

2025/26 Q3 Financial Performance Report

Committee considering report:	Executive
Date of Committee:	12 February 2026
Portfolio Member:	Councillor Iain Cottingham
Report Author:	Toby Bradley

1 Purpose of the Report:

Report financial performance of the Council's Revenue and Capital budgets following the Q3 2025/26 outturn. The report details variances between the 2025/26 Budget (set in February 2025) and the current forecast for the financial year end position. This allows the Executive to consider the authority's current financial position.

2 The Executive are informed of the following:

- a) **Revenue:** The forecast Q3 revenue outturn is £8.5m/ 4.5% adverse to Budget. Total net revenue is forecast at £192.0m in the Q3 outturn, vs £183.4m in the Budget.
- b) **Capital:** Following the Q2 reprofiling of £22.5m of capital budget, approved by the S151 officer in consultation with the portfolio holder for Finance, the revised position at Q3 for the expected capital expenditure in 2025/26 is £50.8m against an updated budget of £59.2m resulting in an underspend of £8.4m. Members are also informed of the budget adjustments to the 2025/26 capital programme.

3 Implications and Impact Assessment:

Implication	Commentary
Financial:	The Council currently has a General Fund Reserve of just over £10m, which has been built utilising previously requested Exceptional Financial Support from central government. The Q3 2025/26 forecast will effectively reduce the General Fund Reserve by £8.5m, taking the fund under the 151 recommended level as being financially sustainable. The pressures forecast at Q3 2025/26 relate predominantly to increasing commissioning social care costs (being £7.8m/ 92% of the adverse variance) over and above those anticipated at the time of budget setting. Budget setting activity for 2026/27 and beyond accurately reflects the expected level of

	<p>commissioning price inflation pressure experienced in 2025/26.</p> <p>In response to the Council’s overspend position, the Financial Review Panel (FRP) recommenced in November 2025. FRP is chaired by the deputy S151 officer, and is attend by the Leader of the Council, Finance Portfolio holder and relevant Service Director and Executive Director. Spend Panel commenced in December 2025. Spend Panel is chaired and led by the S151 officer and is attended by the CEO and Executive Directors. Spend Panel reviews all spend categories, with a particular focus on non statutory, non committed expenditure.</p> <p>It should be noted that the forecast position is in addition to the provisional EFS request submitted for financial year 2025/26 of £3million. The revenue budget for financial year 2025/26 was set with £183million of planned expenditure against funding of £180million, with £3million EFS balancing the budget position, therefore the forecast revenue deficit position at outturn is £11.5million against actual available funding. In December 2025, a revised EFS request of £20million for 2025/26 was submitted to MHCLG, to enable the Council to maintain the required S151 recommended General Fund level at outturn to support the 2026/27 revenue budget and provide greater resilience to the reserves in future financial years, particularly in response to high cost social care cases, which have exceeded budgeted expectations in 2025/26. The longer term impacts of the Q3 position have also been considered against the planned 2026/27 revenue budget, the budget proposals are due to be published in February 2026.</p> <p>Shannon Coleman-Slaughter, S151 Officer, 12.01.2026</p>
<p>Human Resource:</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Legal:</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Risk Management:</p>	<p>The Financial Review Panel (FRP) relaunched in November 2025 to allow greater focus on the risks and opportunities in each service. This forum scrutinises each services financial performance against Budget. FRP is also used as a mechanism to inform future budget builds and gain a more granular understanding of the expenditure and income drivers of each revenue service budget.</p> <p>Treasury Management Group is reviewing the current borrowing levels against adopted Prudential Indicators</p>

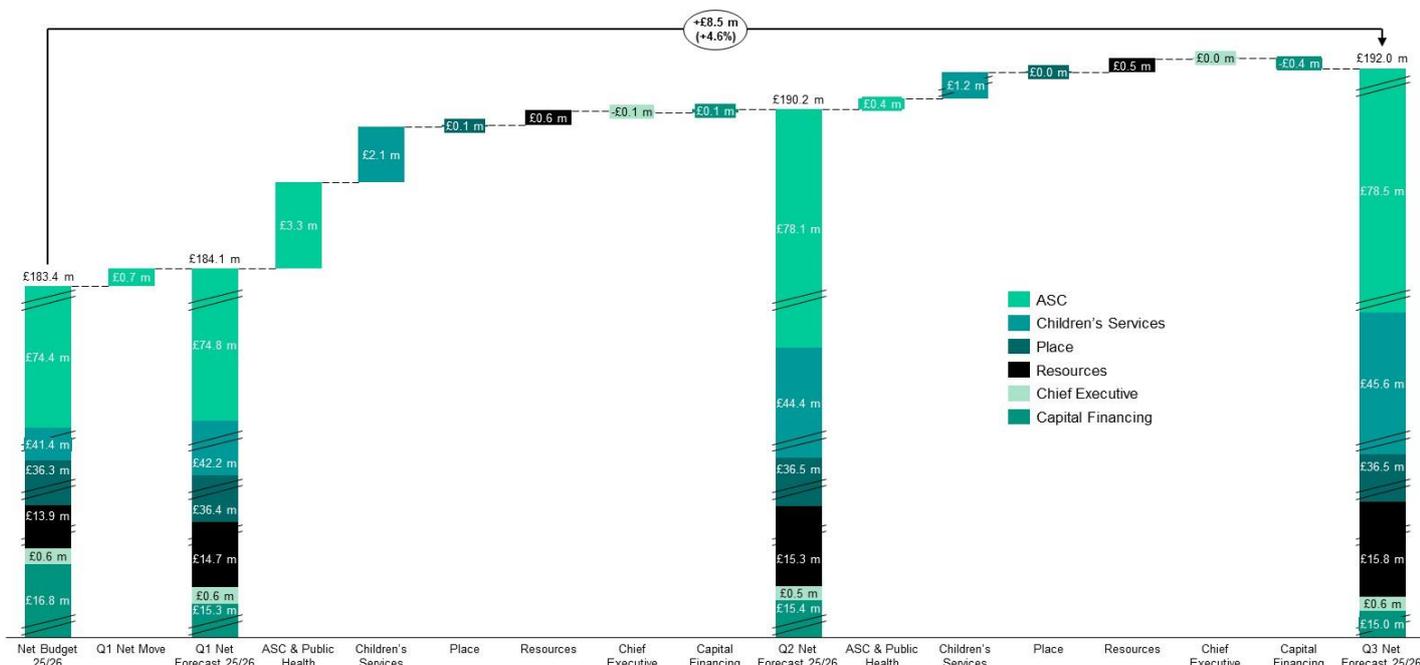
	(Investment & Borrowing Strategy), with a view to managing any longer-term interest rate risk exposure. Spend Panel launched in December 2025 to review expenditure incurred in the financial year. Spend Panel meets weekly and reviews: (i) new or extending contracts Purchase Requisition requests, (ii) new head count requests, (iii) new or altered commissioning costs, and (iv) accounts payable requests not managed via Purchase Requisitions. This allows the Spend Panel to scrutinise all spend, to understand and develop a plan for financial sustainability moving forward.			
Property:	Assets are under review by the Property Investment Board and the Asset and Capital Group in order to identify potential disposals which would be financially beneficial.			
Policy:				
	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Commentary
Equalities Impact:				
A Are there any aspects of the proposed decision, including how it is delivered or accessed, that could impact on inequality?		X		
B Will the proposed decision have an impact upon the lives of people with protected characteristics, including employees and service users?		X		The proposal aims to continue to protect those characteristics
Environmental Impact:		X		Unlikely to have any long-term environmental impact.
Health Impact:		X		

ICT Impact:		X		
Digital Services Impact:		X		
Council Strategy Priorities:		X		All expenditure, revenue and capital, is aligned to the delivery of Council priorities. This report provides the latest forecast of the Councils expected year end out turn.
Core Business:		X		
Data Impact:		X		
Consultation and Engagement:	Service Directors, Executive Directors. Section 151 Officer.			

4 Executive Summary - Revenue

4.1 The projected Q3 outturn position for 2025/26 is adverse **+£8.5m/ 4.6%** vs Budget.

4.2 The below chart walks net revenue expenditure from 2025/26 Budget to Q3 by Directorate:



Note: Q1 show net movement, to allow the detail for Q2 and Q3 to be shown.

2025/26 Q3 net £8.5m variance vs Budget: Primary drivers of the adverse are:**4.3 Adult Social Care - +£4.1m:** Primarily driven by Long Term Services/ LTS (+£1.6m), Own Care Homes (+£1.9m) and Short Term Services (+£0.7m) and Resource Centres (+£0.5m).

The LTS variance of +£1.6m is driven by rate increases higher than budget and the increased cost of new packages. Particular pressure is exhibited in the following services: memory and cognition +65, mental health 18 to 65, and physical support +65. The volume of total annualised clients is 63 (3%) lower in Q3 vs budget. See below mix analysis table relating to LTS. The service is instituting new measures and controls to further scrutinise new commissioning packages, and to review high-cost placements. Work being developed in the Commissioning team is expected to support ASC with the management of unit costs within the social care market. This issue is seen across the national picture, due to a range of factors including National Living Wage, National Insurance contributions and wider inflation.

The Own Care Homes adverse variance of +£1.9m is driven by challenges in the process to source viable alternatives to operate them - the plan to divest WBC care homes has not yet been successfully executed. Costs therefore continue to be incurred, which were not in budget.

Short term services adverse variance of +£0.7m is driven by an increase in short term services being incurred with a view that total services costs can be reduced. Eg 2 residents in Notrees Care Home who are on a short term placement due to issues with their home environment; these people would otherwise be on the LTS cost centre. The intention is that they will return home shortly. Additionally, an expensive complex safeguarding situation has resulted in a stay in a LD short term placement whilst a permanent solution can be found. Finally, a judicial review case is resulting in a continuation of a package in the short term.

The +£0.5m adverse in resource centres is broadly attributable 50/ 50 to i) the decision to keep these centres open in 2025/ 26 (the budget assumed they would close), and ii) transport cost pressures.

See below mix analysis table relating to LTS (being a +£1.6m adverse movement vs budget):

Primary Support Reason	Budget 2025/26			Q3 Forecast 2025/26			Variance: Q3 vs Budget 2025/26			Mix Analysis : Q3 vs Budget 2025/26	
	Annualised Clients	Net Expenditure	Average Cost	Annualised Clients	Net Expenditure	Average Cost	Annualised Clients	Net Expenditure	Average Cost	Volume	Price
Physical Support 18-64	162	£ 3,079,540	£ 19,010	165	£ 2,591,880	£ 15,708	3	-£ 487,660	-£ 3,301	£ 47,125	-£ 534,785
Physical Support 65+	740	£ 9,262,500	£ 12,517	702	£ 9,944,040	£ 14,165	(38)	£ 681,540	£ 1,648	-£ 538,281	£ 1,219,821
Sensory Support 18-64	9	£ 284,630	£ 31,626	11	£ 292,440	£ 26,585	2	£ 7,810	-£ 5,040	£ 53,171	-£ 45,361
Sensory Support 65+	7	£ 192,270	£ 27,467	7	£ 131,230	£ 18,747	0	-£ 61,040	-£ 8,720	£ -	-£ 61,040
Memory & Cognition 18-64	16	£ 356,340	£ 22,271	17	£ 355,280	£ 20,899	1	-£ 1,060	-£ 1,372	£ 20,899	-£ 21,959
Memory & Cognition 65+	289	£ 5,862,060	£ 20,284	276	£ 6,672,750	£ 24,177	(13)	£ 810,690	£ 3,893	-£ 314,296	£ 1,124,986
Learning Disability 18-64	441	£ 24,781,990	£ 56,195	426	£ 24,416,130	£ 57,315	(15)	-£ 365,860	£ 1,120	-£ 859,723	£ 493,863
Learning Disability 65+	67	£ 3,209,530	£ 47,903	57	£ 3,177,320	£ 55,742	(10)	-£ 32,210	£ 7,839	-£ 557,425	£ 525,215
Mental Health 18-64	192	£ 5,495,030	£ 28,620	180	£ 6,267,610	£ 34,820	(12)	£ 772,580	£ 6,200	-£ 417,841	£ 1,190,421
Mental Health 65+	73	£ 1,699,740	£ 23,284	75	£ 2,002,570	£ 26,701	2	£ 302,830	£ 3,417	£ 53,402	£ 249,428
Other	107	£ 891,350	£ 8,330	124	£ 873,390	£ 7,043	17	-£ 17,960	-£ 1,287	£ 119,739	-£ 137,699
	2,103	£ 55,114,980		2,040	£ 56,724,640		(63)	£ 1,609,660		-£ 2,393,230	£ 4,002,890
										(149%)	249%

4.4 Children's Social Care - +£3.7m: Placements (+£2.8m) and Child Care Lawyers (+£1.1m) are the primary drivers of the adverse variance.

Placements cost has been driven by the volume of children and price pressure in the most expensive service type - residential care (where costs have increased by +£4m vs Budget). As an example, the most expensive residential placement is c.£28k per week. The volume of total annualised clients in placements is 24 (5%) lower in Q3 vs budget, but the subsection of expensive residential care has increased by +4 annualised clients (being a +26% increase).

Lawyer costs have been driven by the increase in children entering care, and therefore the volume and complexity court hearings. WBC is seeking to implement pre case management hearing meetings (a pre meet with WBC and legal reps prior to the Case Management Hearing) to come to decisions sooner, and avoid issues in court which create delay and further expense. To further illustrate the pressure faced by WBC in this area, the top 25 most expensive placements in the current financial year cost over £13m per year, or 7% of the entire Council budget. This figure was £5m in 2019-20, and the figure has increased by +165% in 5 years. Only one placement from 2019-20 would make it into the top 25 most expensive placements in the current financial year. The mix of placement costs, children vs adults, has also changed significantly. In 2019-20, 15 of the 25 most expensive placements were for residents over the age of 18. In the current financial year, this figure has reduced to just 3 of the 25.

See below mix analysis table relating to Placement costs (being a +£2.8m adverse movement vs budget):

Service type	Budget 2025/26			Q3 Forecast 2025/26			Variance: Q3 vs Budget 2025/26			Mix Analysis : Q3 vs Budget 2025/26	
	Annualised Clients	Net Expenditure	Average Cost	Annualised Clients	Net Expenditure	Average Cost	Annualised Clients	Net Expenditure	Average Cost	Volume	Price
UASC	29	-£ 487,470	-£ 16,954	23	-£ 91,770	-£ 3,987	(6)	£ 395,700	£ 12,967	£ 22,879	£ 372,821
Residential Care	17	£ 6,042,200	£ 349,939	22	£ 10,080,360	£ 464,269	4	£ 4,038,160	£ 114,330	£ 2,064,091	£ 1,974,069
Care Leavers	35	£ 2,067,000	£ 58,833	25	£ 746,740	£ 30,302	(10)	-£ 1,320,260	-£ 28,532	-£ 317,855	-£ 1,002,405
Parent & Baby Residential Care	1	£ 157,820	£ 146,130	1	£ 161,660	£ 241,059	(0)	£ 3,840	£ 94,929	-£ 98,684	£ 102,524
UASC Post 18	44	£ 266,190	£ 6,040	32	-£ 237,740	-£ 7,354	(12)	-£ 503,930	-£ 13,393	£ 86,355	-£ 590,285
InHouse Fostering	52	£ 1,445,800	£ 27,965	57	£ 1,549,370	£ 27,300	5	£ 103,570	-£ 665	£ 137,952	-£ 34,382
Adoption Placements	13	£ 121,250	£ 9,249	13	£ 159,980	£ 12,081	0	£ 38,730	£ 2,832	£ 1,607	£ 37,123
Kinship / Connected Persons	50	£ 1,038,590	£ 20,956	58	£ 1,223,270	£ 20,972	9	£ 184,680	£ 16	£ 183,885	£ 795
Independent Fostering Agencies	20	£ 1,184,570	£ 57,840	22	£ 1,242,510	£ 56,295	2	£ 57,940	-£ 1,545	£ 89,579	-£ 31,639
Special Guardianship	106	£ 1,230,140	£ 11,604	104	£ 1,246,580	£ 11,952	(2)	£ 16,440	£ 348	-£ 20,488	£ 36,928
Disability Support	105	£ 1,355,470	£ 12,909	93	£ 733,830	£ 7,921	(12)	-£ 621,640	-£ 4,988	-£ 97,898	-£ 523,742
Residential - Disability	10	£ 2,741,900	£ 277,240	10	£ 3,124,590	£ 321,031	(0)	£ 382,690	£ 43,792	-£ 50,411	£ 433,101
Residence Orders	11	£ 97,370	£ 8,482	11	£ 107,550	£ 10,204	(1)	£ 10,180	£ 1,723	-£ 9,595	£ 19,775
Additional Placement Costs		£ 399,500			£ 400,000			£ 500			
	493.53	£ 17,660,330		469.97	£ 20,446,930		(23.56)	£ 2,786,600		1,991,420	£ 794,680
										71%	29%

4.5 Transformation, Customer and ICT - +£1.0m (reported): £0.3m of cost transferred to TC&I (from Strategy and Governance) in Q3 (in the management cost centre), therefore the underlying variance is +£0.7m.

The variance is primarily driven by Transformation at +£1.1m, being the centralised savings from all transformation projects in WBC Note: as at 2025/26 Q3, £2.7m of transformation spend is earmarked to be funded by capital receipts (this value has already been removed to derive the +£1.0m adverse variance reported above).

Small favourable variances have been realised in ICT and Digital, at -£0.2m (staff vacancy management and lower telecoms spend) and Customer Service at -£0.1m (staff vacancy savings in the main).

4.6 Finance, Property and Procurement - +£0.8m: Primarily driven by management costs (+£0.4m), Insurance (+£0.3m) and agency costs (+£0.4m).

For management and agency costs, this has been impacted by all three Finance Service Leads across 2025/26 requiring external consultant and agency support, in addition to specialist headhunting campaigns to permanently recruit. All roles are now permanently recruited. On insurance costs, there are three main drivers: i) final closure of schools buy back in year, with a lower than budgeted refund of the 'unused' portion being credited to WBC (note: this budget has been removed from 2026/27 budget). ii) changes to insurance claim cost realisation, whereby all claim costs now sit wholly in finance (the benefit of this of this change is felt in the other directorates) and, iii) Insurance renewal premiums higher than budgeted.

- 4.7 **Education and SEND - +£0.5m:** The primary driver are Management and Strategy (+£0.3m) and Trading Services (+£0.2m).

Management & Strategy is adversely impacted by the non-delivery of an allocated savings target. Ongoing demand for staff to continuing to support statutory services means this challenge has not been delivered. Trading Services has been impacted by Educational Psychologist vacancies, so this traded service has not been offered to schools this year. Additional pressure has been felt on the Education Welfare income target because of addental statutory duties having to be fulfilled by the team.

Other smaller adverse variances exist in:

- 4.8 Environment - +£0.3m, Development and Housing - +£0.1m. Strategy and Governance - +£0.2m.
- 4.9 These adverse variances are netted primarily by a favourable variance in Capital Finance -£1.8m: This is delivered through an active strategy of short-term borrowing operating within the WBC maturity framework. (Please see section 7 under Capital financing and debt service cost).

2025/26 Q3 net £1.7m variance vs Q2: Primary drivers of the adverse are:

- 4.10 Finance, Property and Procurement +£0.6m: Primarily ongoing consultancy and agency support costs +£0.3m and Insurance +£0.3m, per comments above.
- 4.11 Adult Social Care +£0.4m: Primarily a reduction of Better Care Fund (income) funding of +£0.2m from short term to long term, and a new college placement +£0.2m.
- 4.12 Children's Social Care +£1.1m – Being primarily Placements at +£1.1m: 3 new residential placements +£0.5m, and 11 children with increased service costs of +£1m. Netted by netted by a health contribution of +£0.3m and 1 child moving to another provision (reduction of -£0.1m).
- 4.13 Environment +£0.3m – Primarily Network Management +£0.2m being the correction of a miscoded Q2 bond, and Asset Management +£0.1m being emergencies driven (storms in November and December).

5 Revenue Savings Update

- 5.1 £10.7m was identified as saving opportunities in 2025/ 26. **£8.2m/ 77%** of this value is on track to be delivered/ green status. The green status now includes all saving

achievements. Therefore, the sum of the four statuses below will not equal 100%. The breakdown for the RAG status is:

- **Green £8.2m/ 77% of original target** – on track, either already delivered or no forecast issues with delivery.
- **Yellow £0.6m/ 6% of original target** – on track, forecast to be delivered in year but some issues or dependencies still to be resolved.
- **Amber £0.9/ 8% of original target** – concerns over delivery, actions required to be implemented, needs to be closely monitored.
- **Red £2.9m/ 27% of original target** – highly unlikely to be delivered this year, actions not yet identified, forecast as a pressure in budget monitoring.

See below table which outlines performance by directorate with RAG rating:

	Red	Amber	Yellow	Green
ASC/ PH	£1.71 m	£0.33 m	£0.39 m	£3.29 m
Childrens	£0.16 m	£0.21 m	£0.00 m	£0.88 m
Place	£0.27 m	£0.00 m	£0.10 m	£2.79 m
Resources	£0.80 m	£0.33 m	£0.16 m	£1.26 m
Corporate	£0.00 m	£0.00 m	£0.00 m	£0.00 m
Total	£2.94 m	£0.86 m	£0.65 m	£8.22 m
	27%	8%	6%	77%

5.2 The primary drivers of red initiatives are:

- ASC - £1.2m: Care home sales strategy not yet executed, plus other smaller proposals not being met.
- CSC - £0.1m: Establishment savings not realised due to high caseloads, plus other smaller proposals not being met.
- Place - £0.1m: Solar farm income generation not being achieved, plus other smaller proposals not being met.
- Resources - £0.8m: Transformation savings related, plus other smaller proposals not being met.

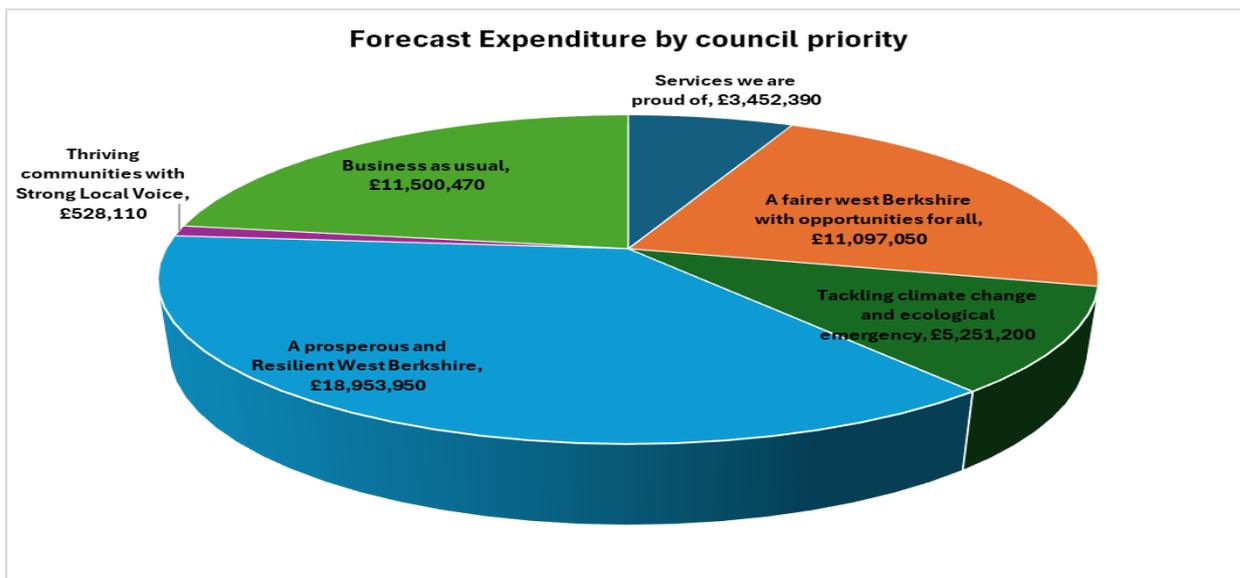
6 Executive Summary – Capital Expenditure

- 6.1 The actual capital expenditure at Q3 for the financial year 2025/26 stands at £30.0m with forecast expenditure by the end of the year of £50.8m against a revised budget at Q3 of £59.2m. Capital investment is detailed within the annually approved, three year rolling capital programme (capital has multi financial year impacts), and is aligned to the adopted Council Strategy.
- 6.2 The capital programme year on year has been very ambitious with typically large percentages of it being slipped annually into the following year or years and this year is no exception. At 2025/26 Q1, £16.7m of slippage was approved to be brought forward

from 2024/25 into the current 2025/26 capital programme and by Q3 of 2025/26 £34.9m has been slipped into 2026/27.

6.3 Further to the review at Quarter 3, there is a reported underspend of £8.4m based on projected forecast which will be reviewed at the yearend in the form of slippage requests from budget holders (into next financial year 2027/28). The information will be consolidated as part of the actual outturn and presented to S151 officer in consultation with the portfolio holder for Finance.

6.4 Forecast expenditure by Council's priority is presented as follows:



6.5 Some of the key highlights from 2025/26 Q3 are detailed below:

Concluding Projects:

- The Four Houses Corner project has been a long-standing project redeveloping our site for the traveller community. A phased return of residents from week commencing 29th September 2025 onwards has commenced with 16 of the 17 pitches now reoccupied. Some further costs remain including removal of protective concrete barriers and the contract retention.

Projects out to Procurement:

- The Council has received tenders during 2025/26 Q2 for the rooftop Solar PV works at the Padworth Recycling Site. Contract to be award expected in December 2025 with installation expected to be commenced during Q4 25/26.
- The Royal Berkshire Archives extension work has been awarded following the tender process with works expected to start in February 2026.

7 Capital Financing and Debt Service Cost

- 7.1 The Council continues to keep debt servicing costs as low as possible resulting in a favourable variance by -£1.8m (as mentioned under 4.9 in revenue section) by closely monitoring our borrowing requirements and comparing the interest rates from various providers. It is noted carrying short term debt to avoid locking the Council into high cost long term borrowing creates a longer-term financing risk should rates not start to reduce as anticipated. However, guidance on the forecast of interest rates has been followed up from our treasury services providers. It should also be noted that in year capital slippage (covered under Section 6.2 and 6.3) in 2025/26 has benefited capital financing.
- 7.2 This has allowed us to have a weighted average cost of capital of 3.89% compared to the PWLB certainty rate of 5.65% (certainty rate) on 25-year loans. As an example on the cost of debt to WBC, each £1m borrowed costs c.£39pk per annum in interest charges (cash impacting). Additionally, MRP charges (non cash impacting) of c.£40k per annum are incurred as a result of each £1m borrowed.
- 7.3 All capital projects that are council funded (as opposed to externally funded) increase the Council's CFR and it's need to borrow. The Council calculates its short term need to borrow through its cash flow forecasts but uses a sector accepted projection called the liability benchmark to forecast future borrowing requirements. This is based on the council funding required for the anticipated capital programme over the coming years, and takes into account any internal liquidity, including useable reserves, we could use before we borrow externally, and the agreed cash liquidity the council has chosen to maintain as a working capital balance (in this case, £10m). It also incorporates additional expenditure over and above available cash such as budget overspends creating EFS borrowing and DSG overspends. As you can see from the table below, the council's external debt is projected to rise to £298m by end of this financial year and £349m by the end of 2027/28.

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
	Actual	Actual	Projection	Projection	Projection
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Loans Capital Financing Req.	283,063	310,269	328,551	333,991	337,502
Less: Balance Sheet Resources	-51,363	-60,334	-40,326	-19,126	1,042
Net Loans Requirement	231,700	249,935	288,224	314,865	338,544
Preferred Year-end Position	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Liability Benchmark	241,700	259,935	298,224	324,865	348,544

- 7.4 The Treasury Strategy, which guides our approach to borrowing and the risk around it, mandates that no more than 30% of our portfolio should be for terms of less than one year. While the significantly lower interest rate is clearly advantageous, it also offers no hedge against unexpected rises in interest rate. Recent experience has shown that unexpected world events and changes in government policy can have quite severe impacts on interest rates and with the Council's current loan balance in excess of £267m (£249m PWLB and £18m from Local authorities) and rising, this presents a significant risk that needs careful management to balance. At the end of 2025/26 Q3, the Council has 26.65% of its loans maturing within the next 12 months. This is within the 30% limit set out in our guidance which is approved by full Council.

- 7.5 MRP on council funded capital expenditure is incurred from the year after the asset is bought or created and is charged annually over the whole life of that asset. The Council's MRP policy is calculated on an annuity basis which charges the revenue budget lower proportions at the start of the asset's life, increasing over time. Ultimately the whole capital cost of the asset will be charged to revenue but whereas the straight-line method spreads this evenly over the asset life, the annuity method sees their allocation start low and increase.
- 7.6 This methodology was adopted relatively recently, which means that the Council's MRP on its existing assets, whilst not inconsiderable currently, is set to rise over the coming years in terms of the annual charge to the revenue budget. This is another important consideration that affects the affordability of the capital programme.

The forecast MRP charge for 2026/27 is £5.29m while the annual MRP charge to revenue by 2032/33 is £9.2m. Furthermore, an increased gap on revenue forecast as at the end of quarter 3 may require an additional amount of Exceptional Financial Support, hence increasing the pressure on MRP charge even further in future financial years.

Revenue

- 7.7 The 2025/26 Q3 forecast shows a quarter on quarter weakening financial position, driven primarily by demand in Adults and Children social care. Every service has been tasked to review opportunities to reduce expenditure. Focus needs to be applied to both the red savings and transformational activities, to offset demand driven cost increases.

Capital

- 7.8 The budget for 2026/27 (plus 3 years) is under review until it is approved by the full Council. The scale of the capital programme is directly impacted by the availability of sufficient financial and people resourcing. The council is under financial pressure and expects to continue being a long-term borrower. The CIPFA Prudential Code guides the Council to continually assess capital and investment plans, accounting for overall organisational strategy and resource levels to ensure that operational decisions taken incorporate consideration of long-term financing implications and wider risks to the Council. However, the council complies with prudential indicators and in line with the guidance. The Debt servicing cost is low in comparison to the budget due to careful monitoring and short-term debt arrangements.

Proposals

None.

8 Other options considered

None.

9 Appendices

Background Papers:

Subject to Call-In: Yes: No:

The item is due to be referred to Council for final approval

Delays in implementation could have serious financial implications for the Council

Delays in implementation could compromise the Council's position

Considered or reviewed by a Scrutiny Committee or Scrutiny Task Group within preceding six months

Item is Urgent Key Decision

Report is to note only

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