.15. **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. The Section 151 Officer assesses our investment levels to ensure we retain our status as a professional client under MiFID II in order to provide security of capital, access to better investment returns and borrowing rates.

- 3.16. Bi-annual reports on treasury management activity are presented to Policy and Resource Committee. The Policy and Resource Committee is responsible for scrutinising treasury management decisions.

4. INVESTMENTS FOR SERVICE PURPOSES

- 4.1. The Council makes investments by providing discretionary loans to local charities and home improvement loans.
- 4.2. Details of the Council's discretionary Home Improvement loans are given with the Private Sector Housing Adaptation and Improvement (2019) policy which is available at [Private Sector Housing Adaptation and Improvement \(2019\) policy](#)
- 4.3. Home Improvement loans made are equity loan agreements, so the Council obtains a share of the equity of the borrower's home as collateral. This reduces the risk of the Council not recovering the loan amount from the borrower.
- 4.4. Discretionary loans to charities are decided by the Policy and Resources Committee if the spend is below £100,000 or Council if over this amount. These loans incur interest charges which are set at a market rate to reflect the costs and the level of risks. These loans are equity loans to again to reduce the risk of a borrower defaulting on payment in line with the loan agreement.
- 4.5. Total investments for service purposes are currently valued at £2.9m with the largest being the loans to Great Yarmouth Preservation Trust totalling £0.7m providing a net return after all costs of in the region of 3.6%.

5. COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

- 5.1. The Council has invested historically in commercial property and holds a significant asset base for financial gain and to support regeneration. Total commercial property investments are currently valued at £51.7m which provide a net return after all direct costs of £2.4m (as reported in the draft 2020/21 statement of accounts Note 15).
- 5.2. The Council can accept a higher risk on its historic commercial investment than with treasury investments. The principal risk exposures include:
- vacancies;
 - fall in capital value;
 - lessee not complying with repairs and maintenance terms of lease agreement;
 - changes in demand for property types (e.g. offices, industrial)
- 5.3. These risks are managed by the Councils Property and Asset Management service and finance.
- 5.4. **Governance:** Future decisions on historic commercial investments, including potential disposals, will be made following consideration of robust business cases for approval in line with the current decision-making governance arrangements. Future spend on historic commercial investments will be capital expenditure and will therefore also be approved as part of the capital programme.
- 5.5. The Authority also has commercial activities in its subsidiary companies Equinox Enterprises Limited (EEL) and Equinox Property Holdings Limited (EPH). The companies aim is to increase, regenerate and improve the standard of housing across the borough, whilst at the same time aiming to generate a return to at least break even. The Council receives a margin of earned debt interest from the loan facilities with EPH and EEL. All loans for EPH are secured against the

properties purchased by the company. The Council will also receive a return on equity invested which reflects profits back from the company’s operation of property sales and market rental income from housing acquired. This return is through dividends paid to the Council once profits and reserves of the companies allows.

- 5.6. Both Equinox companies regularly review risk using Corporate and Project Risk Registers. The company boards hold bi-monthly meetings throughout the financial year.
- 5.7. Equinox Enterprises Limited and Equinox Property Holdings Limited are required to agree their respective Business Plans annually. They also provide the Council as shareholder’s quarterly update reports as presented to the Policy & Resources Committee.
- 5.8. The authority does not intend to make any future investment in commercial property assets for the primary purpose of generating a yield.

6. LIABILITIES

- 6.1. In addition to debt of £83m detailed above, the Authority is committed to making future payments to cover its pension fund deficit (valued at £73.8m as at 31st March 2021). It has also set aside £1.4m to cover risks of Non-domestic Rate appeals (as at 31st March 2021). The Council currently has no contingent liabilities.
- 6.2. **Governance:** Decisions on incurring new discretionary liabilities are taken by Head of Service in consultation with the S151 Officer. The risk of liabilities crystallising and requiring payment is monitored by Finance and where significant would be reported as part of budget monitoring reports present quarterly to Policy and Resource Committee, if relating to General Fund, and Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee if in relation to the Housing Revenue Account. New liabilities exceeding £1m are reported to full council for approval/notification as appropriate.
- 6.3. Further details on liabilities and guarantees are included within the draft 2020/21 statement of accounts at <https://www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk/article/2466/Budgets-and-spending>

7. REVENUE BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1. Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue budget, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue, offset by any investment income receivable. 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 9: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
Financing costs (£m)	£2.0	£2.7	£2.6	£3.5	£3.9
Net Revenue Stream (£m)	£23.3	£12.3	£13.7	£13.3	£13.9
Proportion of net revenue stream	8.71%	22.18%	19.23%	26.74%	28.13%

- 7.2. Further details on the revenue implications of capital expenditure are included in the 2022/23 revenue budget at <https://www.great-yarmouth.gov.uk/article/2466/Budgets-and-spending>

- 7.3. **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 because current and new capital funding decisions have been made in the context of the associated revenue implications.

8. KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

- 8.1. The Council 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 with over 15 years' experience and the Finance Manager is a qualified accountant with over 10 years' experience. The Councils' Property and Asset Management team includes 3 Charter Surveyors (MRICS) who are also registered valuers each with over 10 years' experience. The Council pays for relevant staff to study towards relevant professional qualifications including MRICS, ACCA and AAT.
- 8.2. Where Council staff do not have the knowledge and skills required, use is made of external advisers and consultants that are specialists in their field. The Council currently employs Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisers and PS Tax as VAT and tax advisors. This approach is more cost effective than employing such staff directly and ensures that the Council has access to knowledge and skills commensurate with its risk appetite.