

<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2018/19 – 2021/22 AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2019/20</b>
<b>DIRECTORATE:</b>	<b>CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TOWN CLERK</b>
<b>REPORT AUTHOR:</b>	<b>SARAH HARDY, GROUP ACCOUNTANT (TECHNICAL AND EXCHEQUER)</b>

## 1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is for the Audit Committee to scrutinise and recommend to the Executive the adoption of the 15 statutory prudential indicators and 8 local indicators for the period 2018/19 to 2021/22 together with the 2019/20 Treasury Management Strategy prior to reporting to Council for final approval.

## 2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The table below summarises the key prudential indicators that have been incorporated into the 2019/20 strategy. The projected capital expenditure will determine the capital financing or borrowing requirement, which will in turn determine the actual level of external borrowing taken and hence, cash balances available for investment.

<b>Key Prudential Indicators</b>	<b>2018/19 Revised £'000</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimated £'000</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure*</b>				
• General Fund	23,461	3,123	500	500
• HRA	26,285	16,225	11,267	11,352
• Total	<b>49,746</b>	<b>19,348</b>	<b>11,767</b>	<b>11,852</b>
<b>Capital Financing Requirement</b>				
• Non HRA	70,473	69,635	67,328	65,118
• HRA	58,503	58,503	58,503	58,503
• Total	<b>128,976</b>	<b>128,138</b>	<b>125,831</b>	<b>123,621</b>
<b>Net Borrowing</b>	87,753	77,253	79,398	77,743
<b>External debt (borrowing only)</b>	102,353	101,353	100,498	99,643
<b>Investments**</b>				
• Longer than one year				
• Under one year	14,600	24,100	21,100	21,900
• Total				

- 2.2 The methodology employed for selecting investment counterparties is a multi-stage formula based creditworthiness methodology provided by the Council's treasury management advisors, Link Asset Services. The aim of the investment strategy is to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties, allowing the Council to maintain a diversified portfolio of investments that safeguards the cash balances whilst generating a reasonable rate of return. The Link methodology, which incorporates credit ratings, credit outlooks and watches and overlays credit default swaps as a measure of market risk, fully meets the aim of the strategy.
- 2.3 The Strategy for 2019/20 has been prepared taking into account changes in the Prudential Code and Treasury Management Code.

### 3. Background

- 3.1 This report covers the operation of the Council's prudential indicators, its treasury function and its likely activities for the forthcoming year. It incorporates four key Council reporting requirements:
- **Prudential and Treasury Indicators** – the reporting of the statutory prudential indicators together with local indicators, in accordance with the requirements of the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice.
  - **Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement** – the reporting of the MRP policy which sets out how the Council will pay for capital assets through revenue each year (as required by regulation under the Local Government 2003)
  - **Treasury Management Strategy** – which sets out how the Council's treasury activity will support capital decisions, the day-to-day treasury management and the limitations on activity through treasury prudential indicators. The key indicator is the **Authorised Limit**, the maximum amount of debt the Council could afford in the short term, but which would not be sustainable in the longer term. This is the Authorised Borrowing Limit required by s3 of the Local Government Act 2003 and is in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and the CIPFA Prudential Code.
  - **Investment Strategy** – this is included within the Treasury Management Strategy and sets out the criteria for choosing investment counterparties and limiting exposure to the risk of loss. It is reported annually (in accordance with Department of Housing, Communities and Local Government (DHCLG) Investment Guidance).

### 4. Treasury Management Requirements 2019/20

#### 4.1 The Capital Prudential Indicators 2018/19 – 2021/22

- 4.1.1 The Council's capital expenditure plans are one of the key drivers of treasury management activity. The outputs of the capital expenditure plans are reflected in prudential indicators, which are designed to assist members to overview and confirm capital expenditure plans. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Council to adopt the CIPFA Prudential Code and to produce prudential indicators. The Prudential Code requires the Council to approve as a minimum the statutory

indicators and limits. This report revises the indicators for 2018/19 and details them for 2019/20 to 2021/22. An explanation and calculation of each Prudential Indicator is provided in **Appendix 1** and the key messages summarised in section 4.1.3.

#### 4.1.2 Capital Expenditure and Financing

The Council's capital expenditure plans (as detailed in the Draft MTFs 2019-24) are summarised below. Capital expenditure can be paid for immediately (by resources such as capital receipts, capital grants or revenue resources) but if these resources are insufficient, any residual capital expenditure will form a borrowing need. This can be supported by government grant for the repayment of debt (very limited support available) or can be unsupported (prudential borrowing) where the Council needs to identify the resources to finance and repay debt through its own budget.

<b>Indicators 1&amp;2</b>	<b>2018/19 Revised £'000</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimated £'000</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>				
General Fund	23,461	3,123	500	500
HRA (including New Build)	26,285	16,225	11,267	11,352
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>49,746</b>	<b>19,348</b>	<b>11,767</b>	<b>11,852</b>
<b>Financed by:</b>				
Capital receipts	8,021	3,158	79	42
Capital grants & contributions	1,496	1,618	300	300
Depreciation (HRA only)	14,798	10,098	6,481	6,237
Revenue/Reserve Contributions	4,944	3,902	4,707	5,073
<b>Borrowing need</b>	<b>20,487</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>

#### 4.1.3 The Council's Borrowing Need - the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either capital or revenue resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. Based on the capital expenditure plans in paragraph 4.1.2 the CFR for 2018/19 to 2021/22 is projected to be:

Indicators 3&4	2018/19 Revised £'000	2019/20 Estimated £'000	2020/21 Estimated £'000	2021/22 Estimated £'000
<b>Capital Financing Requirement</b>				
General Fund	70,473	69,635	67,328	65,118
HRA	58,503	58,503	58,503	58,503
<b>Total CFR @ 31 March</b>	128,976	128,138	125,831	123,621
<b>Net movement in CFR</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>(838)</b>	<b>(2,307)</b>	<b>(2,210)</b>
Actual debt (borrowing & other liabilities)	102,353	101,353	100,498	99,643
Net borrowing need for the year	20,487	572	200	200
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	(841)	(1,261)	(1,502)	(1,405)
Repayment of GENF borrowing	0	0	(855)	(855)
Application of Capital Receipts to reduce CFR	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)
<b>Movement in CFR</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>(838)</b>	<b>(2,307)</b>	<b>(2,210)</b>

The CFR also includes any other long term liabilities (e.g. finance and embedded leases) brought onto the balance sheet. Whilst this increases the CFR, and therefore the Council's borrowing requirement, these types of scheme include a borrowing facility, so the Council is not required to separately borrow for them. The Council has £0.342m of such leases within the CFR in 2018/19 reducing to £0.105m by the end of 2019/20. The CFR does not yet include any allowance for the planned replacement of the majority of the vehicle fleet under leasing. If following a full financing options appraisal the most cost effective funding method is identified as either borrowing or finance lease then the CFR will be increased to reflect a borrowing requirement for the replacement fleet.

4.1.4 **Limits on Borrowing** – In order to ensure that borrowing decisions are based on consideration of affordability, prudence and sustainability and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice, in full understanding of the risks involved and how these risks will be managed to levels that are acceptable to City of Lincoln Council, the Prudential Code requires that Council's set limits on borrowing activity.

**Limiting Borrowing for Capital Purposes** - the Council needs to ensure that its total borrowing net of any investments, does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the current and next two financial years. The Chief Finance Officer reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future.

**Operational Boundary for External Debt** – boundary based on the expected maximum external debt during the course of the year

**Authorised Limit for External Debt** - represents the limit beyond which external debt is prohibited. It represents the level of debt, which while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is unsustainable in the long term. This limit needs to be set or revised by full Council.

The level of the proposed operational and authorised limits is based on an assessment of the level of borrowing required to meet the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and also an allowance for temporary borrowing for working capital and also in lieu of other capital financing sources (e.g. capital receipts). Financial modelling has been carried out for both and the affordability and sustainability of the potential borrowing requirement has been assessed and can be contained within the Draft MTF5 2018-23. This is reflected in the table below and in the Prudential Indicators 7 and 8 tables in Appendix 1.

<b>Indicator 7</b>	<b>2018/19 Revised £'000</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimated £'000</b>
<b>Authorised limit</b>				
Borrowing	135,458	149,600	145,700	143,200
Other long term liabilities	342	1,400	2,300	1,800
<b>Total Authorised limit</b>	<b>135,800</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>

## 4.2 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy

4.2.1 The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund borrowing each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge - the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), and is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments (VRP). No revenue charge is currently required for the HRA. However, under self-financing, the HRA is now required to charge depreciation on its assets, which has been built into the revenue charges in the HRA 30 year Business Plan.

The Department of Homes, Communities and Local Government have issued statutory guidance on the options available for making prudent provision for the repayment of debt. The Council must have regard to this guidance. The guidance is not prescriptive and makes it clear that councils can follow an alternative approach, provided they still make a prudent provision. The broad aim of a 'prudent provision' is to ensure that debt is repaid over a period that is reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits to service delivery.

Guidance issued by the Secretary of State requires that before the start of each financial year the Council prepares a statement of its policy on making MRP in respect of the forthcoming financial year and submits it to Full Council for approval. There has been one amendment to the proposed MRP policy for 2019/20 which has been to remove an additional option included in 2018/19 to negate the need to apply MRP in respect of land purchases. This has been amended in light of more recent MHCLG guidance.

The MRP policy statement is set out in **Appendix 2**.

### 4.3 The Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20

4.3.1 Treasury Management is an important part of the overall financial management of the Council's affairs. The treasury management service performs the borrowing and investment activities of the Council and effectively manages the associated risks. Its activities are strictly regulated by statutory requirements and a professional code of practice (the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management). The Treasury Management Policy and Practices and the annual Treasury Management Strategy provides the operational rules and limits by which day to day treasury management decisions are made.

4.3.2 The Treasury Management Strategy for 2019/20 is attached at **Appendix 3**. The strategy outlines expected treasury activity for the coming year and expected prudential indicators relating the treasury management for the next three years. The key principals in the strategy are summarised below.

- **Debt and Investment Projections (Treasury Management Strategy section 2)** – based on the budgeted borrowing requirements, estimated balances and cash flow, year-end debt and investment projections are:

	2018/19 Revised £'000	2019/20 Estimated £'000	2020/21 Estimated £'000	2021/22 Estimated £'000
<b>External Debt</b>				
Debt at 31 March (including other long term liabilities)	102,695	101,458	100,497	99,642
<b>Investments</b>				
Total Investments at 31 March	14,600	24,100	21,100	21,900

- **Expected Movement in Interest Rates (Treasury Management Strategy section 3)** - short term interest rates are not expected to rise until June 2019 and then will rise slowly in future years. Long term rates for external borrowing are not expected to rise until June 2019 and then only marginally. After this they will continue to rise slowly in future years.
- **Borrowing & Debt Strategy (Treasury Management Strategy section 4)** - The main aims are:
  - To reduce the revenue costs of debt
  - To manage the Council's debt maturity profile
  - To effect funding at the cheapest cost commensurate with future risk.
  - To forecast average future interest rates and borrow accordingly
  - To proactively reschedule debt in order to take advantage of potential savings as interest rates change.
  - To manage the day-to-day cash flow of the Authority in order to, where possible, negate the need for short-term borrowing.

- **Investment Strategy (Treasury Management Strategy section 5)** - The Council's investment strategy primary objectives are safeguarding the repayment of the principal and interest of its investments on time, then ensuring adequate liquidity, with investment return being the final objective.

The current investment climate continues to present one over-riding risk consideration, that of counterparty security risk. In order to fully consider counterparty risk factors when selecting investment counterparties, the Council employs the multi-stage formula based creditworthiness methodology provided by the Council's treasury management advisors, Link Asset Services. This methodology, developed by Link, uses credit ratings as the core criteria but also incorporates other market information on a mathematical basis. The methodology is continuously reviewed and changes are made in response to changes made by the credit rating agencies. There haven't been any major changes made to the credit rating methodology since last year's change when any reference to the implied levels of sovereign support (which were phased out last year) were taken out. The current methodology is explained in detail in the Council's Investment Strategy 2019/20 in **Section 5 of Appendix 3**.

The aim of the investment strategy is to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which will also enable diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk (i.e. placing a large proportion of investments with a small number of counterparties). The intention of the strategy is to provide security of investment and minimisation of risk.

Investment instruments identified for use are listed in **Appendix 3** under the specified and non-specified investments categories. Counterparty limits will be as shown in **Appendix 3**. Examples of institutions which currently fall under the various colour coded categories are as follows:

- Blue (part-government owned - 1 year)
- Orange (1 year)
- Green (100 days)
- Yellow (5 years) – Local Authorities.

Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. In addition, officers will also use market data and market information, information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that supporting government.

The criteria to be used to select investment counterparties are set out in Appendix 3. These include:-

- Maintenance of a counterparty list with approved credit ratings and time and principal limits
- Regular monitoring of counterparties with the help of the Council's treasury management advisors
- Limits on the amounts on non-specified investments (e.g. over 1 year investments)
- Limits on non-UK counterparties

**Risk Benchmarking** – The revised CIPFA Code and the CLG Investment Guidance adopted 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2010 introduced the consideration and approval of security and liquidity benchmarks. The Investment Strategy for 2019/20 includes the following benchmarks for liquidity and security:-

*Liquidity* – The Council’s bank overdraft limit is nil. The Council will seek to maintain liquid short-term deposits of at least £5,000,000 available with a week’s notice. The weighted average life (WAL) of investments is expected to be 0.35 years.

*Security* – the Council’s expected security risk benchmark from its budgeted investment strategy is 0.005% historic risk of default when compared to the whole portfolio. This means that the risk amounts to approximately £0.001m on the expected investment portfolio of £24.1 million.

- **Treasury Limits on Activity (Treasury Management Strategy section 6)** – This section includes statutory and local indicators covering treasury management activity. These include limits on fixed and variable interest rate exposure, maturity structure of debt and performance targets for interest rates on new investments and loans.
- **Breakdown of Investment Categories (Treasury Management Strategy section 7)** – covers authorised posts for treasury management activities

The need to limit the risk to the Council of loss from counterparty failure results in a restricted range of counterparties available for investment.

#### **4.4 Treasury Management Practices**

The Council adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (which was revised December 2017) on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2010. At this time the Treasury Management Policy Statement was also adopted. The Treasury Management Policy and Practices (TMP’s) are updated annually to reflect the Treasury Management Strategy approved by Council and to reflect any changes in staffing structures or working practices of the treasury function.

### **5. Organisational Impacts**

#### **5.1 Finance**

Financial implications are contained in the main body of the report.

#### **5.2 Legal Implications**

The Treasury Management Strategy and Prudential Indicators meet the requirements under legislation and code of practice.

### **6. Risk Implications**

The risk implications are contained within the body of the report.



## 7. Recommendations

- 7.1 The Executive are recommended to:
- 7.2 Review and recommend for approval by Council the prudential indicators detailed in section 4.1 and appendix 1 of the report.
- 7.3 Review and recommend for approval by Council the Treasury Management Strategy (including the treasury management prudential indicators and the Investment Strategy) set out section 4 and appendix 3 of the report.
- 7.4 Review and recommend for approval by Council the revised MRP policy in appendix 2 of the report.

**Is this a key decision?** Yes

**Do the exempt information categories apply?** No

**Does Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules (call-in and urgency) apply?** No

**How many appendices does the report contain?** 3

**List of Background Papers:** Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019-24  
CIPFA Code of Practice  
CIPFA Prudential Code  
Treasury Management Practices

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## **Prudential Indicators 2018/19 – 2021/22**

### **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Council to adopt the CIPFA Prudential Code and to produce prudential indicators. The Code sets out a framework for self-regulation of capital spending, in effect allowing councils to invest in capital projects without any limit as long as they are affordable, prudent and sustainable. The Prudential Code operates by the provision of prudential indicators, which highlight particular aspects of the capital expenditure planning. This report revises the indicators for 2018/19 and details them for 2019/20-2021/22. Each indicator either summarises the expected capital activity or introduces limits upon the activity, and reflects the outcomes of the Council's underlying capital appraisal systems.
- 1.2 The Prudential Code requires the Executive and full Council to approve as a minimum the 15 statutory indicators. The Chief Finance Officer has added 8 local indicators that are believed to add value and assist understanding of the main indicators.
- 1.3 The purpose of the indicators is to provide a framework for capital expenditure decision-making. It highlights, through the prudential indicators, the level of capital expenditure, the impact on borrowing and investment levels and the overall controls in place to ensure the activity remains affordable, prudent and sustainable.
- 1.4 Within this overall capital expenditure framework there is a clear impact on the Council's treasury management activity, either through increased borrowing levels or the investment of surplus balances. As a consequence the treasury management strategy for 2019/20 (see Appendix 3) includes the expected treasury management activity, together with the 5 specific Prudential indicators and 8 local indicators, which relate to treasury management.
- 1.5 The 15 statutory prudential indicators can be categorised under the following four headings:
- Capital Expenditure and External Debt (numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8)
  - Prudence (number 6)
  - Affordability (numbers 9,10)
  - Treasury Management limits (numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)
- (The numbers above relate to the reference given to each indicator).
- 1.6 The paragraphs 2 to 4 below detail the 10 statutory indicators under the headings of Capital Expenditure/External Debt, Prudence and Affordability. The remaining 5 statutory and 8 local indicators relating to the treasury management strategy are set out in appendix 3.

### **2.0 Capital Expenditure Prudential Indicators**

- 2.1 The Council's capital expenditure plans are summarised below and this forms the first of the prudential indicators. This expenditure can be paid for immediately (by resources such as capital receipts, capital grants etc.), but if resources are

insufficient any residual expenditure will form a borrowing need.

2.2 A certain level of capital expenditure may be supported by government grant; any decisions by Council to spend above this level will be unsupported and will need to be paid for from the Council's own resources. This unsupported capital expenditure needs to have regard to:

- Service objectives e.g. strategic planning
- Stewardship of assets e.g. asset management planning
- Value for money
- Prudence and sustainability e.g. implications for external borrowing and whole life costing
- Affordability
- Practicality e.g. achievability of plan

The revenue consequences of capital expenditure, particularly the unsupported expenditure, will need to be paid for from the Council's own resources.

The Government retains an option to control either the total of all councils' plans, or those of a specific council, although no control has yet been required.

2.3 The key risks to the plans are that some estimates for sources of funding, such as capital receipts, may be subject to change over this timescale. For instance, anticipated asset sales may be postponed due to the impact of the recession on the property market.

2.4 The summary capital expenditure and financing projections are shown in the table below.

<b>Indicators 1&amp;2</b>	<b>2018/19 Revised £'000</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimate d £'000</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimate d £'000</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimate d £'000</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>				
General Fund	23,461	3,123	500	500
HRA (including New Build)	26,285	16,225	11,267	11,352
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>49,746</b>	<b>19,348</b>	<b>11,767</b>	<b>11,852</b>
<b>Financed by:</b>				
Capital receipts	8,021	3,158	79	42
Capital grants & contributions	1,496	1,618	300	300
Depreciation (HRA only)	14,798	10,098	6,481	6,237
Revenue/Reserve Contributions	4,944	3,902	4,707	5,073
<b>Borrowing need</b>	<b>20,487</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>

### 3.0 External Debt and Prudence Prudential Indicators

- 3.1 **Borrowing Need** - The Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) represents the Council's borrowing need. The CFR is simply the total outstanding capital expenditure, which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. The capital expenditure above which has not immediately been paid for will increase the CFR.
- 3.2 The CFR also includes any other long term liabilities (e.g. finance and embedded leases) brought on to the balance sheet. Whilst this increases the CFR, and therefore the Council's borrowing requirement, they are purely accounting adjustments and include a borrowing facility, so the Council is not required to separately borrow for them. The Council has £0.342m of such leases within the CFR in 2018/19 reducing to £0.105m by the end of 2019/20. The CFR does not yet include any allowance for the planned replacement of the majority of the vehicle fleet under leasing arrangements.
- 3.3 Capital Financing Requirement projections are detailed below:

Indicators 3&4	2018/19 Revised £'000	2019/20 Estimated £'000	2020/21 Estimated £'000	2021/22 Estimated £'000
<b>Capital Financing Requirement</b>				
General Fund	70,473	69,635	67,328	65,118
HRA	58,503	58,503	58,503	58,503
<b>Total CFR @ 31 March</b>	128,976	128,138	125,831	123,621
<b>Net movement in CFR</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>(838)</b>	<b>(2,307)</b>	<b>(2,210)</b>
Actual debt (borrowing & other liabilities)	102,695	101,458	100,497	99,642
Net borrowing need for the year	20,487	572	200	200
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	(841)	(1,261)	(1,502)	(1,405)
Repayment of GENF borrowing	0	0	(855)	(855)
Application of Capital Receipts to reduce CFR	(150)	(150)	(150)	(150)
<b>Movement in CFR</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>(838)</b>	<b>(2,307)</b>	<b>(2,210)</b>

\* MRP = Minimum Revenue Provision – Statutory requirement to annually fund the repayment of General Fund borrowing.

- 3.4 **Estimates of External Debt** - The expected impact of the capital expenditure decisions on the Council's net debt position is shown below:

<b>Indicator 5</b>	<b>2018/19 Revised £'000</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimated £'000</b>
<b>External Debt</b>				
Gross Borrowing	102,353	101,353	100,498	99,643
Other Long Term Liabilities*	342	105	0	0
<b>Total Debt at 31 March</b>	<b>102,695</b>	<b>101,458</b>	<b>100,497</b>	<b>99,642</b>

\*Other Long Term liabilities include finance leases

- 3.5 The expected movement in the CFR over the next three years is dependent on the level of capital borrowing taken during the budget cycle. Such borrowing is the capital expenditure freedom allowed under the Prudential Code i.e. prudential borrowing which allows the freedom to enter into projects such as spend to save schemes, or decisions to allocate additional resources from revenue to capital to enable service enhancements (subject to affordability).
- 3.6 There are two limiting factors on the Council's ability to undertake prudential borrowing:
1. Whether the revenue resource is available to support in full the implications of capital expenditure, both borrowing costs and running costs. Can the Council afford the implications of the capital expenditure?
  2. The Government may use a long stop control to ensure that either the total of all the Councils' plans do not jeopardise national economic policies, or in the event of an assessment by Central Government that local plans are unaffordable at a council, it may implement a specific control to limit its capital expenditure plans. No such control has been implemented during 2018/19.
- 3.7 **Limits to Borrowing Activity** - Within the prudential indicators there are a number of key indicators to ensure the Council operates its activities within well-defined limits.
- 3.8 For the first of these the Council needs to ensure that its total borrowing net of any investments, does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2019/20 and next two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

<b>Indicator 6</b>	<b>2018/19 Revised £'000</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimated £'000</b>
Gross Borrowing	102,353	101,353	100,498	99,643
Investments	14,600	24,100	21,100	21,900
Net Borrowing	87,753	77,253	79,398	77,743
CFR	128,977	128,138	125,831	123,621
Net Borrowing is below CFR	41,224	50,885	46,433	45,878

The Chief Finance Officer reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in this budget report.

3.9 A further two key prudential indicators control or anticipate the overall level of borrowing, these are:

- **The 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. It reflects the level of external debt, which while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all councils' plans, or those of a specific council, although no control has yet been exercised.
- **The Operational Boundary for External Debt** – This indicator is based on the expected maximum external debt during the course of one year; it is not a limit and actual borrowing could vary around the boundary for short times during the year.

The level of the proposed operational and authorised limits is based on an assessment of the level of borrowing required to meet the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and also an allowance for temporary borrowing for working capital and also in lieu of other capital financing sources (e.g. capital receipts). The affordability and sustainability of the borrowing requirement for both have been assessed and can be contained within the Draft MTFS 2019-24. The operational and authorised limits for 2019/20 have been set to allow these.

Indicator 7	2018/19 Revised £'000	2019/20 Estimated £'000	2020/21 Estimated £'000	2021/22 Estimated £'000
<b>Authorised Limit</b>				
Borrowing	135,458	149,600	145,700	143,200
Other long term liabilities*	342	1,400	2,300	1,800
<b>Total Authorised Limit</b>	<b>135,800</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>

Indicator 8	2018/19 Revised £'000	2019/20 Estimated £'000	2020/21 Estimated £'000	2021/22 Estimated £'000
<b>Operational Boundary</b>				
Borrowing	130,658	136,195	131,900	130,100
Other long term liabilities*	342	1,205	2,000	1,600
<b>Total Operational Boundary</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>137,400</b>	<b>133,900</b>	<b>131,700</b>

\*Other Long Term liabilities include finance leases

3.10 **Borrowing in advance of need** – The Council has some flexibility to borrow funds this year for use in future years. The Chief Finance Officer may do this under delegated power where, for instance, a sharp rise in interest rates is expected, and so borrowing early at fixed interest rates will be economically beneficial or meet budgetary constraints. Whilst the Chief Finance Officer will adopt a cautious approach to any such borrowing, where there is a clear business case for doing so borrowing may be undertaken to fund the approved capital programme or to fund future debt maturities. Borrowing in advance will be made within the constraints that:

- It will be limited to no more than 75% of the expected increase in borrowing need (CFR) over the three year planning period; and
- Would not look to borrow more than 36 months in advance of need

3.11 Risks associated with any advance borrowing activity will be subject to appraisal in advance and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism.

#### 4.0 Affordability Prudential Indicators

4.1 The 8 statutory indicators above cover the overall capital and control of borrowing, but in addition, within this framework, there are further indicators that assess the affordability of the capital investment plans. These indicators provide an indication of the impact of the capital investment plans on the Council's overall finances and these are shown below:

4.2 **Actual and Estimates of the Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream (Indicators 9 & 10)** – This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream. The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals in this budget. The General Fund financing costs increase across the MTFs period. This reflects the need to borrow to support the

capital programme.

The HRA financing costs decrease very marginally year on year. As there is no planned borrowing to fund the capital programme this has no impact on the financing costs over the four year period.

Neither the General Fund nor the HRA indicators include the effect of replacing some of the finance leases for vehicles replaced in 2015/16 and 2016/17 yet. This may increase the interest charges if finance leasing or borrowing if it is the most cost effective method of financing.

<b>Indicators 9 &amp; 10</b>	<b>2018/19 Revised £'000</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimated £'000</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimated £'000</b>
General Fund	14.0%	24.4%	26.6%	24.4%
HRA	29.9%	30.0%	29.1%	28.4%



### **Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy**

1.0 The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund borrowing each year through a revenue charge (the Minimum Revenue Provision), and is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments (VRP).

1.1 MHCLG Regulations have been issued which require full Council to approve an MRP Statement in advance of each year. A variety of options are provided so long as there is a prudent provision. The MRP policy has been revised to take into account recent changes to guidance issued by MHCLG, this revision has seen the removal of an option to not apply MRP in respect of land purchases. This was an option included for the first time in 2018/19, but based on recent guidance this has now been removed.

1.2 Members are recommended to approve the following MRP Statement:

For capital expenditure incurred:

(A) Before 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 or which in the future will be Supported Capital Expenditure, the MRP policy will be:

**Existing practice** - MRP will follow the existing practice outline in former DHCLG Regulations, but on a 2% straight-line basis, i.e. provision for the full repayment of debt over 50 years;

(B) From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 for all unsupported borrowing (including finance leases) the MRP policy will be:

**Asset Life Method** – MRP will be based on the estimated life of the assets on either a straight line or annuity basis (as deemed most appropriate for capital expenditure being financed through borrowing). Asset life is deemed to begin once the asset becomes operational. MRP will commence from the financial year following the one in which the asset becomes operational.

MRP in respect of unsupported borrowing taken to meet expenditure, which is treated as capital expenditure by virtue of either a capitalisation direction or regulations, will be determined in accordance with the asset life method as recommended by the statutory guidance.

(C) The Council has set aside £750k of capital receipts to the Capital Adjustment Account instead of applying these receipts to new expenditure in order to reduce the total debt liability (£150k per annum over the period 2017/18 to 2021/22). The Council will reduce the MRP provision for the year by the same amount.

## **Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20**

### **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Treasury Management is an important part of the overall financial management of the Council's affairs. Its importance has increased as a result of the freedoms provided by the Prudential Code. The prudential indicators in Appendix 1 cover the affordability and impact of capital expenditure decisions and set out the Council's overall capital framework. The treasury service considers the effective funding of these decisions. Together they form part of the process which ensures the Council meets its balanced budget requirement under the Local Government Finance Act 1992. There are 5 specific statutory treasury management prudential indicators and 8 local indicators.
- 1.2 The treasury management service performs the borrowing and investment activities of the Council and effectively manages the associated risks. Its activities are strictly regulated by statutory requirements and a professional code of practice (the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management - Revised December 2017). The adoption of the Code is one of the 12 statutory Prudential Indicators. This Council adopted the Code of Practice on Treasury Management on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2010. As a result of adopting the Code, the Council also adopted a Treasury Management Policy Statement on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2010.
- 1.3 The policy requires an annual strategy to be reported to Council outlining the expected treasury activity for the forthcoming year and includes prudential indicators relating specifically to Treasury Management for the next three years. Further reports are produced; a mid-year monitoring report and a year-end report on actual activity for the year (Annual Treasury Management Stewardship Report). In addition, Treasury Management Practice (TMPs) documents are also maintained by the Chief Finance Officer. The TMPs have been reviewed and updated to reflect any changes in the Treasury Management Strategy and are attached as appendix 4.
- 1.4 A key requirement of this report is to explain both the risks, and the management of the risks, associated with the treasury service. This strategy covers:
- The Council's debt and investment projections;
  - The expected movement in interest rates;
  - The Council's borrowing strategy;
  - The Council's investment strategy;
  - Treasury Management prudential indicators and limits on activity;
  - Local Treasury issues

### **2.0 Debt and Investment Projections 2018/19 – 2021/22**

- 2.1 The borrowing requirement comprises the expected movement in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and any maturing debt that will need to be re-financed. The table below shows the anticipated effect on the treasury position over the current and next three years based on the current capital programme. The expected maximum debt position during each year represents the Operational Boundary prudential indicator (for borrowing only) and so may be

different from the year-end position. It also highlights the expected change in investment balances.

	2018/19 Revised £'000	2019/20 Estimated £'000	2020/21 Estimated £'000	2021/22 Estimated £'000
<b>External Debt</b>				
Debt at 1 April	81,103	102,353	101,353	100,498
Expected change in debt	21,250	(1,000)	(855)	(855)
Debt at 31 March	102,353	101,353	100,498	99,643
Operational Boundary (debt only)	<b>131,000</b>	<b>137,400</b>	<b>133,900</b>	<b>131,700</b>
<b>Investments</b>				
Total Investments at 31 March	14,600	24,100	21,100	21,900
Investment change	(800)	9,500	(3,000)	800

Expected borrowing has been profiled to take out loans before current low borrowing interest rates are forecast to rise significantly.

2.2 The related impact of the above movements on the revenue budgets are:

	2018/19 Revised £'000	2019/20 Estimated £'000	2020/21 Estimated £'000	2021/22 Estimated £'000
<b>Revenue Budgets</b>				
Total interest payable on borrowing	3,319	3,830	3,784	3,720
Related HRA charge	(2,352)	(2,352)	(2,332)	(2,310)
Net General Fund interest payable	967	1,478	1,452	1,410
Total investment income	103	124	135	145
Related HRA income share	47	37	35	42
Related to other commitments	16	18	18	19
Net General Fund income	40	70	82	85

### 3.0 Prospects for Interest Rates

The Council has appointed Link Asset Services 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 the Link central view and paragraph 3.1 gives Link's view on economic prospects.

Annual Average %	Bank Rate	PWLB Rates*		
		5 year	25 year	50 year
March 2019	0.75	1.80	2.70	2.50
March 2020	1.00	2.20	3.10	2.90
March 2021	1.50	2.50	3.40	3.20
March 2022	2.00	2.70	3.60	3.40

\* Borrowing Rates

3.1 GLOBAL OUTLOOK. World growth has been doing reasonably well, aided by strong growth in the US. However, US growth is likely to fall back in 2019 and, together with weakening economic activity in China and the eurozone, overall world growth is likely to weaken.

Inflation has been weak during 2018 but, at long last, unemployment falling to remarkably low levels in the US and UK has led to an acceleration of wage inflation. The US Fed has therefore increased rates nine times and the Bank of England twice. However, the ECB is now probably unlikely to make a start on raising rates in 2019.

#### KEY RISKS - central bank monetary policy measures

Looking back on more than ten years since the financial crash of 2008 when liquidity suddenly dried up in financial markets, it can be assessed that central banks' monetary policy measures to counter the sharp world recession were successful. The key monetary policy measures they used were a combination of lowering central interest rates and flooding financial markets with liquidity, particularly through unconventional means such as quantitative easing (QE), where central banks bought large amounts of central government debt and smaller sums of other debt.

The key issue now is that period of stimulating economic recovery and warding off the threat of deflation, is coming towards its close. A new period is well advanced in the US, and started more recently in the UK, of reversing those measures i.e. by raising central rates and, (for the US), also reducing central banks' holdings of government and other debt. These measures are now required in order to stop the trend of a reduction in spare capacity in the economy and of unemployment falling to such low levels, that the re-emergence of inflation is viewed as a significant risk. It is, therefore, crucial that central banks get their timing right and do not cause shocks to market expectations that could destabilise financial markets. In particular, a key risk is that because QE-driven purchases of bonds drove up the price of government debt, and therefore caused a sharp drop in income yields, this also encouraged investors into a search for yield and into investing in riskier assets such as equities. Consequently, prices in both bond and equity markets rose to historically high valuation levels simultaneously. This meant that both asset categories were exposed to the risk of a sharp downward correction and we did, indeed, see a sharp fall in equity values in the last quarter of 2018 and into early 2019. It is important, therefore, that central banks only gradually unwind their holdings of bonds in order to prevent destabilising the financial markets. It is also likely that the timeframe for central banks unwinding their holdings of QE debt purchases will be over several years. They need to balance their timing to neither squash economic recovery, by taking too rapid and too strong action, or, conversely, let inflation run away by taking action that was too slow and/or too weak. The potential for central banks to get this timing and strength of action wrong are now key risks. It is particularly notable that, at its 30 January 2019 meeting, the Fed dropped its previous words around expecting further increases in interest rates; it merely said it would be "patient".

The world economy also needs to adjust to a sharp change in liquidity creation over the last five years where the US has moved from boosting liquidity by QE

purchases, to reducing its holdings of debt, (currently about \$50bn per month). In addition, the European Central Bank ended its QE purchases in December 2018.

UK. 2018 was a year which started with weak growth of only 0.1% in quarter 1. However, quarter 2 rebounded to 0.4% in quarter 2 followed by quarter 3 being exceptionally strong at +0.6%. Quarter 4 though, was depressed by the cumulative weight of Brexit uncertainty and came in at only +0.2%. Growth is likely to continue being weak until the Brexit fog clears.

The MPC has stated that future Bank Rate increases would be gradual and would rise to a much lower equilibrium rate, (where monetary policy is neither expansionary or contractionary), than before the crash; indeed they have given a figure for this of around 2.5% in ten years' time but have declined to give a medium term forecast. However, with so much uncertainty around Brexit, the next move could be up or down, even if there was a disorderly Brexit. While it would be expected that Bank Rate could be cut if there was a significant fall in GDP growth as a result of a disorderly Brexit, so as to provide a stimulus to growth, the MPC could also raise Bank Rate in the same scenario if there was a boost to inflation from increases in import prices, devaluation of sterling, and more expensive goods produced in the UK replacing cheaper goods previously imported, and so on. In addition, the Chancellor could provide fiscal stimulus to boost growth.

Inflation. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation has been falling from a peak of 3.1% in November 2017 to 2.1% in December 2018. In the February Bank of England quarterly Inflation Report, inflation was forecast to still be marginally above its 2% inflation target two years ahead given a scenario of minimal increases in Bank Rate.

The labour market figures in November were particularly strong with an emphatic increase in total employment of 141,000 over the previous three months, unemployment at 4.0%, a 43 year low on the Independent Labour Organisation measure, and job vacancies hitting an all-time high, indicating that employers are having major difficulties filling job vacancies with suitable staff. It was therefore unsurprising that wage inflation continued at its high point of 3.3%, (3 month average regular pay, excluding bonuses). This means that in real terms, (i.e. wage rates less CPI inflation), earnings are currently growing by about 1.2%, the highest level since 2009. This 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. This tends to confirm that the MPC was right to start on a cautious increase in Bank Rate in August as it views wage inflation in excess of 3% as increasing inflationary pressures within the UK economy.

In the political arena, the Brexit deal put forward by the Conservative minority government was defeated on 15 January. Prime Minister May is currently, (mid-February), seeking some form of modification or clarification from the EU of the Irish border backstop issue. However, our central position is that the Government will endure, despite various setbacks, along the route to reaching an orderly Brexit though the risks are increasing that it may not be possible to get full agreement by the UK and EU before 29 March 2019, in which case this withdrawal date is likely to be pushed back to a new date. If, however, the UK faces a general election in the next 12 months, this could result in a potential

loosening of monetary and fiscal policy and therefore medium to longer dated gilt yields could rise on the expectation of a weak pound and concerns around inflation picking up.

USA. President Trump's massive easing of fiscal policy is fuelling a (temporary) boost in consumption which has generated an upturn in the rate of strong growth which rose from 2.2% (annualised rate) in quarter 1 to 4.2% in quarter 2 and 3.5%, (3.0% y/y), in quarter 3, but also an upturn in inflationary pressures. The strong growth in employment numbers and an unemployment rate of 4.0%, near to a recent 49 year low, has fed through to an upturn in wage inflation which hit 3.2% in December. However, CPI inflation overall fell to 1.9% in December and looks to be on a falling trend to continue below the Fed's target of 2% during 2019. The Fed has continued on its series of increases in interest rates with another 0.25% increase in December to between 2.25% and 2.50%, which was the fifth increase in 2018 and the ninth in this cycle. However, they dropped any specific reference to expecting further increases at their January 30 meeting. The last increase in December compounded investor fears that the Fed could overdo the speed and level of increases in rates in 2019 and so cause a US recession as a result. There is also much evidence in previous monetary policy cycles of the Fed's series of increases doing exactly that. Consequently, we have seen stock markets around the world falling under the weight of fears around the Fed's actions, the trade war between the US and China and an expectation that world growth will slow. Since the more reassuring words of the Fed in January, equity values have recovered somewhat.

The tariff war between the US and China generated a lot of heat during 2018; it could significantly damage world growth if an agreement is not reached during the current three month truce declared by President Trump to hold off from further tariff increases.

Eurozone. Growth was 0.4% in quarters 1 and 2 but fell back to 0.2% in quarter 3, though this was probably just a temporary dip. In particular, data from Germany has been mixed and it could be negatively impacted by US tariffs on a significant part of its manufacturing exports e.g. cars. Current forward indicators for economic growth and inflation have now been on a downward trend for a significant period which will make it difficult for the ECB to make any start on increasing rates until 2020 at the earliest. Indeed, the issue now is rather whether the ECB will have to resort to new measures to boost liquidity in the economy in order to support growth. Having halved its quantitative easing purchases of debt in October 2018 to €15bn per month, the European Central Bank ended all further purchases in December 2018. In its January meeting, it made a point of underlining that it will be fully reinvesting all maturing debt for an extended period of time past the date at which it starts raising the key ECB interest rates.

China. Economic growth has been weakening over successive years, despite repeated rounds of central bank stimulus; medium term risks are increasing. Major progress still needs to be made to eliminate excess industrial capacity and the stock of unsold property, and to address the level of non-performing loans in the banking and credit systems. Progress has been made in reducing the rate of credit creation, particularly from the shadow banking sector, which is feeding through into lower economic growth. There are concerns that official economic

statistics are inflating the published rate of growth.

Japan - has been struggling to stimulate consistent significant GDP growth and to get inflation up to its target of 2%, despite huge monetary and fiscal stimulus. It is also making little progress on fundamental reform of the economy. It is likely that loose monetary policy will endure for some years yet to try to stimulate growth and modest inflation.

Emerging countries. Argentina and Turkey are currently experiencing major headwinds

and are facing challenges in external financing requirements well in excess of their reserves of foreign exchange. However, these countries are small in terms of the overall world economy, (around 1% each), so the fallout from the expected recessions in these countries will be minimal.

### INTEREST RATE FORECASTS

The interest rate forecasts provided by Link Asset Services in paragraph 3.0 are predicated on an assumption of an agreement being reached on Brexit between the UK and the EU. On this basis, while GDP growth is likely to be subdued in 2019 due to all the uncertainties around Brexit depressing consumer and business confidence, an agreement is likely to lead to a boost to the rate of growth in subsequent years which could, in turn, increase inflationary pressures in the economy and so cause the Bank of England to resume a series of gentle increases in Bank Rate. Just how fast, and how far, those increases will occur and rise to, will be data dependent. The forecasts in this report assume a modest recovery in the rate and timing of stronger growth and in the corresponding response by the Bank in raising rates.

- In the event of an orderly non-agreement exit, it is likely that the Bank of England would take action to cut Bank Rate from 0.75% in order to help economic growth deal with the adverse effects of this situation. This is also likely to cause short to medium term gilt yields to fall.
- If there was a disorderly Brexit, then any cut in Bank Rate would be likely to last for a longer period and also depress short and medium gilt yields correspondingly. Quantitative easing could also be restarted by the Bank of England. It is also possible that the government could act to protect economic growth by implementing fiscal stimulus.

However, there would appear to be a majority consensus in the Commons against any form of non-agreement exit so the chance of this occurring has now substantially diminished.

The balance of risks to the UK

- The overall balance of risks to economic growth in the UK is probably neutral.
- The balance of risks to increases in Bank Rate and shorter term PWLB rates, are probably also even and are broadly dependent on how strong GDP growth turns out, how slowly inflation pressures subside, and how quickly the Brexit negotiations move forward positively.

One risk that is both an upside and downside risk, is that all central banks are now working in very different economic conditions than before the 2008 financial crash as there has been a major increase in consumer and other debt due to the

exceptionally low levels of borrowing rates that have prevailed for ten years since 2008. This means that the neutral rate of interest in an economy, (i.e. the rate that is neither expansionary nor deflationary), is difficult to determine definitively in this new environment, although central banks have made statements that they expect it to be much lower than before 2008. Central banks could therefore either over or under do increases in central interest rates.

Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:

- Brexit – if it were to cause significant economic disruption and a major downturn in the rate of growth.
- Bank of England takes action too quickly, or too far, over the next three years to raise Bank Rate and causes UK economic growth, and increases in inflation, to be weaker than we currently anticipate.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis, possibly Italy, due to its high level of government debt, low rate of economic growth and vulnerable banking system, and due to the election in March 2018 of a government which has made a lot of anti-austerity noise. The EU rejected the original proposed Italian budget and demanded cuts in government spending. The Italian government nominally complied with this rebuttal – but only by delaying into a later year the planned increases in expenditure. This particular can has therefore only been kicked down the road. The rating agencies have downgraded Italian debt to one notch above junk level. If Italian debt were to fall below investment grade, many investors would be unable to hold Italian debt. Unsurprisingly, investors are becoming increasingly concerned by the actions of the Italian government and consequently, Italian bond yields have risen sharply – at a time when the government faces having to refinance large amounts of debt maturing in 2019.
- Weak capitalisation of some European banks. Italian banks are particularly vulnerable; one factor is that they hold a high level of Italian government debt - debt which is falling in value. This is therefore undermining their capital ratios and raises the question of whether they will need to raise fresh capital to plug the gap.
- German minority government. In the German general election of September 2017, Angela Merkel's CDU party was left in a vulnerable minority position dependent on the fractious support of the SPD party, as a result of the rise in popularity of the anti-immigration AfD party. Then in October 2018, the results of the Bavarian and Hesse state elections radically undermined the SPD party and showed a sharp fall in support for the CDU. As a result, the SPD had a major internal debate as to whether it could continue to support a coalition that is so damaging to its electoral popularity. After the result of the Hesse state election, Angela Merkel announced that she would not stand for re-election as CDU party leader at her party's convention in December 2018. However, this makes little practical difference as she has continued as Chancellor. However, there are five more state elections coming up in 2019 and EU parliamentary elections in May/June; these could result in a further loss of electoral support for both the CDU and SPD which could also undermine her



leadership.

- Other minority EU governments. Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands and Belgium all have vulnerable minority governments dependent on coalitions which could prove fragile.
- Italy, Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary now form a strongly anti-immigration bloc within the EU. Elections to the EU parliament are due in May/June 2019.
- The increases in interest rates in the US during 2018, combined with a potential trade war between the USA and China, sparked major volatility in equity markets during the final quarter of 2018 and into 2019. Some emerging market countries which have borrowed heavily in dollar denominated debt, could be particularly exposed to investor flight from equities to safe havens, typically US treasuries, German bunds and UK gilts.
- There are concerns around the level of US corporate debt which has swollen massively during the period of low borrowing rates in order to finance mergers and acquisitions. This has resulted in the debt of many large corporations being downgraded to a BBB credit rating, close to junk status. Indeed, 48% of total investment grade corporate debt is now rated at BBB. If such corporations fail to generate profits and cash flow to reduce their debt levels as expected, this could tip their debt into junk ratings which will increase their cost of financing and further negatively impact profits and cash flow.
- Geopolitical risks, especially North Korea, but also in Europe and the Middle East, which could lead to increasing safe haven flows.

#### Upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates

- Brexit – if both sides were to agree a compromise that removed all threats of economic and political disruption.
- The Fed causing a sudden shock in financial markets through misjudging the pace and strength of increases in its Fed Funds Rate and in the pace and strength of reversal of QE, which then leads to a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds, as opposed to equities. This could lead to a major flight from bonds to equities and a sharp increase in bond yields in the US, which could then spill over into impacting bond yields around the world.
- The Bank of England is too slow in its pace and strength of increases in Bank Rate and, therefore, allows inflationary pressures to build up too strongly within the UK economy, which then necessitates a later rapid series of increases in Bank Rate faster than we currently expect.
- UK inflation, whether domestically generated or imported, returning to sustained significantly higher levels causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.

#### 4.0 The Council's Borrowing and Debt Strategy 2019/20

4.1 The Council is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the CFR), has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is high and will be maintained for the borrowing.

4.2 Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2019/20 treasury operations. The Chief Finance Officer will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances as follows.

4.3 If it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp fall in long term rates e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around a 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.

4.4 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 a greater than expected 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 relatively cheap

4.5 The Council's overall core borrowing objectives will remain uniform and follow a similar pattern to previous years as follows:

- To reduce the revenue costs of debt in line with the targets set for the Chief Finance officer (see local indicators).
- To manage the Council's debt maturity profile, leaving no one future year with a high level of repayments that might cause problems in re-borrowing.
- To effect funding at the cheapest cost commensurate with future risk.
- To forecast average future interest rates and borrow accordingly i.e. short term/variable when rates are 'high', long term/fixed when rates are 'low'.
- To monitor and review the level of variable rate loans in order to take greater advantage of interest rate movements.
- To proactively reschedule debt in order to take advantage of potential savings as interest rates change. Each rescheduling exercise will be considered in terms of the effect of premiums and discounts on the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account.
- To manage the day-to-day cash flow of the Council in order to, where possible, negate the need for short-term borrowing. However, short-term borrowing will be incurred, if it is deemed prudent to take advantage of good investment rates.

4.7 There is unsupported borrowing in the General Fund Investment Programme (GIP) as detailed in the Capital Strategy – the requirement to produce a Capital Strategy was introduced in 2018. The Council expects to take out loans for the General Fund before current low borrowing interest rates are forecast to rise significantly, and it will continue to use internal balances whilst interest rates on investments remain low. Officers are continually evaluating the cost effectiveness

of borrowing as opposed to selling capital assets. Proposals are presented to Members when borrowing becomes more cost effective.

4.8 There are currently no plans to borrow for the HRA planned new build programme during the next MTF period, starting in 2019/20. It is planned to fund the programme using alternative sources of funding.

4.9 The strategy allows for additional borrowing in line with the expected movement in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), should it become necessary for cash flow requirements. The Council will consider PWLB loans, Market loans, the Municipal Bond Agency and other financial institutions, if attractive rates are offered. In addition, should schemes be identified that benefit the Council's strategic aims and be deemed cost effective, i.e. Invest to Save schemes where the income streams more than pay for the borrowing costs, unsupported borrowing will be considered.

## 5.0 The Council's Investment Strategy 2019/20

5.1 The Council's investment strategy's primary objectives are safeguarding the repayment of the principal and interest of its investments on time, ensuring adequate liquidity, with the investment return being the final objective.

The intention of the strategy is to provide security of investment and minimisation of risk.

The aim of the strategy is to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which will also enable diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk.

In line with this aim, the Council will ensure:

- It maintains a policy covering the types of specified and unspecified investments it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security and monitoring their security. This is set out in the paragraphs below.
  - Specified Investments – these are high security investments (i.e. high credit quality) and high liquidity investments in sterling with a maturity of no more than one year.
  - Non-specified Investments – investments that do not fall into the category of Specified Investments, representing a potential greater risk (e.g. over one year).
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Council's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.

## 5.2 Risk benchmarking

Yield benchmarks are widely used to assess investment performance. Discrete security and liquidity benchmarks are also requirements to Treasury Management reporting, although the application of these is more subjective in nature. Additional background in the approach taken is shown at the end of this appendix.

5.3 These benchmarks are simple guides to maximum risk and so may be breached from time to time, depending on movements in interest rates and counterparty criteria. The purpose of the benchmark is that officers will monitor the current and trend position and amend the operational strategy to manage risk as conditions change. Any breach of the benchmarks will be reported, with supporting reasons in the Mid-Year or Annual Report.

#### 5.4 Security

The Council's expected security risk benchmark for the current portfolio, when compared to these historic default tables, is:

- 0.005% historic risk of default when compared to the whole portfolio.

#### 5.5 Liquidity

In respect of this area the Council seeks to maintain:

- Bank overdraft - £nil.
- Liquid short term deposits of at least £5 million available with a week's notice.
- Weighted Average Life benchmark is expected to be 0.35 years.

#### 5.6 Yield

Local measure of yield benchmark employed is:

- Investments – return above the 7 day LIBID rate

#### 5.7 Investment Counterparty Selection Criteria

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

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security. This is set out in the Specified and Non-Specified investment sections below.

It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For the purpose it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may be prudently committed. These procedures also apply to the Council's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.

5.8 The Chief Finance Officer will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the criteria set out in the table contained within this appendix and will revise the criteria and submit them to Council for approval as necessary. These criteria are separate to that which chooses Specified and Non-Specified investments as they provide an overall pool of counterparties considered high-quality which the Council may use rather than defining what its investments are.

5.9 Following the Comprehensive Spending Review on the Council's grant funding settlement and the ongoing financial pressures, the identification of savings and income generation are critical to the delivery of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Treasury Management is an important area for further income generation and therefore, the main theme of the Council's investment strategy

must continue to be to maximise interest from investments, after ensuring adequate security and liquidity. The Investment Strategy 2019-20 seeks to achieve this objective by establishing a pool of counterparties available for investment whilst still containing overall risk within acceptable levels.

5.10 The Council uses Link Asset Services' creditworthiness service. This service employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating agencies – Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's.

In accordance with the guidance from the MHCLG and CIPFA, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Council applies minimum acceptable credit criteria in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the Short Term and Long Term ratings.

As with previous practice, 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 this end 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. This is fully integrated into the creditworthiness methodology provided by Link Asset Services. The result is a colour coding system, which shows the varying degrees of suggested creditworthiness.

Alongside the credit ratings other information sources are used and include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process with regard to the suitability of potential investment counterparties.

The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:

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

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is 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 will therefore use counterparties within the following durational bands:

Yellow	5 years
Purple	2 years
Blue	1 year (only applies to part-government owned UK banks)
Orange	1 year
Red	6 months
Green	100 days
No colour	Not to be used

The Link Asset Services creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than primary ratings alone and by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

- 5.11 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 credit ratings specified above are defined as follows:-

F1 (short term rating) – Highest credit quality

A- (long term rating) – High credit quality, denoting a very strong bank

- 5.12 All credit ratings will be monitored regularly. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of Link's creditworthiness service.

- If a downgrade results in the counterparty 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 in movements in credit default swap spreads 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 counterparty list.

Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. In addition the Council will also use market data and market information, information on sovereign support for banks and the credit ratings of that supporting government.

- 5.13 Country and sector considerations

Due care will be taken to consider the country, group and sector exposure of the Council's investments. In part the country selection will be chosen by the credit rating of the Sovereign state. In addition:

- No more than 50% will be placed with any non-UK country at any time (see below).
- Group limits have been set to ensure that the Council is not exposed to excessive risk due to concentration of investments within any one institution or group. These are detailed in the Investment Counterparty Limits table contained within this appendix.

Although the strategy sets a limit for investment in non-UK countries at no more than 50%, the Council has been operating a tighter operational strategy in the light of the Eurozone difficulties and has not been investing outside the UK. This operational restriction will continue until the problems in the Eurozone economy have been sufficiently resolved.

- 5.14 In the normal course of the Council's cash flow operations it is expected that both Specified and Non-specified investments will be used for the control of liquidity as

both categories allow for short-term investments. The Chief Finance Officer will strive to keep investments within the Non-specified category to a prudent level (having regard to security and liquidity before yield). To these ends the Council will maintain a maximum of 75% of investments in Non-specified investments.

- 5.15 The use of longer-term instruments (greater than one year from inception to repayment) will fall in the Non-specified investment category. These instruments will only be used where the Council's liquidity requirements are safeguarded. The investment in longer-term instruments is also limited by the prudential indicator 14 shown in paragraph 6.3, which gives the maximum amount to be invested over 1 year, as well as the limits on the amounts that can be placed with the categories within the non-specified range of investments (see above paragraph 5.14).
- 5.16 Expectations on shorter-term interest rates, on which investment decisions are based, reflect the fact that an increase in the current 0.75% Bank Rate is unlikely until June 2019. The Council's investment decisions are based on comparisons between the rises priced into market rates against the Council's and advisers own forecasts.
- 5.17 There is a clear operational difficulty arising from the ongoing economic conditions. Ideally investments would be invested longer to secure better returns, however uncertainty over counterparty creditworthiness suggests shorter dated investments would provide better security
- 5.18 The criteria for choosing counterparties set out above provide a sound approach to investment in the current difficult market circumstances.

#### 5.19 Sensitivity to Interest Rate Movements

The Council's Statement of Accounts is required to disclose the impact of risks on the Council's treasury management activity. Whilst most of the risks facing the treasury management service are addressed elsewhere in this report (credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, maturity profile risk), the impact of interest rate risk is discussed but not quantified. The table below highlights the estimated impact of a 0.5% increase/decrease in the average interest rates for investments for next year. That element of the debt and investment portfolios, which are of a longer term, fixed interest rate nature, will not be affected by interest rate changes. There will be no effect on borrowing costs as all the Council's existing debt is fixed rate and the additional borrowing planned will also be fixed rate and has been included within the budget figures in this report at the forecast rate for 2019/20.

£000	2019/20 Estimated + 0.5%*	2019/20 Estimated - 0.5%
<b>Revenue Budgets</b>		
Investment income	175,765	51,265
Related HRA Income	58,303	15,115
Net General Fund/Other Income	117,462	36,150

\*This assumes that the rise of 0.50% would be reflected in the rates available to invest– in practice a rate rise of 0.50% would not equal an increase in the rates available.

## 6.0 Treasury Management Limits on Activity

6.1 There are four further treasury activity limits, which were previously prudential indicators. The purpose of these is to contain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits, thereby managing the risk and reducing the impact of an adverse movement in interest rates. However, if these are set to be too restrictive they will impair the opportunity to reduce costs. The indicators are:

- **Upper limit on variable rate exposure** – this identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates based upon the debt position net of investments.
- **Upper limit on fixed rate exposure** – Similar to the previous indicator this covers a maximum limit on fixed interest rates.
- **Maturity structures of borrowing** – These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing at the same time and are required for upper and lower limits.
- **Total principal sums invested for periods longer than 1 year** – These limits are set with regard to the Council's liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for early sale of an investment, and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

6.2 In addition the Chief Finance Officer has set eight additional local indicators. The aim of these indicators is to increase the understanding of the treasury management indicators.

6.3 The 4 treasury limits above together with the adoption of the Code of Practice indicators are shown below:

Indicator 11	2019/20 Target £m	2020/21 Target £m	2021/22 Target £m
Upper Limit on variable interest rate exposure	40.5	40.2	39.9

Indicator 12	2019/20 Target £m	2020/21 Target £m	2021/22 Target £m
Upper Limit on fixed interest rate exposure	95.3	95.2	94.2

Indicator 13 Maturity Structure of fixed borrowing	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Under 12 months	0%	40%	0%	40%	0%	40%
12 months to 2 years	0%	40%	0%	40%	0%	40%
2 years to 5 years	0%	60%	0%	60%	0%	60%
5 years to 10 years	0%	80%	0%	80%	0%	80%
10 years and above	10%	100%	10%	100%	10%	100%



<b>Indicator 14</b>	<b>2019/20 £m</b>	<b>2020/21 £m</b>	<b>2021/22 £m</b>
<b>Maximum principal sums invested for longer than 1 year</b>	5	5	5

<b>Indicator 15</b>
<b>CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services (Revised December 2017) adopted by Council on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2010.</b>

6.4 The Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires the Council to set performance indicators to assess the adequacy of the treasury management function over the year. The Chief Finance Officer has therefore set 8 local indicators, which are believed to add value and assist the understanding of the main prudential indicators. These indicators are:

- Debt – Borrowing rate achieved against average 7 day LIBOR.
- Investments – Investment rate achieved against average 7 day LIBID.
- Average rate of interest paid on the Councils Debt – this will evaluate performance in managing the debt portfolio to release revenue savings.
- Amount of interest on debt as a percentage of gross revenue expenditure.
- Limit on fixed interest rate investments
- Limit on fixed interest rate debt
- Limit on variable rate investments
- Limit on variable rate debt

6.5 The 8 indicators are shown below:

	<b>2019/20 Target</b>	<b>2020/21 Target</b>	<b>2021/22 Target</b>
<b>Debt - Borrowing rate achieved i.e. temporary borrowing (loans of less than 1 year)</b>	Less than 7 day LIBOR	Less than 7 day LIBOR	Less than 7 day LIBOR

	<b>2019/20 Target</b>	<b>2020/21 Target</b>	<b>2021/22 Target</b>
<b>Investment rate achieved</b>	Greater than 7 day LIBID	Greater than 7 day LIBID	Greater than 7 day LIBID

	<b>2019/20 Target</b>	<b>2020/21 Target</b>	<b>2021/22 Target</b>
<b>Average rate of Interest Paid on Council Debt (%)</b>	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%

	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
<b>Interest on Debt as a % of Gross Revenue Expenditure</b>	3.5%	4.1%	3.9%

	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
<b>Upper Limit on fixed interest rate Investments</b>	100%	100%	100%

	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
<b>Upper Limit on fixed interest rate debt</b>	100%	100%	100%

	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
<b>Upper Limit on variable interest rate investments</b>	75%	75%	75%

	2019/20 Target	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target
<b>Upper Limit on variable interest rate debt</b>	40%	40%	40%

## 6.6 Treasury Management Advisers

The Council uses Link Asset Services as its treasury management consultants. The company provides a range of services which include:

- Technical support on treasury matters, capital finance issues and the drafting of Member reports;
- Economic and interest rate analysis;
- Debt rescheduling advice surrounding the existing portfolio;
- Credit ratings/market information service comprising the three main credit rating agencies.

Whilst the advisers provide support to the internal treasury function, under current market rules and the CIPFA Code of Practice the final decision on treasury matters remains with the Council. This service is subject to regular review.

## 6.7 Member and Officer Training

The increased Member consideration of treasury management matters and the need to ensure officers dealing with treasury management are trained and kept up to date requires a suitable training process for Members and officers.

This Council has addressed this important issue by:

- Member Training – Our treasury management advisers provided training to the Audit Committee prior to the consideration of this year’s strategy. They also provided training to the Performance Scrutiny Committee to support their consideration of the mid-year report. The training needs will be regularly reviewed and updated as necessary in 2019/20.
- Staff Training – training needs for staff engaged in treasury management are addressed through the appraisal process. Training is provided both by the Council’s treasury management advisers, other external providers and internally. In addition, the Council encourages staff engaged in treasury to undertake a professional accountancy qualification and ensures that the day-to-day trading is overseen by a professionally qualified accountant following the CIPFA Code of Practice.

## 7.0 Breakdown of Investment Categories with Maximum Amounts and Periods

The Chief Finance Officer, in accordance with TMP 1 (1) within the Council’s Code of Practice, is authorised to invest funds surplus to immediate requirements with the following types of institutions subject to the minimum ratings produced by the three credit rating agencies Fitch, Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s. The Link Asset Services creditworthiness service is applied to determine a list of suitable counterparties available for investment. The minimum ratings applied by Link Asset Services in compiling their recommended counterparty list are set out in section 5.11 of the investment strategy.

All counterparty ratings are updated on a regular basis on the advice of the Council’s Treasury Consultants. Notifications of rating changes are received as they happen.

### Investment Counterparty Limits

Institution	Minimum credit criteria/colour band	Maximum limit per group or institution £ million	Maximum maturity period
<b>SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS</b>			
UK Bank <sup>*1</sup>	Orange/Blue Red Green	£5 million	1 year 6 months 100 days
Non-UK Banks <sup>*1</sup> Sovereign rating AA	Orange Red Green	£5 million	1 year 6 months 100 days
Building Society <sup>*2</sup>	Orange Red	£5 million	1 year 6 months

	Green		100 days
Money Market Fund <sup>*3</sup>	Yellow	£5 million	Liquid
UK Government <sup>*4</sup>	Yellow	unlimited	6 months
UK Local Authority <sup>*4</sup>	Yellow	£2 million	1 year
<b>NON-SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS</b>			
UK Bank <sup>*1</sup>	Purple	£5 million	2 years
Non-UK Banks <sup>*1</sup>			
Sovereign rating AA	Purple	£3 million	2 years
Building Society <sup>*2</sup>	Purple Yellow	£2 million	2 years 5 years
UK Local Authority <sup>*4</sup>	Yellow	£2 million	5 years
Lincoln Credit Union	N/A	£10K	N/A
Council's own bank <sup>*5</sup> (operational cash limit in addition to the investment group limit)	N/A	£500K	Overnight

**\*1**Where the term 'Bank' is used, this denotes a UK or European Bank authorised to accept deposits through a bank account incorporated within the UK banking sector. The maximum amount indicated is the 'Group total' and covers the total amount that can be invested when spread over any number of subsidiaries within that group.

**\*2** Where the term Building Society is used, this denotes a UK Building Society.

**\*3** Money market funds (MMF) are mutual funds that invest in short-term high quality debt instruments. The assets are actively managed within very specific guidelines to offer liquidity and competitive returns. Recently MMFs have changed from a constant net asset value basis to a low volatility net asset value. Although money funds are regarded as short-term investments the rating agencies use a classification system based on long-term debt ratings.

**\*4** The UK Government (i.e. HM Treasury and its Executive Agency, the Debt Management Office) and Local Authorities, although not rated as such, are classified as having the equivalent of the highest possible credit rating.

**\*5**This limit covers normal treasury management activities but excludes any deposits received after money market trading has closed.

It allows up to £500K of operational cash to be held in the Council's main bank account in addition to the group investment limit for the bank, if the bank is included on the Council's counterparty list.

## **Approved Investment Instruments**

In addition to determining the rating and limits of authorised counterparties TMP 4 “Approved instruments, methods and techniques” within the Council’s Code of Practice requires the Council to define the instruments that the Authority will use in undertaking its Treasury Management activities. In accordance with this, and the investment regime issued as part of the prudential capital finance system, the Instruments that the Chief Finance Officer will consider investing surplus funds in are shown below:

### **Instruments of Specified Investments \*1**

1. Gilt-edged securities issued by the United Kingdom Debt Management Office (UK DMO), an Executive Agency of HM Treasury.
2. Treasury Bills issued by the UK DMO.
3. Deposits with the Debt Management Office Debt Management Account Deposit Facility (DMADF).
4. Deposits with a Local Authority, Parish Council or Community Council.
5. Deposits with Banks and Building Societies (Including opening Business Accounts).
6. Certificates of deposit issued by Banks and Building societies.
7. Pooled investment vehicles (e.g. money market funds)

**\*1** To be defined as a Specified Investment the above instruments will have these features common to all:

- Be denominated in Sterling,
- Of not more than 1 year maturity,
- Of longer than 1 year maturity but the Council has the right to be repaid within 12 months,
- For instruments numbered 5 to 7 these must be with institutions of high credit quality.

### **Instruments of Non-Specified Investments \*2**

1. Deposits with Banks, Building Societies and their subsidiaries.
2. The Council’s own banker if it fails to meet the basic credit criteria. In this instance balances will be minimised as far as is possible.
3. Certificates of deposit issued by Banks and Building Societies.

**\*2** To be defined as a Non-Specified Investment the above instruments will have these features common to all:

- Denominated in Sterling,
- Of more than 1 year maturity,
- Of less than 1 year maturity with an institution that does not meet the basic security requirements under Specified Investments e.g. a deposit with a non-credit rated Bank or Building Society

## Security, Liquidity and Yield benchmarking

### **Benchmarking and Monitoring Security, Liquidity and Yield in the Investment Service**

A requirement for Treasury Management reporting is the consideration and approval of security and liquidity benchmarks.

These benchmarks are targets and so may be breached from time to time. Any breach will be reported, with supporting reasons in the Annual Treasury Report.

Yield – These benchmarks are widely used to assess investment performance. Local measures of yield benchmarks are:

- Investments – Internal returns above the 7 day LIBID rate

Security and liquidity benchmarks are already intrinsic to the approved treasury strategy through the counterparty selection criteria and some of the prudential indicators. Benchmarks for the cash type investments are set out below and these will form the basis of reporting in this area. In other investment categories appropriate benchmarks will be used where available.

Liquidity – This is defined as “having adequate, though not excessive cash resources, borrowing arrangements, overdrafts or standby facilities to enable it at all times to have the level of funds available to it which are necessary for the achievement of its business/service objectives” (CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice). In respect of this area the Council seeks to maintain:

- Bank overdraft - nil
- Liquid short term deposits of at least £5m available with a week’s notice.

The availability of liquidity and the term risk in the portfolio can be benchmarked by the monitoring of the Weighted Average Life (WAL) of the portfolio – a shorter WAL would generally embody less risk. In this respect the proposed benchmark to be used is:

- WAL benchmark is expected to be 0.35 years.
- Security of the investments – In context of benchmarking, assessing security is a much more subjective area to assess. Security is currently evidenced by the application of minimum credit quality criteria to investment counterparties, primarily through the use of credit ratings supplied by the three main credit rating agencies (Fitch, Moody’s and Standard and Poor’s). Whilst this approach embodies security considerations, benchmarking levels of risk is more problematic. One method to benchmark security risk is to assess the historic level of default against the minimum criteria used in the Council’s investment strategy.

The Council’s expected security risk benchmark from its budgeted investment strategy is:

- 0.005% historic risk of default when compared to the whole portfolio which equates to a potential loss of £1,205 on an investment portfolio of £21.4m. In addition that the security benchmark for each individual year is:

	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year
Maximum	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%

These benchmarks are embodied in the criteria for selecting cash investment counterparties and these will be monitored and reported to Members in the Investment Annual Report. As this data is collated, trends and analysis will be collected and reported