

SPECIAL COUNCIL

21st February 2024

Subject: Policy Framework and Budget Setting for 2024/25

Cabinet Member: Councillor Mountford – Resources

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This report (including the accompanying document which forms part of this report) supplements the report to presented to Cabinet earlier this evening and presents the budget to Council for approval.

2. Links to Council's priorities and objectives

- 2.1 This report is explicitly linked to all Council priorities as it recommends the budget for the Council to operate within when delivering against all of its priorities.

3. Recommendations

Implementation of Council policies and related spending plans

1. That Council approves the continued funding of priority projects and other items of discretionary expenditure, as set out in table 2.3 of the accompanying report.
2. That Council notes the changes from the 2024/25 provisional budget published last year, as set out in table 2.4 of the accompanying report.
3. That Council notes the key items causing the changes in table 2.4, as summarised in table 2.5 of the accompanying report.
4. That, subject to recommendations 1 to 3 above, the revenue spending plans for 2024/25, set out in section 2, table 2.1 (summary by Directorate and Policy line) of the accompanying report, are approved.

Capital spending plans and prudential indicators

5. That the capital spending plan described in section 8 of the accompanying report (tables 8.2 and 8.3) is approved in respect of 2024/25.
6. That, as required by section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003, and the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code), the following Prudential Indicators are approved, as set out in the appropriate sections of the accompanying report:

Prudential Indicator - Reference to sections 8, 9 and 10 of accompanying report	
Capital expenditure	Tables 8.2 and 8.3
Capital financing requirement (CFR)	Table 8.4
Authorised limit for external debt	Table 8.5
Operational boundary for external debt	Table 8.6
Ratio of financing costs to new revenue stream	Table 8.7 (a & b)
Gross external borrowing does not exceed CFR	Section 8 – para 55
Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing - upper and lower limits	Table 9.2
Upper limits of fixed and variable interest rate exposures	Table 9.3
Maximum period and counterparty limits for specified and non-specified investments	Table 10.2 & 10.3

7. That the Statement of Minimum Revenue Provision for 2024/25, as stated in paragraphs 57 to 62 of section 8 of the accompanying report, is approved.
8. That, as stated in paragraph 68 of section 8 of the accompanying report, and as required by the Prudential Code, the statement of the Chief Financial (s151) Officer in respect of the affordability, deliverability and appropriateness of risk management arrangements with respect to the Capital Strategy is noted.
9. That the policies and strategies supporting the budget framework and contained within the accompanying report are approved.

Statutory report of the Chief Financial (s151) Officer

10. That as required by section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, the report of the Chief Financial (s151) Officer set out in section 12 of the accompanying report in respect of robustness of the estimates, is noted.
11. That, as required by section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, the report of the Chief Financial (s151) Officer set out in section 6 of the accompanying report in respect of the adequacy of proposed financial reserves is noted.

Statutory calculations in respect of the budget requirement & Council Tax as required by the Local Government Finance Act 1992, as amended (“the Act”)

12. That, as set out in section 3 of the accompanying report, it is noted that acting under delegated authority and in consultation with the Cabinet Member responsible for Finance, the Chief Financial (s151) Officer has calculated:
 - A tax base for the Borough of Castle Point of **31,417** being the amount “T” required by section 31B of the Act; and
 - A tax base for Canvey Island to which a Town Council precept applies as **12,136**.

13. That the following amounts be calculated for the year 2024/25 in accordance with sections 31 to 36 of the Act:

Ref	Amount £	Item
(a)	60,303,723	being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A(2) of the Act taking into account all precepts issued to it by Parish (Town) Councils.
(b)	51,162,376	being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A(3) of the Act.
(c)	9,141,347	being the amount by which the aggregate at 14(a) above exceeds the aggregate at 14(b) above, calculated by the Council in accordance with Section 31A(4) of the Act as its Council Tax requirement for the year. (Item "R" in the formula in Section 31B of the act)
(d)	290.97	being the amount at 14(c) above (item "R"), divided by item "T" (14(a) above), calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 31B of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year (including Parish (Town) precepts).
(e)	288,351	being the aggregate amount of the (Parish (Town) precepts) referred to in Section 34(1) of the Act.
(f)	281.79	being the amount at 14(d) above less the result given by dividing the amount at 14(e) above by item "T" (14(a) above), calculated by the Council in accordance with Section 34(2) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which no Parish precept relates.

15. That Council, in accordance with Sections 30 and 36 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, sets the aggregate amounts shown in the tables below as the amounts of Council Tax for 2024/25 for each part of its area and for each category of dwelling. This information is included within section 13 of the accompanying report.

Castle Point Borough Council Tax 2024/25, including and excluding Town Council precept, for each of the following categories of dwelling:

Council Tax			
Band	Ratio in 9ths	Canvey Residents Council Tax Including Town Council	Mainland Residents Council Tax Excluding Town Council
A	6	203.70	187.86
B	7	237.65	219.17
C	8	271.60	250.48
D	9	305.55	281.79
E	11	373.45	344.41
F	13	441.35	407.03
G	15	509.25	469.65
H	18	611.10	563.58

16. To note that the County Council, the Police Authority and the Fire Authority have issued precepts to the Council in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 for each category of dwelling in the Council's area, as indicated in the table below:

Council Tax for each band							
Band	Castle Point Borough Council	Essex County Council	Essex PFCC - Fire and Rescue Authority	Essex PFCC - Policing and Community Safety	Total excluding Town Council	Canvey Island Town Council	Total including Town Council
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
A	187.86	1,015.02	55.08	164.28	1,422.24	15.84	1,438.08
B	219.17	1,184.19	64.26	191.66	1,659.28	18.48	1,677.76
C	250.48	1,353.36	73.44	219.04	1,896.32	21.12	1,917.44
D	281.79	1,522.53	82.62	246.42	2,133.36	23.76	2,157.12
E	344.41	1,860.87	100.98	301.18	2,607.44	29.04	2,636.48
F	407.03	2,199.21	119.34	355.94	3,081.52	34.32	3,115.84
G	469.65	2,537.55	137.70	410.70	3,555.60	39.60	3,595.20
H	563.58	3,045.06	165.24	492.84	4,266.72	47.52	4,314.24

17. To note that, in accordance with the requirements of section 52ZC of the Act the Council has determined whether it's Relevant Basic Amount of Council Tax for 2024/25 is excessive.
18. For 2024/25, the relevant basic amount of Council Tax for Castle Point would be deemed excessive if the authority's relevant basic amount of Council Tax is:
- 3%, or more than 3%, greater than its relevant basic amount of Council Tax for 2023/24; and
 - More than **£5.00** greater than its relevant basic amount of Council Tax for 2023/24.

Ref	Amount £	Item
(a)	281.79	being the Relevant Basic Amount of Council Tax for 2023/24, excluding local precepts.
(b)	3.0%	being the percentage increase above which the Secretary of State has determined the Relevant Basic Amount of Council Tax for 2024/25 would be excessive.
(c)	290.24	being the amount above which the Relevant Basic Amount of Council Tax for 2024/25, excluding local precepts, would be excessive (rounded down to the nearest penny).

Ref	Amount £	Item
(d)	281.79	being the Relevant Basic Amount of Council Tax for 2024/25, excluding local precepts.
(e)	0%	being the percentage increase in Council Tax for 2024/25, excluding local precepts.

The Relevant Basic Amount of Council Tax for 2024/25 is therefore not excessive and the duty to make substitute calculations and hold a referendum does not apply (Chapter 4ZA of Part 1 of the Act).

Resolution required.

4. Background

4.1 The accompanying report consolidates the following information in one single document:

- The background to the key policy issues including the assumptions adopted in formulating the financial forecast around government support, price increases and assessment of minimum level of general fund reserves.
- The Council's financial targets and the medium-term financial forecast.
- Revenue and capital spending plans.
- Prudential indicators.
- The various policies and strategies which support the budget framework including the Capital Strategy.
- The statutory budget and Council Tax calculations required for 2024/25.

4.2 At the meeting held earlier this evening, Cabinet considered the report on the Policy Framework and Budget Setting for 2024/25. Cabinet recommended that Council resolve recommendations 1 to 18 as set out in the report.

5. Proposals

5.1 Council should consider and resolve the recommendations within this report which were previously submitted to Cabinet. This will complete the budget process for 2024/25.

5.2 The key features of the budget proposals are summarised below:

- The budget is supported by Directorate and Service Action Plans which support delivery of the Council's key priorities.
- The budget for 2024/25 is balanced, meaning that the Council does not need to rely on the use of reserves to meet ongoing spending plans during this year.
- The level of general reserves planned for the end of the 2024/25 financial year, exceed the minimum recommended level of **£2.5m**.
- The budget continues to support priority services.

- Efficiencies and/or additional resources are required to deliver a balanced budget and maintain/restore reserves to the recommended minimum levels for years 2025/26 and beyond.

6. Corporate Implications

a) Financial Implications

The Council must make certain statutory calculations in relation to the Council Tax requirement for 2024/25. These are set out in full in the Policy Framework and Budget Setting 2024/25 report attached.

The tables shown at recommendations 15 & 16 set out the proposed Council Tax charges to be made to residents in respect of the Borough Council, the Town Council and the other precepting authorities.

b) Legal Implications

This report is written by the Section 151 officer – the officer appointed to have responsibility for the Council’s financial administration. It covers all those matters required by legislation for setting a budget and Council Tax.

Council’s attention is drawn particularly to sections 3, 6 and 12 of the accompanying report containing statutory reports that the Section 151 officer has a duty to provide in respect of the adequacy of reserves and the robustness of spending plans. The Council must have regard to this advice before making the decisions required by this report.

The proposals in this report are based on a Council Tax increase of **0%** resulting in the Borough Council Band D charge of **£281.79**.

Council Tax Referendums

Schedule 5 of the Localism Act introduced a new chapter into the 1992 Act, making provision for Council Tax referendums to be held if an authority increases its Council Tax by an amount exceeding principles determined by the Secretary of State and agreed by the House of Commons. The Localism Act also abolished the capping regime in England.

In summary, for 2024/25 the principles are that the Council would be required to seek the approval of the local electorate in a referendum if, compared with 2023/24, it set Council Tax increases of **3.0%** or **£5** whichever is the greater.

The Council’s calculations in this regard are given at recommendation 18 above.

c) Human resource & equality implications

There are no new implications within this report.

d) Timescale for implementation and risk factors

The date of the Council meeting is well within the legal deadline of 11th March for setting the budget but is almost the latest date that will allow adequate preparation for the timely despatch of Council Tax bills to give due notice for first instalments due on 1 April.

Background Papers:

Final local government finance settlement: England, 2024 to 2025

The Referendums Relating to Council Tax Increases (Principles) (England) Report
2024 to 2025

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151 Officer



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Policy Framework and Budget Setting for 2024/25

(Incorporating the Financial Planning and Capital Strategy)

Report of Lance Wosko, Assistant Director Finance & Procurement
(s151 officer)



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Please note that in this report many of the tables display rounded figures. The totals in those tables are based on the unrounded figures and therefore it may give the appearance that some totals do not correctly sum the presented figures.

1 Financial Planning Strategy

Introduction

- 1 Ongoing delivery of priority services is the central focus of the Council's Financial Planning Strategy. Departmental Service Action Plans are produced annually, supported by detailed financial projections covering both revenue and capital cost implications. These plans are directly linked to the Council's Corporate Plan and therefore reflect the Council's key priorities and objectives for the medium term.
- 2 The Financial Planning Strategy sets out how the Council plans to resource the delivery of its services and is applied in compiling the Council's medium-term financial forecast, considering:
 - The financial settlement for local government that determines the amount of government grant and redistributed funding the Council receives towards its expenditure.
 - Developments in the economy, including key external influences and drivers.
 - Changes in government policy, legislation or regulation.
 - Financial risks which may or may not materialise over the lifetime of the strategy.

Key principles of the Strategy

- 3 The strategy is informed by detailed Departmental Service Action Plans containing the revenue and capital cost implications of the Council's services and based on the following key principles:
 - Balanced and affordable budget - spending on services is contained within resources, managed by identifying efficiency savings and redirecting the use of existing resources.
 - Adequate reserves – making sure the Council has enough reserves to meet identified risks, unbudgeted increases in costs and to manage the impact of cyclical spend across the Council's financial forecast. An allowance for unidentified and unknown risks also needs to be made.
 - Council Tax levels – assuming that, unless there are inescapable cost increases above inflation or significant reductions in other funding, Council Tax levels will increase by no more than the maximum permissible without holding a council tax referendum, as set out by the Secretary of State (DLUHC).

Requirements of the Strategy

- 4 The strategy:
 - Is linked with other key strategies and plans, namely the Human Resources Workforce Plan and the Asset Management Plan together with finance-based strategies including the Capital, Treasury Management, Investment and Commercial Strategies, and the Housing Revenue Account Business Plan.
 - Shows how the Council will be responsive to national economic circumstances, government requirements and initiatives.
 - Shows how the Council would deal with any future variations in funding levels and requirements to improve efficiency, while maintaining a balanced and affordable budget.
 - Recognises the importance of risk assessments and financial contingency planning, understands the sensitivity of the budget and the implications of changes in operational performance and funding levels.
 - Recognises the importance of sound financial management and explains the Council's policies on financial reserves.
 - Identifies the Council's policy options for setting the level of the Council Tax.
 - Develops the best possible estimate of future resources and ensures that financial planning takes account of both the immediate and the medium-term implications of decisions.

- Identifies additional sources of income and other resources through partnerships.
- Carries out consultation with stakeholders to inform Council priorities reflected in spending plans.
- Maintains a charging policy which is consistent, clear and fair to both the direct users of services and Council Taxpayers in the Borough.
- Ensures the budget reflects the annual impact of the management of its assets including repairs and renewals and the outcome of property reviews and stock condition surveys.

Actions to support the Strategy

5 The processes that support the Financial Planning Strategy are: -

- Rolling five-year financial forecast – based on the strategy, updated on a rolling basis.
- Annual budget process – agreed each year to enable the Council’s budget to be set within the guidelines of the strategy.
- Financial monitoring – budget holders are responsible for monitoring their budgets. The Leadership Team conduct monthly reviews of those budgets identified through risk assessment or where expenditure or income budget variances exceed certain thresholds. Reports focus on large, high risk or volatile budgets, as well as areas identified by service accountants during the monthly review of detailed management reports. Matters of exception are referred to Members.
- Member oversight – Cabinet Members receive monthly operational reports and quarterly high-level reports are presented to formal Cabinet meetings, including explanation of financial developments which may impact on the forecast going forward.
- Evaluation of new proposals – the financial and human resource implications of new proposals and their impact on the financial strategy are considered at the outset and included in relevant Cabinet reports.

2 Medium-Term Financial Planning

- 1 The Corporate Plan provides the links between the aspirations of the community and individual services. Service plans are produced annually to ensure the future allocation of resources is based on the Council's key priorities. Service plans demonstrate how each service will be delivered and inform the Council's Financial Planning Strategy and Medium-Term Financial Forecast (MTFF). During 2024/25 Assistant Directors will be completing Service Reviews which are a fundamental re-examination of services delivered, how those services will be delivered in future and how much resource that will require. Significant implications on budgets will be reported in the quarterly updates to Cabinet.
- 2 The forecast at table 2.2 shows the impact on financial resources of current service spending plans and estimated future changes to those plans. Table 2.1 provides a summary of service spend at Directorate and policy line level before external funding and Council Tax. The final line of table 2.1 informs line 1 of the MTFF (table 2.2).

Table 2.1 General Fund revenue summary by Directorate and Policy Line		Note	2022/23 Actual £000s	2023/24 Revised £000s	2024/25 Estimate £000s	2025/26 Estimate £000s	2026/27 Estimate £000s
Net Service Expenditure							
Commercial & Assets							
Environment			2,064	2,071	2,007	2,318	2,395
<i>Operational Services</i>			(446)	(674)	(576)	(565)	(556)
<i>Parks & Open Spaces</i>			945	976	933	1,176	1,206
<i>Street Scene</i>			1,565	1,769	1,649	1,707	1,745
Estates			(4,303)	(947)	(895)	(896)	(895)
<i>Estates & Asset Management</i>			0	0	0	0	0
<i>Knightswick</i>			(4,303)	(947)	(895)	(896)	(895)
Recreation			1,690	2,759	1,679	1,413	1,337
<i>Community Halls</i>			345	487	567	684	707
<i>Leisure Services</i>			1,345	2,272	1,112	730	631
Waste & Recycling			1,894	2,620	2,090	2,648	2,699
<i>Waste & Recycling</i>			1,894	2,620	2,090	2,648	2,699
Commercial & Assets Total			1,344	6,504	4,880	5,483	5,536
Corporate & Customer							
Finance & Procurement			1,872	1,362	2,042	2,149	2,375
<i>Financial Services</i>			0	0	0	0	0
<i>Revenues & Benefits</i>			1,872	1,362	2,042	2,149	2,375
Legal & Democratic Services			1,385	1,511	1,250	1,279	1,303
<i>Democratic Services & Governance</i>			1,071	1,205	968	1,045	1,060
<i>Elections</i>			285	241	261	199	204
<i>Land Charges</i>			29	51	21	35	39
<i>Legal Services</i>			(0)	14	0	0	0
People & Engagement			35	27	27	28	28
<i>Health & Safety</i>			35	27	27	28	28

Human Resources		0	0	0	0	0
Performance, Policy & Customer		0	40	0	0	0
First Contact		0	0	0	0	0
IT & Digital Transformation		0	40	0	0	0
Strategy, Policy & Performance		0	0	0	0	0
Corporate Core		726	2,655	1,064	1,141	1,171
Corporate Core		726	2,655	1,064	1,141	1,171
Corporate & Customer Total		4,018	5,595	4,382	4,596	4,876
Place & Communities						
Climate & Growth		573	1,259	1,302	1,108	858
Castle Point Plan		3	527	477	282	0
Economic Development		115	235	256	268	277
Flood Management		0	0	0	0	0
Planning Policy		455	497	569	558	581
Development Services		585	748	799	880	902
Community Infrastructure Levy		53	0	0	0	0
Development Management		532	748	799	880	902
Environmental Health & Licensing		741	1,144	1,034	1,074	1,115
Environmental Health & Licensing		741	1,144	1,034	1,074	1,115
Housing, Health & Partnerships		1,017	1,629	1,482	1,547	1,587
Community Safety		113	125	97	97	99
Housing Services		753	1,350	1,240	1,304	1,341
Partnerships		151	155	145	147	148
Public Health		0	0	0	0	0
Place & Communities Total		2,916	4,780	4,617	4,609	4,462
Total Net Service Expenditure						
		8,278	16,879	13,879	14,688	14,874
Other Operating Expenditure	1	(2,527)	760	882	1,305	1,069
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	2	(942)	(157)	(2,516)	(1,855)	(1,748)
Net Statutory Adjustments	3	3,866	(1,334)	3,652	815	2,481
Total to be met from government grants, reserves and Council Tax		8,676	16,148	15,897	14,954	16,675
Total excluding Canvey Island Town Council Precept		8,412	15,874	15,609	14,662	16,380

Notes:

- 1 Includes a percentage applied to all salaries estimates to take account of vacant periods (vacancy factor), the precept payable to Canvey Island Town Council from additional Council Tax collected from Canvey residents, VAT refunds, allowances for repairs and maintenance programmes, and other miscellaneous items.
- 2 Includes interest payable and receivable, and statutory pensions adjustments based on information from the Essex Pension Fund and the pension actuary.

- 3 Various statutory adjustments and reversals, to ensure that the Council Tax requirement amount is not affected by income and expenditure relating to non-current assets, such as depreciation and revaluations, and other items such as the payment of capital receipts to central government. Also includes revenue contributions to fund capital expenditure.

Basis of the forecast (table 2.2)

- 3 The key stages and assumptions in the process of producing the Financial Forecast were:
- A review of 2023/24 estimates against actual income and expenditure for 2022/23 and 2023/24 year to date, to arrive at a core no-growth base budget for 2024/25 to 2026/27. Budgets for 2025/26 and 2027/28 are provisional and will be updated as required during the year.
 - Where applicable, increases for inflation of costs relating to pay, employer's pension fund contributions, contracts, rates, utilities and insurances are adjusted for. Controllable service costs have been carried forward at existing levels except in the case of inescapable increases.
 - Adjustments have been made for changes to spending levels expected or known to occur over the life of the forecast including the impact of the capital programme on revenue. In compiling the forecast, account has been taken of the financial implications of wider economic developments, including the impact of interest rate increases, changes in the housing market and the impact on the Council's various fee charging services.
 - Income from fees and charges has been reviewed and recalculated taking account of latest trends, proposed price increases and the impact of the current economic climate.
 - Provision has been made for costs or savings expected to arise from known and proposed changes in legislation as well as unavoidable service-related cost increases.
 - A review of the funding mechanism for local government has once again been deferred and it is unknown when it will be implemented or what the impact on the Council's financial plans may be. Therefore, in the absence of specific information, years beyond 2024/25 are based on a continuation of existing government policy, funding mechanisms and local spending plans.
- 4 The forecast includes the latest information received from the Essex County Council (ECC) Pension Fund in relation to employer's pension contributions. This information has been based on an actuarial valuation carried out on the Pension Fund as at 31 March 2022. These valuations are carried out every three years. This latest valuation is effective for contribution rates from 2023/24 onwards and is based on a 10 year recovery period for any deficit. The next valuation will be undertaken by the actuary in March 2025, effective for contributions from April 2026.
- 5 The tax base as at December 2023 has been adopted as the basis for calculations relating to 2023/24 and includes adjustments to reflect the localised scheme for support of Council Tax, as well as the outcomes anticipated to be realised from the ongoing compliance review of discounts and exemptions granted from Council Tax.
- 6 The proposed Council Tax band D value for 2023/24 is indicated at note 5 of table 2.2 and, combined with current spending plans, delivers a balanced budget for the new financial year.
- 7 A Council Tax referendum would be triggered if Council Tax were increased by more than **3%** on a band D property, above the Council's relevant basic amount of Council Tax for 2023/24. **The Council is not proposing a Council Tax increase for 2024/25.**

Commentary on the forecast

- 8 This is a forecast for the guidance of Cabinet/Council and not a policy statement that the position will be as indicated. The forecast shown at table 2.3 indicates the following:
- The budget for 2024/25 is balanced taking into account known items of expenditure and the use of earmarked reserves for the purpose they have been earmarked for (for example, funding in the Knightswick reserve being used to fund the refurbishment project at the centre).

- The budgets for future years are not balanced, meaning that the Council will have to rely on the use of reserves to meet spending plans during these years until such time as the budget gap indicated at line 8 is closed by reducing costs or increasing income streams.
- The Council, like all local authorities, has been delivering savings and efficiencies for many years but is now at the point where the smaller or easier options have been exhausted. Consequently, the Council has commenced a transformation programme. A significant amount of work has been completed during 2023/24 setting the foundations to move forward in 2024/25 and beyond. All Assistant Directors have been tasked with undertaking service reviews which will critically assess the services delivered, how they are delivered and what resources are used to deliver them. There will be an expectation of options for savings to be presented in the service reviews, with the options to be considered by the Leadership Team and Cabinet. In the absence of the detailed service reviews, no additional savings have yet been assumed in the budget although it is expected that savings will be identified and start to accrue during 2024/25 and help close the budget gap in 2025/26 and beyond.
- The **Council Tax levels for 2024/25 will be held at the current level and not increased.** In future years it is assumed they are increased by the maximum increase currently permitted without holding a Council Tax referendum.
- Forecast reserves are projected to be above the minimum level of **£2.5m** recommended by the s151 Officer at the end of 2024/25.
- From 2025/26 onwards the level of reserves and Council Tax increases indicated are dependent on the achievement of savings, additional revenue income streams and/or increases in grant funding, over and above that already incorporated within the forecast. The Council Tax increase shown for all years is within the referendum limit currently indicated by Government and subject to the agreement of Council in each respective years' Council Tax setting process.
- In view of the potential funding gap indicated for future years, there will be limited opportunities to plan the use of reserves for non-recurring expenditure, over and above those already earmarked at the present time.

Robustness of the forecast

- 9 The underlying spending plans for 2024/25 and 2025/26 to 2026/27 (both provisional), on which the forecast is based, are considered generally robust, subject to any reservations expressed above. The figures presented for 2024/25 represent the funding notified to the Council as part of the one-year settlement and this funding is assumed to continue at the same rate in each future year.
- 10 The Council has already identified significant savings in previous years which continue to impact throughout the financial forecast. Further savings will need to be identified in order to balance the budget for years beyond 2024/25.

Monitoring of the forecast

- 11 The forecast is approved by Cabinet and Council in February as part of this budget and Council Tax setting process. If material changes are necessary during the financial year, the Cabinet will be updated accordingly.
- 12 Financial and operational performance indicators are routinely monitored, and performance reported to Cabinet members and the Leadership Team on a monthly basis. Formal reporting of performance against the financial forecast is undertaken monthly by the s151 Officer and reported quarterly to Cabinet.
- 13 The Financial Forecast is a live document linked directly to the detailed budget and therefore reflects the impact of virements, additional revenue and/or changes in services as they occur.

Funding of priority projects

- 14 Table 2.3 sets out some of the priority projects / discretionary functions that the Council continues to fund during the period of the forecast. These have been reflected in the Financial Forecast.
- Cost pressures and budget increases (growth)**
- 15 The movement caused by cost pressures and unavoidable/essential service increases identified during the budget process and since the budget set in February 2023 is summarised in table 2.4, with the more material items or items of interest listed in table 2.5.

Table 2.2 Medium term financial forecast (MTFF)		2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's	Report Section Ref	Notes
Line	Current policies and service plans						
1	Net service expenditure	15,874	15,609	14,662	16,380	2	Fluctuations predominantly caused by phasing of expenditure some of which is "offset" by earmarked reserves.
2	Council Tax	(8,808)	(8,853)	(9,129)	(9,413)	3	
3	Business Rates (related transactions)	(3,933)	(4,096)	(4,062)	(4,204)	4	Note 1 (below)
4	Capital grants, other grants and contributions	(1,915)	(1,863)	(905)	(905)		Note 2 (below)
5	Net Collection Fund(s) (surplus) / deficit	973	0	0	0	5	2023/24 deficit relates to the previous year and are funded by s31 grant from central government applied through earmarked reserves at line 7.
6	Net expenditure / (income) before reserves	2,191	796	567	1,858		
7	Transfer to / (from) Earmarked reserves (net)	(3,213)	(799)	(282)	(1,006)	6	Note 4 (below)
8	(Surplus) / Deficit on General Fund	(1,021)	(3)	285	852	6	Note 3 (below)
9	General Reserves balance at end of year	(6,387)	(6,190)	(5,706)	(4,654)	6	Note 3 (below)
10	Earmarked Reserves balance at end of year	(17,111)	(15,262)	(14,827)	(13,569)	6	Note 4 (below)

Note 1 (MTFF) Business Rates Related Transactions		2023/24 £000's	2025/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's	Report Section Ref	Notes
1	NNDR1 (statutory return) calculation / forecast (income)	(1,878)	(2,015)	(1,920)	(2,020)	4	Includes impact of negative revenue support grant in future years
2	Business Rates Levy (payment)	686	574	592	604	4	
3	Grant received (s31) in respect of business rates government reliefs	(2,451)	(2,654)	(2,734)	(2,788)	4	
4	Business Rates pool growth	(308)	0	0	0		
5	Business Rates related transactions	(3,951)	(4,096)	(4,062)	(4,204)		Financial forecast line 3
6	Deficit on collection fund relating to business rates grants	936	0	0	0	5	Within financial forecast line 5 (COVID-19 related / offset by reserve)
7	Grant transferred to / (from) earmarked reserve	(936)	0	0	0	5	Within financial forecast line 7 (COVID-19 related / offsets line 5)
8	Net value of transactions relating to business rates	(3,951)	(4,096)	(4,062)	(4,204)		

Note 2 (MTFF) Capital grants, other grants and contributions		2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's	Report Section Ref	Notes
1	Preceptors' council tax share back agreement	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)		
2	New Homes Bonus	(83)	0	0	0	4	
3	Capital Funding Grants	(1,200)	(959)	0	0	8	
4	New Burdens Grant / Services grant / Misc.	(432)	(705)	(705)	(705)	4	
5	Capital grants, other grants and contributions	(1,915)	(1,863)	(905)	(905)		Line 4 financial forecast

Note 3 (MTFF) General Reserve		2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's	Report Section Ref	Notes
1	Balance at start of year	(5,566)	(6,387)	(6,190)	(5,706)		Minimum recommended balance for General Reserves is £2.5m for 2024/25.
2	Contribution to / (from) General Fund (MTFF line 8)	(1,021)	(3)	285	852		
3	Potential planning appeals & associated legal costs	200	200	200	200		
4	(Balance) / deficit at end of year	(6,387)	(6,190)	(5,706)	(4,654)	6	

Note 4 (MTFF) Earmarked Reserves		2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's	Report Section Ref	Notes
1	Balance at start of year	(20,323)	(17,111)	(15,262)	(14,827)		The precise timing of the use of earmarked reserves is, due to their nature, is generally unknown. Earmarked reserves are reviewed annually to ensure sufficiency and where need has diminished funds will be returned to General Reserves.
2	Contribution (to) / from General Fund (MTFF line 7)	3,213	799	282	1,006		
3	Total other expected usage of earmarked reserves - not allocated within the detailed budget	0	1,050	152	252		
4	Balance at end of year	(17,111)	(15,262)	(14,827)	(13,569)	6	

Note 5 (MTFF) Council Tax		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Report Section Ref	Notes
1	Tax at band D £	281.79	281.79	287.40	293.12	14	
2	Increase %	2.96%	0.00%	1.99%	1.99%		

Table 2.3 Funding of priority projects & other discretionary expenditure included in line 1 of the Financial Forecast			
Ref.	Description of priority project or discretionary item	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's
1	Funding of discretionary portion of business rates relief to charities and other bodies - percentage of overall relief cost applicable to this Council	28	29
2	Funding to move to a zero-carbon electric tariff	9	9
3	Funding for local and voluntary organisations	128	129
4	Contribution to Community Transport Scheme operated by Wyvern, providing transport for elderly and disabled residents of the Borough	10	10
5	Running costs of CCTV installed at various public locations around the Borough, including car parks, the Dutch Cottage, the seafront and specific residential areas	12	12
6	Festive lighting / decorations across the Borough	14	14
7	Public Conveniences across the Borough (net direct cost excluding recharges and capital charges)	140	132
8	Highways Rangers (previously funded by Essex County Council)	108	116
9	Borough Newsletter	0	15
Total funding of priority projects and discretionary items		449	466

Table 2.4 - Changes from previously published budget					
2024/25 Increases / (Decreases)	Corporate & Customer	Commercial & Assets	Place & Communities	Other Operating Inc/Exp	Total
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Staffing - Pay/Nl/Pension	104	981	515	0	1,600
Staffing - Other	(111)	(768)	28	0	(852)
Premises	(4)	(112)	21	0	(95)
Other Expenditure	(3,870)	220	(258)	3,972	65
Income	3,811	(759)	(470)	(3,610)	(1,028)
Recharges	499	(250)	(25)	0	223
Subtotal	429	(688)	(189)	362	(86)
Earmarked reserves					(1,107)
Overall change from previously published budget					(1,193)

Table 2.5 - Significant changes from previously published budget	
	£'000s
Favourable movements, savings and efficiencies	
Changes to Business Rates	(2,114)
Increase in net interest receivable	(949)
Government grants in Local Government Financial Settlement	(705)
Net increase in waste & recycling income	(434)
Net change in Leisure services	(310)
Net decrease to gas and electric budgets	(276)
Changes to MRP due to vehicle replacement programme	(260)
Preceptor funding for posts in Revs & Bens	(129)
Reduction in insurance budgets	(47)
Earmarked reserve - NNDR - release of excess funding	(1,203)
Earmarked reserve - Use of Castle Point Plan reserve	(582)
Earmarked reserve - Covid 19 - release of reserve no longer required	(413)
Adverse movements, pressures and growth	
Staffing updates, including above budget pay award in 23/24, increased pay award assumption for 24/25 and externally funded or fixed term posts	1,600
Increase in Housing & Homelessness costs	314
Reduction in recharges to Housing Revenue Account	290
No increase to Council Tax	263
Updated rent subsidy budget	253
Provision for future staffing changes	221
Increase to repairs and maintenance provision	134
Ongoing funding of Community Rangers	116
Net decrease in car parking income	106
Reduction in community hall income	76
Costs of elections	72
Increase in external audit fees	68
Inflation - excluding gas and electric	48

Table 2.5 - Significant changes from previously published budget	
	£'000s
Increase in Business Rates payable	40
Reduction in building control income	32
Increase in vehicle maintenance costs	20
Borough newsletter	15
Earmarked reserve - Set aside for future service improvements	1,500
Earmarked reserve - Set aside for CRM (subject to business case)	800
Earmarked reserve - Set aside for future spend to save initiatives	200

Budget Gap – Years 2025/26 and beyond

- 16 The medium term financial forecast shown at table 2.2 indicates on line 8 a budget gap in 2025/26 and beyond which the Council must address during the course of the 2024/25 financial year. The Council is not unique in this position and many authorities are working on significant programmes of change to address their own budget gaps. The Council has commenced its own transformation programme as mentioned in Section 2, paragraph 8.
- 17 Whilst General reserves appear relatively healthy short term, and the Council has been successful in establishing a range of earmarked reserves to support spending programmes such as asset maintenance, the effective cap on council tax increases, uncertainty around the future of local government funding, rising costs and limitations on the ability to raise fees and charges mean that the Council will shortly be “living beyond its means” and must adjust.
- 18 Reserves may not be used to support day to day operational spend but may be utilised to “unlock” ongoing revenue savings. For example, in order to run a new leisure activity which generates additional income it may be necessary to structurally adapt an existing facility. These initiatives are often referred to as spend to save initiatives and must be supported with a business case which considers the full implications of the initiative, including implementation costs, cashflow implications, impact on general fund and ultimately the period of return against the “investment” (e.g. period over which costs are offset by savings).
- 19 Such initiatives include:
 - Digitalisation and automation of functions both internal to the organisation and externally facing for the benefit of our customers.
 - Service and organisation restructuring to refocus resources to improve delivery of services.
 - Engagement of specialists and consultants to supplement internal resources and skills and support the implementation of new ways of working.
 - Investing in our assets to serve an alternative purpose perhaps in order to generate additional income, reduce costs or improve customer experience.
- 20 As part of the current budget process the Council has identified funds totalling **£2.82m** from within existing earmarked reserves which may be utilised to support and enable such initiatives during the course of the forthcoming financial year, in order to support the delivery of a balanced budget in 2025/26 and beyond. These are as follows:
 - Improvement fund **£1.5m**
 - Spend to save **£228k**
 - Carbon reduction **£292k**
 - IT Reserve (part) **£800k**

3 Tax base

Tax base calculation

- 1 Under Section 33 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and supporting Regulations, the Council must make an annual calculation of its tax base. The tax base is the total number of properties on which Council Tax will be charged, expressed as a band D equivalent, after allowing for discounts, exemptions and losses on collection. The method of calculation is prescribed by law and made under delegated authority by the Assistant Director, Finance & Procurement (s151 officer), in consultation with the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Finance.
- 2 The tax base is used in the budget requirement calculation to produce the standard amount of Council Tax for a band D property as well as by the Government in distributing certain grants and determining the Council's "spending power".
- 3 The calculated tax base for 2024/25, before losses on collection are deducted, is **32,223** band D equivalent properties which is an increase from the 2023/24 tax base of **32,059**. The increase reflects:
 - a) An increase in the total number of dwellings on the valuation list caused by, for example, new properties being built.
 - b) The anticipated outcome of ongoing compliance reviews of the various categories of Council Tax discounts and exemptions. The resource required to undertake the work is part funded by the main precepting organisations.
- 4 Having determined the overall tax base, the estimated number of band D properties must be reduced to reflect a collection rate that takes account of losses on collection due to amounts that are uncollectable and void periods in respect of empty properties (this is not the same as the collection rate used as a performance indicator). The tax base collection rate has been reviewed and it is proposed that it should be maintained at **97.50%** for 2024/25 (97.5% 2023/24).
- 5 The tax base for 2024/25 is therefore **31,417** band D equivalent properties (compared with **31,258** in 2023/24) which is a year-on-year net increase of **159** band D equivalent properties.
- 6 Of the **31,417** band D equivalent properties, **12,136** form the tax base for Canvey Island Town Council, an increase of **87** from last year.

4 Local Government Funding

2024/25 Local Government Finance Settlement / Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA)

1 Rt Hon Michael Gove MP is made a written statement to Parliament on 06 February 2024 confirming the publication of the 2024/25 Final Local Government Finance Settlement. The figures in the tables below reflect the detail within the Local Government Finance Settlement.

2 The 2024/25 Local Government Finance Settlement is for one year only. The sector continues to lobby Government for a multi-year settlement to assist with planning and budgeting over the medium term.

3 At a national level, there is a **7.5%** net increase in the core spending power for local government in 2024/25 (9.2% 2023/24), with every Council seeing at least a **4%** increase before taking into account any decisions on Council Tax rates. The national position is as shown in table 4.1 whilst table 4.2 shows how this translates at a local level to Castle Point, with the net increase of **3.4%**, (4.3% 2023/24) mainly as a result of increased business rates and grant income.

Table 4.1 Core Spending Power - National Level	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
Settlement Funding Assessment	(15,671)	(16,563)
Council Tax	(33,984)	(36,062)
Grants	(10,541)	(12,075)
Total	(60,197)	(64,700)
Net change %		7.5%

Table 4.2 Core Spending Power - Castle Point	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's
Settlement Funding Assessment (Business Rates)	(2,434)	(2,525)
Council Tax	(8,808)	(8,853)
Grants	(439)	(705)
Total	(11,681)	(12,082)
Net change %		3.4%

4 Table 4.3 shows the distribution of Business Rates (NNDR) collected within the Borough.

Table 4.3 Funding Settlement 2021/22 to 2022/23	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's
Anticipated yield from NNDR for CPBC	(16,897)	(17,290)
50% Payable to Government	8,448	8,645
10% Payable to Essex County Council and Essex PFCC Fire and Rescue Authority	1,690	1,729
Amount left after payments	(6,759)	(6,916)
Tariff payable to Government	4,325	4,391
Business Rates Baseline / CPBC funding	(2,434)	(2,525)

Business Rates Retention (BRR)

5 The settlement no longer provides absolute funding indications for BRR and is based on an adjusted average income figure. This may or may not be reflective of the final BRR outturn for each respective year. Whilst the BRR scheme enables the Council to retain a proportion of Business

Rates growth, it also requires the Council to absorb a proportion of the financial impact of successful rating valuation appeals and bad debts. Appeals may result in the repayment of backdated rates paid by businesses as well as an ongoing reduction in rates receivable by the Council in future years. This information is not known to Government at the time the settlement is announced.

- 6 The Council is therefore required to complete a statutory annual return to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), referred to as the NNDR1, which sets out the anticipated National Non-Domestic Rates income collectible by the Council, based on more recent information than that available to Government. This return also calculates the value of section 31 grant (s31) which is payable to the Council. When Government introduces an initiative which reduces Business Rates payable by a particular type of business, s31 grant is payable in order to compensate for the reduction in business rates yield (e.g. small business rates relief).
- 7 The following table provides a comparison between the settlement and the NNDR1 return and indicates a difference in the amount due to the Council of **£875k** in 2024/25. The impact of this variance is cushioned through use of the NNDR Equalisation Reserve as described below.

Table 4.4 Funding Settlement 2023/24 to 2024/25 (comparison)	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2024/25 £000's
	NNDR1	Settlement	NNDR1
Anticipated yield from NNDR for CPBC	(14,755)	(17,290)	(15,102)
50% Payable to Government	7,378	8,645	7,551
10% Payable to Essex County Council and Essex PFCC Fire and Rescue Authority	1,476	1,729	1,510
Amount left after payments	(5,902)	(6,916)	(6,041)
Less Tariff payable to Government	4,325	4,391	4,391
Total combined funding for CPBC	(1,577)	(2,525)	(1,650)

Managing fluctuations in Business Rates Revenue

- 8 The Council prudently established an earmarked reserve (NNDR Equalisation Reserve) in 2013/14 for the purpose of smoothing any detrimental impact which may present in respect of the NNDR collection fund, such as any levy payment which may become due, the effect of appeals on Business Rates income and the impact of any deficits on the Collection Fund. The Council maintains a rolling medium-term forecast of the reserve to support financial planning and table 4.5 sets out the transactions which are anticipated to impact on the reserve.
- 9 The balance on the reserve is to be maintained at a maximum of **£1.4m** as shown by the final line of the table below, with the value of funds exceeding this threshold being applied directly into the General Fund (reduction in overall reserve balance). This is a decrease from prior years, with the Council now having a greater understanding of the impact of a new ratings list which came into effect, along with generally increased risk and uncertainty around collectable rates which could cause volatility in income levels. The position will be monitored throughout the year and updates provided to Cabinet in the quarterly Financial Update reports if required.

Table 4.5 NNDR Equalisation Reserve	2022/23 £000's	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's
Opening Balance	(3,626)	(2,336)	(2,603)
Application of s31 grant income	(2,080)	(2,451)	(2,654)
Surplus on collection fund in year of distribution	0	(301)	(277)
Total Contributions into the Reserve	(5,706)	(5,088)	(5,534)
Application to offset payment of Levy	708	396	574
Utilisation of Covid-19 s31 grant	0	936	0
Equalisation adjustment – variance in rates retained	1,219	729	774
Reduction in overall reserve balance	1,444	424	2,786
Closing Balance	(2,336)	(2,603)	(1,400)

10 Additional information regarding the operation of the Business Rates Collection Fund may be found below and within section 5 of this report.

Business Rates Retention Scheme & Growth

11 Under the system of local Business Rate Retention, some authorities collect more rates than the Government has determined they need in order to fund their activities. These authorities are currently required to pay over the excess to Government and are referred to as “tariff” authorities. Most district councils are in this position and for Castle Point the tariff is **£4.302m** for 2024/25.

12 Conversely, those authorities who collect insufficient income in their own area receive payments from Government and are known as “top up” authorities. The most common group of authorities receiving top ups are county councils. Where an authority sees growth in its Non-Domestic Rates it must pay a proportion of that growth into the central pool as a “levy” which is capped at **50%**.

13 Calculation and payment of the levy is undertaken following the end of the financial year, once final outturn is known. The levy calculations for 2022/23 (final), 2023/24 & 2024/25 (provisional) are shown in the table below. Any detrimental impact on the General Fund is offset by application of the NNDR Equalisation Reserve (paragraph 8 above).

Table 4.6 NNDR Levy Payment	2022/23 £000's	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's
CPBC share of Business Rates receipt	(5,834)	(5,902)	(6,041)
Tariff payment to Government	3,863	4,325	4,391
s31 grants awarded to the Council	(1,708)	(1,563)	(1,932)
Retained income	(3,679)	(3,140)	(3,582)
Less baseline funding level	(2,263)	(2,348)	(2,433)
Growth above baseline	(1,416)	(792)	(1,149)
Levy Payment @ 50% of growth	708	396	574

14 Year to year variations in the figures shown in this table reflect the impact of the pandemic and the ongoing support provided to business rates. Growth shown in the table above is absorbed within the NNDR Collection Fund.

Essex Region Business Rates Pool

15 In a pooling arrangement, the respective baseline funding levels and baselines for the member authorities are added together and treated as one “pool” for the calculation of the levy. The levy, rather than being paid across to Government, is retained within the Pool and this is fundamentally the main advantage of a pooled arrangement.

16 The following authorities across Essex are members of an Essex Region pool:

- Basildon Borough Council
- Castle Point Borough Council
- Colchester City Council
- Essex County Council
- Harlow District Council
- Rochford District Council
- Tendring District Council
- Braintree District Council
- Chelmsford City Council
- Epping Forest District Council
- Essex PFCC Fire & Rescue Authority
- Maldon District Council
- Southend City Council
- Uttlesford District Council

17 The reduced levy resulting from the Essex Region Pool means that significantly more growth will be retained by member authorities. A participation agreement is in place which sets out the key principles of the pool as well as the basis for distribution of all proceeds.

New Homes Bonus (NHB)

18 The New Homes Bonus is a grant paid by central government to local councils to reflect and incentivise housing growth in their areas. It is based on the amount of extra Council Tax revenue raised for new-build homes, conversions and long-term empty homes brought back into use. There is also an extra payment for providing affordable homes.

19 The NHB was previously a material source of funding for this Council however changes to the scheme announced as part of the 2017/18 Local Government Finance Settlement, coupled with the relatively low new property yield within the Borough, has meant that Castle Point has not qualified for significant new NHB funding in recent years and for 2024/25 will not receive any NHB funding.

20 The table below shows the allocation to Castle Point under the current methodology and based on the existing tax base.

Table 4.7 New Homes Bonus Allocations	2022/23 £000's	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's
Provisional Settlement December 2023	(141)	(83)	0

21 The Government has previously consulted on the future of the NHB scheme, stating that “It is not clear that the New Homes Bonus in its current form is focused on incentivising homes where they are needed most”. Changes to the scheme are therefore anticipated at some point in the future.

Funding Guarantee

22 The Funding Guarantee was introduced in 2023/24 and ensures no Council has an increase in the Core Spending Power of below 4% in 2024/25 (3% 2023/24) before Council Tax decisions are taken. The value of this grant for 2023/24 is **£690k** (£268k 2023/24).

Services Grant

23 Introduced in 2022/23, this new grant has also been distributed via 2013/14 SFA shares. The value of this grant for 2024/25 is **£14k**, a reduction from 2023/24 when it was **£88k** although the funding guarantee detailed above covers this reduction. The value for future years unknown but assumed to continue at the current level.

Top-up/Tariff Adjustments (Negative RSG)

- 24 These adjustments were first introduced in the 2016/17 provisional settlement. They reflected the need to remove funding from authorities (due to the Spending Review 2015 funding reductions) that no longer had Revenue Support Grant.
- 25 Due to the approach taken in making the reductions, the Top Up/Tariff adjustments tended to hit high tax base/high tax rate authorities, with an increasing number being affected each year from 2017/18 to 2019/20. However, at the 2016/17 final settlement, the adjustments up to and including 2018/19 were removed, with the 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 amounts removed at the respective settlements.

Local Government Funding Reform / Business Rates Revaluation

- 26 The only announcement regarding funding reform was as follows:
- “The Government remains committed to improving the local government finance system more broadly in the next Parliament. This will include consideration of how they can go further to simplify and reduce the administrative burden of the funding landscape.”
- 27 The lack of a set timetable for implementing the delayed Fair Funding Review and Business Rates Reset (both originally planned for 2019/20) means that for now the assumption built into the budget for future years is a continuation of existing funding at 2024/25 values.

5 Collection Fund

Collection fund balance

- 1 An estimate must be made of the balance on the Council Tax and Business Rates Collection Funds as at 31 March 2024. This is a statutory calculation that has to be made by 15 January for Council Tax and 31 January for NNDR.

Council tax collection fund

- 2 The surplus or deficit relating to Council Tax is shared between this Council, Essex County Council, Essex PFCC Fire & Rescue Authority and Essex PFCC Policing and Community Safety. These adjustments are subtracted from or added to the amount to be raised from Council Tax for the forthcoming financial year and do not form part of the budget requirement.

Business rates collection fund

- 3 Any surplus or deficit relating to NNDR is shared between this Council, Essex County Council, Essex PFCC Fire & Rescue Authority and Central Government. These adjustments are subtracted from or added to the amount to be raised from Council Tax and do not form part of the budget requirement.
- 4 A surplus or deficit balance on the NNDR Collection Fund may be caused by changes in a number of factors during the course of a financial year including new business premises, the outcome of rating appeals and changes in the total value of discretionary or mandatory reliefs granted compared to original estimates.

6 Reserves & Contingencies

- 1 The requirement for financial reserves is acknowledged in statute. Sections 31A, 32, 42A and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require billing and precepting authorities in England and Wales to take into account the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating the budget requirement.
- 2 Under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, the Council’s Chief Financial (s151) Officer is required to report to the Council on the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves and to ensure that there are clear protocols for their establishment and use. The report of the s151 Officer is shown at paragraphs 4 to 21 below and has regard to the Guidance Note on Local Authority Reserves and Balances, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) in June 2015. The Council must have regard to this report when making decisions on the Council Tax requirement calculation.
- 3 Reserves can be held for three main purposes:
 - a) General reserves: to meet the potential cost of emergencies or unexpected events, including a working balance to help cushion the impact of uneven cash flows and avoid unnecessary temporary borrowing.
 - b) A contingency: to meet the costs of events that are possible, but whose occurrence is not certain - this also forms part of general reserves.
 - c) Earmarked reserves: to meet known or predicted risks and liabilities, and potentially extending beyond a single financial year.

Proposed level of general reserves

- 4 For 2024/25, General reserves are calculated as follows:

Table 6.1 General Reserves		£000's
Actual balance 1 April 2023		(5,566)
Net potential movement during 2023/24		(1,021)
Forecast balance at 1 April 2024		(6,587)
Net potential movement planned during 2024/25		(3)
Forecast balance at 31 March 2025		(6,590)

- 5 The estimated balance on reserves at the end of 2024/25 represents **41%** of the Council’s net budget before funding for that year. Without context this level of reserves would appear to be high, however unless significant ongoing cost reductions are achieved, the Council will be required to use general reserves in order to support day to day expenditure for years 2025/26 and beyond.
- 6 Use of reserves on an ongoing basis to support day to day expenditure is not good practice and it is the Council’s intention to identify savings / cost reductions / additional income to fully close each year’s budget gap without relying on the use of reserves. However, until these years are balanced it is prudent for the Council to maintain reserves at a higher level.
- 7 The full impact of the cost of living crisis on both the demand for some council services and resident/customer ability to pay for the use of services and facilities is unknown and may result in either an improved or worsened budget gap than is currently predicted.

Adequacy of reserves

- 8 There is no universally valid formula for calculating an adequate level of reserves – the relevant factors can only be assessed properly at a local level. The assessment of local factors should take

account of the strategic, operational and financial risks facing the Council. This report considers these under the following headings:

- **Corporate issues**
- **Financial standing and management**
- **Budget assumptions**
- **Other local factors of significance**

Adequacy of reserves – corporate issues

9 The Council has adopted a Risk Management Strategy and progress is regularly reported to the Audit Committee. The process includes the identification and management of strategic and operational risks. Risk Management is a key governance process as set out in the Local Code of Corporate Governance which is reviewed and adopted by the Audit Committee annually.

10 In terms of financial risks, the most significant at the current time are:

1. Impact of the cost of living crisis on the Council’s direct revenue streams including Council Tax and Business Rates (linked to resident and customer demand and ability to pay for the use of services and facilities).
2. New funding mechanism for local government (unknown implementation timeframe).
3. Increase in planning appeals and consequential costs.

Adequacy of reserves – financial standing and management

11 This is considered in the following table: -

Table 6.2 Adequacy of reserves - financial standing and management
<p>Overall financial standing The Council has no difficulty in meeting the key indicator of prudence in relation to capital borrowing, with the only General Fund borrowing being linked to the Knightswick shopping centre. Local tax collection rates have been reviewed and are satisfactory.</p> <p>Record of budgeting and financial management In-year monitoring of the financial position is sound and risk rated with comprehensive reporting to budget holders. For many years, the year-end outturn has been well within approved budgets. The Financial Planning Strategy, which forms part of this document, has assisted the Council in maintaining the Council’s finances on a prudent and stable footing.</p> <p>Capacity to manage in-year budget pressures The Council has an excellent record of maintaining good financial and budgetary discipline. A scheme of virements allowing resources to be reallocated within approved parameters has been used extensively. Financial procedures include flexibility to carry unspent budget into subsequent financial years in order to avoid unnecessary spend at year end.</p> <p>Strength of financial information and reporting arrangements All budget holders have access to a real time financial management system that shows cumulative expenditure (including commitments) and income against profiled budgets. Cabinet is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of budgetary control and Cabinet Members receive regular reports of forecast variances. These reports provide Members with clear and concise information that has been informed by risk assessment and operational activity.</p>

Adequacy of reserves – budget assumptions

12 These are considered in the following table:

Table 6.3 Adequacy of reserves – budget assumptions	
Estimate of the level and timing of capital receipts	Assumptions of new capital receipts are limited to, and based on, the current annual number of Council House sales under Right to Buy provisions.
Sensitivity of budget assumptions	The assumptions on which the financial forecast is based are sensitive to changes in factors outside the Council’s influence. During the budget process the sensitivities of these assumptions are considered before determining the budget values to be adopted.
Treatment of demand led pressures	<p>Many of the Council’s revenue income streams are sensitive to changes in market conditions and therefore there will always be a risk that budgeted targets are not met. These include fees and charges for planning, building control, land charges and leisure services, recycling revenue streams and car parking income.</p> <p>Estimates have been based on the latest available predictions with adjustment, where necessary, to take account of known factors that might cause changes in demand. This is a tried and tested approach.</p>
Adequacy of provisions	<p>Provisions for bad and doubtful debts have been calculated in accordance with CIPFA guidelines. This is a tried and tested approach.</p> <p>The provision for the value of potentially successful rating valuation appeals in relation to Business Rates is significant. There are numerous variations to methodologies for calculating this provision and the Council has adopted a prudent approach, informed where possible by historic information. Progression of appeals is slow and there is limited information available on which to base estimates of the likely impact of successful appeals, so the Council has adopted methodology provided by DLUHC and has reviewed this with LG Futures.</p>
Treatment of inflation and interest rates	<p>The detailed budget includes provision for an average 5% pay increase for 2024/25 and 3% for subsequent years. A vacancy factor of 1.5% has also been included in the estimates to reflect the vacancy periods during which salary costs are not incurred. There is a risk that the 2024/25 pay award ultimately agreed with unions is higher than budgeted, with every additional 1% equating to £126k.</p> <p>Budget holders have been asked to take account of known or expected increases in the prices of goods and services, including where contracts the Council has include inflationary increases. This is a tried and tested approach.</p> <p>All the Council’s external debt is at fixed interest rates and the average interest rate used to estimate interest receivable from investments in 2024/25 is 4.69%. The estimated level of investment income generated is based upon investments placed with institutions in accordance with the Council’s Investment Strategy, as detailed in section 10.</p> <p>Where cost increases are linked to the RPI or CPI, future year’s increases are based on future RPI or CPI predictions provided by the Bank of England.</p>

13 **Adequacy of reserves – other local factors of significance**
 These are considered in the following table:

Table 6.4 Adequacy of reserves – other local factors of significance
<p>Equal pay review / Job evaluation A great deal of work has been undertaken on pay harmonisation and single status. However, the Council has not undertaken a full job evaluation exercise as required by the 2004 National Agreement. This carries a potential risk that the Council will need to use general reserves to defend and/or settle any successful claims made against the Council.</p> <p>At the time of writing this report the Council is undertaking a job evaluation exercise across the entire workforce. This is a major project which may have ongoing financial implications for the Council.</p> <p>Any pay increases may be effective immediately and may or may not be backdated. In the absence of certain data on which to determine a sound cost estimate, provision has been included in the Council’s budget for an ongoing cost increase of £100k in 2024/25 and £200k from 2025/26 onwards.</p> <p>Pension Fund revaluation The Council is obliged by statute to offer its employees membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme (administered by Essex County Council). The scheme changed from a final salary to a career average scheme in 2014/15 and offers members a defined benefit funded by employee and employer contributions. Every three years an actuarial valuation takes place which determines the Council’s contributions for current employees and a deficiency payment to make good any estimated shortfalls in the fund’s assets measured against its expected liabilities.</p> <p>The actuary undertook a valuation of the Pension Fund as at 31 March 2022 which indicated a funding level of 106.3% and required an increase in the employer’s contribution rate from 21.9% to try and ensure a long term balanced position. The implications included within the Council’s financial forecast are based on the recommendations of the pension fund which took effect from April 2023. The next valuation will be undertaken by the actuary in March 2025, effective for contributions from April 2026.</p> <p>Pension fund risks include changing economic conditions and investment returns being less than the assumptions adopted in the Pension Funds investment strategy. As a consequence this may see an increase in the employer’s contribution rate from 2026/27 onwards. Provision has not been made in the Council’s budget for this eventuality.</p> <p>Potential for withdrawal of external or third-party revenue income The financial forecast currently assumes the continuation of certain revenue streams from external organisations or third parties. Many of these organisations have been impacted by the pandemic or cost of living crisis and are striving to reduce their costs. It is possible that one or more of these revenue streams may be lost. It is therefore recommended that when assessing the minimum level of reserves a sum of £100k is included in the calculations (paragraph 14 below).</p> <p>Potential for incurrence of legal costs There is potential for the Council to incur costs in relation to legal challenges including employment tribunals, equal pay claims, planning appeals and uninsured losses. It is recommended that when assessing the minimum level of reserves a sum of £400k is included in the calculations (paragraph 14 below).</p>

Table 6.4 Adequacy of reserves – other local factors of significance (continued)**Potential for cost fluctuations in relation to service contracts**

A significant element of the Council's annual spend is transacted through contracts with other organisations. Fluctuations in markets (e.g. recycling), changes in legislation (e.g. new living wage) and other external events (e.g. high inflation) can have a direct impact on the delivery costs of these contracts, necessitating an increase in the charge made to the Council. These changes are unpredictable.

The Consumer Prices Index for December 2023 (most recent to writing this report) was **4%** against a Bank of England target of **2%**. The rate is predicted to fall during the new financial year before gradually reducing towards the **2%** target. The Council applies different inflation rates to different cost categories but there is potential for fluctuating inflation rates to have a more significant impact on contracted costs than has been determined as part of the current budget process.

As the Council tenders contracts during the year, it is likely that pricing will exceed existing budget provision. Whilst budgets have been inflated where contracts set out an inflationary element, many contracts cover a multi-year period at a fixed price. Where possible, estimates have been made of any additional cost on retender but there is a risk that prices received are significantly higher than expected. **It is recommended that when assessing the minimum level of reserves a sum of £400k is included in the calculations (paragraph 14 below).**

Potential for District / Borough Councils to “step into” the void left by other public organisations

The combined pressure of reductions in funding and the increasing financial impact of welfare services and reforms on public organisations are significant. These organisations are striving to reduce their costs which may result in the discontinuation or reduction in some services to the public, an example last year being ECC's decision to cease funding the Highways Rangers. Consequently, there may be political pressure or public expectation that the District/Borough Councils will take on these discontinued functions.

Often, the organisation is much larger than the District / Borough Council and has undertaken its own review of functions and services, resulting in the displacement of those which it has determined to be lower priority.

The Council must continue to be mindful of its own financial position and the funding gap predicted in future years. Assuming delivery of additional and unfunded functions, particularly where the District / Borough Councils have no legal responsibility for delivery, will worsen the Council's own financial position and be difficult to relinquish later.

VAT – Partial Exemption

The Council currently takes full advantage of the VAT concession in respect of recovering input tax relating to VAT exempt activities, available to local authorities under the VAT Act 1994. The concession is only available provided this input tax remains below **5%** of VAT on all expenditure. Increased investment in the Council's assets, such as refurbishment of facilities, may result in the VAT partial exemption limit being exceeded. If this is the case, under normal circumstances, it is estimated that additional VAT would become payable to HM Revenue and Customs. A review of the Council's VAT position is undertaken annually. **It is recommended that when assessing the minimum level of reserves a sum of £400k is included in the calculations (paragraph 14 below).**

Ongoing and lasting impact of the Pandemic (covid-19) on Council Revenue Streams

An earmarked reserve was established as part of the 2021/22 budget process to give the Council flexibility to respond to financial implications arising from the lasting impact of the pandemic as they become known.

Table 6.4 Adequacy of reserves – other local factors of significance (continued)

The most apparent lasting impact has been on the Council's School Lane car park. This car park was previously heavily used by commuters, but the shift to hybrid/home working has reduced utilisation of the car park with the inevitable reduction in income this brings. The car park income level has been improving throughout 2023/24 but the time has now come to rebase the income budget to current levels and at the same time release the funding held in the earmarked reserve.

Impact of Welfare Reforms & Universal Credit on demand for Council Services

A number of reforms (such as the introduction of Dependant Child Limitation rules, the Housing Benefit Cap, and the Spare Room Subsidy Limitations) have been introduced in recent years and continue to impact households across the borough.

The mass migration of legacy Housing Benefit Claims to Universal Credit, stalled by the pandemic in 2020, has recommenced with migration underway at targeted pilot sites and full migration expected to be complete by 2025. The Authority continues to work closely with Third Sector partners to successfully mitigate the impacts of this transition.

Nationally the impact of the cost of living crisis has seen increases in people who are experiencing homelessness and there is uncertainty regarding the continuing and ongoing impact. With 100% occupation of its own housing stock, changes in the private rented sector, and the continuing low rate Housing Benefit Cap, the Council continues to experience difficulty in finding suitable family sized temporary/permanent accommodation. The emerging impact of the wider economic context brings further service demands with the cumulation and management of rent arrears and debt management provision.

It is not therefore possible to predict the full direct or indirect impact of these and other welfare changes on demand for Council Services, particularly Housing and Benefit advice longer term.

It is recommended that when assessing the minimum level of reserves a sum of £100k is included in the calculations (paragraph 14 below).

Economic volatility

With the cost of living crisis, the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East, the lasting impact of the pandemic, changes in Government fiscal policies and the impact of Brexit, there has been and continues to be a lot of economic volatility. The Council has also experienced significant impacts, most notably inflation on pay and energy budgets.

However, the Council has also been able to benefit as interest receivable, driven by increases in the Bank of England base rate, has significantly increased and assisted with reducing the budget gap. Additionally, high gilt yields in October 2022 enabled the Council to repay PWLB debt at a discount and therefore reduce its interest payable.

Given the rapid ascent of the Bank of England base rate from its record lows, there is a risk that the increases have a quicker or harder impact than the Bank expects and therefore reduces the rate sooner than expected.

It is recommended that when assessing the minimum level of reserves a sum of £300k is included in the calculations (paragraph 14 below).

Adequacy of reserves – conclusions

14 Having evaluated all the above factors, including the sensitivity of key budget assumptions, the s151 Officer considers that the following are significant factors that should be taken into account when assessing the minimum level of general reserves:

- a) Potential for withdrawal of external or third party revenue income (**£100k**)
- b) Potential for cost fluctuations in major contracts (**£400k**)
- c) Potential for incurrence of legal costs (**£400k**)

- d) VAT – Partial Exemption (**£400k**)
- e) Impact of Welfare Reforms on demand for Council Services (**£100k**)
- f) Impact of economic volatility (**£300k**)

- 15 These factors would not be reflected in any formula approach such as the benchmark reported at point 18 below. It is the s151 Officer’s view that, taking into account the combined value of the items identified above, plus an additional **5%** of operating expenditure (see below), an appropriate minimum level of reserves is approximately **£2.5m**.
- 16 Although this report on adequacy of reserves is specific to 2024/25, the Council should bear in mind that adequacy should also be judged against longer-term plans.
- 17 Whilst it is not permissible or feasible for the Council to rely on the use of reserves on an ongoing basis to balance its budget, it may apply reserves as part of a short-term strategy to manage, for example, a period of transition during which efficiency savings are identified to provide a longer-term solution. The Council’s working policy is to earmark funds (set aside) to manage specific risks once the likelihood of that those risks materialising increases to a tangible level.

Comparison with external benchmarks

- 18 The only previously known external benchmark for adequacy of reserves was the standard that used to be included in the criteria for auditor scored judgements on Financial Standing, this formed part of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment made by the Audit Commission. This was stated as **5%** of net operating expenditure, weighted by reference to government limits for meeting emergency expenditure. For Castle Point, this calculates at **£780k** for 2024/25.
- 19 A comparison of the above benchmark with the s151 Officer’s assessment and the Council’s target is therefore:

Table 6.5 Adequacy of reserves		£000's
Castle Point (Target)		2,500
Audit Commission (Benchmark)		780

- 20 The s151 Officer considers that until the impact of the new funding regime is known (or is confirmed as not happening), and the local factors described in table 6.4 & paragraph 14 are resolved it is prudent for the Council to maintain a level of reserves in excess of the minimum recommended level.

Exclusions

- 21 This opinion does not include the following items:
- The equal pay review as there is no information currently available on which to form a view.
 - The impact of the new funding regime as the implementation timeframe and proposed methodology are unknown.
 - The impact arising from the Council’s transformation programme.

If, however, the circumstances surrounding any of the issues identified above change significantly, a report setting out the financial implications to the Council will be made at the next available opportunity.

In-year use of General Reserves

- 22 General reserves will not be applied during a financial year except under the conditions described in paragraph 3a) above and done so in line with the Council’s Financial Regulations.

Earmarked Reserves

23 General reserves have been earmarked for known or predicted liabilities. Individual earmarked reserves of a significant value are supported by detailed spending forecasts and may span several financial years. The following provides a short commentary on the key reserves held by the Council.

- **Spend to Save Initiatives**

A reserve of **£100k** intended to enable the Council to establish a scheme of self-insurance was established during the 2013/14 financial year. The scope was extended as part of the 2016/17 budget process to provide a fund for “pump-priming” initiatives which would deliver an ongoing reduction in costs and / or increased revenue to the Council. Each initiative will be supported by a specific business case. As savings from initiatives are generated, the reserve is replenished up to the value of the original investment ensuring that funds are continuously recycled for new initiatives. The balance on this reserve at the start of the 2024/25 financial year is forecast to be **£228k**.

- **Planning - Local Development Scheme & Local Plan**

The delivery of the programme set out in the Council’s Local Development Scheme has considerable staffing and financial resource implications. Full Council approved the creation of the Castle Point Plan in November 2022 and this reserve is anticipated to be utilised to meet the costs of this.

- **Planning – Joint Strategic Plan**

A reserve created during the 2019/20 budget setting process for costs in relation to development of a Joint Strategic Plan with Brentwood, Rochford, Southend, Thurrock, Basildon and Essex County Council.

At the time of writing this report, a review of this reserve is in progress and it is unlikely that this funding will need to remain set-aside for its original purpose. As part of the current budget process, **£110k** has been retained in the reserve as a contingency.

- **Local Council Tax Support**

A reserve established at the end of 2013/14 from underspends on the Castle Point element of the local scheme grant, intended to fund future scheme variances and / or hardship cases over and above existing revenue budget provision.

- **Non Domestic Rates Equalisation**

A reserve intended to safeguard the Council from fluctuations in Business Rates income and the impact of potential levy payments and successful business rate appeals.

This reserve was originally established from s31 grants awarded to the Council to offset the financial impact of policy changes introduced by central government which resulted in discounts in Business Rates to eligible businesses. Ordinarily these grants may have been applied directly into the General Fund, but many councils chose to set them aside given the continuous uncertainty of Business Rates.

A new funding regime is proposed and set to bring about fundamental changes to the overall mechanics of how local government funding is distributed. The new regime may have an impact on the continuation or value of the grant in future years. For that reason, it is not possible or prudent to assume its continuation in future years.

- **Future Asset Maintenance**

The Council commissions stock condition surveys on a five year cycle for all buildings in order to identify future works, and inform financial and resource plans across the lifetime of the financial forecast. All works are subject to competitive tender in line with the Council’s procurement rules.

The purpose of this earmarked reserve is to fund and manage year on year variances in the cost of works to premises operated by the Council. The Council maintains two separate primary divisions of this reserve, one for general properties and one specifically for the two leisure centres. The second division also allows for non-building costs such as periodic replacement of fitness suite equipment.

There are also two much smaller separate elements of this reserve for car parks and playgrounds, to be applied towards future works as required.

These reserves are used for works intended to maintain the structure of the building and are not for cyclical or reactive works which are budgeted for directly within service budgets.

The reserve is supported by a detailed financial plan extending to the 2030/31 financial year whilst during 2024/25 new condition surveys will be conducted to refresh and update the work plans and values. The reserve is currently seen to be virtually depleted towards the end of the forecast but will be reviewed in the context of the updated surveys.

- **Pension Deficit Payment**

To enable the Council to take advantage of significant financial incentives offered by the Essex Pension Fund, payment of three years' deficit contributions is made in one lump sum in advance, rather than paying amounts monthly or annually. This reserve was partly applied in 2020/21 for the scheduled advance payment in that year. Funds were accumulated in advance of the anticipated payment in 2023/24 but as the most recent valuation has shown a funding level of **106.3%** no deficit payment is required. Instead, funds will be held and added into in advance of the anticipated payment in 2026/27.

The values of future years lump sum payments are estimated and may vary significantly since they are dependent on the valuation of the pension fund which takes place every three years.

- **Improvement Fund**

A reserve established from accumulated unspent revenue budget and savings generated through service reviews and initiatives and small value miscellaneous government grants. At the start of 2024/25 funds to the value of **£1.5m** are forecast to be held in this reserve.

This fund may be used to deliver improvements to services and / or "unlock" ongoing revenue savings. Costs which could be funded through this reserve include costs of engaging consultants to support initiatives, staff settlement and redundancy costs arising through reorganisation and other one-off costs necessary to deliver improvements to service delivery.

- **Revenue Grants Unspent / New Burdens Funding**

The Council receives grants from central government and other organisations, for specific purposes. Where this grant funding is not spent during the course of the year that it is received in, and in order to preserve it for future use, it is held in an earmarked reserve.

- **ICT Projects**

Funding set aside annually for investment in ICT related projects and infrastructure across Council services – to facilitate new ways of working, improved customer experience and keep up to date with new technology.

The reserve includes ongoing expected commitments for the lifetime of the financial forecast as part of various planned ICT replacement and enhancement programmes and is supported by a detailed financial plan up to and including the financial year 2031/32.

A specific increase for 2024/25 is **£800k** in respect of a new CRM system for which a business case is currently being developed. As a significant investment for the Council, if and when the business case is approved, the reserve can be released to fund some or all of the project.

- **Co-mingled waste contract**
Disposal costs of co-mingled (pink sack) waste can be highly volatile. Although prices have settled since 2022/23, it is prudent to hold this reserve in case costs significantly increase again.
- **Carbon Reduction**
A new reserve created as part of the 2023/24 budget setting process its purpose is to fund projects which aim to reduce the Council's carbon footprint which may therefore reduce energy usage and subsequently costs. It may also be utilised to fund the gap between traditional and green options, for example covering the additional cost of purchasing electric vehicles compared to the cost of internal combustion engine vehicles.
- **Knightswick Shopping Centre**
A reserve introduced during the budget setting process for 2020/21 which will hold accumulated annual surpluses, after settlement of debt management and operational expenditure in relation to the Knightswick Centre.

It is anticipated that this reserve will be partially utilised during 2024/25 and 2025/26 to deliver improvements to the centre, subject to business case and governance processes.

- **Pandemic Response Reserve**
A new reserve established during the budget setting process for 2021/22. The purpose of the reserve is to set aside funds which may be used to offset any short-term detrimental impact of ongoing changes in demand for, and use of, Council services. As the impacts have now been built into the base budget, this reserve is brought to zero and closed.
- **Public Realm and Play Spaces**
Created during 2023/24 budget setting, the **£140k** Public Realm and Play Spaces reserve was funded from the Council's 2022/23 New Homes Bonus allocation. It is anticipated that the remaining reserve will be fully utilised in 2024/25.
- **Member Initiatives**
A new reserve established at the end of 2022/23, funded by a VAT refund in relation to leisure services. The purpose of the reserve is to provide funding for projects or initiatives which Members wish to deliver, and which stand up to scrutiny (including value for money), but for which no specific funding has been set aside or identified.

24 Table 6.6 on the following page provides a summary of forecast movements on General Fund earmarked reserves.

25 In addition to General Fund reserves, the Council holds reserves in respect of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), including the following earmarked reserve: -

- **Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Loan Repayments**
Funds set aside from the HRA for the repayment of debt taken out by the Council as part of the refinancing of the HRA.

Table 6.6 Earmarked reserves movements	Balance 01/04/2023 £000's	2023/24 £000's (movement)	2024/25 £000's (movement)	2025/26 £000's (movement)	2026/27 £000's (movement)	Forecast 31/03/2027 £000's
Revenue grants unspent	(885)	(89)	18	(50)	(50)	(1,055)
Priority Initiatives (including Public Realm and Play Spaces)	(3,070)	1,166	141	0	0	(1,763)
Future asset maintenance	(2,901)	690	(16)	627	(136)	(1,737)
Vehicle Replacement	(418)	18	400	0	0	0
Carbon Reduction	(400)	9	99	0	0	(292)
Pandemic response	(613)	200	413	0	0	0
Insurance	(348)	0	0	0	0	(348)
Non-domestic rates equalisation	(2,336)	(268)	1,204	0	0	(1,400)
Local council tax support scheme	(201)	10	0	0	0	(191)
Improvement fund	(1,399)	1,399	(1,500)	0	0	(1,500)
Pension deficit payment	(1,517)	0	(250)	(250)	1,611	(406)
Planning - local development scheme & plan	(1,433)	(2)	582	345	0	(508)
Planning - joint strategic plan	(110)	0	0	0	0	(110)
Regeneration	(258)	0	200	0	0	(58)
Knightswick Shopping Centre	(1,702)	(183)	680	(333)	(342)	(1,880)
ICT projects	(2,087)	22	(944)	(56)	(77)	(3,141)
Co-mingled waste contract	(210)	0	0	0	0	(210)
Spend to save initiatives	(189)	189	(228)	0	0	(228)
Commitments from previous year	(149)	50	0	0	0	(99)
All other earmarked reserves	(99)	0	0	0	0	(99)
Total General Fund Earmarked Reserves	(20,323)	3,213	799	282	1,006	(15,023)

This statement reconciles to note 4 of the Medium-Term Financial Forecast (table 2.2)

7 Charging Policy & Commercialism

Introduction

- 1 There are clear links between the Council's policy on charging and commercialism. For Castle Point, commercialism includes not only maintaining a focus on raising and maintaining additional revenue but establishing greater financial awareness in terms of our costs, how those costs interact with and affect the associated income generated, and smarter ways of working in order to reduce those costs.
- 2 The Council's charging policy sets out the key principles and processes it intends to follow when setting fees and charges for services and applies to all fees and charges except for:
 - Services which have charges set by statutory legislation.
 - Services which are prohibited by statutory legislation from raising any charges.
 - General rental income and lease / licence income.
 - Income from housing rents.
- 3 The Council's Constitution provides the majority of services with the authority to set their own fees and charges in accordance with existing policy.
- 4 Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2003 provides local authorities with the power to charge for discretionary services, provided they are not covered or prohibited by other statutory legislation and provided the services in question do not make a profit from charging.
- 5 The Council published a commercialism strategy during 2021/22 and this may be found on the Council's website (<https://www.castlepoint.gov.uk/council-strategies-and-policies>).

Income generation principles

- 6 Charges should be set at a level to maximise income generation. Departments should aim to set charges so that at the expected level of usage, the income generated from a service recovers the full cost of providing the service. However, charges should not be set at a prohibitively high level that would adversely affect usage, e.g. by making the Council uncompetitive.
- 7 Full cost consists of:
 - The direct cost of running the service, i.e. staffing, property and vehicle costs, equipment, etc.
 - The indirect cost of running the service i.e. recharged costs from central and other support departments and capital charges, such as depreciation.
- 8 Charges set below full cost recovery levels should be fully justifiable in terms of meeting Council priorities or subject to confirmation by the s151 Officer and Leadership Team, as they result in the net cost of that particular service being subsidised by the Council as a whole.

Annual process

- 9 As part of the annual budget setting process, budget holders are required to confirm, as a minimum, the following information:
 - The rate by which charges will be inflated for the forthcoming financial year. The s151 officer has determined that the default rate will be **6.7%** for 2024/25, that being the September 2023 CPI as published in in October 2023. For 2025/26 **3.2%** has been assumed, falling to **2%** for 2026/27.
 - Any changes in activity and / or usage and the expected impact on the income budget.
 - Any other changes which could have an impact on the income budget.
 - Proposals for any services which are currently provided free of charge for which a charge could be raised.

- 10 Using this information, and by analysis of income received during the previous financial year and to date in the current financial year, Financial Services will calculate a draft forecast budgets for the coming three years.

Publication and communication

- 11 Each directorate is responsible for the establishment of a schedule of charges for the chargeable services within their jurisdiction, as well as communication of charges direct to users as appropriate. A single schedule of all charges is published on the Council's website.

Variations in standard fees

- 12 Budget holders may decide that on occasion there is enough rationale for providing variations on standard charges to individuals or classes of users, for example:

- Discounts on bulk bookings.
- Off-peak discounts.

- 13 Variations should only be considered provided they are also consistent with Council priorities and service aims, for example, making concessions available to other local organisations who contribute to meeting Council objectives.

Periodic full review of charges

- 14 As well as the annual processes described above, a more in-depth review of fees and charges is undertaken at least once every three years.

- 15 This review aims to ensure charges are consistent with Council priorities and service aims, market and customer intelligence, and to justify any subsidy made by the Council as a whole to that service. The outcome of, and any changes arising from, the three-yearly formal reviews are to be approved by the s151 Officer and the Leadership Team. A review is planned to take place during 2024/25.

The case for financial self-sufficiency

- 16 Traditionally local government has been dependent on two main sources of funding in order to deliver services: Council Tax and central government funding. Restrictions on the ability to raise local taxation, and a reluctance to charge full cost for discretionary services, has historically led to dependence on central government funding. Now that government funding has diminished, greater emphasis is placed on locally raised revenue streams such as service specific fees and charges and charges for discretionary functions.

- 17 Such is the importance of income from fees and charges, a review will be undertaken during 2024/25 of all of the Council's fees and charges to ensure they are set at the appropriate levels (giving due regard to amongst other things full-cost recovery, competitiveness in the market and legislative requirements). Where it is identified that any fee or charge is not at the appropriate level, plans will be put in place to amend as required.

8 Capital Strategy

- 1 The Capital Strategy sets out the long-term context in which capital expenditure and investment decisions are made and considers risk, reward and impact on the achievement of priority outcomes. The strategy is fully integrated with revenue planning and budgeting.
- 2 The strategy provides a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services and shows how associated risk, including future financial sustainability, is managed.
- 3 Decisions around capital expenditure, investments, and borrowing align with the processes for the setting and revising of the budget for the Council, hence the Capital Strategy forms part of the overall Policy Framework and Budget Setting Report. Subsequent sections in relation to Treasury Management and Investment are closely linked to the Capital Strategy and cover in detail the Council's approach to borrowing and investing.
- 4 New best practice guidance has been issued by CIPFA around the development of a whole organisation approach to the production of a capital strategy. This guidance will be reviewed during 2024/25 to identify improvements that can be included within the Council's existing strategy.

Asset management planning, maintenance and strategic use of the Council's asset base

- 5 As at 31 March 2023 the Council held assets valued at circa **£238m**, including:
 - Council Houses (1,486) and garages (253): **£151m**
 - Land and buildings: **£62m**. Major assets include the Council offices, Waterside Farm and Runnymede Leisure Centres and the Knightswick Centre.
 - Vehicles: **£1m**, mainly refuse and recycling freighters.
 - Assets let to other organisations and individuals (Investment Properties): **£2.2m**. These include the golf course on Canvey Island.
 - Assets related to the defined benefit pension scheme: **£18m**.

The above amounts represent the values used for capital accounting purposes, such as annual depreciation charges.

- 6 The Council regularly commissions condition surveys on all its building assets to inform work programmes, financial planning and corporate decision making. All works are provided for within the medium-term financial forecast.
 - 7 Whilst assets are managed by relevant service areas, programmed works are overseen by a central Estates team who administer inspections, surveys, and commission planned works in line with procurement rules and procedures.
 - 8 An Asset Management Group, comprising representation from relevant service areas, consider matters such as planned or potential asset disposals and when appropriate refer matters to the Council's Asset Review Board.
 - 9 The Council's Asset Management Plan is updated every two years and provides an overarching framework for the management of the Council's corporate land and building assets. It is supported by a Commercial Strategy, which references maximising the return on the Council's building assets. Ensuring that assets are utilised to their full potential is a key principle of the Commercial Strategy.
- ### **Capital expenditure and the Council's approach to capital investment**
- 10 Capital expenditure is expenditure that results in the provision or enhancement of assets such as land, buildings, plant and vehicles. This is subject to a de minimis limit whereby the Council will generally treat expenditure that is below **£10k** as revenue expenditure.

- 11 The Council must comply with the provisions of part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 relating to capital expenditure and borrowing controls. These require local authorities to determine and keep under review the amount of their affordable borrowing. Authorities must also have regard to the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) which became effective from 1 April 2004 and was most recently updated in 2021 as were the associated guidance notes also published by CIPFA.
- 12 The main issues affecting capital investment decisions are:
 - The Council’s capacity to borrow.
 - The availability of other capital resources, such as capital receipts and grants.
 - The management of debt, cash flows and investments.
- 13 The Council’s strategy is to ensure that decisions on resource allocation are based on the corporate objectives and priorities, as detailed in the Council’s Corporate Plan (available on the Council’s website: <https://www.castlepoint.gov.uk/council-strategies-and-policies>) and reflect the views of residents and stakeholders.
- 14 The Council’s capital investment priorities are set out below:

Table 8.1 Prioritisation of capital investment projects	
Priority	Purpose
1	Private sector improvement and disabled facilities grants.
2	Housing capital expenditure financed by the depreciation allowance, receipts from Right-to-Buy sales and contributions from revenue, with priorities determined in accordance with the HRA Business Plan and in consultation with tenants.
3	Self-financing schemes funded by specific grants and external sources.
4	Spend-to-save schemes that deliver on-going reductions to net cost.
5	On-going maintenance of assets and replacement of vehicles, equipment and plant.

- 15 New proposals will be evaluated in accordance with the requirements of the Prudential Code and with regard to the following criteria:
 - Service objectives, e.g. strategic planning for the Council.
 - Stewardship of assets, e.g. asset management planning.
 - Value for money, e.g. option appraisal.
 - Prudence and sustainability, e.g. risks, whole life costing and implications for external debt.
 - Affordability, e.g. implications for long-term resources and ultimately the Council Tax (and Housing rents for the Housing Revenue Account).
 - Practicality, e.g. achievability of the forward plan.
 - Revenue cost and income impacts.

This assessment is equally applicable to proposals which are self-financed or externally funded.

- 16 Different evaluation methods will be relevant for different proposals and will be undertaken as part of a comprehensive business case. These might include:
 - Options appraisal, e.g. rebuild, improve or replace an existing asset.
 - Whole life costing, e.g. longer-term revenue impact.
 - Sensitivity analysis, e.g. impact of cost fluctuations on an overall project.
 - Effect of different borrowing options, e.g. duration and rate of interest.
 - Payback calculations, e.g. how long it takes to recoup the cost incurred.
 - Savings, e.g. scope to generate future savings or income.

- 17 Contingency allowances for unexpected costs or overruns that might occur will be assessed and included as appropriate, particularly for high value projects.
- 18 All capital expenditure will comply with the Council's procurement rules and thresholds.

Financing of capital expenditure

- 19 Each item included in the capital programme is assessed to determine how it is to be financed. The term "financing" refers to the resources that are applied to ensure that the full cost is dealt with absolutely, whether short or longer term. There are a number of ways in which capital expenditure can be funded, primarily as follows:
- External grant funding received from central government or other organisations.
 - Use of capital receipts from the sale of Council owned assets. These include receipts from Council Houses sold through the Right-to-Buy (RTB) process. Certain restrictions apply on the usage of RTB receipts – see later in this section.
 - Revenue contributions to capital expenditure – direct charges to revenue, in the General Fund and / or Housing Revenue Account, in the year that the capital expenditure takes place.
 - Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) - charges to revenue in subsequent years over the useful life of the asset. This is the outcome if none of the other above options apply - see later in this section for further information on MRP.
 - Amortisation of Intangible Assets – charges to the in subsequent years over the useful life of the asset.

Capital programme monitoring

- 20 Budget monitoring of the Council's capital programme is undertaken in the same manner during the year as that of the revenue budget, i.e. by officers from Financial Services in conjunction with the relevant budget holders for each item on the programme.
- 21 Variance reporting is made on a monthly basis to the Council's Leadership Team and Cabinet members.
- 22 The Council's Financial Regulations detail the procedures and authorisations required for dealing with capital programme cost variances and sets out a "fast track" process for items fully financed by external funding.

Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities

- 23 The Prudential Code includes statutory requirements for the manner in which capital spending plans are considered and approved, as well as requiring the Council to set and monitor a series of Prudential Indicators. These Prudential Indicators are set out over the following paragraphs.
- 24 The Council has a duty under Section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003 and supporting Regulations to determine and keep under review how much it can afford to borrow. The amount so determined is called the Affordable Borrowing Limit and the Council must have regard to the Prudential Code when setting this limit. This requirement is to ensure that total capital investment remains within sustainable limits and that the impact on future Council Tax and rent levels is acceptable.
- 25 The following paragraphs explain the Prudential Indicators that the Council should have regard to before agreeing capital spending plans for 2024/25. The Council must approve Prudential Indicators for the next three years – 2024/25 to 2026/27 – and an appropriate recommendation appears in the accompanying formal report. These indicators are, however, calculated over years beyond those three to ensure that the capital strategy is sustainable over the longer term, and to align with the timeframes used for the Medium-Term Financial Forecast and capital budgets.
- 26 A requirement of the CIPFA Code of Practice to bring leases currently classified as operating leases onto the Council's Balance Sheet has been delayed until 2024/25. This change will impact on the calculation of the prudential indicators. The indicators set out in this report do not include the impact of this change but work is underway to identify relevant leases and calculate the impact on the indicators. Following the finalisation of this work, a further report will be presented detailing

the impact and changes required. This requirement does not change the costs to the Council of these lease arrangements.

27 The Prudential Indicators are classified into two main groupings – indicators for “Affordability” and indicators for “Prudence”.

- Indicators for “Affordability” – The fundamental objective in the consideration of affordability of the Council’s capital programme is to ensure that the proposed level of investment in capital assets results in the total capital investment of the Council remaining within sustainable limits. In considering the affordability of the capital programme, the Council is required to consider all resources currently available to it as well as those estimated for the future, together with the total of its capital programme and income and expenditure forecasts.
- Indicators for “Prudence” – The Council should ensure that all capital expenditure, investments and borrowing decisions are prudent and sustainable. In doing so it should consider arrangements for the repayment of debt and consideration of risk and the impact on the Council’s overall fiscal sustainability.

28 Where applicable the Prudential Indicators are required to be calculated separately for the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account. Where relevant these indicators are calculated in line with assumptions in the HRA business plan which will be revisited periodically.

29 Prudential Indicators applicable to treasury management are shown in Section 9 of this report.

Prudential indicator (for prudence) – capital expenditure

30 Table 8.2 below shows actual 2022/23 capital expenditure, along with estimates for current and future years recommended for approval:

Table 8.2 Capital expenditure	2022/23 £000's	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's
General Fund (GF)	2,459	2,347	6,326	1,462	712
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	2,452	5,318	2,576	2,488	2,791
Total	4,947	7,665	8,902	3,950	3,503

31 The amounts shown for 2024/25 represent firm proposals for approval. Amounts shown for later years are indicative guidelines for financial planning and are subject to confirmation in each respective year’s budget process. The General Fund schemes are analysed in table 8.3 on the following pages:

Table 8.3 Capital Expenditure & Financing	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's	2027/28 £000's
Commercial & Assets					
Leisure Centres Gym Equipment					
Gross Capital Expenditure	60	-	50	-	190
Specific external funding	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total Leisure Centres Gym Equipment	60	-	50	-	190
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	60	-	50	-	190
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure: Pool Hoists					
Gross Capital Expenditure	-	81	-	-	-
Specific external funding	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total Leisure: Pool Hoists	-	81	-	-	-

Table 8.3 Capital Expenditure & Financing	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	-	81	-	-	-
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-
The Paddocks					
Gross Capital Expenditure	509	1,000	-	-	-
Specific external funding	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total The Paddocks	509	1,000	-	-	-
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	-	625	-	-	-
Unfunded	509	375	-	-	-
Vehicle Replacement Programme					
Gross Capital Expenditure	22	1,822	725	25	899
Specific external funding	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total Vehicle Replacement Programme	22	1,822	725	25	899
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	18	400	-	-	-
Unfunded	4	1,422	725	25	899
Knightswick Shopping Centre					
Gross Capital Expenditure	256	1,000	-	-	-
Specific external funding	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total Knightswick Shopping Centre	256	1,000	-	-	-
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	256	1,000	-	-	-
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial & Assets Total	847	3,903	775	25	1,089
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	334	2,106	50	-	190
Unfunded	513	1,797	725	25	899
Corporate & Customer					
ICT Hardware and software					
Gross Capital Expenditure	-	200	-	-	-
Specific external funding	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total ICT Hardware and software	-	200	-	-	-
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	-	200	-	-	-
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate & Customer Total	-	200	-	-	-
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	-	200	-	-	-
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-
Place & Communities					
Disabled Facilities Grants (Mandatory)					
Gross Capital Expenditure	686	686	687	687	687
Specific external funding	(686)	(686)	(687)	(687)	(687)
Net Total Disabled Facilities Grants (Mandatory)	-	-	-	-	-
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8.3 Capital Expenditure & Financing	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Seafront Regeneration					
Gross Capital Expenditure	590	1,201	-	-	-
Specific external funding	(590)	(860)	-	-	-
Net Total Seafront Regeneration	-	341	-	-	-
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	-	341	-	-	-
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-
Warm Home Grants					
Gross Capital Expenditure	166	-	-	-	-
Specific external funding	(166)	-	-	-	-
Net Total Warm Home Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-
UK SPF Grants					
Gross Capital Expenditure	58	335	-	-	-
Specific external funding	(58)	(335)	-	-	-
Net Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-
Place & Communities Total	-	341	-	-	-
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	-	341	-	-	-
Unfunded	-	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Capital Expenditure	2,347	6,326	1,462	712	1,776
Total Specific External Funding	(1,500)	(1,881)	(687)	(687)	(687)
Net Total Expenditure	847	4,444	775	25	1,089
Funded by Revenue Contribution to Capital	334	2,647	50	-	190
Unfunded	513	1,797	725	25	899
Of which:					
Funded by Capital Receipts	513	642	65	-	130
Funded by Minimum Revenue Provision	-	1,155	660	25	769

32 All schemes identified in the preceding table match the priorities outlined in paragraph 14 above. These capital proposals constitute a capital plan that can be financed from revenue and capital resources and are therefore considered affordable. The position of Housing Revenue Account proposals (priority 2) is set out in a separate report to Cabinet.

Recurring and significant capital schemes

33 The capital programme has several items which recur in most years. These include:

- Disabled Facility Grant adaptations paid for by central government grant funding.
- The vehicle replacement programme. This primarily consists of refuse and recycling freighters, but also includes a number of smaller vehicles. Most vehicles are replaced every 7 or 8 years on a rolling basis although there has been a delay in replacing refuse freighters whilst changes to collection methods are considered. This has been reflected in the plan.

- The Housing Revenue Account programme for annual improvements to Council-owned properties, covering works such as central heating, double glazing, new kitchens and bathrooms, etc.

34 In addition one-off items may also be included in the capital programme from time to time. These include:

- The Knightswick Shopping Centre related works reprogrammed for 2024/25.
- Canvey Island seafront regeneration at Thorney Bay continuing through to 2024/25.
- The Paddocks refurbishment commencing 2023/24 and continuing through to 2024/25.
- IT Equipment refresh in 2024/25
- The Housing Revenue Account capital expenditure includes several new housing developments as well as normal annual programmes of works to existing Council properties.

35 A more detailed breakdown of the HRA capital programme can be found in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) – Rent Levels, Revenue Budget and Capital Plan report, approved at the same time as this report each February.

Prudential Indicator (for prudence) – Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

36 The Capital Financing Requirement is a measure of capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed by capital receipts, capital grants or contributions from revenue, and represents the Council’s underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose. In accordance with best professional practice, the Council does not associate borrowing with particular items or types of expenditure. At any point in time, the Council has a number of cash flows both positive and negative and manages its treasury position, in terms of borrowings and investments, in accordance with its approved treasury management strategy and practices.

37 The CFR will increase whenever the Council incurs capital expenditure that is not funded in the same year by grants, capital receipts or direct revenue contributions. The CFR will reduce when Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) charges to revenue are applied in subsequent years.

38 If the Council takes out additional borrowing to pay for capital expenditure this also causes the CFR to increase. This is because borrowing does not finance capital expenditure. Instead it merely provides the cash to enable the expenditure to take place and, since the borrowing is required to be repaid at a later date, does not provide the resource.

39 There is no statutory limit on the amount of borrowing, however, the Council is required to demonstrate affordability of new capital proposals. This should include the annual principal and interest payments and ongoing revenue impact arising from new borrowing.

40 Within day-to-day cash management, no distinction can be made between revenue cash and capital cash. External borrowing can arise as a consequence of all the financial transactions of the Council and not simply those arising from capital spending.

41 Estimates of the end of year capital financing requirement for the Council for the current and future years, and the actual capital financing requirement at 31 March 2023 are:

Table 8.4 Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	2022/23 £000's	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's
GF	16,275	15,973	17,970	17,707	16,817
HRA	26,866	26,866	25,366	25,366	25,366

42 The Council chose to make an early repayment of external debt in 2022/23, General Fund **£5.2m** and HRA **£2.5m**, to take advantage of discounts available. The HRA requirement remained

relatively constant until a further loan repayment is made in 2024/25. It is currently anticipated that partial refinancing of this debt will be required, and the table reflects this. This requirement will be reviewed and a final decision will be taken at the appropriate time.

- 43 The Council's CFR, for both the General Fund and HRA, is mapped out beyond the timescale reported in the above table, and currently extends to 31 March 2032.

Prudential Indicator (for prudence) – authorised limit for external debt

- 44 It is recommended that the Council approves the following authorised limits for total external debt gross of investments. They are based on the current actual position adjusted by changes to the Capital Financing Requirement, potential increases in additional borrowing, plus a 5% allowance for risks, contingencies and cash flow.

Table 8.5 Authorised limit for external debt	2022/23 £000's	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's
Borrowing	40,835	35,155	34,934	31,729	30,157
Other long-term Liabilities (finance leases)	0	0	0	0	0
Total limit	40,835	35,155	34,934	31,729	30,157

- 45 The authorised limit shown for 2024/25 will be the statutory limit determined under Section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003.

- 46 These limits separately identify borrowing from other long-term liabilities, such as finance leases. It is recommended in the accompanying report to approve the overall limit. Any breach of, or required increase in, the overall limit must be immediately reported to Council.

- 47 These authorised limits are consistent with the Council's current commitments, existing plans and the proposals in this budget report for capital expenditure and financing, as well as with its approved Treasury Management Policy Statement and practices. They are based on the estimate of most-likely prudent, but not worst-case scenario, with sufficient headroom to allow for operational management, for example unusual cash movements.

Prudential Indicator (for prudence) – operational boundary for external debt

- 48 Approval is also recommended for the following operational boundary for external debt for the same time period. The proposed operational boundary for external debt is based on the same estimates as the authorised limit, and reflects the estimated most-likely prudent, but not worst-case scenario.

Table 8.6 Operational boundary for external debt	2022/23 £000's	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's
Borrowing	39,990	34,332	34,171	30,988	29,439
Other long-term Liabilities (finance leases)	0	0	0	0	0
Total boundary	39,990	34,332	34,171	30,988	29,439

- 49 The operational boundary is a key management tool for in-year monitoring. Within the operational boundary, figures for borrowing and other long-term liabilities are separately identified. It is recommended in the accompanying report to approve the overall limit. Any breach of, or required increase in, the overall limit must be immediately reported to Council.

- 50 The Council's actual external debt at 31 March 2024, excluding (when applicable) any Finance Lease liabilities, is forecast at **£5.4m** for the General Fund and **£27m** for the Housing Revenue Account (principal amounts only).

Prudential Indicator (for affordability) – ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

- 51 Estimates of the ratio of financing costs to the net revenue stream for the current and future years, and the actual figures for 2022/23, are:

Table 8.7(a) Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream	2022/23 %	2023/24 %	2024/25 %	2025/26 %	2026/27 %
GF	-3	0	-5	0	1
HRA	31	33	31	31	30

- 52 The impact of the early repayment of loans and the increase in the interest rates for surplus funds can be seen in the table above from 2022/23.
- 53 Contributions from the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account revenue budgets to fund capital schemes are included within the estimates in some years. These contributions are not required to be included as part of the statutory calculation but if they were included, the ratios of financing costs to net revenue stream would become:

Table 8.7(b) Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream (local variant)	2022/23 %	2023/24 %	2024/25 %	2025/26 %	2026/27 %
GF	4	3	6	0	1
HRA	31	34	31	31	30

Note: The estimate of financing costs includes current commitments and the proposals in this budget report.

Prudential Indicator (for affordability) – ratio of net income from commercial investments to net revenue stream

- 54 Estimates of the ratio of net income from commercial investments to net revenue stream for the current and future years, and the actual figures for 2022/23, are:

Table 8.8 Ratio of net income from commercial investments to net revenue stream	2022/23 %	2023/24 %	2024/25 %	2025/26 %	2026/27 %
GF	2	1	1	1	1
HRA	0	0	0	0	0

This new indicator shows the impact on the authority of the income generated from its investment properties.

Prudential Indicator (for prudence) - Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

- 55 The Prudential Code includes the following as a key indicator of prudence:

“In order to ensure that over the medium term, debt (i.e. gross external borrowing) will only be for a capital purpose, the local authority should ensure that debt 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. If in any of these years there is a reduction in the capital financing requirement, this reduction is ignored in estimating the cumulative increase in the capital financing requirement which is used for the comparison with gross external debt.”

This calculation takes into account current commitments and the proposals in this budget report, and the requirement is met for the current and forthcoming two financial years.

- 56 The Council will continue to monitor this requirement and will take appropriate remedial action if any difficulties were to arise. Where the gross debt is greater than the capital financing requirement the reasons for this should be clearly stated.

Statement of Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

- 57 The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 came into force on 31 March 2008, with subsequent revisions at later dates. The Regulations require the Council to approve an Annual Statement of Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) which is the amount set aside from revenue to repay debt principal relating to the General Fund.
- 58 The regulations place a duty on local authorities to make an amount of MRP which it considers to be “prudent” each year. The regulation itself does not define “prudent provision”, however, the MRP guidance makes recommendations to authorities on the interpretation of that term.
- 59 In accordance with the regulations, it is proposed to adopt the following MRP policy for the financial year 2024/25 (which remains the same as 2023/24):
- For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008, or which in the future will be supported capital expenditure, it is proposed that the MRP policy will be in line with the former Regulatory Method, subject to any additional voluntary provision as appropriate. The Regulatory Method covers debt supported by the Government through the Revenue Support Grant (RSG) system, and authorities may continue to use the formulae in the old regulation 28 as if it had not been revoked by the 2008 Regulations. The MRP element of RSG is calculated on this basis.
 - For capital expenditure incurred after 1 April 2008, for unsupported borrowing, it is proposed that the MRP policy will be the Asset Life Method with MRP being provided for on an equal annual instalment basis over the estimated life of the relevant assets. On occasion, the Council may take a more prudent approach of applying MRP charges over a shorter term than the estimated life of the associated asset. In very exceptional circumstances the Council may elect not to apply any MRP charges on a specific asset, for example, if an asset was purchased but only expected to be held for a short time and then sold, and that sale was expected to fully recover the original purchase costs incurred.
 - The Council may, as an alternative to the Asset Life Method with equal annual instalments basis, use the Asset Life Method with MRP being provided under the Annuity Method. This method can be used where it is required that the total of principal and interest each year is broadly a consistent amount. The value of MRP increases year on year as the amount of interest on debt decreases year on year. It is considered a prudent basis for assets that produce a steady flow of benefits over their useful life.
 - For capital expenditure incurred in relation to leases classified as finance leases, the MRP method will be the annuity method, whereby provision is applied over the primary term of the lease of the relevant asset. The MRP provision for each financial year will be equivalent to the reduction in outstanding liability held on the Balance Sheet for the corresponding lease in that year.
 - The Council may also make additional Voluntary Revenue Provisions (VRP) above those calculated using the above methods. For example, if there were years where income receipts were higher than those budgeted for, then extra VRP could be applied which would reduce the amount of MRP required to be charged in later years.
 - All MRP charges commence in the financial year following the year in which the associated capital expenditure occurs.
- 60 MRP is calculated in line with current statutory guidance.
- 61 Forecast MRP charges based on estimated capital expenditure up to 2031/32 are mapped out beyond the timescales reported within the Capital Strategy, and currently extend up to 2044/45.
- 62 The table below shows the MRP charges to General Fund and, separately, the MRP charge in respect of the Knightswick Centre which is funded by rental income from the Centre:

Table 8.9 MRP charges	2022/23 £000's	2023/24 £000's	2024/25 £000's	2025/26 £000's	2026/27 £000's
GF	339	301	297	445	442
Knightswick	478	478	478	478	478
Total MRP charges	817	779	775	923	920

Capital receipts

63 Capital receipts from the sale of Council houses under Right-to-Buy (RTB) provisions and surplus assets will continue to be an important capital resource for the Council. The Government has set a de-minimis level for capital receipts, and receipts of **£10k** or less are classified as revenue resources and are therefore accounted for within the revenue accounts. Receipts over **£10k** cannot be used for revenue purposes.

64 Table 8.10 shows the allocation of Non-RTB related receipts used to fund new affordable housing. Subject to agreement by the Secretary of State, specified RTB sales may also be excluded from pooling, where monies are for use in the provision of new affordable housing, regeneration or repayment of debt.

Table 8.10 Allowable use of capital receipts (Non-Right-to-Buy)		
Type of asset	% that may be applied to new capital expenditure	% that must be paid over to the Government
Other Housing land	100	0
General Fund land & property	100	0

65 The proceeds from sales where Housing tenants have exercised the right to purchase their dwellings under the RTB scheme, the following deductions are made:

- 1) An amount based on a Central Government calculation which is intended to compensate the Council for debt which may be still outstanding against the sold property, as determined by the original self-financing of the HRA. This amount is available to use for future HRA capital expenditure or HRA debt repayment.
- 2) Administration allowance at **£1,300** per property sold, treated as HRA revenue income.

66 The remaining balance was previously split between the Local Authority and Government (approximately 30/70), but Government announced in April 2023 that receipts for 2022/23 and 2023/24 could be retained 100% by the Council. At time of writing, no announcement has been made on 2024/25 receipts.

67 Where there are receipt balances the funds are held by the Council for a period of five years from the end of the year they are received. If after this time the funds are not spent on the provision of replacement properties, they are to be returned to the Treasury with interest.

Chief Financial Officer’s conclusion on the Capital Strategy

68 The Chief Financial (s151) Officer) considers the Capital Strategy and associated Capital programme of expenditure, as detailed within this section of the Policy Framework and Budget Setting Report, to be:

- Affordable within the context of the Council’s Medium-Term Financial Forecast and Housing Revenue Account Business Plan, and
- Deliverable within the resources available to the Council, and
- That the strategy is supported by adequate processes and procedures to ensure that risks are appropriately identified and addressed, with any residual risk (financial or other) being considered as acceptable.

9 Treasury Management Strategy

Definition of Treasury Management

- 1 Treasury management is:

“The management of the local authority’s borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”
- 2 The Council includes the following Treasury Management clauses within its Constitution, as recommended by the Code of Practice:

The Council will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:

- A treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities.
- Suitable treasury management practices (TMP’s) setting out how the organisation will seek to achieve those policies and objectives, prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.
- Will receive reports on its treasury management policies, practices and activities, including as a minimum an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, a mid-year review and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in its TMP’s.
- Delegates responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices to Cabinet, and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to the s151 officer, who will act in accordance with the Council's policy statement and TMP’s and CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
- Nominates Cabinet to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of the Treasury Management Strategy and policies.

Treasury Management Strategy for 2024/25

- 3 The Strategy has been formulated after considering the advice of the Council’s consultants, Link Treasury Services (Link). All activity envisaged by the Strategy will be in accordance with the Treasury Management Policy Statement.

Balanced budget requirement

- 4 It is a statutory requirement under the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for the Council to produce a balanced budget. This means that the Council is required to ensure the affordability of existing and new projects, both revenue and capital, within the projected income of the Council for the foreseeable future.

Economic uncertainty, and interest rates

- 5 Economic uncertainty currently exists caused by a number of factors, including but not limited to the ongoing cost of living crisis, interest rate movements and the expectation of a general election in 2024 which may lead to a change of Government and therefore policy. All of these have the potential to have a material impact on the long term financial position of the Council.
- 6 The Council’s treasury management advisers Link Asset services forecast that the base rate will remain at 5.25% till March 2024 and reduce to a low of 4.00% by end of March 2025. This is shown in table below:

Link Group Interest Rate View	07.11.23												
	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26
BANK RATE	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
3 month ave earnings	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 month ave earnings	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.10	4.60	4.10	3.60	3.40	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
12 month ave earnings	5.80	5.70	5.50	5.20	4.70	4.20	3.70	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
5 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50
10 yr PWLB	5.10	5.00	4.80	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50
25 yr PWLB	5.50	5.30	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.00	4.00
50 yr PWLB	5.30	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80

- 7 The Council adheres to strict investment criteria. As it remains difficult to predict longer-term rates accurately, the interest rates used to forecast investment income for the Council's budget process remain prudent. The Council may also be restricted in where it can invest funds. Officers will continue to seek the best return possible whilst always complying with the Council's policies and procedures and without compromising security and liquidity.

Current debt position and requirements for 2024/25

- 8 A summary of external debt that is expected to be outstanding as at 31 March 2024 is as follows:

Table 9.1 External debt outstanding	
Source	Total at 31/03/24 £000's
Public Works Loan Board – General Fund	5,400
Public Works Loan Board – Housing Revenue Account	27,000
Total	32,400

- 9 The Council made early repayments of some of General Fund and HRA Loans in September 2022 to take advantage of discounts which were available, giving us a net saving of just over £3.4m. The Council's General Fund borrowing now consists of a single fixed rate loan at interest rate of **1.08%** per annum (in relation to the Knightswick). The Council's HRA borrowing consists of fixed rate loans at interest rates ranging from **2.76%** to **3.43%** per annum. If remaining loans are to be repaid prematurely, they attract either a premium or discount depending on the relationship between the interest rate of the loan and market rates and the unexpired period at the time of repayment. Currently as interest rates are high, premature repayment of all loans would incur a total discount of approximately **£653K** but this is not advised when taking into consideration the Council's liquidity requirements.
- 10 The proposed programme of capital expenditure due to be approved by Council in February 2024 is not currently anticipated to trigger a requirement for new borrowing in 2024/25. The Policy Framework and Budget Setting Report will provide confirmation of the prudential position for future years, based on current estimates.
- 11 Internal borrowing is the use of the Council's own temporary investments for capital expenditure and is when the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) exceeds the level of external borrowing. This position is known as "under-borrowed". At the end of 2024/25 for the General Fund this is expected to be **£12.6m** due partly to capital expenditure on the Knightswick Shopping Centre and associated public realm works. As cash balances are relatively high and interest earned on investments is lower than the rate at which the Council can take out loans, borrowing internally is an efficient use of resources that also lowers the overall cost of funding for the projects. By the end of 2024/25 the HRA will be under-borrowed by approximately **£5.866m**. The position fluctuates from year to year depending on various factors such as the level of capital expenditure, and a prudential indicator in the Capital Strategy ("Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement") monitors and reports on this position.

Borrowing Strategy

- 12 The uncertainty over future interest rates increases the risk associated with treasury activity. As a result, the Council will take a fairly cautious approach to its Treasury Management Strategy.
- 13 If a need to borrow should arise, The Section 151 Officer, under delegated powers, will take the most appropriate form of borrowing depending on identified risks and the prevailing interest rates at the time. It is possible that shorter-term fixed rates may provide lower cost opportunities in the short to medium term.
- 14 Borrowing can only be undertaken for the purposes of capital expenditure, and not for day-to-day revenue expenditure. Any new borrowing would result in additional annual interest charges to either the General Fund or Housing Revenue Account, as well as the need to set aside sums from those funds for future repayment of the principal amount borrowed. In effect, borrowing does not finance capital expenditure, instead it merely provides the cash to enable the expenditure to take place. Therefore, the financial impact on the longer-term budget positions for both the General Fund on the Medium-Term Financial Forecast (MTFF) and the Housing Revenue Account on the HRA Business Plan, must be taken into careful consideration in all borrowing decisions. As shown within the MTFF and HRA Business Plan the General Fund has annual funding gaps to be closed, and the HRA also faces challenges, such as the lasting impact of changes in central government policies including imposed 4-year rent reductions, as detailed within previous HRA budget setting reports.
- 15 On 9 October 2019 the PWLB increased their margin over gilt yields by 100 basis points to 180 basis points on loans to local authorities, making borrowing from the Government more expensive. However, on 25 November 2020 the Government reversed this. The PWLB allows local authorities to register for a preferential “certainty rate” for borrowing, which is currently **0.20%** below the standard rate or **0.80%** above gilt rates. Registering for this preferential rate does not commit an authority to undertake any borrowing, it just allows it to access the preferential rate should the need arise. Although there are no current plans to borrow in 2024/25, the Council routinely registers for the preferential rate.
- 16 The weighted average maturity of the Council’s General Fund **£5.4m** debt is six years. This has changed significantly due to the early repayments of three loans totalling **£5.25m** in September 2022 leaving one loan with **£0.90m** which matures every year for the next six years, currently with no requirement to refinance.
- 17 The Housing Revenue Account debt of **£36.5m** taken out in March 2012 as part of the HRA self-financing changes is set to mature at different times between 2021/22 and 2035/36 with **£7m** repaid in 2021-22, **£2.5m** repaid early in September 2022. A borrowing cap of **£37.5m** was placed on the Council at the same time, which effectively left the ability to borrow a further **£1m** above the **£36.5m**. The autumn 2018 budget announced that the borrowing cap would be removed so that local authorities would be allowed to undertake additional borrowing to enable investment in building new homes. However, as stated above, any additional borrowing would still have to be affordable within the 30-year HRA Business Plan and be subject to a full assessment of the financial viability of any scheme.
- Borrowing in advance of need**
- 18 The Council has some flexibility to borrow funds in advance for use in future years. The Section 151 Officer may do this under delegated power where, for instance, a sharp rise in interest rates is expected, and so borrowing early at fixed interest rates will be economically beneficial or meet budgetary constraints and where there is a clear business case for doing so. Furthermore, councils must not borrow more than or in advance of their needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. They must also consider carefully whether they can demonstrate value for money in borrowing in advance of need and can ensure the security of such funds.

- 19 DLUHC guidance has determined that the setting of constraints for any borrowing in advance of need is considered good practice. The Section 151 Officer does not currently anticipate any need to borrow in advance of need, but if circumstances change then borrowing in advance will be made within the constraints that:
- It will be limited to no more than £3m of the expected increase in borrowing need (CFR) over the three-year planning period; and
 - The Council would not look to borrow more than 18 months in advance of need.
- 20 Risks associated with any advance borrowing activity will be subject to appraisal in advance and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism. Any surplus funds arising from borrowing in advance of need will be invested in accordance with the Council's Investment Strategy.

Treasury management indicators

- 21 The Council is required to calculate several Treasury Management Indicators as part of the Treasury Management Code of Practice. The indicators are reported in the following paragraphs.

Borrowing maturity structure

- 22 The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities requires the Council to set upper and lower limits for the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing. These limits are designed to help the Council minimise its exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing. The proposed limits, expressed as percentages of total projected fixed rate borrowing, are as follows:

Maturity	General Fund	Housing Revenue	
	Lower limit	Upper limit	Lower limit
	%	%	%
Within 1 year	50	50	0
Within 2 years	50	50	0
Within 5 years	60	60	0
Within 10 years	80	80	0
After 10 years	100	100	0

Borrowing – limits of fixed and variable rate exposure

- 23 The Prudential Code also requires the Council to set upper limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. These indicators identify the maximum limits for both fixed and variable interest rates based upon the Council's debt position net of investments. The proposed limits are as follows: -

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Upper Limit - Fixed Rates	39	38	36	35	34	28
Upper Limit - Variable Rates	(24)	(22)	(20)	(18)	(16)	(14)

Borrowing - interest rate sensitivity

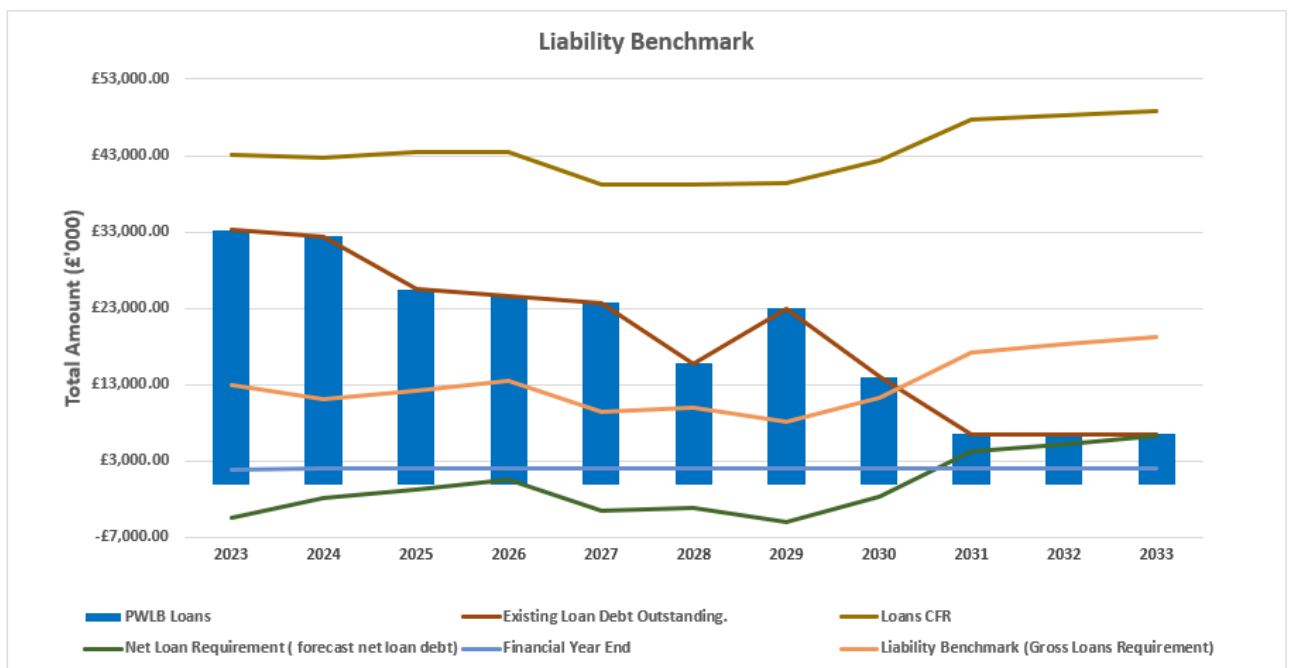
- 24 Any borrowing decisions will need to take account of any changes in interest rates. There are two possible scenarios:
- a sharp rise in rates – if this is considered possible, any fixed interest borrowing will be taken while interest rates are relatively low.

- a sharp fall in rates – if this is expected, any borrowing will be postponed (waiting for borrowings to become cheaper) and rescheduling from fixed to variable rate funding will be considered.

Liability Benchmark

25 The Liability Benchmark is effectively the Net Borrowing Requirement of a local authority plus a liquidity allowance. In its simplest form, it is calculated by deducting the amount of investable resources available from the amount of outstanding external debt and then adding the minimum level of investments required to manage day-to-day cash flow.

The Liability Benchmark establishes whether the Council is likely to be a long-term borrower or long-term investor in the future, to help shape its strategic focus and decision making. The benchmark is shown in the chart below which also shows that the Council does not need to externally borrow in the near future. The benchmark will be updated quarterly taking into account the actual in the year to date and the forecast for the remainder of the financial year as well as any updates made to future years.



Debt management objectives

- 26 A summary of the Council’s debt management objectives for 2024/25 is therefore as follows: -
- to borrow, if necessary, in order to finance cash flows arising from capital expenditure in accordance with the Prudential Code;
 - to reduce, if possible, the amount of long-term borrowing without incurring net losses for early redemption.
 - to manage the debt maturity profile in order to avoid a high level of repayments in any one year.
 - to borrow at the best interest rates achievable in relation to estimated future rates.
 - to monitor and review the level of any variable interest rate loans, in order to take advantage of interest rate movements;
 - if possible, to reschedule debt in order to take advantage of potential savings as interest rates change;
 - to avoid as far as possible, excessive overdrawn bank balances by achieving a balanced daily cash position, unless market borrowing proves favourable by comparison;
 - to ensure that overall borrowing is within the authorised limit for external debt and that this is monitored on a regular basis.

10 Investment Strategy

Investment guidance

- 1 This Council’s investment policy has regard to the following:
 - DLUHC’s Guidance on Local Government Investments (“Guidance”)
 - CIPFA’s Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes (“CIPFA TM Code”)
 - CIPFA Treasury Management Guidance Notes 2021

Investment principles

- 2 The primary policy objective of the Council’s treasury management and investment activities is the security of funds, and to avoid exposing public funds to inappropriate and unquantified risk. The Council’s investment priorities are:
 - Firstly – the **security** of capital (protecting the capital sum invested from loss) and
 - Secondly – the **liquidity** of its investments (keeping sufficient money readily available for expenditure when needed).

Provided that proper levels of security and liquidity are achieved, it may then (but only then) be reasonable to seek the highest **yield** consistent with those priorities. All investments will be in sterling.

- 3 Under the guidance investments made by local authorities are classified into two main categories:
 - Investments held for treasury management purposes
 - Other investments

All of the Council’s temporary investments are held for treasury management purposes and the interest received contributes to the General Fund budget, as shown in the table below. Investments are not split between General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) but held as one portfolio with a proportion of the overall interest received applied to the HRA, calculated on the levels of HRA reserves and balances. For 2024/25 this amount is forecast to be **£41k**.

Table 10.1 General Fund Investment Income	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Forecast Investment Income	1,995	1,770	1,156	1,050	922	859

- 4 The guidance maintains that the borrowing of monies purely to invest or lend on and make a return is unlawful and this Council will not engage in such activity.

Financial investments

- 5 Under the guidance financial investments fall in to three categories:
 - **Specified investments** - high security, high liquidity investments in sterling with high credit quality, and with a maturity of no more than a year or have less than a year left to run to maturity if originally they were classified as being non-specified investments solely due to the maturity period exceeding one year.
 - **Loans** – for example to local enterprises, charities etc. The Council has none.
 - **Non-specified investments** – all others, may be less secure.

Specified investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are listed in table 13.2. Non-specified Investments are any other type of investment, i.e. not defined as specified above, are listed in tables 13.3 and 13.4.

Non-financial investments

- 6 Non-financial investments are assets an organisation holds primarily or partially to generate a profit, essentially for commercial activities. The Council does not currently hold non-financial investments, but may consider doing so, if they support the priorities of the Council as detailed in the Corporate

Plan, after taking expert external advice and a thorough appraisal by officers, scrutiny by the appropriate committee and approval by Council. The Council would have to carefully assess whether such assets retain sufficient value to provide security of investment, and if they do not, the Strategy must provide details of the mitigating actions taken to protect the capital.

Liquidity

- 7 Based on its cash flow forecasts, the Council anticipates its fund balances in the financial year 2024/25 to range between **£27m** and **£42m**.

Risk assessment and risk appetite

- 8 As the Council's primary policy objective of treasury management is to avoid exposing public funds to inappropriate and unquantified risk, the Council has a very cautious approach to investing, reflected in the internal guidance which ensures the following:
- 1 a very high average credit weighting for the portfolio, typically AA
 - 2 a diversified portfolio
 - 3 a weighted average maturity of approximately 250 days
 - 4 strict stepped limits on lower-rated, but still high grade (A-rated) investments of up to **£3m**.
 - 5 Officers monitor market information including financial updates from the Council's treasury adviser on a daily and weekly basis, to keep as well-informed as possible to make the best decisions. The internal guidance can be amended by the S151 Officer, with advice from treasury officers, at very short notice. This is for flexibility and to adapt to changing circumstances in the current time of economic uncertainty, firstly to protect the security of the Council's temporary investments and secondly to achieve liquidity and yield.

Credit ratings

- 9 Credit quality of counterparties (issuers and issues) and investment schemes will be determined mainly by reference to credit ratings published by Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors. In compliance with CIPFA recommendations and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code, the rating criteria use the lowest common denominator method of selecting counterparties and applying limits. Tables 13.2 and 13.3 also set out the Council's minimum credit ratings that it considers appropriate for each category of investment.
- 10 The sovereign rating for the UK is AA. All three agencies have the UK on negative outlook. Investments are placed with institutions with high long-term credit ratings (minimum A-) or in money market funds with the highest possible rating (AAA or equivalent). The Council has a policy of diversification to prevent over-reliance on a small number of counterparties and Money Market Funds are used to provide a broad spread of underlying holdings.

Monitoring of credit ratings

- 11 All credit ratings will be monitored on a regular basis, including when investments are made. The Council's treasury adviser, Link Treasury Services, also alert the Council to changes in ratings as they occur.
- If a downgrade results in the counterparty/investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.
 - If a counterparty/investment scheme is upgraded so that it fulfils the Council's criteria, the s151 Officer will have the discretion to include it on the lending list.

Amendments to the 2024/25 Investment Strategy & Counterparty list

- 12 There are no amendments proposed to the strategy for 2024/25. Therefore, the counterparty list remains as shown in the following tables:

Counterparty list

Table 10.2 Specified Investments for the Financial Year 2024/25			
Investment	Counterparty limit	Security / Minimum Credit Rating	Maximum period of investment
Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility (DMADF) (this facility is at present available for investments up to 6 months)	No limit	The Debt Management Office is an agency of the UK Government	6 months (DMO imposed time limit)
Treasury Bills issued by the UK Government (currently maximum 6-month duration)	No limit	The Debt Management Office is an agency of the UK Government	364 days
Term Deposits with the UK Government or with UK local authorities (i.e. local authorities as defined under section 23 of the 2003 Act)	The lesser of £5m or 33% of total investments	High quality as either directly invested or via agencies of UK Government. (Although local authorities are not specifically credit rated)	364 days
Term Deposits with institutions	The lesser of £5m or 33% of total investments	long-term A-, short-term F1 (lowest common denominator Fitch, Moody's & S&P)	364 days
Money Market Funds (i.e. a collective investment scheme as defined in SI 2004 No 534) CNAV, LVNAV and VNAV These funds do not have a maturity date	The lesser of £5m or 33% of total investments	Fitch, Moody's or Standard and Poors AAA (Minimum of two ratings)	n/a (repayable on demand)
Current accounts, notice accounts or term deposits with credit-rated deposit takers (banks and building societies)	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	long-term A-, short-term F1 (lowest common denominator Fitch, Moody's & S&P)	364 days (Call deposits repayable on demand)
Forward deals with credit rated banks and building societies < 1 year (i.e. negotiated deal period plus period of deposit)	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	long-term A-, short-term F1 (lowest common denominator Fitch, Moody's & S&P)	364 days
Certificates of Deposit issued by institutions	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	long-term A-, short-term F1 (lowest common denominator Fitch, Moody's & S&P)	364 days
Covered bonds (maximum 364-day period includes borrower extension option)	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	long-term AA-, short-term F1 (lowest common denominator Fitch, Moody's & S&P)	364 days
Reverse repurchase agreements "repos" (a form of secured lending with enhanced security)	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	long-term AA-, short-term F1 (lowest common denominator Fitch, Moody's & S&P)	364 days

Table 10.3 - Non-specified Investments for the financial year 2024/25			
Investment	Counterparty limit	Security / Minimum Credit Rating	Maximum period of investment
Term deposits with the UK Government or with UK local authorities (i.e. local authorities as defined under section 23 of the 2003 Act)	The lesser of £5m or 25% of total investments	High quality as either directly invested or via agencies of UK Government. (Although local authorities are not specifically credit rated)	2 years
Current accounts, notice accounts or term deposits with credit-rated deposit takers (banks and building societies)	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	long-term A-, short-term F1 (lowest common denominator Fitch, Moody's & S&P)	2 years
Property Funds	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	Unrated	n/a
Bond funds	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	Unrated	n/a
Multi-Asset funds	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	Unrated	n/a
Equity Funds	The lesser of £4m or 25% of total investments	Unrated	n/a

- All Specified Investments listed above must be sterling denominated.
- All investments are managed in-house.
- No shares or loan capital is held by the Council
- None of the investments are classified as capital expenditure

Country, group and sector limits

- 13 The Council selects counterparties according to credit quality as well as the additional information in paragraph 16 below. Group and sector limits do not form part of the formal Investment Strategy, but are used within the temporary, stricter investment guidance described in paragraph 18.

Whilst there are no specific or formal limitations on which countries the Council can or will invest in, consideration will be given to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues. For example, the Council will avoid investing in institutions based in or strongly linked to countries with questionable human rights practices. As always, any investments made will be with institutions meeting the required credit ratings.

Money Market Funds

- 14 As has been the practice for several years, the Council continues to place a high proportion of its investments in Money Market Funds. By March 2019 the valuation method for the Council's Money Market Funds changed from constant net asset value to low volatility net asset value. Constant net asset value funds aim to preserve a stable value (such as £1) per share at which investors either subscribe or redeem, but under money market fund regulations they are being replaced with low volatility net assets funds where the underlying investments may have to be priced at market value, so potentially investors could get back slightly more or less than the £1 invested, although this is very unlikely with AAA-rated funds. The Council has assessed the implications, but it is not expected that there will be any significant impact on the value of investments.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID)

15 From 3rd January 2018 changes in legislation required the Council to opt up to professional status (rather than the default status of a retail client) with several of its counterparties to continue using a range of secure and diversified investments and not be limited solely to simple bank deposits. Organisations classified as professional have a good understanding of financial products but do not have the same protection as retail clients or ordinary consumers.

Use of additional information other than credit ratings

- 16 Additional requirements under the Code of Practice now require the Council to supplement credit rating information. Whilst the above criteria rely primarily on the application of credit ratings to provide a pool of appropriate counterparties for officers to use, additional operational market information will be applied before making any specific investment decision from the agreed pool of counterparties. This additional market information (for example equity prices, Credit Default Swaps, negative rating watches/outlooks) will be applied to compare the relative security of differing investment counterparties.

Bail-in legislation

- 17 To avoid a Government bailout (i.e. where Governments inject monetary support into institutions to keep them solvent) that occurred during the financial crisis, bail-in legislation is now fully implemented in the UK. In future large investors or creditors may contribute to the rescue of failing banks rather than taxpayers, as some or all their deposits are converted into equity which could be worth less than the original investment. Consequently, the potential risk of depositing with banks may have increased, however this is reflected in the credit ratings.

Internal stricter guidance

- 18 The Council continues to use internal investment guidance which may impose stricter limits than that laid out in the Investment Strategy, such as lower counterparty limits. These will remain in place for as long as they are required and are reviewed regularly, considering information and advice supplied by Link. Changes to the internal guidance are approved by the s151 Officer.

Use of derivative instruments

- 19 Local authorities can use any hedging tools such as derivatives, but only for the management of risk and the prudent management of financial affairs. When an authority intends to use derivative instruments the policy for their use must be clearly detailed in the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The Council does not currently use derivatives, but should this change then the Treasury

Management Strategy will be amended prior to their use. The Council will seek proper advice when entering into arrangements to use such products to ensure that it fully understands those products.

Investments defined as capital expenditure

20 The acquisition of share capital or loan capital in any corporate body is defined as capital expenditure under Regulation 25(1) (d) of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003. Such investments will have to be funded out of capital or revenue resources and will be classified as Non-specified Investments. As already stated, the Council does not currently intend to invest in Non-specified Investments.

21 Investments in Money Market Funds are not treated as capital expenditure.

22 A loan, grant or financial assistance by this Council to another body for capital expenditure by that body will be treated as capital expenditure, should it occur.

Provisions for credit-related losses

23 If any of the Council’s investments appeared at risk of permanent loss due to default (i.e. a credit-related loss and not one resulting from a fall in price due to movements in interest rates) the Council will make revenue provision of an appropriate amount.

Investment strategy to be followed in-house

24 The Council’s in-house managed funds are mainly cash-flow derived. It is expected that the majority of the Council’s funds will be invested for periods of less than 365 days although this will be reduced should it be deemed appropriate. There are core funds of approximately **£10m** that it is very unlikely will be required for cash flow purposes for another 2 to 5 years. The inclusion of Multi Asset Fund investment to the treasury strategy will allow some or all of these funds to be invested longer-term, at higher rates, to provide additional investment income for the Council.

Investment treasury indicator and limit

25 These limits, relating to funds invested for greater than 365 days and shown in the table below, are set with regard to the Council’s liquidity requirements. They are designed to reduce the need for early sale of an investment and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

Upper limit for principal sums invested for longer than 365 days			
£m	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Principal sums invested for longer than 365 days	£15m	£15m	£15m
Current investments as at 31.03.2024 in excess of 1 year maturing in each year	£0m	£0m	£0m

The Council’s banking arrangements

26 The Council’s banking operations are with Lloyds Bank PLC with the current contract expiring on 31st March 2025.

Risk benchmarking

27 The most recent version of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code recommended the use of security and liquidity benchmarks alongside existing yield benchmarks used to assess investment performance.

28 These benchmarks are simple targets (not limits) and so may be breached from time to time, depending on movements in interest rates and counterparty criteria. The purpose of the benchmark is that officers will monitor the current and trend position and amend the operational strategy depending on any changes. Any breach of the benchmarks will be reported with supporting reasons in the quarterly or Annual Report. Use of these benchmarks will be reviewed and they may be amended or added to if necessary.

- 29 **Security** – The Council’s maximum-security risk benchmark for the current portfolio is:
- A credit-rating score of **6.4** for the overall investment portfolio. Each investment is given a score according to long-term credit rating (e.g. 7 for AAA, 4 for AA-, 1 for A-) and then weighted according to amount.
- 30 **Liquidity** – In respect of this area the Council seeks to maintain:
- The bank overdraft facility was reviewed for the new banking contract that started in April 2020 and it was decided it was not cost effective for the Council to have one permanently in place
 - Liquid short-term deposits of at least **£1m** available with a day’s notice
 - Weighted Average Life benchmark is expected anything up to 270 days, with a maximum of 1 year
- 31 **Yield** – Local measures of yield benchmarks are:
- Investments – returns above SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average), rate. The Council previously used LIBID but this measure has been discontinued by the Bank of England in favour of SONIA.

Treasury management adviser

- 32 Link Treasury Services, the largest provider of capital financing and treasury advisory services to public sector organisations, is the Council’s current treasury adviser. The company provides a range of services through a formal contract, which includes technical support on treasury matters and capital finance issues; economic and interest rate analysis; debt rescheduling advice surrounding the existing portfolio; investment advice on interest rates, timing and investment instruments; credit ratings/market information service provided by the three main credit rating agencies; and data from international money markets. The current contract expires in 2024. A procurement exercise will be undertaken to ensure a treasury management adviser is in place at the end of the current contract.

- 33 Whilst Link provide support to the internal treasury function, under current market rules and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code, the final decision on all treasury matters remains with the Council.

Member and officer training and experience

- 34 Members receive training on Treasury Management matters on a periodic basis. Treasury staff attend appropriate courses and seminars held by CIPFA and Link both to maintain and improve their knowledge and expertise. All treasury staff have accountancy or treasury qualifications and many years’ experience in local authority treasury across the team.

Investment activity reporting and publication

- 35 Officers prepare a quarterly monitoring report on investment activity and an end of year report as part of its Annual Treasury Report after the close of each financial year. This does not preclude more frequent reporting should changes or circumstances dictate, including changes to the Treasury Management and Investment Strategy if required. The Investment Strategy is published annually on the Council’s website.

11 Pay Policy

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Localism Act 2011 (the “Act”) brought together the strands of increasing accountability, transparency and fairness in the setting of local pay.

All Councils were required to publish a Pay Policy Statement for the financial year 2012/13, and for each subsequent financial year, before the 31 March immediately preceding the financial year to which it relates.

The Act requires that Pay Policy Statements, and any amendments to them, are considered by an open meeting of Full Council.

This also applies to:

- New appointments to posts carrying a salary package of £100,000 and above will be presented for approval by full Council.
 - Severance packages for staff leaving the authority of £100,000 and above will be presented for approval by full Council. Full detail of the severance package should be presented including PILON, redundancy compensation, pension entitlements, holiday pay and any performance pay/bonus, fees or allowances.
- 1.2 The Localism Act 2011 requires the Pay Policy Statement to include the Council’s policies relating to:
- The remuneration of its Chief Officers
 - The remuneration of its lowest paid employees
 - The relationship between the remuneration of the Chief Officers and other officers
 - The specific aspects of the officers’ remuneration such as remuneration on recruitment, use of performance related pay and bonuses, termination payments and transparency.
- 1.3 The Pay Policy Statement must also set out the definition of “lowest-paid employees” and the Council’s reasons for adopting that definition.
- 1.4 This Pay Policy Statement is produced in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Act. It is made available on the Council’s website which also includes separately published data on salary information relating to the Leadership Team. The Pay Policy Statement complies with the requirements of the Act and relevant guidance.

2 Definitions

- 2.1 A Chief Officer is defined as:

- The monitoring officer designated under section 5(1) of that Act
- The statutory chief officer mentioned in section 2(6) of that Act
- A non-statutory chief officer mentioned in section 2(7) of that Act
- A deputy chief officer mentioned in section 2(8) of that Act

2.2 Definition of Lowest paid staff:

A member of staff performing duties of an unskilled nature will receive a salary determined by scale point 2 on the NJC pay scale structure. This definition has been chosen as the lowest grade paid to an employee of the Council.

Apprentices are paid in accordance with the HMRC National Minimum Wage Rates which are based on age.

3. General policies relating to all staff

The following policies are applicable to all staff:

- 3.1 All staff (except the Chief Executive and Chief Officers) will receive the annual national NJC pay increase for Local Government employees, if and when offered and agreed by the Local Government Employers.
- 3.2 New members of staff will commence at a salary point within the range for the post dependent upon the knowledge, skills and competencies of the individual and having regard to current and previous salary levels.
- 3.3 In accordance with the principle of equal pay, all staff will be treated equally irrespective of gender and average pay for men and women will be equal for like work. The Council has a legal duty to report on the gender pay gap and this information is published on the Council's website.
- 3.4 The Council uses pay benchmarking and the principles of the NJC Job Evaluation Scheme to set pay grades for new posts and regradings. A formal job evaluation exercise using the NJC Job Evaluation Scheme is underway and expected to be implemented in September 2024.
- 3.5 The Council has a Pay Protection Policy for those staff whose posts are downgraded as a consequence of changing organisational requirements where this results in a salary reduction.
- 3.6 Increments will be paid on 1st April each year until the maximum of the level is reached subject to the following:
 - a) Increments may be accelerated within an officer's scale at the discretion of the authority on the grounds of special merit or ability, subject to the maximum of the level not being exceeded as approved by the Director of the relevant service.
 - b) An increment may be withheld due to poor performance but this will only be applied where correct probation, performance management and / or capability procedures have been followed.
 - c) Employees with less than six month's service in the grade by 1st April shall be granted their first increment six months from the actual date of their appointment, promotion or regarding, subject to satisfactory performance.

Note. Any action under (a) or (b) shall not interrupt the payment of subsequent increments on 1st April.

- 3.7 Where an employee is required to hold a membership of a professional body to carry out their role, one professional subscription will be paid annually by the Council on behalf of the employee.
- 3.8 When an employee has worked for the Council for a continuous period of 25 years an award of £500 is made in recognition of their service.
- 3.9 Annual Leave, on entry 23 days plus 2 statutory days, increasing to 26 days plus 2 statutory days after five years' service.
- 3.10 Membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Employees can exercise the right to opt out).
- 3.11 The Council has agreed policies in place for Redundancy, Redeployment and Retirement.
- 3.12 Where applicable, the following benefits are offered to staff as part of their salary package:
 - Flexible working arrangements (can relate to hours or time worked, or full or part home working)
 - Flexitime (allows flexibility in start, finish and lunch times as well as hours carried forward to better match the needs of the Council and employee)
 - Free staff membership at Waterside Leisure Centre for use of the swimming pool and fitness suite (not classes) to improve the health and wellbeing of staff working a minimum of 15 hours per week. Use of the swimming pool also free at the Runnymede Leisure Centre with access to the fitness suite at lunchtimes only.
 - Casual car user allowance or essential car user allowances.
 - Market supplements (to attract and retain the right calibre staff to key posts). There are market supplements in place for five employees and one job group (Refuse Drivers) paid in accordance with a policy which will continue to be reviewed as part of the Council's Single Status discussions.

4 Remuneration for the Leadership Team

The Leadership Team's salary range is published on the Council's website and detailed below and is subject to ongoing appraisal.

4.1 Chief Executive and Head of Paid Service

All general policies set out in section 2 (above) apply to the Chief Executive who also performs the statutory role of Head of Paid Service.

In addition to these, the following specific policies also apply.

- The salary scale for the Chief Executive is:

CEX1	131,367
CEX2	133,955
CEX3	136,542

- The Chief Executive will receive the annual national pay increase for Chief Executives if, and when offered and agreed by the Local Government Employers.

- The Chief Executive also receives a (Deputy) Returning Officer fee in respect of District, County and Town Council elections. Payment for Local election duties are based on a locally determined scale according to the number of electorate and payment is in addition to the Chief Executives basic pay. Fees for conducting Parliamentary/European and Police & Crime Commissioner elections and referenda are determined by way of a Statutory Instrument.
- The Chief Executive does not receive any additional payments such as performance related pay, retention or market supplement payments.
- The Chief Executive receives 35 days annual leave plus 2 statutory days.

4.2 Chief Officers and Assistant Directors

The Council employs three Directors and twelve Assistant Directors as part of the Leadership Team, one of whom performs the statutory role of Monitoring Officer and one who performs the statutory role of Section 151 Officer,

All general policies set out in section 3 (above) apply to the Leadership Team. In addition to these, the following specific policies also apply.

- The Directors will receive the annual national pay increase for Chief Officers if, and when offered and agreed by the Local Government Employers.
- The Directors receive 35 days annual leave plus 2 statutory days.
- The Assistant Directors will receive the annual national pay increase for local government employees if, and when offered and agreed by the Local Government Employers.

4.3 Publication of and access to information relating to remuneration of Chief Executive and Chief Officers and senior posts paid over £50k

The remuneration of the Chief Executive and Chief Officers is disclosed in the Annual Statement of Accounts and published on the Councils website: <https://www.castlepoint.gov.uk/accounts>

Details of the remuneration of the senior posts are published in the Data Transparency section of the Council's website: <https://www.castlepoint.gov.uk/data-transparency>

4.4 Relationship between the remuneration of the Chief Executive and all other staff

The Hutton report discussed the merits or otherwise of putting a ceiling on managers from earning more than 20 times the pay of the lowest paid person in their organisation.

The Council's current ratios, based on annual gross pay of all employees in post as at 31 March 23, are:

- The ratio of the highest earning officer (Chief Executive) to the lowest paid full time equivalent employee in the Council is 6:1.
- The ratio of the highest earning officer to the average of all other staff in the Council is 5:1.

- The ratio of the average of the Chief Executive and other Chief Officers earnings to the average of all other employees is 3:1.

The Council will ensure that the ratios remain below the guideline ceiling.

4.5 **Limitation of the ratios**

The ratios set out above should be used as a general guide only. The data used to calculate the ratios for the different categories of employees may differ for a variety of reasons which makes direct comparisons difficult. Average earnings will vary according to the mix of employees at any given point in time.

5. **Performance related pay and Bonuses**

No Performance Pay or bonus schemes are in place.

6. **Review of Pay Policy**

Any amendments to the Pay Policy Statement required during the year will be reported to Full Council.

12 Chief Financial Officer's report under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003

- 1 Under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, the Council's Chief Financial (s151) Officer is required to report to the Council on:
- the robustness of the estimates made for the purpose of the calculation of Council Tax requirement, and
 - the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves.

2 The Council must have regard to this report when making decisions on the Council Tax requirement calculation.

3 The report on the adequacy of reserves appears at section 7 and the report on the robustness of the estimates appears below.

General Fund services

4 Estimates in respect of General Fund services for the following expenditure types have generally been calculated by the Council's Financial Services department, based on a full recalculation of relevant factors: pay and related costs; insurances; leasing charges; interest payable and receivable. Business Rate charges on Council owned properties are calculated by the Council's Revenue Services team. These estimates are considered robust for current service levels.

5 Estimates in respect of the Local Council Tax Support Scheme, Housing Benefit payments, government reimbursement of these payments and respective administration subsidy have been calculated by the Council's Revenue Services team. These are based on the latest information available about take up of benefits and caseload data, the latest levels of correctly paid benefits and government notifications of reimbursement and subsidy levels. These estimates are considered robust for current service levels.

6 Estimates in respect of service controlled income and expenditure have generally been calculated jointly by Financial Services and respective service departments, subject to final agreement and acceptance by budget holders in service departments. This has been a sound process and based on experience of past estimates prepared by a similar process, these estimates are considered generally robust.

Housing Revenue Account

7 Housing Revenue Account estimates, as set out in a separate report to Cabinet, have been prepared by Housing and Financial Services staff as appropriate and in accordance with procedures that are tried and tested and have proved robust previously.

Overall conclusions

8 The s151 Officer's overall view of the robustness of the estimates is therefore that the processes followed have been generally sound and identical to those that have produced robust estimates in the past.

9 In order to ensure accountability is exercised in relation to financial management, it is essential that Cabinet continues to ensure that budgets are monitored diligently and accountable officers (budget holders) are reminded of their personal responsibility for budget compliance in line with Financial Regulations and Procedures. Breaches of these regulations should be considered extremely serious and Cabinet is tasked with monitoring compliance.

13 Calculation of the Council Tax Requirement

- 1 The Localism Act 2011 requires the billing authority to calculate a Council Tax requirement for the year. This calculation is prescribed by Sections 31A and 31B of the Local Government Finance (LGF) Act 1992 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and is as follows:

Table 13.1 Council Tax requirement calculation LGF Act 1992		£
s31A(2)(a)	Gross spending on services	60,303,723
s31A(3)(a)	Less gross income from services	(44,406,850)
s31A(3)(a)	Less Government grant & business rates	(5,000,840)
	Less Capital and other grants & contributions	(958,700)
s31A(3)(b)	Less net Collection Fund surplus / plus deficit	0
s31A(3)(d)	Net amount taken to / (from) general and earmarked reserves	(795,986)
	Council Tax Requirement	9,141,347

- 1 The above figures include internal charges between services and **£288,351** relating to the Canvey Island Town Council precept. The tax base (see section 3 of this report) is then used to calculate the amount of Council Tax (including the Town Council) at band D, in accordance with Section 31B of the Act:

Section 31B - Band D charge	
Council Tax (including Town Council) £	9,141,347
Tax base (property number)	31,417
Band D charge £	290.97

- 3 The resultant figure is required by statute but does not actually represent the Council Tax payable by either a Canvey Island or mainland resident. A further calculation that sets out the actual amount of tax payable at band D as well as other bands is set out in table 13.2 below.
- 4 The calculation of Council Tax at band D, including and excluding the Town Council, is prescribed by Sections 34 and 35 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. The calculation of Council Tax for other bands (shown below) is prescribed by Section 36 of the Act and is made by adjusting the basic amount of tax for band D by the ratio (in ninths) applicable to all other valuation bands.

Band	Ratio in 9ths	Canvey Residents Council Tax Including Town Council	Mainland Residents Council Tax Excluding Town Council
A	6	203.70	187.86
B	7	237.65	219.17
C	8	271.60	250.48
D	9	305.55	281.79
E	11	373.45	344.41
F	13	441.35	407.03
G	15	509.25	469.65
H	18	611.10	563.58

- 5 The Council Taxes set by other precepting authorities are added to these amounts to calculate the total amount of Council Tax due for the year, as shown in section 14.

14 Precepts & Council Tax levels

The information set out below is based on proposed information received from preceptors at time of writing. This is due to be confirmed at a series of meetings being held during February. A substitute report will be issued if there is any change.

Introduction

1 The Council is required by law to approve the calculation of Council Tax requirement for the Council's services (including that required by Canvey Island Town Council) and set the Council Tax level to be levied in the Borough that takes account of the following preceptors:

- Essex County Council
- Essex PFCC – Policing & Community Safety
- Essex PFCC – Fire & Rescue Authority
- Canvey Island Town Council

Essex County Council

2 The County Council has a duty to issue a precept to billing authorities before 1 March each year (including the Adult Social Care precept). The County Council set its budget and level of precept on 13 February 2024.

Essex PFCC – Policing & Community Safety

3 The PFCC has been elected to oversee Essex Police and is responsible for setting the Essex Police budget. The PFCC set its budget and precept on 1 February 2024.

Essex PFCC – Fire & Rescue Authority

4 The Fire & Rescue Authority operates as an independent body and is responsible for setting its own budget. The PFCC set its budget and precept on 1 February 2024.

Canvey Island Town Council

5 The Town Council is a separate and autonomous body within the Borough which approves its own spending and precept levels for each financial year, based on a separate tax base (calculated by the Council) consisting of Canvey Island properties only. The Town Council resolved its precept for the forthcoming financial year at its meeting on 4 December 2023.

6 There are currently no specific government controls over the Town Council's budget requirement or Council Tax level although the Government has consulted in recent years on the introduction of a referendum limit for Town and Parish Council's.

7 The Council is required to include the net expenditure relating to the Town Council in the Council's net overall budget requirement.

8 The Town Council's precept is added to the statutory calculation as an average for the overall Borough but is levied only on properties that are situated on Canvey Island.

Council Tax Levels 2024/25

9 Castle Point, as the billing authority for the area, is responsible for the collection of Council Tax on behalf of the three major precepting authorities, as well as Canvey Island Town Council which is a local precepting authority.

10 Tables on the following page set out the individual and combined council tax charges by property band.

11 A summary of precepts notified and corresponding Council Tax levels is shown in the following table:

Table 14.1 Precepts and Council Tax Levels	Council Tax at Band D 2023/24 £	Council Tax at Band D 2024/25 £	Change from 2023/24 £	Change from 2023/24 %	Share %
Castle Point Borough Council (proposed)	281.79	281.79	0.00	0.00	13.62
Essex County Council (Including ASC precept)	1,450.17	1,522.53	72.36	4.99	70.59
Essex PFCC - <u>Fire</u> and Rescue Authority	80.28	82.62	2.34	2.91	3.83
Essex PFCC - <u>Policing</u> and Community Safety	233.46	246.42	12.96	5.55	11.42
Total (excluding Canvey Island Town Council)	2,045.70	2,133.36	87.66	4.29	98.90
Canvey Island Town Council	22.77	23.76	0.99	4.35	1.10
Total (including Canvey Island Town Council)	2,068.47	2,157.12	88.65	4.29	100.00

12 The table below shows the amount of Council Tax each authority has set for 2024/25:

Table 14.2 Council Tax for each band							
Band	Castle Point Borough Council	Essex County Council	Essex PFCC - Fire and Rescue Authority	Essex PFCC - Policing and Community Safety	Total excluding Town Council	Canvey Island Town Council	Total including Town Council
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
A	187.86	1,015.02	55.08	164.28	1,422.24	15.84	1,438.08
B	219.17	1,184.19	64.26	191.66	1,659.28	18.48	1,677.76
C	250.48	1,353.36	73.44	219.04	1,896.32	21.12	1,917.44
D	281.79	1,522.53	82.62	246.42	2,133.36	23.76	2,157.12
E	344.41	1,860.87	100.98	301.18	2,607.44	29.04	2,636.48
F	407.03	2,199.21	119.34	355.94	3,081.52	34.32	3,115.84
G	469.65	2,537.55	137.70	410.70	3,555.60	39.60	3,595.20
H	563.58	3,045.06	165.24	492.84	4,266.72	47.52	4,314.24