

# **TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY 2020/21**



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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Council is required to operate a balanced budget, which broadly means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in counterparties or instruments commensurate with the Council's risk appetite, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer-term cash flow planning, to ensure that the Council can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer-term cash may involve arranging long or short-term loans, or using longer-term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, when it is prudent and economic, any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

The contribution the treasury management function makes to the authority is critical, as the balance of debt and investment operations ensure liquidity or the ability to meet spending commitments as they fall due, either on day-to-day revenue or for larger capital projects. The treasury operations will see a balance of the interest costs of debt and the investment income arising from cash deposits affecting the available budget. Since cash balances generally result from reserves and balances, it is paramount to ensure adequate security of the sums invested, as a loss of principal will in effect result in a loss to the General Fund Balance.

Whilst any commercial initiatives or loans to third parties will impact on the treasury function, these activities are generally classed as non-treasury activities (arising usually from capital expenditure), and are separate from the day to day treasury management activities.

CIPFA defines treasury management as:

*"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."*

### **1.2 Reporting Requirements**

#### **1.2.1 Capital Strategy**

The CIPFA 2017 Prudential and Treasury Management Codes require all local authorities to prepare a capital strategy report, to provide the following:

- a high-level long term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services
- an overview of how the associated risk is managed
- the implications for future financial sustainability

The aim of the capital strategy is to ensure that all elected members on the full Council fully understand the overall long-term policy objectives and resulting capital strategy requirements, governance procedures and risk appetite.

This capital strategy is reported separately from the Treasury Management Strategy Statement; non-treasury investments will be reported through the former. This ensures the separation of the core treasury function under security, liquidity and yield principles, and the policy and commercialism investments usually driven by expenditure on an asset.

#### **1.2.2 Treasury Management reporting**

The Council is currently required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main treasury reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals.

- a. **Prudential and treasury indicators and treasury strategy** (this report) - The first, and most important report is forward looking and covers:
  - the capital plans, (including prudential indicators);
  - a minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy, (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
  - the treasury management strategy, (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised), including treasury indicators; and
  - an investment strategy, (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).
- b. **A mid-year treasury management report** – This is primarily a progress report and will update members on the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether any policies require revision.
- c. **An annual treasury report** – This is a backward looking review document and provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

*This Council delegates responsibility for implementation and monitoring treasury management to Cabinet and responsibility for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to the Section 151 Officer. Cabinet therefore receives the Mid Year and Annual treasury reports in December each year.*

The above reports are required to be adequately scrutinised before being recommended to the Council. This role is undertaken by the Audit Committee.

### **1.3 Treasury Management Strategy for 2020/21**

The strategy for 2020/21 covers two main areas:

#### **Capital issues**

- the capital expenditure plans (section 2) and the associated prudential indicators (Annex C);
- the minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy (Section 3).

#### **Treasury management issues**

- the current treasury position (section 1.5);
- treasury indicators which limit the treasury risk and activities of the Council (Annex C);
- prospects for interest rates (Annex B);
- the borrowing strategy (section 2);
- policy on borrowing in advance of need (section 2.2);
- debt rescheduling (section 2.3);
- the investment strategy (section 4);
- creditworthiness policy (section 4.4); and
- the policy on use of external service provider (section 5.3).

These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, MHCLG MRP Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and MHCLG Investment Guidance.

#### 1.4 Treasury Management Policy Statement

The policies and objectives of the Council's treasury management activities are as follows:

- i) This Council defines its treasury management activities as:

*'The management of the authority's 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'.*

- ii) This Council regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the Council, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.
- iii) This Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable comprehensive performance management techniques, within the context of effective risk management.

#### 1.5 Current Treasury Position

A summary of the Council's borrowing & investment portfolios as at 30<sup>th</sup> November 2019 and forecast at the end of the financial year is shown in **Table 1** below:

Table 1	Actual at 30 November 2019			Forecast to 31 March 2020		
	£'000	% of portfolio	Average Rate	£'000	% of portfolio	Average Rate
<b>Investments</b>						
Banks	177,000	75%	1.03%	177,000	77%	1.00%
Local Authorities	17,500	8%	1.11%	27,500	12%	1.15%
Money Market Funds	35,000	15%	0.82%	20,500	9%	0.80%
CCLA Pooled Property Fund	5,000	2%	4.00%	5,000	2%	4.00%
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>234,500</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.06%</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.05%</b>
<b>Borrowing</b>						
PWLB loans	228,960	95%	4.76%	226,320	95%	4.72%
Market loans	12,900	5%	4.00%	12,900	5%	4.00%
<b>Total external Borrowing</b>	<b>241,860</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4.72%</b>	<b>239,220</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4.68%</b>

## 2. BORROWING STRATEGY

The capital expenditure plans of the Council are set out in the Capital Strategy Report being considered by Full Council on 11 February 2020. The treasury management function ensures that the Council's cash is organised in accordance with the relevant professional codes so that sufficient cash is available to meet the capital expenditure plans.

Any capital investment that is not funded from these new and/or existing resources (e.g. capital grants, receipts from asset sales, revenue contributions or earmarked reserves) increases the Council's need to borrow. However, external borrowing does not have to take place immediately to finance its related capital expenditure: the Council can utilise cash being held for other purposes (such as earmarked reserves and working capital balances) to temporarily defer the need for external borrowing. This is known as 'internal borrowing'.

The Council's primary objective is to strike an appropriate balance between securing cost certainty and securing low interest rates.

The Council's cumulative need to borrow is known as the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR and the actual level of external borrowing will differ according to decisions made to react to expected changes in interest rates and the prevailing economic environment. Where a decision to defer borrowing (or internally borrow) is made, the Council will be underborrowed. Where a decision to borrow in advance of need to secure cost certainty, the Council will be overborrowed.

On the 9 October 2019, the Government unexpectedly announced an immediate increase to the PWLB interest rate for all new loans. The increase added 1% (100bps) to the cost of borrowing. The government also increased the statutory limit on how much the PWLB can lend to Local Authorities (from £85bn to £95bn). The increase to future borrowing cost will have an impact on the level of borrowing that the Council can undertake to support its capital programme. It has also been a major factor in reviewing the level of internal borrowing that the Council can support to minimise the impact of this change to the Council's revenue position. The increased cost has been factored into the Capital Strategy to 2022/23 and beyond, and the revenue impact has been included in the Treasury Management budget projections.

There is £25m expected to be funded via borrowing in the 2019/20 Capital Programme. No new external borrowing is expected to be undertaken to fund this, and this will be funded through cash balances. This borrowing requirement is expected to increase the Council's underborrowed position compared to its CFR from £1m at 31 March 2019 to £24m by 31 March 2020.

### 2.1 Borrowing Strategy for 2020/21

The Council's Capital Programme 2020/21 to 2022/23 forecasts £216m of capital investment over the next three years with £126m met from existing or new resources. The increase in the Council's borrowing need over this period is therefore £90m as shown in **Table 2** below.

2019/20 Projected	Table 2	2020/21 Estimate	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	Total
£m		£m	£m	£m	£m
100	Capital Expenditure	99	59	58	216
(75)	<b>Financed by:</b> New & existing resources	(61)	(31)	(34)	(126)
<b>25</b>	<b>Borrowing Need</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>90</b>

**Table 3** below shows the actual expected external borrowing against the capital financing requirement, identifying any under or over borrowing.

2019/20 Estimate	Table 3	2020/21 Estimate	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate
£m		£m	£m	£m
243	External Debt at 1 April	239	245	265
(4)	Expected change in Debt	6	20	16
<b>239</b>	<b>External Debt at 31 March</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>281</b>
244	CFR* at 1 April	263	295	315
25	Borrowing need (Table 2)	38	28	24
(6)	MRP	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>263</b>	<b>CFR* at 31 March</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Under / (Over) borrowing</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>

\*CFR in Table 3 is the underlying need to borrow and excludes PFI and lease arrangements, which are included in the CFR figure in the Prudential Indicators in Annex C

**Table 2** demonstrates that the Council has a borrowing need of £90m over the next three years. The strategy will initially focus on meeting this borrowing need from internal borrowing; avoiding external borrowing by utilising the Council's own surplus funds. Modelling of the movement of reserves and the Council's capital expenditure plans demonstrates that the Council's long term reserves can support a level of approximately £50m of internal borrowing. This will mitigate the increase in the cost of borrowing and reduce counterparty risk within the Council's investment portfolio by reducing the portfolio size.

However, borrowing rates from the PWLB were increased by HM treasury by 1% during the autumn. Therefore, the internal borrowing position needs to be carefully and continually reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in the future at a time when the authority may not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance capital expenditure or refinance maturing debt.

There will remain a cost of carry (the difference between borrowing costs and investment rates) to any new long term borrowing that causes a temporary increase in cash balances which will, most likely, lead to a cost to revenue.

## 2.2 Policy on Borrowing in Advance of Need

The Council will not borrow purely in order to profit from investment of extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated and that the Council can ensure the security of such funds. Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting.

## 2.3 Debt Rescheduling

Officers continue to regularly review opportunities for debt rescheduling, but there has been a considerable widening of the difference between new borrowing and repayment rates, which has resulted in much fewer opportunities to realise any savings or benefits from rescheduling PWLB debt.

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- the generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings;
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy;

- enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

The strategy is to continue to seek opportunity to reduce the overall level of Council's debt where prudent to do so, thus providing in future years cost reduction in terms of lower debt repayments costs, and potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt. All rescheduling will be agreed by the Chief Finance Officer.

## 2.4 Interest Rate Risk & Continual Review

The total borrowing need in **Table 2**, as well as the debt at risk of maturity shown in **Table 4** is the extent to which the Council is subject to interest rate risk.

<b>Table 4</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
Maturing Debt	3	4	6
Debt Subject to early repayments options	6	6	6
<b>Total debt at risk of maturity</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

Officers continue to review the need to borrow taking into consideration the potential increases in borrowing costs, the need to finance new capital expenditure, refinancing maturing debt, and the cost of carry that might incur a revenue loss between borrowing costs and investment returns.

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2020/21 treasury operations. The Chief Finance Officer will continue to monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:

- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp fall in long and short term rates (e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation), then long term borrowings will be postponed, and potential rescheduling from fixed rate funding into short term borrowing will be considered.
- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper rise in long and short term rates than that currently forecast, perhaps arising from an acceleration in the start date and in the rate of increase in central rates in the USA and UK, an increase in world economic activity or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the portfolio position will be re-appraised with the likely action that fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are still lower than they will be in the next few years.

## 3. MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY STATEMENT

The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR) through a revenue charge (the Minimum Revenue Provision - MRP). Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) regulations require the full Council to approve an MRP Statement in advance of each year. A variety of options are available to Councils, so long as the principle of any option selected ensures a prudent provision to redeem its debt liability over a period which is commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure is estimated to provide benefits (i.e. estimated useful life of the asset being financed).

The policy below reflects a change in the policy as approved and implemented for 2018/19 onwards; no further changes are proposed. The Council is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement for 2020/21 onwards:

**For borrowing incurred before 1 April 2008, the MRP policy will be:**

- Annuity basis over a maximum of 40 years.

**From borrowing incurred after 1 April 2008, the MRP policy will be:**

- Asset Life Method (annuity method) – MRP will be based on the estimated life of the assets, in accordance with the proposed regulations. A maximum useful economic life of 50 years for land and 40 years for other assets. This option will also be applied for any expenditure capitalised under a capitalisation directive.

**For PFI schemes, leases and closed landfill sites that come onto the Balance Sheet, the MRP policy will be:**

- Asset Life Method (annuity method) - The MRP will be calculated according to the flow of benefits from the asset, and where the principal repayments increase over the life of the asset. Any related MRP will be equivalent to the “capital repayment element” of the annual charge payable.

There is the option to charge more than the prudent provision of MRP each year through a Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP).

For loans to third parties that are being used to fund expenditure that is classed as capital in nature, the policy will be to set aside the repayments of principal as capital receipts to finance the initial capital advance in lieu of making an MRP.

In view of the variety of different types of capital expenditure incurred by the Council, which is not in all cases capable of being related to an individual asset, asset lives will be assessed on a basis which most reasonably reflects the anticipated period of benefit that arises from the expenditure. Also, whatever type of expenditure is involved, it will be grouped together in a manner which reflects the nature of the main component of expenditure. This approach also allows the Council to defer the introduction of an MRP charge for new capital projects/land purchases until the year after the new asset becomes operational rather than in the year borrowing is required to finance the capital spending.

#### **4. ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

The MHCLG and CIPFA have extended the meaning of ‘investments’ to include both financial and non-financial investments. This report deals with financial investments. Non-financial investments are covered in the Capital Strategy.

The Council’s investment policy has regard to the following:

- MHCLG’s Guidance on Local Government Investments (the “Guidance”)
- CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes 2017 (the “Code”)
- CIPFA Treasury Management Guidance Notes 2018

***The Council’s investment priorities will be the security of capital first, portfolio liquidity second and then yield (return).***

##### **4.1 Annual Investment Strategy for 2020/21**

Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for interest rates. Bank Rate is forecast to increase steadily but slowly over the next



few years to reach 1.25% by Quarter 1 2022. Bank Rate forecasts for financial year ends (March) are:

2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%

Link Asset Service's (LAS) view on the prospect for interest rates, including their forecast for short term investment rates is appended at Annex B.

Following consultation, changes to the strategy were made from 2018/19 to broaden the risk profile by reducing liquidity and to include some suitable, alternative investment products that are held for the medium (2-5 years) to longer term (5 years+). These products can generate better overall returns but there is a higher risk of volatility of performance so a longer term commitment is required.

During 2018/19, £5m was invested in the CCLA Pooled Property Fund which was the first step into utilising the new instruments within the revised strategy. It was previously expected that a further £10m would take place during 2019/20. Further investment in property funds was paused during 2019/20 due to a combination of factors. Firstly, officers were looking to assess the impact of the withdrawal from the EU before further investments were made. A continuation of moving deadlines has therefore drawn out the investment decision. Additionally, the UK property market is forecast to take a downturn over the next 2-3 years. It is therefore not an appropriate time to increase investment balances with property funds.

An options appraisal process was undertaken during 2019/20 to ascertain a) an appropriate level of cash balances that can be invested into longer term instruments and b) which other instruments are most appropriate to expand and diversify the Council's investment portfolio. As a result, officers will undertake a selection process for Short Dated Bond Funds and/or Multi Asset Funds for investing between £5-10m of cash from 2020/21. Risks will be assessed in the context of prevailing economic and market conditions.

**Table 5** below summarises the changes to the 2018/19 & 2019/20 strategies from those approved in 2017/18. No further changes are proposed for 2020/21, however, a separate line for Short Dated Bond Funds has been added to the Table 7 to clarify and outline the investment criteria for this instrument type to support the selection process. Each of the new investment products included are described in more detail in Annex E. The inclusion of an investment product category in the strategy does not automatically result in investments being placed – investments will only be placed following a due diligence procedure as described above.

Table 5 - Investment options	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Money Market Funds (Including LVNAV)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bank Notice Accounts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fixed Term Bank Deposits	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK Local Authorities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Enhanced Money Market Funds (VNAV)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Building Societies	x	✓	✓	✓
Pooled Property Funds	x	✓	✓	✓
Corporate Bond Funds (Including Short Dated Bond Funds)	x	✓	✓	✓
Multi Asset Funds	x	✓	✓	✓
Equity Funds	x	x	✓	✓

The primary principle governing the Council's investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle, the Council will ensure that:

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in and the criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security;
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments;
- It receives a yield that is aligned with the level of security and liquidity of its investments;
- Where possible, it actively seeks to support Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) investment products and institutions that meet all of the above requirements.

The preservation of capital is the Council's principal and overriding priority.

#### **4.2 Investment Policy – Management of risk**

Treasury management risks and how risks are managed and mitigated are identified in the Council's Treasury Management Practices and related procedures, details of which are held within the Council's Treasury Management Team. The main risks to the Council's treasury activities are:

- liquidity risk (inadequate cash resources);
- market or interest rate risk (fluctuations in interest rate levels and thereby in the value of investments);
- inflation risks (exposure to inflation);
- credit and counterparty risk (security of investments);
- refinancing risks (impact of debt maturing in future years); and
- legal and regulatory risk (i.e. non-compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements, risk of fraud).

The guidance from the MHCLG and CIPFA place a high priority on the management of risk. This authority has adopted a prudent approach to managing risk and defines its risk appetite by the following means: -

- i) Minimum acceptable credit criteria are applied in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties. This also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the short term and long-term ratings.
- ii) Other information: ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution; it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets. To achieve this consideration the Council will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as "credit default swaps" and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings.
- iii) Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.
- iv) This authority has defined the list of types of investment instruments that the treasury management team are authorised to use.
  - a. **Specified investments** are those with a high level of credit quality and subject to a maturity limit of one year. The limits and permitted instruments for specified investments are listed within Table 7.
  - b. **Non-specified investments** are those with less high credit quality, may be for periods in excess of one year, and/or are more complex instruments which require greater consideration by members and officers before being authorised

for use. The limits and permitted instruments for non-specified investments are listed within Table 8.

- v) Lending limits (amounts and maturity) for each counterparty will be set through applying the credit criteria matrix (within Table 7).
- vi) This authority will set a limit for the amount of its investments which are invested for longer than 365 days, detailed in the Treasury Indicators in Annex C.
- vii) Investments will only be placed with counterparties from countries with a specified minimum sovereign rating of AA+ (see paragraph 4.3).
- viii) This authority has engaged external consultants, (see paragraph 5.3), to provide expert advice on how to optimise an appropriate balance of security, liquidity and yield, given the risk appetite of this authority in the context of the expected level of cash balances and need for liquidity throughout the year.
- ix) All investments will be denominated in sterling.
- x) As a result of the change in accounting standards for 2018/19 under IFRS 9, this authority will consider the implications of investment instruments which could result in an adverse movement in the value of the amount invested and resultant charges at the end of the year to the General Fund. (In November 2018, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, [MHCLG], concluded a consultation for a temporary override to allow English local authorities time to adjust their portfolio of all pooled investments by announcing a statutory override to delay implementation of IFRS 9 for five years commencing from 1.4.18.)

### **4.3 Sovereign Credit Ratings**

For 2020/21 it is recommended to maintain the policy of lending to sovereign nations and their banks which hold either a AAA or AA+ rating, with the exception of the UK which is currently rated AA by two of the three rating agencies (Aa2 Moody's). Maximum investment limits and duration periods will remain the same as in the previous strategy at £60 million and one year respectively. The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria (as at the date of this report) are shown below:

<b>AAA</b>	Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland
<b>AA+</b>	(No Country currently)
<b>AA</b>	UK

### **4.4 Creditworthiness Policy**

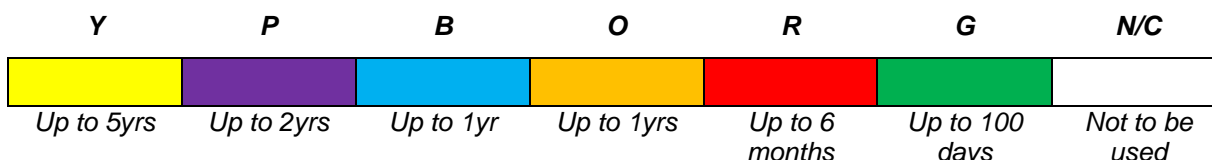
The Council as part of its due diligence in managing creditworthiness, uses amongst other information, a tool provided by LAS. This tool employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three credit rating agencies which is then supplemented with the following overlays:

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies;
- credit default swap (CDS) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings;
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This weighted scoring system then produces an end product of a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council to determine the suggested duration for investments.

The Council (in addition to other due diligence consideration) will use counterparties within the following durational bands provided they have a minimum AA+ sovereign rating from three rating agencies:

- Yellow 5 years
- Purple 2 years
- Blue 1 year (semi nationalised UK Bank – NatWest/RBS)
- Orange 1 year
- Red 6 months
- Green 3 months
- No Colour Not to be used



Typically the minimum credit ratings criteria the Council use will be a Short Term rating (Fitch or equivalents) of F1 and a Long Term rating of A-. There may be occasions when the counterparty ratings from one rating agency are marginally lower than these ratings but may still be used. In these instances consideration will be given to the whole range of ratings available, or other topical market information, to support their use.

The primary principle governing the Council's investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle, the Council will ensure that:

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in and the criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security;
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments.

All credit ratings are monitored daily. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the LAS credit worthiness service. If a downgrade results in the counterparty or investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.

In addition to the use of credit ratings, the Council will be advised of information re movements in Credit Default Swap against the iTraxx benchmark and other market data on a weekly basis. Extreme market movements may result in downgrade of an institution or removal from the Council's lending list. The counterparties in which the Council will invest its cash surpluses is based on officer's assessment of investment security, risk factors, market intelligence, a diverse but manageable portfolio and their participation in the local authority market.

**Table 7** below summarises the types of specified investment counterparties available to the Council, and the maximum amount and maturity periods placed on each of these. A full list of the Council's counterparties and the current limits for 2020/21 are appended at Annex A.

## Criteria for Specified Investments

Table 7	Country/ Domicile	Instrument	Min. Credit Criteria/LAS colour band	Max. Amount	Max. maturity period
Debt Management and Deposit Facilities (DMADF)	UK	Term Deposits (TDs)	N/A	unlimited	12 Months
Government Treasury bills	UK	TDs	UK Sovereign Rating	unlimited	12 Months
UK Local Authorities	UK	TDs	UK Sovereign Rating	£60m	12 Months
Banks – part nationalised	UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TDs</li> <li>▪ Deposits on Notice</li> <li>▪ Certificates of Deposit (CDs)</li> </ul>	N/A	£60m	12 Months
Banks	UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TDs</li> <li>▪ Deposits on Notice</li> <li>▪ CDs</li> </ul>	Blue	£60m	12 Months
			Orange	£60m	12 Months
			Red	£60m	6 Months
			Green	£60m	100 Days
Building Societies	UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TDs</li> <li>▪ Deposits on Notice</li> <li>▪ CDs</li> </ul>	Blue	£60m	12 Months
			Orange	£60m	12 Months
			Red	£60m	6 Months
			Green	£60m	100 Days
Individual Money Market Funds (MMF) CNAV and LVNAV	UK/Ireland/ EU domiciled	AAA Rated Money Market Fund Rating	N/A	£60m	Liquid
VNAV MMF's and Ultra Short Dated Bond Funds	UK/Ireland/EU domiciled	AAA Rated Bond Fund Fund Rating	N/A	£60m	Liquid
Banks – Non-UK	Those with sovereign rating of at least AA+*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TDs</li> <li>▪ Deposits on Notice</li> <li>▪ CDs</li> </ul>	Blue	£60m	12 Months
			Orange	£60m	12 Months
			Red	£60m	6 Months
			Green	£60m	100 Days

\*See Paragraph 4.3 for full list of countries that meet these criteria

**Non-Specified investments** are any other types of investment that are not defined as specified. The identification and rationale supporting the selection of these other investments and the maximum limits to be applied are set out in **Table 8** below:

<b>Table 8</b>	<b>Minimum credit criteria</b>	<b>Maximum investments</b>	<b>Period</b>
UK Local Authorities	Government Backed	£60m	2 years
Corporate Bond Fund(s)	Investment Grade	£30m	2 - 5 years
Pooled Property Fund(s)	N/A	£30m	5+ years
Mixed Asset Fund(s)	N/A	£30m	2 - 5 years
Short Dated Bond Fund(s)	N/A	£30m	2 – 5 years

The maximum amount that can be invested will be monitored in relation to the Council surplus monies and the level of reserves. The approved counterparty list will be maintained by referring to an up-to-date credit rating agency reports, and the Council will liaise regularly with brokers for updates. Where Externally Managed Funds are not rated a selection process will evaluate relative risks & returns. Security of the council's money and fund volatility will be key measures of suitability. Counterparties may be added to or removed from the list only with the approval of the Chief Finance Officer. A full list of the Council's counterparties and the current limits for 2020/21 are appended at Annex A.

## **5. OTHER TREASURY ISSUES**

### **5.1 Banking Services**

NatWest, which is part Government owned, currently provides banking services for the Council.

### **5.2 Training**

The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to members responsible for scrutiny. Training was last provided to Audit Committee members on 22 November 2018 and further training will be arranged as required.

The training needs of treasury management officers are periodically reviewed and training arranged as required.

### **5.3 Policy on the use of External Service Providers**

The Council uses Link Asset Services as its external treasury management advisors.

The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers. It also recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review.

### **5.4 Lending to Third Parties**

The Council has the power to lend monies to third parties subject to a number of criteria. These are not treasury type investments rather they are policy investments. Any activity will only take place after relevant due diligence has been undertaken.

## **5.5 Updates to Accounting Requirements**

### **▪ IFRS9 – local authority override – English local authorities**

The MHCLG enacted a statutory over-ride from 1 April 2018 for a five year period until 31 March 2023 following the introduction of IFRS 9 and the requirement for any capital gains or losses on marketable funds to be chargeable in year. This has the effect of allowing any capital losses on funds to be held on the balance sheet until 31 March 2023, allowing councils to initiate an orderly withdrawal of funds if required.

### **▪ IFRS 16 – Leasing**

The CIPFA Code of Practice and Guidance notes for 2020/21 will incorporate the requirement to account for all leases onto the council's balance sheet. This has the following impact to this paper:

- The MRP Policy sets out how MRP will be applied for leases bought onto the balance sheet;
- The Council's Capital Financing Requirement authorised limit and operational boundary for 2020/21 onwards has been increased to reflect the estimated effect of this change. These limits can be amended during 2020/21, and brought to full Council to amend with the TMSS Mid Year report if the limits need to be increased following some more detailed work on the leases to be bought onto the balance sheet.

## Counterparty List 2020/21

## ANNEX A

Bank with duration colour	Country	Fitch Ratings				Moody's Ratings		S & P Ratings		CDS Price	ESCC Duration	Link Duration Limit	Money Limit
		L Term	S Term	Viab.	Supp.	L Term	S Term	L Term	S Term				
<b>Specified Investments:</b>		L Term	S Term	Viab.	Supp.	L Term	S Term	L Term	S Term		(Months)	(Months)	(£m)
<b>Lloyds Banking Group:</b>													
Lloyds Bank	UK	A+	F1	a	5	Aa3	P-1	A+	A-1	34.78	12	12	60
Bank of Scotland	UK	A+	F1	a	5	Aa3	P-1	A+	A-1	48.80	12	12	
<b>RBS/NatWest Group:</b>													
NatWest Bank	UK	A+	F1	a	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	-	12	12	60
Royal Bank of Scotland	UK	A+	F1	a	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	-	12	12	
HSBC Bank	UK	A+	F1+	a	1	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	30.67	12	12	60
Barclays Bank	UK	A+	F1	a	1	A1	P-1	A	A-1	43.08	6	6	60
Santander (UK)	UK	A+	F1	a	2	Aa3	P-1	A	A-1	-	6	6	60
Goldman Sachs IB	UK	A	F1	-	1	A1	P-1	A+	A-1	56.91	6	6	60
Standard Chartered Bank	UK	A+	F1	a	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	30.04	6	6	60
Nationwide Building Society	UK	A	F1	a	5	Aa3	P-1	A	A-1	-	6	6	60
<b>Non UK Counterparties:</b>													
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group	Australia	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	31.32	12	12	60
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	32.62	12	12	60
National Australia Bank	Australia	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	32.62	12	12	60
Westpac Banking Corporation	Australia	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	38.51	12	12	60
Royal Bank of Canada	Canada	AA	F1+	aa	5	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Toronto Dominion	Canada	AA-	F1+	aa-	5	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Dev. Bank of Singapore	Singapore	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Oversea Chinese Banking Corp	Singapore	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
United Overseas Bank	Singapore	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60



Continued Counterparty list Bank with duration colour	Country	Fitch Ratings				Moody's Ratings		S & P Ratings		CDS Price	ESCC Duration	Link Duration Limit	Money Limit
		L Term	S Term	Viab.	Supp.	L Term	S Term	L Term	S Term				
Svenska H	Sweden	AA	F1+	aa	5	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Swedbank AB	Sweden	AA-	F1+	aa-	5	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
ABN AMRO Bank	Netherlands	A+	F1	a	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	-	6	6	60
Rabobank	Netherlands	AA-	F1+	a+	5	Aa3	P-1	A+	A-1	20.53	12	12	60
ING Bank NV	Netherlands	AA-	F1+	a+	5	Aa3	P-1	A+	A-1	20.26	12	12	60
UBS	Switzerland	AA-	F1+	a+	5	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	25.45	12	12	60
Credit Suisse	Switzerland	A	F1	a-	5	A1	P-1	A+	A-1	46.49	6	6	60
DZ Bank	Germany	AA-	F1+		WD	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Danske Bank	Denmark	A	F1	a	5	Aa2	P-1	A	A-1	31.92	6	6	60

Yellow	Purple	Blue	Orange	Red	Green	No Colour
Up to 5yrs	Up to 2yrs	Up to 1yr (semi nationalised UK banks)	Up to 1yr	Up to 6 months	Up to 100 days	Not to be used

Non-Specified Investments:			
	Minimum credit Criteria	Maximum Investments	Period
UK Local Authorities	Government Backed	£60m	2 years
Corporate Bond Fund(s)	Investment Grade	£30m	2 – 5 years
Pooled Property Fund(s)	N/A	£30m	5+ years
Mixed Asset Fund(s)	N/A	£30m	2 - 5 years
Short Dated Bond Fund(s)	N/A	£30m	2 - 5 years

## ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Provided by Link Asset Services 23 December 2019

**GLOBAL OUTLOOK.** The trade war between the US and China is a major concern to financial markets due to the synchronised general weakening of growth in the major economies of the world, compounded by fears that there could even be a recession looming up in the US, though this is probably overblown.

These concerns resulted in government bond yields in the developed world falling significantly during 2019. If there were a major worldwide downturn in growth, central banks in most of the major economies will have limited ammunition available, in terms of monetary policy measures, when rates are already very low in most countries, (apart from the US).

There are also concerns about how much distortion of financial markets has already occurred with the current levels of quantitative easing purchases of debt by central banks and the use of negative central bank rates in some countries. The latest PMI survey statistics of economic health for the US, UK, EU and China have all been predicting a downturn in growth; this confirms investor sentiment that the outlook for growth during the year ahead is weak.

**UK.** While the Bank of England went through the routine of producing another quarterly Inflation Report, (now renamed the Monetary Policy Report), on 7 November, it is very questionable how much all the writing and numbers were worth when faced with the uncertainties of where the UK will be after the general election. The Bank made a change in their Brexit assumptions to now include a deal being eventually passed.

The Bank made a change in their Brexit assumptions to now include a deal being eventually passed. Possibly the biggest message that is worth taking note of from the Monetary Policy Report, was an increase in concerns among MPC members around weak global economic growth and the potential for Brexit uncertainties to become entrenched and so delay UK economic recovery. Consequently, the MPC voted 7-2 to maintain Bank Rate at 0.75% but two members were sufficiently concerned to vote for an immediate Bank Rate cut to 0.5%. The MPC warned that if global growth does not pick up or Brexit uncertainties intensify, then a rate cut was now more likely. Conversely, if risks do recede, then a more rapid recovery of growth will require gradual and limited rate rises.

The speed of recovery will depend on the extent to which uncertainty dissipates over the final terms for trade between the UK and EU and by how much global growth rates pick up. The Bank revised its inflation forecasts down – to 1.25% in 2019, 1.5% in 2020, and 2.0% in 2021; hence the MPC views inflation as causing little concern in the near future.

The MPC meeting of 19 December repeated the previous month's vote of 7-2 to keep Bank Rate on hold. Their key view was that there was currently 'no evidence about the extent to which policy uncertainties among companies and households had declined' i.e. they were going to sit on their hands and see how the economy goes in the next few months. The two members who voted for a cut were concerned that the labour market was faltering. On the other hand, there was a clear warning in the minutes that the MPC were concerned that "domestic unit labour costs have continued to grow at rates above those consistent with meeting the inflation target in the medium term".

If economic growth were to weaken considerably, the MPC has relatively little room to make a big impact with Bank Rate still only at 0.75%. It would therefore, probably suggest that it would be up to the Chancellor to provide help to support growth by way of a fiscal boost by e.g. tax cuts, increases in the annual expenditure budgets of government departments and services and expenditure on infrastructure projects, to boost the economy. The Government has already made moves in this direction and it made significant promises in its election manifesto to increase government spending by up to £20bn p.a., (this would add about 1% to GDP growth rates), by investing primarily in infrastructure. This is likely to be announced in the next Budget, probably in February 2020. The Chancellor has also amended the fiscal rules in November to allow for an increase in government expenditure.

**Inflation** The Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been hovering around the Bank of England's target of 2% during 2019, but fell again in October to 1.5%. It is likely to remain close to or under 2% over the next two years and so it does not pose any immediate concern to the MPC at the current time. However, if there was a no deal Brexit, inflation could rise towards 4%, primarily because of imported inflation on the back of a weakening pound.

With regard to the **labour market**, growth in numbers employed has been quite resilient through 2019 until the three months to September where it fell by 58,000. However, there was an encouraging pick up again in the three months to October to growth of 24,000, which showed that the labour market was not about to head into a major downturn. The unemployment rate held steady at a 44-year low of 3.8% on the Independent Labour Organisation measure in October. Wage inflation has been steadily falling from a high point of 3.9% in July to 3.5% in October (3-month average regular pay, excluding bonuses). This meant that in real terms, (i.e. wage rates higher than CPI inflation), earnings grew by about 2.0%. As the UK economy is very much services sector driven, an increase in household spending power is likely to feed through into providing some support to the overall rate of economic growth in the coming months. The other message from the fall in wage growth is that employers are beginning to find it easier to hire suitable staff, indicating that supply pressure in the labour market is easing.

In the **political arena**, Now that the Conservative Government has gained a large overall majority in the general election on 12 December, this outline deal will be passed by Parliament by that date. However, there will still be much uncertainty as the detail of a trade deal will need to be negotiated by the current end of the transition period in December 2020, which the Prime Minister has pledged he will not extend. This could prove to be an unrealistically short timetable for such major negotiations that leaves open two possibilities; one, the need for an extension of negotiations, probably two years, or, a no deal Brexit in December 2020.

### **Prospect for Interest Rates**

The Council has appointed Link Asset Services (LAS) as its treasury advisor and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. The following table gives LAS's central view.

Link Asset Services Interest Rate View														
	Dec-19	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	Mar-21	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23
Bank Rate View	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
3 Month LIBID	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
6 Month LIBID	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
12 Month LIBID	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
5yr PWLB Rate	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.20
10yr PWLB Rate	2.60	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.20	3.30	3.30	3.40	3.50
25yr PWLB Rate	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.00	4.10	4.10
50yr PWLB Rate	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.70	3.80	3.90	3.90	4.00	4.00

The above forecasts have been based on an assumption that there is an agreed deal on Brexit, including agreement on the terms of trade between the UK and EU, at some point in time. The result of the general election has removed much uncertainty around this major assumption. However, it does not remove uncertainty around whether agreement can be reached with the EU on a trade deal within the short time to December 2020, as the prime minister has pledged.

It has been little surprise that the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has left Bank Rate unchanged at 0.75% so far in 2019 due to the ongoing uncertainty over Brexit and the outcome of the general election. In its meeting on 7 November, the MPC became more dovish due to increased concerns over the outlook for the domestic economy if Brexit uncertainties were to become more entrenched, and for weak global economic growth: if those uncertainties were to materialise, then the MPC were likely to cut Bank Rate. However, if they were both to dissipate, then rates would need to rise at a “gradual pace and to a limited extent”. Brexit uncertainty has had a dampening effect on UK GDP growth in 2019, especially around mid-year. There is still some residual risk that the MPC could cut Bank Rate as the UK economy is still likely to only grow weakly in 2020 due to continuing uncertainty over whether there could effectively be a no deal Brexit in December 2020 if agreement on a trade deal is not reached with the EU. Until that major uncertainty is removed, or the period for agreeing a deal is extended, it is unlikely that the MPC would raise Bank Rate.

### Investment and borrowing rates

- Investment returns are likely to remain low during 2020/21 with little increase in the following two years. However, if major progress was made with an agreed Brexit, then there is upside potential for earnings.
- Borrowing interest rates were on a major falling trend during the first half of 2019-20 but then jumped up by 100 bps on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019. The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances has served local authorities well over the last few years. However, this needs to be carefully reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in the future when authorities may not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance capital expenditure and/or the refinancing of maturing debt.
- There will remain a cost of carry, (the difference between higher borrowing costs and lower investment returns), to any new long-term borrowing that causes a temporary increase in cash balances as this position will, most likely, incur a revenue cost.

## PRUDENTIAL AND TREASURY INDICATORS 2020/21 to 2022/23

The Council's capital expenditure plans are a key driver of treasury management activities. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in prudential indicators. Local Authorities are required to 'have regard to' the Prudential Code and to set Prudential Indicators for the next three years to ensure that the Council's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable. The Code sets out the indicators that must be used but does not suggest limits or ratios as these are for the authority to set itself.

The Prudential Indicators for 2020/21 to 2022/23 are set out in **Table A** below:

<b>Table A</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimate</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimate</b>	<b>2022/23 Estimate</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure £m (gross)</b> Council's capital expenditure plans	£99m	£59m	£58m
<b>Capital Financing Requirement £m*</b> Measures the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes (including PFI & Leases)	£395m	£410m	£421m
<b>Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream**</b> Identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against net revenue stream	4.52%	4.40%	4.59%

\* From 2020/21, the CFR includes an estimate for leases that will be bought onto the balance sheet under a change in leasing accounting regulations.

\*\* the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream illustrates the percentage of the Council's net revenue budget being used to finance the council's borrowing. This includes interest costs relating to the council's borrowing portfolio and MRP, net of the investment income from the council's investment portfolio.

The Treasury Management Code requires that Local Authorities set a number of indicators for treasury performance in addition to the Prudential Indicators which fall under the Prudential Code. The Treasury Indicators for 2020/21 to 2022/23 are set out in **Tables B & C** below. These have been calculated and determined by Officers in compliance with the Treasury Management Code of Practice.:

<b>Table B</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimate</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimate</b>	<b>2022/23 Estimate</b>
<b>Authorised Limit for External Debt £m*</b> The Council is expected to set a maximum authorised limit for external debt. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by Full Council.	£425m	£440m	£451m
<b>Operational boundary for external debt £m*</b> The Council is required to set an operational boundary for external debt. This is the limit which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. This indicator may be breached temporarily for operational reasons.	£405m	£410m	£421m
<b>Principal Sums invested for longer than 365 days</b>	£60m	£60m	£60m

<b>Control on interest rate exposure: Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure</b> Identifies a maximum limit for fixed interest rates for borrowing and investments.	100%	100%	100%
<b>Control on interest rate exposure: Upper limit for variable interest rate exposure</b> Identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates for borrowing and investments.	15%	15%	15%

*\*From 2020/21 The Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary includes an estimate for leases that will be bought onto the balance sheet under a change in leasing accounting regulations.*

<b>Table C</b>		
<b>Maturity Structure of fixed interest rate borrowing</b>		
The Council needs to set upper and lower limits with respect to the maturity structure of its borrowing.		
	Lower	Upper
Under 12 months	0%	25%
12 months to 2 years	0%	40%
2 years to 5 years	0%	60%
5 years to 10 years	0%	70%
Over 10 years	0%	90%

## SCHEME OF DELEGATION

### 1. Full Council

In line with best practice, Full Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals. These reports are:

#### i. Treasury Management Policy and Strategy Report

The report covers:

- the capital plans (including prudential indicators);
- the Capital Strategy;
- a Minimum Revenue Provision Policy (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
- the Treasury Management Strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised) including treasury indicators; and
- an investment strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

#### ii. A Mid-Year Review Report and a Year End Stewardship Report

These will update members with the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and indicating whether the treasury strategy is meeting the strategy or whether any policies require revision. The report also provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

### 2. Cabinet

- Approval of the Treasury Management quarterly update reports;
- Approval of the Treasury Management outturn report.

### 3. Audit Committee

- Scrutiny of performance against the strategy.

### 4. Role of the Section 151 Officer

The Section 151 (responsible) Officer:

- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance;
- submitting regular treasury management policy reports;
- submitting budgets and budget variations;
- receiving and reviewing management information reports;
- reviewing the performance of the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit;
- recommending the appointment of external service providers.

There are further responsibilities for the S151 Officer identified within the 2017 Code in respect of non-financial investments. They are identified and listed in the Capital Strategy where relevant.

## INVESTMENT PRODUCT GLOSSARY

**Bank / Building Society:** Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail.

**Bank / Building Society Secured (Covered Bonds):** These investments are secured on the bank's assets, which limit the potential losses in the unlikely event of insolvency, and means that they are exempt from bail-in.

**Corporate Bonds:** Bonds issued by companies other than banks and registered providers. These investments are not subject to bail-in, but are exposed to the risk of the company going insolvent.

**Enhanced Cash / Ultra Short Dated Bond Funds:** Funds designed to produce an enhanced return over and above a Money Market Fund. The manager may use a wider range of alternative options to try and generate excess performance. These could include different counterparties, instruments as well as longer dated investments.

**Equity Fund:** Equity funds are pooled investment vehicles that will focus investments primarily in UK equities.

**Government:** Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by UK government, local authorities and supranational banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is a minimal risk of insolvency.

**Money Market Funds:** An open ended fund that invests in short term debt securities, offers same-day liquidity and very low volatility.

**Mixed Asset Funds:** Rather than focus on a particular asset class, these funds will look to invest across a broader range of classes in an effort to provide investors with a smoother performance on a year-to-year basis. Primarily, the asset classes will be equities and fixed income, but the latter will include both corporate and government-level investments.

**Pooled Property Funds:** Shares in diversified property investment vehicles. Property funds offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile in the short term. The funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period

**Short Dated Bond Funds:** Funds designed to produce an enhanced return over and above an Ultra Short Dated Fund. The manager may use a wider range of alternative options to try and generate excess performance. These could include different counterparties, instruments as well as longer dated and a proportion of lower rated investments. The return on the funds are typically much higher, but can be more volatile than Ultra-Short Dated bond funds, so a longer investment time horizon is recommended.