

## Annual Minimum Revenue Provision Statement 2026/27

Where the council finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside resources to repay that debt in later years. The amount charged to the revenue budget for the repayment of debt is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), although there has been no statutory minimum since 2008. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the council to have regard to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision (the MHCLG Guidance) most recently issued in April 2024.

The broad aim of the MHCLG Guidance is to ensure that debt is repaid over a period that is aligned with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits.

The MHCLG Guidance requires the council to approve an Annual MRP Statement each year and provides a number of options for calculating a prudent amount of MRP but does not preclude the use of other appropriate methods. The following statement incorporates options recommended in the Guidance.

MRP is calculated by reference to the capital financing requirement (CFR) which is the total amount of past capital expenditure that has yet to be permanently financed, noting that debt must be repaid and therefore can only be a temporary form of funding. The CFR is calculated from the Authority's balance sheet in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Prudential Code for Capital Expenditure in Local Authorities, 2021 edition.

For unsupported capital expenditure incurred after 31st March 2008, MRP will be determined by charging the expenditure over the expected useful life of the relevant asset as the principal repayment on an annuity with an annual interest rate equal to the relevant PWLB rate at the end of the financial year when the asset is complete, starting in the year after the asset becomes operational. MRP on purchases of freehold land will be charged over 50 years. MRP on expenditure not related to fixed assets but which has been capitalised by regulation or direction will be charged over 20 years.

For assets acquired by leases or the Private Finance, MRP will be determined as being equal to the element of the rent or charge that goes to write down the balance sheet liability.

Where former operating leases have been brought onto the balance sheet due to the adoption of the IFRS 16 Leases accounting standard, and the asset values have been adjusted for accruals, prepayments, premiums and/or incentives, then the MRP charges will be adjusted so that the overall charge for MRP over the life of the lease reflects the value of the right-of-use asset recognised on transition rather than the liability.

For capital expenditure on loans to third parties which were made primarily for financial return rather than direct service purposes, MRP will be charged in accordance with the policy for the assets funded by the loan, including where appropriate, delaying MRP until the year after the assets become operational. This

MRP charge will be reduced by the value any repayments of loan principal received during in the year, with the capital receipts so arising applied to finance the expenditure instead.

For capital expenditure on loans to third parties which were made primarily for service purposes, the Authority will make nil MRP except as detailed below for expected credit losses. Instead, the Authority will apply the capital receipts arising from the repayments of the loan principal to finance the expenditure in the year they are received.

For capital loans made on or after 7th May 2024 where an expected credit loss is recognised during the year, the MRP charge in respect of the loan will be no lower than the loss recognised. Where expected credit losses are reversed, for example on the eventual repayment of the loan, this will be treated as an overpayment.

For capital loans made before 7th May 2024 and for loans where expected credit losses are not applicable, where a shortfall in capital receipts is anticipated, MRP will be charged to cover that shortfall over the remaining life of the assets funded by the loan.

### ***Housing Revenue Account***

No MRP will be charged in respect of assets held within the Housing Revenue Account but depreciation on those assets will be charged instead in line with regulations.

Capital expenditure incurred during 2026/27 will not be subject to a MRP charge until 2027/28 or later.

Based on the Authority's latest estimate of its CFR on 31st March 2026, the budget for MRP has been set as follows:

	<b>31.03.2026 Estimated CFR £m</b>	<b>2026/27 Estimated MRP £</b>
Unsupported capital expenditure after 31.03.2008	<b>66.7</b>	1,271,000
Finance leases incl. Right of Use assets	<b>2.7</b>	641,000
<b>Total General Fund</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>1,912,000</b>
Assets in the Housing Revenue Account	212.5	Nil
<b>Total Housing Revenue Account</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>281.9</b>	<b>1,652,000</b>

### ***Capital receipts***

Proceeds from the sale of capital assets are classed as capital receipts and are typically used to finance new capital expenditure. Where the council decides instead to use capital receipts to repay debt and hence reduce the CFR, the calculation of MRP will be adjusted as follows:

- Capital receipts arising on the repayment of principal on capital loans to third parties will be used to lower the MRP charge in respect of the same loans in the year of receipt, if any.
- Capital receipts arising on the repayment of principal on finance lease receivables will be used to lower the MRP charge in respect of the acquisition of the asset subject to the lease in the year of receipt, if any.
- Capital receipts arising from other assets which form an identified part of the council's MRP calculations will be used to reduce the MRP charge in respect of the same assets over their remaining useful lives, starting in the year after the receipt is applied.
- Any other capital receipts applied to repay debt will be used to reduce outstanding CFR in respect of other assets which form part of the council's MRP calculations. This will have the effect of reducing the MRP charge of those assets over their remaining useful lives, starting in the year after the receipt is applied.

### ***Appropriations to/from the Housing Revenue Account***

Where assets are transferred from the Housing Revenue Account to the General Fund, for the purposes of the MRP calculation, this will be treated as new General Fund capital expenditure.

Where assets are transferred from the General Fund to the Housing Revenue Account, for the purposes of the MRP calculation, this will be treated as a capital receipt applied to repay debt.