

Cabinet – 14 January 2026

Capital Strategy 2026/27 and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy 2026/27

Recommendation of the Cabinet Member for Finance

Report of the Director of Finance and Resources

Introduction

1. The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities ('the Code') sets a framework to ensure that the capital expenditure plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent, and sustainable.
2. The Code, which is published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), has legislative backing. As part of the prudential approach the Code requires authorities to have in place a capital strategy.
3. The capital strategy is vital in forming the foundations of the Council's long-term planning and delivery of its capital investment programme and enabling the organisation to turn its ambitions into reality. It provides a high-level overview of how capital expenditure and capital financing 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.
4. Longer-term, the capital strategy enables the council to plan effectively for the future needs and ambitions of the county and to have a pipeline of key investments in place, even where funding has yet to be secured.
5. The strategy will be reviewed annually, updated, and presented to the County Council for approval. It is a key document, informing the authority's integrated revenue and capital financial planning and will be used as a point of reference when reviewing the Council's capital programme.

Capital Expenditure and Financing

6. Capital expenditure is described as '*costs incurred on the acquisition or creation of assets, or expenditure that enhances or adds to the life or value of an existing asset*'. It is where the Council spends money on assets that will be used for more than one year, such as the road network, schools, and economic development schemes.
7. In local government, this can also include spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets.

8. The figures shown in table 1 reflect the Council's proposed 2026/27 – 2030/31 capital expenditure plans. Based on the information that is available, the best estimates of planned capital expenditure incurred are:

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

	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget	2029/30 budget	2030/31 budget
Total	£188m	£116m	£127m	£70m	£10m

9. The main capital projects include:

- **Schools:** Continued delivery of a new 1.5 Form Entry (FE) Primary School expandable to 2FE plus nursery at Burleyfields, with £1.0m anticipated spend in 2026/27. A new sports hall and teaching spaces at Oldfields Hall Middle school with £1.0m spend anticipated in 2026/27. Remodelling of Staffordshire Place 2 to accommodate Walton Hall 6th Form students at an anticipated spend of £1.0m in 2026/27.
- **Connectivity:** 2026/27 will see major investment within sustainable transport infrastructure across Staffordshire with current estimates of c£4.6m for Local Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure and c£6.8m available for continued support for Zero Emission Buses and the Bus Service Improvement Plan.
- **Communities:** The Creating Libraries for the Future project will provide £5.0m of investment in local libraries from 26/27 through to 28/29.
- **Countryside:** 2026/27 marks the first year for significant works funded from a £18.0m SCC investment across 3 projects: Reinventing Chasewater, Cannock Chase Discovery Centre and Revitalising Staffordshire Way.
- **Social Care:** Extension and refurbishment of Hawthorne House with anticipated total cost of c£6.3m with c£4.6m projected spend in 2026/27.
- **Wellbeing and Partnerships:** Continued delivery of the Childcare Capital Expansion Grant project, following the award of £1.6m to SCC in 2023/24, working with public and private providers to increase the physical capacity of early years and wraparound provision within Staffordshire. Currently anticipated spend estimate for 2026/27 is c£1.4m.
- **Highways:** Currently anticipated spend of c£42.6m on Bridge and Carriageway Maintenance, c£6.7m on continued delivery of Levelling up Schemes and c£13.5m on Minor Capital Maintenance and Integrated Transport. This is part of a total Highways programme of £81.8m.

Governance

10. Capital expenditure programmes are contained within the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and follow the governance arrangements associated with the MTFS.
11. All capital expenditure must be financed, either from external sources (government grants and other contributions), the Council'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

	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget	2029/30 budget	2030/31 budget
External sources	£138m	£87m	£84m	£66m	£8m
Capital resources	£2m	£2m	£0m	£0m	£0m
Revenue resources	£15m	£13m	£10m	£0m	£0m
Debt	£33m	£14m	£33m	£4m	£2m
Total	£188m	£116m	£127m	£70m	£10m

12. 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). Planned MRP is as follows:

Table 3: Replacement of debt finance in £ millions

	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget	2029/30 budget	2030/31 budget
Revenue resources	£17.8m	£17.4m	£17.3m	£17.6m	£17.3m

13. The Council's full minimum revenue provision statement is attached at the end of this report.

Capital Financing Requirement

14. The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) incorporates the impact of previous capital expenditure decisions, the future capital expenditure plans, and the liabilities in respect of PFI schemes and leases.

15. The CFR measures the underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose, although this borrowing may not necessarily take place externally.
16. Liabilities recognised under IFRS 16 represent the amount of capital expenditure related to lease that is still to be financed, forming part of the capital financing requirement.
17. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Council's estimated CFR is as follows:

Table 4: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement in £ millions

	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget	2029/30 budget	2030/31 budget
Loans CFR	£550.0m	£547.0m	£562.7m	£549.3m	£534.1m
Other Debt Liabilities CFR	£52.5m	£47.3m	£43.1m	£39.1m	£35.2m
Total CFR	£602.5m	£594.3m	£605.8m	£588.4m	£569.3m

Asset Disposals

18. 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 loans and investments also generate capital receipts. The Council plans for future capital receipts as set out below, set alongside capital receipts received in recent years and a forecast of £11.8m capital receipts for this financial year.

Table 5: Capital receipts in £ millions

	2024/25 actual	2025/26 forecast	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget
Asset sales*	£6.9m	£11.8m	£0.0m	£1.5m	£2.7m

*This is subject to re-phasing as sales progress; the figures include earmarked receipts.

Prudential Indicators

19. The County Council uses several regulatory Prudential Indicators that govern the performance parameters within which the Treasury Management function is managed.

20. The Prudential Code was revised in 2021 and set out the minimum required Prudential Indicators that should be published.

21. We have a Treasury Management strategy and an Investment strategy which follows this report.

22. **External Debt:** Projected levels of the Council's total external loans.

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

	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget	2029/30 budget	2030/31 budget
External loans	£434m	£447m	£468m	£475m	£481m
Loans CFR	£550.0m	£547.0m	£562.7m	£549.3m	£534.1m

23. The local authority should ensure that borrowing does not, except in the short term, exceed the total capital financing requirement.

Authorised Limit

24. The authorised limit represents the absolute maximum debt that the council may have at any one time. Allowance has been afforded to allow for the possibility that the council may wish to take its entire annual borrowing requirement early in the year where this is the most financially prudent course of action.

Operational Boundary

25. This limit represents a measure of the realistic level that the County Council is to borrow including any credit arrangements that are not in the form of borrowing. It is, therefore, based on the estimates of borrowing used for the capital financing budget which represents the most 'likely' circumstances to arise during the year using the current known plans and economic conditions.

Table 7: Prudential Indicators: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt in £m

	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget	2029/30 budget	2030/31 budget
Authorised limit – Borrowing	£580m	£577m	£593m	£579m	£564m
Authorised limit – Other	£63m	£57m	£53m	£49m	£45m
Authorised limit – total	£643m	£634m	£646m	£628m	£609m
Operational boundary – Borrowing	£517m	£511m	£525m	£511m	£499m

Operational boundary – Other	£63m	£57m	£53m	£49m	£45m
Operational boundary – total	£580m	£568m	£578m	£560m	£544m

Affordability

26. 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.

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

27. This indicator expresses the resultant cost in future years of net capital financing costs, interest, and principal of unsupported debt (both historic and planned), as a proportion of the County Council's total estimated net revenue stream. The net revenue stream is the estimate of the amounts to be met from governments grants and local taxpayers.

Table 8: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget	2029/30 budget	2030/31 budget
Net financing costs (£m)	25.4	29.8	33.1	38.9	40.6
Proportion of net revenue stream	3.0%	3.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.2%

**The increase in net financing costs between 2026/27 and 2030/31 is due to the assumed decrease in cash available to invest due to decreasing reserves. The amount of income earned on investments is expected to decrease resulting in higher net financing costs.*

Treasury Management (Corporate Indicators)

28. It is a fundamental requirement of the Prudential Code that an authority has proper treasury procedures in place. This requirement is already met as the authority adopts and implements CIPFA's 'Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Sector'.

29. The Treasury Management Practices that are an integral part of the Code have been implemented and are kept up to date.

30. The Treasury Management strategy and the Investment strategy follow this report.

Conclusion

31. There is a planned capital programme amounting to £188m in 2026/27. If any borrowing is planned, then the costs of repaying it are reflected in the capital financing budget. The Prudential Indicators are included within the Capital and Minimum Revenue Provision Strategy and these show that the planned level of borrowing is affordable.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement

Introduction

Where the County Council 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 Department of Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision issued in 2024.

The broad aim of the DLUHC 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 DLUHC Guidance requires the Authority to approve an Annual MRP Statement each year and recommends several options for calculating a prudent amount of MRP.

The following statement incorporates options recommended in the Guidance as well as locally determined prudent methods.

MRP Policy Statement 2026/27

- In respect of historic debt prior to the introduction of the Prudential Code, MRP will be charged at the rate of 4%, in accordance with the recommendations and intent of Option 1 – Regulatory Method of the Guidance.
- Expenditure incurred within the debt liability from 31st March 2010 will, under delegated powers be subject to MRP under Option 3 – Asset Life Method – Equal Instalment Method. MRP will be charged over a period that is reasonably commensurate with the estimated useful life applicable to the nature of expenditure using the equal instalment method.
- For assets acquired by 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.
- Estimated life periods will be determined under delegated powers. To the extent that expenditure is not on the creation of an asset and is of a type that is subject to estimated life periods that are referred to in the guidance, these periods will generally be adopted by the County Council. However, the County Council reserves the right to determine useful life periods and prudent MRP in exceptional circumstances where the recommendations of the guidance would not be appropriate.

- As some types of capital expenditure incurred by the County Council are not capable of being related to an individual asset, asset lives will be assessed on a basis which most reasonably reflects the anticipated period of benefit that arises from the expenditure. Also, whatever type of expenditure is involved, it will be grouped together in a manner which reflects the nature of the main component of expenditure.
- Capital expenditure incurred during 2026/27 will not be subject to a MRP charge until 2027/28 or later.
- Where the County Council incurs borrowing to lend funds to a third party MRP is to be provided over the useful life of the asset created.

The County Council may apply capital receipts, grants, and other advances available at the end of a financial year, which it is considered will be used in the following or subsequent financial year to offset what would otherwise be an increase in their debt liability. In anticipation of such use, which will be determined according to the nature of expenditures deemed at the time to be financed for MRP purposes, the County Council considers it prudent that the debt liability assessed for MRP purposes at the end of a financial year will be reduced by applying those capital receipts, grants, and other advances.