

**Board**

**Date: 20 March 2018**

**Item: TfL Prudential Indicators 2018/19 to 2020/21**

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**This paper will be considered in public**

**1 Summary**

- 1.1 This paper sets out the proposed TfL borrowing limits and other Prudential Indicators under the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Prudential Code (the Prudential Code), which are consistent with the proposed Treasury Management Strategy for 2018/19. These limits and indicators are based on figures in the 2018/19 TfL Budget. The Treasury Management Strategy 2018/19 and the 2018/19 TfL Budget both appear as items elsewhere on the agenda for this meeting.
- 1.2 Under the Prudential Code, TfL is required to adopt Prudential Indicators which support decision making on planned capital expenditure, borrowing and treasury management activities. The proposed Prudential Indicators for 2018/19 and the following two years are attached to this paper as Appendix 1. In line with guidance from CIPFA, Treasury Management Indicators are shown separately in Appendix 2.
- 1.3 Under Capital Finance regulations, local authorities are also required each year to set aside some of their revenues as provision for debt. TfL has a statutory duty to make an annual statement as to its policy for the calculation of this provision. This paper, therefore, sets out and asks the Board to approve the TfL Policy on Minimum Revenue Provision, as set out in section 7.

**2 Recommendations**

- 2.1 **The Board is asked to note the paper and approve:**
- (a) the TfL Prudential Indicators as set out in Appendix 1 for 2018/19 and the following two years;**
  - (b) the Treasury Indicators as set out in Appendix 2 for 2018/19 and the following two years; and**
  - (c) the TfL Policy on Minimum Revenue Provision set out in section 7.**

### **3 Background on the Prudential Code**

- 3.1 The Prudential Code plays a key role in capital finance in local authorities. The Code was developed as a professional code of practice to support local authorities in their decision making processes for capital expenditure and its financing.
- 3.2 Local authorities are required by regulation to have regard to the Prudential Code when carrying out their duties under Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 (the Act).
- 3.3 The framework of Prudential Indicators established by the Code aims to ensure that an authority's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable. As part of the strategic planning process, authorities are required, on a rolling basis, to calculate a range of indicators for the forthcoming budget year and two subsequent years. Authorities are also required to monitor performance against indicators within the year as well as preparing indicators based on the Statement of Accounts at each year end. Indicators relate to capital expenditure, external debt and treasury management.
- 3.4 The Code was updated in 2017 requiring local authorities to consider including indicators showing the impact of residual liabilities arising from group structures where relevant. Therefore, equivalent indicators for the TfL Group (which consolidates the Corporation and its subsidiary undertakings) have been included in Appendix 1. Group indicators are provided to recognise the unique nature of the TfL Group compared to Local Authorities in general. Group indicators can provide a better indication of overall performance as they are not affected by some intercompany transactions that can distort the outturn for the Corporation.
- 3.5 The proposed Budget included elsewhere on the agenda for this meeting has been used to calculate the proposed indicators for 2018/19 (see Appendix 1). For 2019/20 to 2020/21 the figures have been calculated based on income, expenditure, and working capital and other movements included in the TfL Business Plan published in December 2017, being the latest available approved TfL Business Plan figures for those years.
- 3.6 The Capital Expenditure and External Debt Indicators relevant to TfL are the:
  - (a) Authorised Limit;
  - (b) Operational Boundary;
  - (c) Capital Financing Requirement;
  - (d) Capital Expenditure; and
  - (e) Ratio of Financing costs to Net Revenue Stream.Definitions for each of these are included in Appendix 3.

## **4 Treatment of PFI Liabilities in the Calculation of External Debt Limits for 2017/18**

- 4.1 In setting the direct borrowings element of the authorised limit an allowance was made for the Corporation to refinance certain PFI transactions held as long term liabilities in subsidiary entities as and when it becomes commercially advantageous to do so. The long term liabilities element of the authorised limit for the Group was adjusted down by the same amount to ensure that there was no overall increase in the total authorised limit for the Group.
- 4.2 It is not currently considered likely that the PFI liabilities in question will be refinanced in 2017/18. This will result in outturn long term liabilities for the Group being significantly over the voluntary indicator set, offset by lower direct borrowing (reflecting the fact that no refinancing is now expected to take place). For the voluntary Group indicator, so long as total debt remains within the overall authorised limit, movement may be made between direct borrowings and other long-term liabilities without penalty. These debt reclassifications are accordingly not considered to be a matter for concern as they have no net effect on the overall total limit for external debt.

## **5 Changes to Prudential Indicators for 2018/19 and 2019/20**

### **5.1 Changes to Borrowing Limits for Future Years**

Revised Prudential Indicators for the years 2018/19 and 2019/20 were approved by the Board in March 2017.

- 5.1.1 As noted in section 4.1, the calculation of the Corporation's authorised limit for direct borrowings includes an amount of headroom to allow for the refinancing in the Corporation of certain PFI contracts currently held by subsidiary companies. In the Group the authorised limit for long term liabilities is reduced correspondingly to avoid double counting these liabilities.
- 5.1.2 In the Group, the reduction to the authorised limit for long term liabilities for the possible refinancing of PFI liabilities has been amended for 2017/18 and 2018/19, reflecting the change in the outstanding liabilities under these contracts since the Prudential Indicators were last set.

### 5.1.3 Reconciliation of Changes in External Debt Limits for the Corporation for 2017/18 to 2019/20

	Paragraph reference	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m	2020/21 £m
<b>Corporation: Previous Operational Boundary for Gross External Debt</b>		<b>11,540.2</b>	<b>12,018.1</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Rephasing of settlement of Crossrail provisions		6.7	6.9	
<b>Proposed Operational Boundary for Gross External Debt</b>		<b>11,546.9</b>	<b>12,025.0</b>	<b>12,617.0</b>
Overdraft facility <sup>1</sup>		200.0	200.0	200.0
Refinancing of PFIs <sup>2</sup>	5.1.1	311.7	311.7	311.7
Refinancing of short term borrowings <sup>3</sup>		500.0	500.0	500.0
<b>Proposed Authorised Limit</b>		<b>12,558.6</b>	<b>13,036.7</b>	<b>13,628.7</b>

#### Notes

- 1 an overdraft facility is in place to mitigate short term adverse cash flow variances and this is included in the authorised limit
- 2 In setting the Prudential indicators in March 2012 the Board approved an increase in the authorised limit to allow for the refinancing of certain PFI contracts (as permitted in annex C of TfL's SR2013 settlement letter) as and when commercial opportunities arise and value for money can be demonstrated.
- 3 In setting the Prudential indicators in March 2012 the Board also approved an increase in the authorised limit to provide flexibility in refinancing of borrowings, to ensure that the most advantageous rates can be secured.

## 5.2 Changes to Other Prudential Indicators for 2018/19 and 2019/20

5.2.1 The other prudential indicators for 2018/19 and 2019/20 for the Corporation and Group have also been amended to reflect TfL's proposed Budget. The tables in Appendix 1 set out the revised indicators.

## 6 Prudential Treasury Indicators

6.1 A number of treasury indicators that historically formed part of the Prudential Code are now presented by CIPFA as treasury management indicators required by its Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes (the TM Code). Local authorities are required to "have regard" to these treasury indicators.

- 6.2 CIPFA had acknowledged that the landscape for public services delivery has changed significantly following the sustained period of reduced public spending and the developing localism agenda. As a result it published an updated TM Code in December 2017. The updates reflect changes in regulatory environment, the increasing use of a wider range of investment opportunities, and include streamlined reporting requirements to promote engagements.
- 6.3 Following the changes to the TM Code, CIPFA is also considering a number of changes to the treasury indicators. Whilst the formal guidance on the indicators has not been published, CIPFA produced a statement outlining the expected changes. As a result, it is proposed that TfL's treasury indicators are updated as follows:
- (a) upper limits on fixed interest and variable interest exposures (no change);
  - (b) upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of borrowing (now including variable as well as fixed rate debt); and
  - (c) upper limits to the total of principal sums invested longer than 365 days (instead of 364 days previously).
- 6.4 The proposed indicators are detailed in Appendix 2 and remain largely unchanged; the exception being a reduction in the upper limit for the total of principal sums invested longer than 365 days to better reflect the tenor limit on treasury investments under the Treasury Management Strategy 2017/18.
- 6.5 The treasury indicators will be reviewed following the publication of the updated CIPFA guidance on treasury management indicators.

## **7 TfL Policy on Minimum Revenue Provision**

- 7.1 Local authorities are required each year to set aside some of their revenues as provision for debt. TfL has a statutory duty to determine for the current financial year an amount of minimum revenue provision which it considers to be 'prudent' in relation to debt service obligations.
- 7.2 While statutory guidance suggests four potential methods for calculating Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) it also allows for other methods and approaches to be used. Since 2016/17 TfL has applied the principles inherent in the statutory guidance on MRP, to make an annual provision in Transport for London (the Corporation), that aims to build up a reserve on the Balance Sheet over the average useful economic life of the assets funded by borrowings in the Corporation, such that, at the end of that useful economic life, that reserve may be employed to either repay borrowings or to finance replacement capex for those assets that have reached the end of their lives. An MRP is effectively already made for borrowings passed down to the subsidiaries through TfL's existing processes for funding those entities.
- 7.3 Given current levels of borrowing retained within the Corporation, the MRP is anticipated to be approximately £18-19m per annum throughout the business plan period, and will result in an annual transfer of this amount from usable reserves (i.e. the General Fund) to unusable reserves (namely the Capital Adjustment Account).

**List of appendices to this report:**

Appendix 1: TfL Prudential Indicators for 2017/18 to 2020/21

Appendix 2: Treasury Management Indicators

Appendix 3: Definitions for Prudential Indicators

**List of Background Papers:**

None

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**THE PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS FOR 2017/18 TO 2020/21  
TRANSPORT for LONDON**

	Paragraph reference	Approved Indicators 2017 - 18 £millions	Proposed Revised Indicator Budget 2018 - 19 £millions	Proposed Revised Indicator Plan 2019 - 20 £millions	Proposed Indicator Plan 2020 - 21 £millions
<b><u>Operational Boundary for External Debt*</u></b>					
<b>TfL Corporation</b>	5.1.1				
Borrowing		10,539.8	11,341.6	11,841.6	12,442.6
PFI and long term liabilities		218.0	205.3	183.4	174.4
<b>Total Operational Boundary for External Debt in TfL Corporation</b>		<b>10,757.8</b>	<b>11,546.9</b>	<b>12,025.0</b>	<b>12,617.0</b>
<b>TfL Group</b>	5.1				
Borrowing		10,539.8	11,341.6	11,841.6	12,442.6
PFI and long term liabilities		614.9	538.2	444.4	413.6
<b>Total Operational Boundary for External Debt TfL Group</b>		<b>11,154.7</b>	<b>11,879.8</b>	<b>12,286.0</b>	<b>12,856.2</b>
<b><u>Authorised Limit for External Debt**</u></b>					
<b>TfL Corporation</b>	5.1				
Borrowing		11,924.9	12,353.3	12,853.3	13,454.3
PFI and long term liabilities		218.0	205.3	183.4	174.4
<b>Total Authorised Limit in for External Debt in TfL Corporation</b>		<b>12,142.9</b>	<b>12,558.6</b>	<b>13,036.7</b>	<b>13,628.7</b>
<b>TfL Group</b>	5.1				
Borrowing		11,924.9	12,353.3	12,853.3	13,454.3
PFI and long term liabilities		303.2	267.2	213.4	228.5
<b>Total Authorised Limit for External Debt in TfL Group</b>		<b>12,228.1</b>	<b>12,620.5</b>	<b>13,066.7</b>	<b>13,682.8</b>
<b><u>Estimates of Capital Expenditure (Annual)</u></b>					
<b>TfL Corporation</b>	5.2	<b>1,726.1</b>	<b>2,192.0</b>	<b>1,934.7</b>	<b>1,453.6</b>
<b>TfL Group</b>	5.2	<b>3,529.8</b>	<b>2,845.1</b>	<b>2,414.4</b>	<b>2,211.5</b>
<b><u>Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement (Cumulative)***</u></b>					
<b>TfL Corporation</b>	5.2	<b>10,898.7</b>	<b>11,812.5</b>	<b>12,305.6</b>	<b>12,906.6</b>
<b>Total TfL Group</b>	5.2	<b>12,488.9</b>	<b>13,111.4</b>	<b>13,760.1</b>	<b>14,722.2</b>

\* The Operational Boundary is a calculation based upon the cash flows in the Budget and Plan. If breached, it is a warning that financial plans may require review and amendment.

\*\* The Authorised Limit is the maximum amount that TfL may borrow legally.

\*\*\* The Capital Financing Requirement is the amount of capital expenditure to be financed by means other than grant or asset sales proceeds.

## Prudential Indicators for Prudence and Affordability

<u>Estimates of ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream</u>	Paragraph reference	Approved Indicator 2017 - 18	Proposed Revised Indicator Budget 2018 - 19	Proposed Revised Indicator Plan 2019 - 20	Proposed Indicator Plan 2020 - 21
<b>TfL Corporation</b>	5.2	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>
<b>TfL Group</b>	5.2	10.0%	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

### Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement\*

Gross Debt at 31 March 2019

Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2021

TfL Group** £millions	Corporation £millions
12,620.5	<b>12,558.6</b>
14,722.2	<b>12,906.6</b>

\* The Prudential Code stipulates that Gross Debt at 31 March 2019 should not generally exceed the Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2021.

\*\*The Prudential Code requires information in respect of TfL Corporation and also requires the effect of subsidiaries to be taken into account. Accordingly, Group figures are also stated.



## Prudential Indicators for Treasury Management

### Interest Rate Exposures

	<b>Budget 31 Mar 2019</b>	<b>Plan 31 Mar 2020</b>	<b>Plan 31 Mar 2021</b>
Borrowing upper limit – fixed	100%	100%	100%
Borrowing upper limit – variable	25%	25%	25%
Investments upper limit – fixed	50%	50%	50%
Investments upper limit – variable	100%	100%	100%

If this indicator is broken it serves as a warning to management that the interest rate risk strategy is not being adhered to.

### Maturity Structure of Borrowing

	<b>Budget 31 Mar 2019</b>	
	Upper	Lower
< 1 year	35%	0%
1 year to < 2 years	35%	0%
2 years to <5 years	50%	0%
5 years to <10 years	75%	0%
10 years and above	100%	20%

This indicator represents limits of the percentage of borrowing maturing in the future periods above as a total of fixed rate borrowing outstanding.

Actual amounts will depend on the projects financed and which ones have been converted into long-term obligations

<b>Maximum Outstanding Principal sum Invested for more than 365 days</b>	<b>Budget 31 Mar 2019 £millions</b>	<b>Plan 31 Mar 2020 £millions</b>	<b>Plan 31 Mar 2021 £millions</b>
<b>Forward Financial Year 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Forward Financial Year 2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

## Definitions for Prudential Indicators used by TfL

### 1. External Debt - Operational Boundary

- The Operational Boundary is a sum of external borrowings and long term capital liabilities, including finance lease creditors and provisions, as shown in the Budget and Plan. If breached, it is a warning that financial plans may require review and amendment.

### 2. External Debt - Authorised Limit

- The authorised limit is the maximum amount that TfL may borrow legally.
- It is comprised of the Operational Boundary plus an element of headroom to allow for unexpected cashflow fluctuations.

### 3. Capital Expenditure

- For the Group this is the total of fixed asset additions for the given period.
- For the Corporation this is the Corporation's own fixed asset additions plus any loans or capital grants passed to the subsidiaries for the given period.

### 4. Capital Financing Requirement

- The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is the amount of capital expenditure to be financed by means other than grant or asset sales proceeds. It is calculated from the balance sheet of the Group and Corporation by deducting deferred grant, and capital reserve balances from the total fixed asset balance.
- There is a requirement in the Code to ensure that the estimate for the CFR at the end of 2021 is not exceeded by gross debt budgeted at the end of 2019. This requirement seeks to ensure that over the medium term, debt will only be for a capital purpose.

### 5. Ratio of financing costs to net revenue streams

- Indicator expresses the interest costs, net of interest income as a percentage of TfL's Revenue Grant and fares income plus or minus transfers to reserves.