

## **Appendix 'C'**

### **Minimum Revenue Provision Statement 2017/18**

#### **1. Introduction**

This annual Statement, required to be approved by the County Council, arises from statutory guidance initially issued by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in 2008 and updated in 2010.

Local Authorities are required to make a prudent charge to the revenue account in respect of provision to repay debt and other credit liabilities (mainly finance leases or PFI contracts). This is referred to as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

Guidance issued by the DCLG provides four options which can be used for the purpose of calculating the MRP. However the legal requirement is to set a prudent charge and therefore authorities are free to move away from the guidance if they feel it is appropriate.

#### **2. The Four Options Explained**

The first two options, the Regulatory and Capital Financing Requirement methods, can be applied to borrowing which is supported by government via Revenue Support Grants.

For capital expenditure financed by unsupported borrowing, as allowed under the Prudential Code, the guidelines identify the Asset Life method or the Depreciation method as possible alternatives.

- **Regulatory Method**

Before the Prudential Code system of capital finance was introduced in 2004 the MRP was calculated at 4% of the credit ceiling. On the introduction of the Prudential Code this was changed to a charge of 4% of Capital Financing Requirement, which is derived from the Balance Sheet and broadly represents the outstanding debt used to finance the fixed assets. However, to avoid changes in the charge to revenue in 2004/5 an adjustment figure was calculated which would then remain constant overtime. For technical accounting reasons this methodology would have led to an increase in the MRP, and would therefore have had an impact upon the County Council's budget, so this method has not been used and is not recommended for future use.

- **Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) method**

This option allows for the MRP to be calculated as 4% of the Capital Financing Requirement. The CFR is derived from the Balance Sheet and represent the value of the fixed assets, for which financing provision has not already been made. This method of calculation has been used at the County Council since the introduction of the MRP in 2004.

- Asset Life Method

Guidelines for this method allow for a MRP to be calculated based on the estimated life of the asset. The actual calculation can be made in two ways as shown below:

- A straightforward calculation to set an equal charge to revenue over the estimated life of the asset. This charge will not be varied by the state of the asset; or
- By the use of an annuity method. This provides for greater charges in the later years of the assets life and should only be used if it can be demonstrated that benefits are likely to increase in the later years.

- Depreciation method

This requires a charge to be made of depreciation in line with normal accounting purposes. This could include the impact of any revaluations, and would be calculated until the debt has been repaid.

### **3. Finance Leases and PFI**

Assets held under a PFI contract form part of the Balance Sheet. This has increased the capital financing requirement and on a 4% basis the potential charge to revenue. To prevent the increase the guidance permits a prudent MRP to equate to the amount charged to revenue under the contract to repay the liability. In terms of the PFI schemes this charge forms part of the payment due to the PFI contractor.

### **4. Application at LCC**

The relevant regulations require that the Council make "prudent provision" for the repayment of debt, and departure from the options outlined above is permissible if an alternative option is considered more appropriate.

From 2008/09 to 2014/15 the Capital Financing Requirement option has been applied to all supported borrowing incurred before 1 April 2007. This charge was based on 4% of the outstanding capital financing. It is now proposed to modify the approach. The charge based on a 4% reducing balance never effectively repays the debt. It is now considered that the 4% charge over-estimates the level of support within the revenue support grant. From 2015/16 the charge has still been made in reference to the capital financing requirement but it is based upon a 50 year life rather than a reducing balance. It is assumed that there is an equal charge over each of the 50 years. It is proposed to continue this policy in 2017/18.

For 2008/09 to 2014/15 the Asset Life method (Equal Charge approach) has generally been applied to capital expenditure financed by unsupported borrowing. PFI payments will be made in line with the amounts due to repay the liability under the contract. An alternative approach to the equal charge is the annuity method which is the cheapest MRP option in the early years, and maintains a constant impact on the revenue account over the useful life of the asset being financed, once interest costs are taken into account. The basis of the charge will still be the asset life and it is considered to be a prudent charge and it is proposed that the annuity basis is used in calculating the MRP.

Minimum Revenue Provision will not be made in relation to the following specific circumstances:

For assets constructed as part of the Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal where the borrowing will be repaid from other capital financing sources within the life of the City Deal, this is temporary borrowing that will be repaid from sources such as Community Infrastructure Levy and funding from the Homes and Communities Agency when the development facilitated by the construction of County Council assets has taken place. Thus an alternative prudent plan for repayment is in place. However, this position will be reviewed each year in the light of progress with the City Deal.

For new assets no MRP will be charged until the financial year after the project is deemed to be complete.

## **5. Recommendations**

In respect of the methodology for applying the minimum revenue provision in respect of the repayment of debt, Full Council is recommended to:

- 1 Approve the Capital Financing Requirement method and the Asset Life method for expenditure as outlined in section 4.
- 2 Charge to revenue a sum equal to the repayment of any credit liability.
- 3 Approve the proposed treatment of assets constructed under the Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal subject to annual review.
- 4 Approve the policy of not starting charging revenue until the project is completed.