

additional papers 1



Audit, Governance & Standards

Committee

Thu 31 Jan
2019
7.00 pm

Committee Room Two
Town Hall
Redditch

REDDITCH BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Audit, Governance & Standards

Thursday, 31st January, 2019

7.00 pm

Committee Room 2 - Town Hall
Redditch

Agenda

Membership:

Cllrs:

John Fisher (Chair)
Mark Shurmer
(Vice-Chair)
Salman Akbar
Joanne Beecham
Michael Chalk

Mike Rouse
Craig Warhurst
Yvonne Smith
Pat Witherspoon

9. Treasury Management Strategy and Capital Strategy Report (Pages 1 - 38)

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REDDITCH BOROUGH COUNCIL**AUDIT, GOVERNANCE AND STANDARDS
COMMITTEE****31st January 2019****Capital Strategy 2019/20 incorporating the Treasury
Management Strategy**

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Relevant Portfolio Holder | Councillor Tom Baker-Price, Portfolio Holder for Corporate Management |
| Portfolio Holder Consulted | Yes |
| Relevant Head of Service | Jayne Pickering – Exec Director Finance and Resources |
| Wards Affected | All Wards |
| Non-Key Decision | |

1. SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

This report is a new report for 2019/20, required by changes in CIPFA and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) guidance. The strategies set limits and indicators that embody the risk management approach that the Council believes to be prudent. The strategies are set against the mid-term financial strategy, the context of the UK economy and projected interest rates.

The new report sets treasury investment criteria and limits which are largely unchanged. The investment strategy pulls together information on commercial property and loans to explicitly show the Councils risk management approach in that area.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive is asked to RECOMMEND that

- i) the Capital Strategy (Appendix A) as an appropriate overarching strategy for the Council be approved and the flexible use of capital receipts as per appendix E**
- ii) the full Council approve the Treasury Management Strategy for 2019/20 (Appendix B) and the associated limits, MRP policy and treasury management policy (appendices C and D) and specific indicators included in this report.**

The Committee is asked to note

- i) The half year treasury update**

3. **KEY ISSUES**

Financial Implications

- 3.1 The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Public services (the CIPFA TM Code) and the Prudential Code require local authorities to set the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) and Prudential Indicators each financial year.
- 3.2 CIPFA has defined Treasury Management as:
- "the management of the organisation's investments, cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."*
- 3.3 The Council regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Treasury management risks are identified in the Council's approved Treasury Management Practices and include:
- Liquidity Risk (Adequate cash resources)
 - Market or Interest Rate Risk (Fluctuations in the value of investments)
 - Inflation Risks (Exposure to inflation)
 - Credit and Counterparty Risk (Security of Investments)
 - Refinancing Risks (Impact of debt maturing in future years)
 - Legal & Regulatory Risk (Compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements)
- 3.4 The guidance requires investment strategies to comment on the use of treasury management consultants and on the investment of money borrowed in advance of spending needs.
- 3.5 In formulating the Treasury Management Strategy and the setting of the Prudential Indicators, the Council adopts the Treasury Management Framework and Policy recommended by CIPFA.

Legal Implications

- 3.6 This is a statutory report under the Local Government Act 2003.

Service/Operational Implications

- 3.7 None as a direct result of this report.

Customer / Equalities and Diversity Implications

3.8 None as a direct result of this report.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

Failure to manage the Treasury Management function effectively to ensure the delivery of maximum return within a secure environment. Controls in place to mitigate these risks are as follows:

- Regular monitoring of the status of the organisations we invest with
- Daily monitoring by internal officers of banking arrangements and cash flow implications.

5. APPENDENCES

Appendix A – Capital Strategy 2019/20

Appendix B – Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20

Appendix C – Minimum Revenue Provision Statement 2019/20

Appendix D – Treasury Management Policy Statement

Appendix E – Policy for the Flexible Use of Capital receipts

Appendix F - Treasury Management Half Year Report 2018/19

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APPENDIX A

Capital Strategy Report 2019/20

Redditch Borough Council

Introduction

This capital strategy is a new report for 2019/20, giving a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of local public services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. It has been written in an accessible style to enhance members' understanding of these sometimes technical areas.

Capital Expenditure and Financing

Capital expenditure is where the Council spends money on assets, such as property or vehicles, that will be used for more than one year. In local government this includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets. The Council has some limited discretion on what counts as capital expenditure, for example assets costing below £10k are not capitalised and are charged to revenue in year.

In 2019/20, the Council is planning capital expenditure of £7.3m as summarised below:

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure in £ thousands

| | 2017/18 actual | 2018/19 forecast | 2019/20 budget | 2020/21 budget | 2021/22 budget |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| General Fund services | 3,054 | 5,074 | 3,146 | 2,072 | 3,587 |
| HRA | 5,876 | 6,354 | 10,349 | 8,895 | 7,678 |
| Investments | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 |
| TOTAL | 8,930 | 11,428 | 18,495 | 17,967 | 19,265 |

The main General Fund capital projects in 19/20 include the replacement of fleet vehicles, £717k and Disabled Facilities Grants Funding £800k.

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) 19/20 projects includes component replacements of £5,729k and £4,620k acquisition of additional dwellings.

The Council also plans to incur £20m of capital expenditure on investments over the next three years, which are detailed later in this report in the commercial activities paragraph.

Governance: Service managers bid annually in November to include projects in the Council's capital programme. Bids are collated by corporate finance who calculate the financing cost (which can be nil if the project is fully externally financed). The final capital programme is then presented to Cabinet in February and to Council in February each year.

All capital expenditure must be financed, either from external sources (government grants and other contributions including S106), the Council's own resources (revenue, reserves and capital receipts) or borrowing. The planned financing of the above expenditure is as follows:

Table 2: Capital financing in £ thousands

| | 2018/19 forecast | 2019/20 budget | 2020/21 budget | 2021/22 budget |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| External sources | 1,137 | 1,498 | 800 | 800 |
| Own resources | 1,952 | 4,620 | 3,195 | 1,998 |
| HRA - Major Repairs Res | 4,452 | 5,729 | 5,700 | 5,680 |
| Borrowing | 3,887 | 6,648 | 8,272 | 10,787 |
| TOTAL | 11,428 | 18,495 | 17,967 | 19,265 |

Borrowing is only a temporary source of finance, since loans must be repaid, and this is therefore replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as minimum revenue provision (MRP). Alternatively, proceeds from selling capital assets (known as capital receipts) may be used to replace debt finance. Planned MRP is as follows:

Table 3: Replacement of debt finance in £ thousands

| | 2018/19 forecast | 2019/20 budget | 2020/21 budget | 2021/22 budget | Total |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Own resources | 809 | 1,004 | 1,159 | 1,249 | 4,221 |

- The Council's full minimum revenue provision statement is in Appendix C to this Report.

The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces with MRP and capital receipts used to replace debt. The CFR is expected to increase by £5.7m during 2019/20. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Council's estimated CFR is as follows:

Table 4: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement in £ thousands

| | 31.3.2018 actual | 31.3.2019 forecast | 31.3.2020 budget | 31.3.2021 budget | 31.3.2022 budget |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| General Fund services | 16,428 | 19,506 | 20,150 | 20,316 | 21,728 |
| HRA Services | 122,158 | 122,158 | 122,158 | 122,158 | 122,158 |
| Capital investments | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 11,947 | 19,821 |
| TOTAL CFR | 138,586 | 141,664 | 147,308 | 154,421 | 163,707 |

Asset disposals: When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold so that the proceeds, known as capital receipts, can be spent on new assets or to repay debt. The Council is currently also permitted to spend capital receipts on service transformation projects until 2021/22. At present there is only one planned service transformation where this flexibility is planned to be used, that being the implementation of the Enterprise Resource Planning System. This will be particularly helpful for the ability to utilise capital receipts for the revenue implementation costs of the project. Repayments of capital grants, loans and investments also generate capital receipts. The Council is not currently expecting any capital receipts to be received over the amounts already in reserves.

- The Council's Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Policy is provided in Appendix E to this report.

Treasury Management

Treasury management is concerned with keeping sufficient but not excessive cash available to meet the Council's spending needs, while managing the risks involved. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing, to avoid excessive credit balances or overdrafts in the bank current account. The Council is typically cash rich in the short-term as revenue income is received before it is spent, but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before being financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce overall borrowing.

Due to capital expenditure decisions taken in the past, there has been an underlying need to borrow for capital purposes which has in recent years been met through short-dated borrowing. The Council had £7m short-dated borrowing outstanding as at 31st March 2018 and this is expected to rise to £12.6m by 31st March 2019.

Borrowing strategy: The Council's main objectives when borrowing are to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should plans change in future. These objectives are often conflicting, and the Council therefore seeks to strike a balance between cheap short-term loans (currently available at around 0.75%) and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher (currently 2.0 to 3.0%).

Projected levels of the Council's total outstanding debt are shown below, compared with the capital financing requirement (see above).

Table 6: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement in £ thousands

| | 31.3.2018 actual | 31.3.2019 forecast | 31.3.2020 budget | 31.3.2021 budget | 31.3.2022 budget |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 | £000 |
| Borrowing | 111,063 | 116,663 | 127,263 | 137,563 | 148,863 |
| Capital Financing Requirement | 138,586 | 141,664 | 147,308 | 154,421 | 163,707 |

The above table incorporates the borrowing the Council intends to take.

Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen from table 6, the Council expects to comply with this in the medium term.

Liability benchmark: To compare the Council's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, a liability benchmark has been calculated showing the lowest risk level of borrowing. This assumes that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level of £0.2m at each year-end.

Table 7: Borrowing and the Liability Benchmark in £ millions

| | 31.3.2018 actual | 31.3.2019 forecast | 31.3.2020 budget | 31.3.2021 budget | 31.3.2022 budget |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Outstanding borrowing | 111.1 | 116.7 | 127.3 | 137.6 | 148.9 |
| Liability benchmark | 111.3 | 116.9 | 127.5 | 137.8 | 149.1 |

The table shows that the Council expects to remain borrowed £0.2m below its liability benchmark. This allows £0.2m in the liability benchmark for minimum investments for cashflow purposes.

Affordable borrowing limit: The Council is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year. In line with statutory guidance, a lower “operational boundary” is also set as a warning level should debt approach the limit.

Table 8: Prudential Indicators: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt in £m

| | 2018/19 limit | 2019/20 limit | 2020/21 limit | 2021/22 limit |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Authorised limit - borrowing | 139.5 | 147.3 | 154.4 | 163.7 |
| Authorised limit - PFI and leases | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Authorised limit - total external debt | 140.0 | 147.8 | 154.9 | 164.2 |
| Operational boundary - borrowing | 119.5 | 135.0 | 145.0 | 155.0 |
| Operational boundary - PFI and leases | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Operational boundary - total external debt | 120.0 | 135.5 | 145.5 | 155.5 |

Investment strategy: Treasury investments arise from receiving cash before it is paid out again. Investments made for service reasons or for pure financial gain are not generally considered to be part of treasury management.

The Council’s policy on treasury investments is to prioritise security and liquidity over yield, that is to focus on minimising risk rather than maximising returns. Cash that is likely to be spent in the near term is invested securely, for example with the government, other local authorities or selected high-quality banks, to minimise the risk of loss. Money that will be held for longer terms is invested more widely, including in bonds, shares and property, to balance the risk of loss against the risk of receiving returns below inflation. Both near-term and longer-term investments may be held in pooled funds, where an external fund manager makes decisions on which particular investments to buy and the Council may request its money back at short notice.

Investments for Commercial Activities.

Governance: Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are therefore delegated to the Executive Director of Finance and staff, who must act in line with the treasury management strategy approved by council. Quarterly reports on treasury management activity are presented to council. The audit committee is responsible for scrutinising treasury management decisions.

Investments for Service Purposes

The Council makes investments to assist local public services, including making loans to. In light of the public service objective, the Council is willing to take more risk than with treasury investments, however it still plans for such investments to at least break even after all costs.

Governance: Decisions on service investments are made by the relevant service manager in consultation with the Executive Director of Finance and must meet the criteria and limits laid down in the investment strategy. Most loans and shares are capital expenditure and purchases will therefore also be approved as part of the capital programme.

Commercial Activities

With central government financial support for local public services declining, the Council is planning to invest in commercial property purely or mainly for financial gain. The Council does not currently have such investments.

With financial return being the main objective, the Council accepts higher risk on commercial investment than with treasury investments. The principal risk exposures include falls in capital values, void periods, unforeseen capital expenditure and damage. These risks are planned to be managed by an in house team whose remit is to mitigate these risks. In order that commercial investments remain proportionate to the size of the authority, these are subject to an overall maximum investment limit of £20m.

Table 9: Investments for Commercial Activities

| | 31.3.2018 actual | 31.3.2019 forecast | 31.3.2020 budget | 31.3.2021 budget | 31.3.2022 budget |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | £m |
| Longer-term investments | 0 | 0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 |

These investments are designed to generate a return to the authority, and are likely to be in commercial property.

Governance: Decisions on commercial investments are made in line with the criteria and limits approved by council in the investment strategy. Property and most other commercial investments are also capital expenditure and purchases will therefore also be approved as part of the capital programme.

- Further details on commercial investments and limits on their use are in the investment strategy

Liabilities

In addition to debt of £111.1m detailed above, the Council is committed to making future payments to cover its pension fund deficit (valued at £60.0m). It has also set aside £2.1m to cover risks of business rates appeals, employee benefits £128k and insurance provision £445k.

Governance: Decisions on incurring new discretionary liabilities are taken by Heads of Service in consultation with the Executive director of Finance. The risk of liabilities crystallising and requiring payment is monitored by corporate finance and reported as appropriate.

Revenue Budget Implications

Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue budget, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue, offset by any investment income receivable. The net annual charge is known as financing costs; this is compared to the net revenue stream i.e. the amount funded from Council Tax, business rates and general government grants.

Table 10: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

| | 2018/19 forecast | 2019/20 budget | 2020/21 budget | 2021/22 budget |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Financing costs (£m) | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Proportion of net revenue stream | 14.1% | 13.9% | 14.9% | 14.9% |

- Further details on the revenue implications of capital expenditure are in the 2019/20 revenue budget

Sustainability: Due to the very long-term nature of capital expenditure and financing, the revenue budget implications of expenditure incurred in the next few years will extend for up to 50 years into the future. The Executive Director of Finance is satisfied that the proposed capital programme is prudent, affordable and sustainable because of the current MTFP forecasts which show that the council is financially sustainable taking it into account.

Knowledge and Skills

The Council employs professionally qualified and experienced staff in senior positions with responsibility for making capital expenditure, borrowing and investment decisions. For example, the Executive Director of Finance is a qualified accountant with more than 30 years' experience. The Council pays for junior staff to study towards relevant professional qualifications including CIPFA and AAT.

Where Council staff do not have the knowledge and skills required, use is made of external advisers and consultants that are specialists in their field. The Council currently employs Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisers. This approach is more cost effective than employing such staff directly, and ensures that the Council has access to knowledge and skills commensurate with its risk appetite.

APPENDIX B

Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2019/20

Redditch Borough Council

Introduction

Treasury management is the management of the Authority's cash flows, borrowing and investments, and the associated risks. The Authority has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of financial risk are therefore central to the Authority's prudent financial management.

Treasury risk management at the Authority is conducted within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2017 Edition* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Authority to approve a treasury management strategy before the start of each financial year. This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to the CIPFA Code.

External Context

Economic background: The UK's progress negotiating its exit from the European Union, together with its future trading arrangements, will continue to be a major influence on the Authority's treasury management strategy for 2019/20.

Following a weak reading in the first quarter of 2018 attributed to weather-related factors, UK GDP growth rebounded in the second quarter to 0.4%, but at an annual rate of only 1.2% this remains below trend. As economic growth had evolved broadly in line with its May Inflation Report forecast, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted unanimously for a rate rise of 0.25% in August, taking Bank Rate to 0.75%. In November 2018 the MPC maintained Bank Rate at 0.75% while the Inflation Report showed that compared to the August report further interest rate increases may be required to bring inflation down to the 2% target over the forecast horizon.

The headline rate of UK Consumer Price Inflation fell back to 2.4% year-on-year in September 2018 from 2.7% in August, as higher import and energy prices continued to hold inflation above the BoE target. Labour market data is positive. The ILO unemployment rate fell to 4%, its lowest level since 1975. The 3-month average annual growth rate for pay excluding bonuses rose to 3.1% in August providing some evidence that a shortage of labour is supporting wages. However, adjusting for inflation this means real wages were only up by 0.7% and only likely to have a moderate impact on household spending.

While external inflationary pressures from energy costs and import prices are expected to subside, domestic pressures are projected to build over the forecast horizon with the balance of these effects likely to keep inflation above the Bank of England's target throughout most of their forecast horizon, meaning that strong real income growth is unlikely to materialise any time soon.

As the US economy has continued to perform well, the Federal Reserve maintained its monetary tightening stance and pushed up its target range for the Fed Funds Rate in September 2018 by 0.25% to 2% - 2.25%. One further rise is expected in 2018 and two more in 2019.

The fallout from the US-China trade war continues which, combined with tighter monetary policy, risks contributing to a slowdown in global economic activity in 2019. Despite slower growth in the region, the European Central Bank has started conditioning markets for the end of quantitative easing as well as the timing of the first interest rate hike, currently expected in 2019, and the timing and magnitude of increases thereafter.

Credit outlook: The big four UK banking groups have now divided their retail and investment banking divisions into separate legal entities under ringfencing legislation. Bank of Scotland, Barclays Bank UK, HSBC UK Bank, Lloyds Bank, National Westminster Bank, Royal Bank of Scotland and Ulster Bank are the ringfenced banks that now only conduct lower risk retail banking activities. Barclays Bank, HSBC Bank, Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets and NatWest Markets are the investment banks. Credit rating agencies have adjusted the ratings of some of these banks with the ringfenced banks generally being better rated than their non-ringfenced counterparts.

European banks are considering their approach to Brexit, with some looking to create new UK subsidiaries to ensure they can continue trading here. The credit strength of these new banks remains unknown, although the chance of parental support is assumed to be very high if ever needed. The uncertainty caused by protracted negotiations between the UK and EU is weighing on the creditworthiness of both UK and European banks with substantial operations in both jurisdictions.

Interest rate forecast: Following the increase in Bank Rate to 0.75% in August 2018, the Authority's treasury management adviser Arlingclose is forecasting two more 0.25% hikes during 2019 to take official UK interest rates to 1.25%. The Bank of England's MPC has maintained expectations for slow and steady rate rises over the forecast horizon. The MPC continues to have a bias towards tighter monetary policy but is reluctant to push interest rate expectations too strongly. Arlingclose believes that MPC members consider both that ultra-low interest rates result in other economic problems, and that higher Bank Rate will be a more effective policy weapon should downside Brexit risks crystallise when rate cuts will be required.

The UK economic environment remains relatively soft, despite seemingly strong labour market data. Arlingclose's view is that the economy still faces a challenging outlook as it exits the European Union and Eurozone growth softens. Whilst assumptions are that a Brexit deal is struck and some agreement reached on transition and future trading arrangements before the UK leaves the EU, the possibility of a "no deal" Brexit still hangs over economic activity. As such, the risks to the interest rate forecast are considered firmly to the downside.

Gilt yields and hence long-term borrowing rates have remained at low levels but some upward movement from current levels is expected based on Arlingclose's interest rate projections, due to the strength of the US economy and the ECB's forward guidance on higher rates. 10-year and 20-year gilt yields are forecast to remain around 1.5% and 2% respectively over the interest rate forecast horizon, however volatility arising from both economic and political events are likely to continue to offer borrowing opportunities.

A more detailed economic and interest rate forecast provided by Arlingclose is attached at Annex 1.

For the purpose of setting the budget, it has been assumed that new investments will be made at an average rate of 0.75%, and that new long-term loans will be borrowed at an average rate of 0.75%.

Local Context

On 10th December 2018, the Authority held £103.9m of borrowing and £9.5m of investments. Additional information is provided in Annex 2 to this report. Forecast changes in these sums are shown in the balance sheet analysis in table 1 below.

Table 1: Balance sheet summary and forecast

| | 31.3.18 Actual £m | 31.3.19 Estimate £m | 31.3.20 Forecast £m | 31.3.21 Forecast £m | 31.3.22 Forecast £m |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Council CFR | 138.6 | 141.7 | 147.3 | 154.4 | 163.7 |
| Less: External borrowing | (111.1) | (111.1) | (111.1) | (111.1) | (111.1) |
| Internal borrowing | 27.5 | 30.6 | 36.2 | 43.3 | 52.6 |
| Less: Usable reserves | (32.4) | (29.9) | (24.9) | (21.7) | (19.7) |
| Less: Working capital | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| New borrowing | (0.0) | (5.6) | (16.2) | (26.5) | (37.8) |

The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), while usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. The Authority's current strategy is to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, sometimes known as internal borrowing. The underlying availability of internal borrowing will reduce over the period reflecting the use of the HRA Capital Reserve and Capital receipts held on account which are being used to acquire new dwellings and a reduction in HRA working balances in 2018/19 and 2019/20 to a minimum level of £0.6m.

The Authority has an increasing CFR due to the capital programme, but minimal investments and will therefore be required to borrow up to £37.8m over the forecast period.

CIPFA's *Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities* recommends that the Authority's total debt should be lower than its highest forecast CFR over the next three years. Table 1 shows that the Authority expects to comply with this recommendation during 2019/20.

Liability benchmark: To compare the Council's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, a liability benchmark has been calculated showing the lowest risk level of borrowing. This assumes the same forecasts as table 1 above, but that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level of £0.2 m at each year-end to maintain sufficient liquidity but minimise credit risk.

Table 2: Liability benchmark

| | 31.3.18 Actual £m | 31.3.19 Estimate £m | 31.3.20 Forecast £m | 31.3.21 Forecast £m | 31.3.22 Forecast £m |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CFR | 138.6 | 141.7 | 147.3 | 154.4 | 163.7 |
| Less: Usable reserves | (32.4) | (29.9) | (24.9) | (21.7) | (19.7) |
| Less: Working capital | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Plus: Minimum investments | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Liability Benchmark | 111.3 | 116.9 | 127.5 | 137.8 | 149.1 |

Following on from the medium-term forecasts in table 2 above, the long-term liability benchmark assumes capital expenditure funded by borrowing each year, minimum revenue provision on new capital expenditure based on a 50 year asset life and income, expenditure and reserves all increasing by inflation of 2.5% a year. This is shown in the chart below:

Borrowing Strategy

The Authority currently holds £103.9 million of loans, a decrease of £7 million since 1st April 2018 which reflects cashflow changes during the financial year with Council tax and business rate income being largely received in the first ten months. The balance sheet forecast in table 1 shows that the Authority expects to borrow up to £5.6m in 2019/20 to finance the current year capital programme. The Authority may also borrow additional sums to pre-fund future years' requirements, providing this does not exceed the authorised limit for borrowing of £140 million.

Objectives: The Authority's chief objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving certainty of those costs over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Authority's long-term plans change is a secondary objective.

Strategy: Given the significant cuts to public expenditure and in particular to local government funding, the Authority's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio. With short-term interest rates currently much lower than long-term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective in the short-term to either use internal resources, or to borrow short-term loans instead.

By doing so, the Authority is able to reduce net borrowing costs (despite foregone investment income) and reduce overall treasury risk. The benefits of internal / short-term borrowing will be monitored regularly against the potential for incurring additional costs by deferring borrowing into future years when long-term borrowing rates are forecast to rise modestly. Arlingclose will assist the Authority with this 'cost of carry' and breakeven analysis. Its output may determine whether the Authority borrows additional sums at long-term fixed rates in 2019/20 with a view to keeping future interest costs low, even if this causes additional cost in the short-term.

Alternatively, the Authority may arrange forward starting loans during 2019/20, where the interest rate is fixed in advance, but the cash is received in later years. This would enable certainty of cost to be achieved without suffering a cost of carry in the intervening period.

In addition, the Authority may borrow further short-term loans to cover unplanned cash flow shortages.

Sources of borrowing: The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing are:

- Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) and any successor body
- any institution approved for investments (see below)
- any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
- any other UK public sector body
- UK public and private sector pension funds (except Worcestershire Pension Fund)
- capital market bond investors
- UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues

Other sources of debt finance: In addition, capital finance may be raised by the following methods that are not borrowing, but may be classed as other debt liabilities:

- leasing

- hire purchase
- Private Finance Initiative
- sale and leaseback

Municipal Bonds Agency: UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc was established in 2014 by the Local Government Association as an alternative to the PWLB. It plans to issue bonds on the capital markets and lend the proceeds to local authorities. This will be a more complicated source of finance than the PWLB for two reasons: borrowing authorities will be required to provide bond investors with a joint and several guarantee to refund their investment in the event that the agency is unable to for any reason; and there will be a lead time of several months between committing to borrow and knowing the interest rate payable. Any decision to borrow from the Agency will therefore be the subject of a separate report to full Council.

Short-term and variable rate loans: These loans leave the Authority exposed to the risk of short-term interest rate rises and are therefore subject to the interest rate exposure limits in the treasury management indicators below.

Debt rescheduling: The PWLB allows authorities to repay loans before maturity and either pay a premium or receive a discount according to a set formula based on current interest rates. Other lenders may also be prepared to negotiate premature redemption terms. The Authority may take advantage of this and replace some loans with new loans, or repay loans without replacement, where this is expected to lead to an overall cost saving or a reduction in risk.

Investment Strategy

The Authority holds significant invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. In the past 12 months, the Authority's investment balance has ranged between £0 and £9.5 million, and similar levels are expected to be maintained in the forthcoming year.

Objectives: The CIPFA Code requires the Authority to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Authority's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income. Where balances are expected to be invested for more than one year, the Authority will aim to achieve a total return that is equal or higher than the prevailing rate of inflation, in order to maintain the spending power of the sum invested.

Negative interest rates: If the UK enters into a recession in 2019/20, there is a small chance that the Bank of England could set its Bank Rate at or below zero, which is likely to feed through to negative interest rates on all low risk, short-term investment options. This situation already exists in many other European countries. In this event, security will be measured as receiving the contractually agreed amount at maturity, even though this may be less than the amount originally invested.

Strategy: Given the increasing risk and very low returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Authority aims to diversify into more secure and/or higher yielding asset classes during 2019/20. All of the Authority's surplus cash is currently invested in short-term unsecured bank deposits, or with the DMADF. This diversification will represent a substantial change in strategy over the coming year.

Business models: Under the new IFRS 9 standard, the accounting for certain investments depends on the Authority's "business model" for managing them. The Authority aims to achieve value from its internally managed treasury investments by a business model of collecting the contractual cash flows

and therefore, where other criteria are also met, these investments will continue to be accounted for at amortised cost.

Approved counterparties: The Authority may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in table 3 below, subject to the cash limits (per counterparty) and the time limits shown.

Table 3: Approved investment counterparties and limits

| Credit rating | Banks unsecured | Banks secured | Government | Corporates | Registered Providers |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| UK Govt | n/a | n/a | £ Unlimited 50 years | n/a | n/a |
| AAA | £2.5m 5 years | £2.5m 20 years | £2.5m 50 years | £2.5m 20 years | £1m 20 years |
| AA+ | £2.5m 5 years | £2.5m 10 years | £2.5m 25 years | £2.5m 10 years | £1m 10 years |
| AA | £2.5m 4 years | £2.5m 5 years | £2.5m 15 years | £2.5m 5 years | £1m 10 years |
| AA- | £2.5m 3 years | £2.5m 4 years | £2.5m 10 years | £2.5m 4 years | £1m 10 years |
| A+ | £2.5m 2 years | £2.5m 3 years | £2.5m 5 years | £2.5m 3 years | £1m 5 years |
| A | £2.5m 13 months | £2.5m 2 years | £2.5m 5 years | £2.5m 2 years | £1m 5 years |
| A- | £2.5m 6 months | £2.5m 13 months | £2.5m 5 years | £2.5m 13 months | £1m 5 years |
| None | £1m 6 months | n/a | £3m 25 years | £1m 5 years | £500k 5 years |
| Pooled funds and real estate investment trusts | | £2.5 m per fund or trust | | | |

This table must be read in conjunction with the notes below

Credit rating: Investment limits are set by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from a selection of external rating agencies. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.

Banks unsecured: Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail. See below for arrangements relating to operational bank accounts.

Banks secured: Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. These investments are secured on the bank's assets, which limits the potential losses in the unlikely event of insolvency, and means that they are exempt from bail-in. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the higher of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be used to determine cash and time limits. The combined secured and unsecured investments in any one bank will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.

Government: Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is generally a lower risk of insolvency, although they are not zero risk. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.

Corporates: Loans, bonds and commercial paper issued by companies other than banks and registered providers. These investments are not subject to bail-in, but are exposed to the risk of the company going insolvent. Loans to unrated companies will only be made either following an external credit assessment or to a maximum of £500,000 per company as part of a diversified pool in order to spread the risk widely.

Registered providers: Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of registered providers of social housing and registered social landlords, formerly known as housing associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing (in England), the Scottish Housing Regulator, the Welsh Government and the Department for Communities (in Northern Ireland). As providers of public services, they retain the likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

Pooled funds: Shares or units in diversified investment vehicles consisting of the any of the above investment types, plus equity shares and property. These funds have the advantage of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a fee. Short-term Money Market Funds that offer same-day liquidity and very low or no volatility will be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts, while pooled funds whose value changes with market prices and/or have a notice period will be used for longer investment periods.

Bond, equity and property funds offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile in the short term. These allow the Authority to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Because these funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period, their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Authority's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.

Real estate investment trusts: Shares in companies that invest mainly in real estate and pay the majority of their rental income to investors in a similar manner to pooled property funds. As with property funds, REITs offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile especially as the share price reflects changing demand for the shares as well as changes in the value of the underlying properties.

Operational bank accounts: The Authority may incur operational exposures, for example through current accounts, collection accounts and merchant acquiring services, to any UK bank with credit ratings no lower than BBB- and with assets greater than £25 billion. These are not classed as investments, but are still subject to the risk of a bank bail-in, and balances will therefore be kept below £500,000 per bank. The Bank of England has stated that in the event of failure, banks with assets greater than £25 billion are more likely to be bailed-in than made insolvent, increasing the chance of the Authority maintaining operational continuity.

Risk assessment and credit ratings: Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Authority's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:

- no new investments will be made,
- any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
- full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.

Where a credit rating agency announces that a credit rating is on review for possible downgrade (also known as “rating watch negative” or “credit watch negative”) so that it may fall below the approved rating criteria, then only investments that can be withdrawn on the next working day will be made with that organisation until the outcome of the review is announced. This policy will not apply to negative outlooks, which indicate a long-term direction of travel rather than an imminent change of rating.

Other information on the security of investments: The Authority understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support, reports in the quality financial press and analysis and advice from the Authority’s treasury management adviser. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may otherwise meet the above criteria.

When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2011, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Authority will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. The extent of these restrictions will be in line with prevailing financial market conditions. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority’s cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause a reduction in the level of investment income earned, but will protect the principal sum invested.

Investment limits: The Authority’s revenue reserves available to cover investment losses are forecast to be £26.2 million on 31st March 2019. In order that no more than 10% of available reserves will be put at risk in the case of a single default, the maximum that will be lent to any one organisation (other than the UK Government) will be £2.5 million. A group of banks under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes. Limits will also be placed on fund managers, investments in brokers’ nominee accounts, foreign countries and industry sectors as below. Investments in pooled funds and multilateral development banks do not count against the limit for any single foreign country, since the risk is diversified over many countries.

Table 4: Investment limits

| | Cash limit |
|---|------------------|
| Any single organisation, except the UK Central Government | £2.5 m each |
| UK Central Government | unlimited |
| Any group of organisations under the same ownership | £2.5 m per group |
| Any group of pooled funds under the same management | £5m per manager |
| Negotiable instruments held in a broker’s nominee account | £5m per broker |
| Registered providers and registered social landlords | £2.5m in total |
| Unsecured investments with building societies | £2.5m in total |
| Loans to unrated corporates | £1m in total |
| Money market funds | £11 m in total |
| Real estate investment trusts | £2.5m in total |

Liquidity management: The Authority uses cashflow forecasting in excel to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed. The forecast is compiled on a prudent basis to minimise the risk of the Authority being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments. Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Authority's medium-term financial plan and cash flow forecast.

Treasury Management Indicators

The Authority measures and manages its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators.

Security: The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the value-weighted average credit rating of its investment portfolio. This is calculated by applying a score to each investment (AAA=1, AA+=2, etc.) and taking the arithmetic average, weighted by the size of each investment. Unrated investments are assigned a score based on their perceived risk.

| Credit risk indicator | Target |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Portfolio average credit rating | A |
| | |

Liquidity: The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available to meet unexpected payments within a rolling three month period, without additional borrowing.

| Liquidity risk indicator | Target |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Total cash available within 3 months | £2.5m |

Interest rate exposures: This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on the one-year revenue impact of a 1% rise or fall in interest rates will be:

| Interest rate risk indicator | Limit |
|--|----------|
| Upper limit on one-year revenue impact of a 1% <u>rise</u> in interest rates | £500,000 |
| Upper limit on one-year revenue impact of a 1% <u>fall</u> in interest rates | £500,000 |

The impact of a change in interest rates is calculated on the assumption that maturing loans and investments will be replaced at current rates.

Maturity structure of borrowing: This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of borrowing will be:

| Refinancing rate risk indicator | Upper limit | Lower limit |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Under 12 months | 100% | 0% |
| 12 months and within 24 months | 100% | 0% |
| 24 months and within 5 years | 100% | 0% |
| 5 years and within 10 years | 100% | 0% |
| 10 years and above <i>Use additional periods above 10 years if there is a large amount of debt in this period</i> | 100% | 0% |

Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

Principal sums invested for periods longer than a year: The purpose of this indicator is to control the Authority's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. The limits on the long-term principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end will be:

| Price risk indicator | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Limit on principal invested beyond year end | £1.5m | £1.0m | £0.5m |

Related Matters

The CIPFA Code requires the Authority to include the following in its treasury management strategy.

Financial Derivatives: Local authorities have previously made use of financial derivatives embedded into loans and investments both to reduce interest rate risk (e.g. interest rate collars and forward deals) and to reduce costs or increase income at the expense of greater risk (e.g. LOBO loans and callable deposits). The general power of competence in Section 1 of the *Localism Act 2011* removes much of the uncertainty over local authorities' use of standalone financial derivatives (i.e. those that are not embedded into a loan or investment).

The Authority will only use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options) where they can be clearly demonstrated to reduce the overall level of the financial risks that the Authority is exposed to. Additional risks presented, such as credit exposure to derivative counterparties, will be taken into account when determining the overall level of risk. Embedded derivatives, including those present in pooled funds and forward starting transactions, will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria. The current value of any amount due from a derivative counterparty will count against the counterparty credit limit and the relevant foreign country limit.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive: The Authority has retained retail client status with its providers of financial services, including advisers, banks, brokers and fund managers, allowing it access to a smaller range of services but with the greater regulatory protections afforded to individuals and small companies. Given the size and range of the Authority's treasury management activities, the Executive Director of Finance believes this to be the most appropriate status.

Financial Implications

The budget for investment income in 2019/20 is £38k, based on an average investment portfolio of £5 million at an interest rate of 0.75%. The budget for debt interest paid in 2019/20 is £4,711k, based on an average debt portfolio of £110 million at an average interest rate of 4.28%. If actual levels of investments and borrowing, or actual interest rates, differ from those forecast, performance against budget will be correspondingly different.

Other Options Considered

The CIPFA Code does not prescribe any particular treasury management strategy for local authorities to adopt. The Executive Director of Finance, having consulted the Cabinet Member for Finance,

believes that the above strategy represents an appropriate balance between risk management and cost effectiveness. Some alternative strategies, with their financial and risk management implications, are listed below.

| Alternative | Impact on income and expenditure | Impact on risk management |
|---|--|---|
| Invest in a narrower range of counterparties and/or for shorter times | Interest income will be lower | Lower chance of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses may be greater |
| Invest in a wider range of counterparties and/or for longer times | Interest income will be higher | Increased risk of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses may be smaller |
| Borrow additional sums at long-term fixed interest rates | Debt interest costs will rise; this is unlikely to be offset by higher investment income | Higher investment balance leading to a higher impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs may be more certain |
| Borrow short-term or variable loans instead of long-term fixed rates | Debt interest costs will initially be lower | Increases in debt interest costs will be broadly offset by rising investment income in the medium term, but long-term costs may be less certain |
| Reduce level of borrowing | Saving on debt interest is likely to exceed lost investment income | Reduced investment balance leading to a lower impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs may be less certain |

ANNEX 1

Arlingclose Economic & Interest Rate Forecast October 2018**Underlying assumptions:**

- The MPC left Bank Rate unchanged at the September meeting, after voting unanimously to increase Bank Rate to 0.75% in August.
- Our projected outlook for the UK economy means we maintain the significant downside risks to our interest rate forecast. The UK economic environment is relatively soft, despite seemingly strong labour market data. GDP growth recovered somewhat in Q2 2018, but the annual growth rate of 1.2% remains well below the long term average. Our view is that the UK economy still faces a challenging outlook as the country exits the European Union and Eurozone economic growth softens.
- Cost pressures were projected to ease but have risen more recently and are forecast to remain above the Bank's 2% target through most of the forecast period. The rising price of oil and tight labour market means inflation may remain above target for longer than expected. This means that strong real income growth is unlikely in the near future.
- The MPC has a bias towards tighter monetary policy but is reluctant to push interest rate expectations too strongly. We believe that MPC members consider both that: 1) ultra-low interest rates result in other economic problems, and 2) higher Bank Rate will be a more effective policy weapon should downside Brexit risks crystallise and cuts are required.
- The global economy appears to be slowing, particularly the Eurozone and China, where the effects of the trade war has been keenly felt. Despite slower growth, the European Central Bank is adopting a more strident tone in conditioning markets for the end of QE, the timing of the first rate hike (2019) and their path thereafter. Meanwhile, European political issues, mostly lately with Italy, continue.
- The US economy is expanding more rapidly. The Federal Reserve has tightened monetary policy by raising interest rates to the current 2%-2.25% range; further rate hikes are likely, which will start to slow economic growth. Central bank actions and geopolitical risks have and will continue to produce significant volatility in financial markets, including bond markets.

Forecast:

- The MPC has maintained expectations of a slow rise in interest rates over the forecast horizon. Our central case is for Bank Rate is to rise twice in 2019. The risks are weighted to the downside.
- Gilt yields have remained at low levels. We expect some upward movement from current levels based on our interest rate projections, the strength of the US economy and the ECB's forward guidance on higher rates. However, volatility arising from both economic and political events will continue to offer borrowing opportunities.

| | Dec-18 | Mar-19 | Jun-19 | Sep-19 | Dec-19 | Mar-20 | Jun-20 | Sep-20 | Dec-20 | Mar-21 | Jun-21 | Sep-21 | Dec-21 | Average |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Official Bank Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upside risk | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.17 |
| Arlingclose Central Case | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.17 |
| Downside risk | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.65 |
| 3-mth money market rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upside risk | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.17 |
| Arlingclose Central Case | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.17 |
| Downside risk | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.68 |
| 1-yr money market rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upside risk | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.33 |
| Arlingclose Central Case | 1.05 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.37 |
| Downside risk | 0.35 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.69 |
| 5-yr gilt yield | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upside risk | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.32 |
| Arlingclose Central Case | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| Downside risk | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.54 |
| 10-yr gilt yield | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upside risk | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.32 |
| Arlingclose Central Case | 1.60 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.70 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| Downside risk | 0.30 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.55 |
| 20-yr gilt yield | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upside risk | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.32 |
| Arlingclose Central Case | 1.90 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.98 |
| Downside risk | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.43 |
| 50-yr gilt yield | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upside risk | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.32 |
| Arlingclose Central Case | 1.80 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.88 |
| Downside risk | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.43 |

PWLB Certainty Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.80%

PWLB Local Infrastructure Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.60%

ANNEX 2

Existing Investment & Debt Portfolio Position as at 10th December 2018

| | 10/12/18 Actual Portfolio £m | 10/12/18 Average Rate % |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| External borrowing: | | |
| PWLB | 98.9 | 3.35 |
| Barclays | 5.0 | 4.71 |
| Total external borrowing | | |
| Total gross external debt | 103.9 | 3.42 |
| Total treasury investments | 9.5 | 0.51 |
| Net debt | 94.4 | 3.40 |

APPENDIX C

Minimum Revenue Provision Statement 2019/20

Where the Authority finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside resources to repay that debt in later years. The amount charged to the revenue budget for the repayment of debt is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), although there has been no statutory minimum since 2008. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Authority to have regard to the Department for Communities and Local Government's *Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision* (the CLG Guidance) most recently issued in 2018

The broad aim of the CLG Guidance is to ensure that capital expenditure is financed over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or, in the case of borrowing supported by Government Revenue Support Grant, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of that grant.

The CLG Guidance requires the Authority to approve an Annual MRP Statement each year, and recommends a number of options for calculating a prudent amount of MRP. The following statement only incorporates options recommended in the Guidance as well as locally determined prudent methods.

For capital expenditure incurred before 1st April 2008 MRP will be determined as 4% of the Capital Financing Requirement in respect of that expenditure on an annuity basis.

For unsupported capital expenditure incurred after 31st March 2008, MRP will be determined by charging the expenditure over the expected useful life of the relevant asset as the principal repayment on an annuity with an annual interest rate 4% starting in the year after the asset becomes operational. MRP on purchases of freehold land will be charged over 50 years. MRP on expenditure not related to fixed assets but which has been capitalised by regulation or direction will be charged over 20 years.

For capital expenditure loans to third parties that are repaid in annual or more frequent instalments of principal, the Council will make nil MRP, but will instead apply the capital receipts arising from principal repayments to reduce the capital financing requirement instead. In years where there is no principal repayment, MRP will be charged in accordance with the MRP policy for the assets funded by the loan, including where appropriate, delaying MRP until the year after the assets become operational.

No MRP will be charged in respect of assets held within the Housing Revenue Account.

Capital expenditure incurred during 2019/20 will not be subject to a MRP charge until 2020/21.

Based on the Authority's latest estimate of its Capital Financing Requirement on 31st March 2019, the budget for MRP has been set as follows:

| | 31.03.2019 Estimated CFR £m | 2019/20 Estimated MRP £m |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Capital expenditure before 01.04.2008 | Nil | Nil |
| Supported capital expenditure after 31.03.2008 | Nil | Nil |
| Unsupported capital expenditure after 31.03.2008 | 19.1 | 1.0 |
| Finance leases and Private Finance Initiative | Nil | Nil |
| Transferred debt | Nil | Nil |
| Loans to other bodies repaid in instalments | Nil | Nil |
| Voluntary overpayment (or use of prior year overpayments) | n/a | Nil |
| Total General Fund | 19.1 | 1.0 |
| Assets in the Housing Revenue Account | 23.3 | Nil |
| HRA subsidy reform payment | 98.9 | Nil |
| Total Housing Revenue Account | 122.2 | Nil |
| Total | 141.3 | 1.0 |

APPENDIX D

TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT**1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 The Council adopts the key recommendations of CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (the Code), as described in Section 5 of the Code.
- 1.2 Accordingly, the Council will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:-
 - A treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities
 - Suitable treasury management practices (TMPs), setting out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve those policies and objectives, and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.
- 1.3 The Council (i.e. full Council) will receive reports on its treasury management policies, practices and activities including, as a minimum, an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, a mid-year review and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in its TMPs.
- 1.4 The Council delegates responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices to Full Council and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to Executive Director of Finance and Resources, who will act in accordance with the organisation's policy statement and TMPs and CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
- 1.5 The Council is responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of the Treasury Management Strategy and policies.

2. POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES OF TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

- 2.1 The Council defines its treasury management activities as:

"The management of the Council's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."

- 2.2 This Council regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will

focus on their risk implications for the organisation, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.

- 2.3 This Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management.”
- 2.4 The Council’s borrowing will be affordable, sustainable and prudent and consideration will be given to the management of interest rate risk and refinancing risk.
- 2.5 The Council’s primary objective in relation to investments remains the security of capital. The liquidity or accessibility of the Council’s investments followed by the yield earned on investments remain important but are secondary considerations.

APPENDIX E**Policy for Flexible use of Capital Receipts**

1. This report reviews the statutory guidance on the flexible use of Capital Receipts and its application within this authority. Background
2. Capital receipts can only be used for specific purposes and these are set out in Regulation 23 of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 made under Section 11 of the Local Government Act 2003. The main permitted purpose is to fund capital expenditure and the use of capital receipts to support revenue expenditure is not permitted by the regulations.
3. The Secretary of State is empowered to issue Directions allowing expenditure incurred by local authorities to be treated as capital expenditure. Where such a direction is made, the specified expenditure can then be funded from capital receipts under the Regulations.
4. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government has issued guidance in March 2016, giving local authorities greater freedoms with how capital receipts can be used to finance expenditure. This Direction allows for the following expenditure to be treated as capital,

“expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners.”
5. In order to comply with this Direction, the Council must consider the Statutory Guidance issued by the Secretary of State. This Guidance requires authorities to prepare, publish and maintain a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy with the initial strategy being effective from 1st April 2016 with future Strategies included within future Annual Budget documents.
6. There is no prescribed format for the Strategy, the underlying principle is to support local authorities to deliver more efficient and sustainable services by extending the use of capital receipts to support the revenue costs of reform projects
7. The Statutory Guidance for the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy states that the Strategy should include a list of each project which plans to make use of the capital receipts flexibility, together with the expected savings that the project will realise. The Strategy should also include the impact of this flexibility on the affordability of borrowing by including updated Prudential Indicators.
8. The Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy is set out below

Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy

9. Government has provided a definition of expenditure which qualifies to be funded from capital receipts. This is: “Qualifying expenditure is expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future

years for any of the public sector delivery partners. Within this definition, it is for individual local authorities to decide whether or not a project qualifies for the flexibility.”

10. The Council's intends to use the following use of capital receipts to fund the following transformation projects:

| Project Description | 2019/20 |
|--|---------|
| | £000 |
| Restructure costs as part of ERP Programme | 50 |
| Restructure costs as part of Housing system implementation | 100 |
| Total | 150 |

11. The savings generated by these projects are set out in the table below.

| Project Description | 2019/20 |
|--|---------|
| | £000 |
| Restructure costs as part of ERP Programme | 10 |
| Restructure costs as part of Housing system implementation | 20 |
| Total | 30 |

12. Impact on Prudential Indicators

13. The guidance requires that the impact on the Council's Prudential Indicators should be considered when preparing a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy.

14. The indicators that will be impacted by this strategy are none. The scheme is currently funded from capital receipts and the new planned use of capital receipts will be funded from capital receipts which are currently unallocated.

15. The Prudential Indicators show that this Strategy is affordable and will not impact on the Council's operational and authorised borrowing limits.

APPENDIX F

Treasury Management Half Year Report 2018/19

Introduction

In March 2010 the Authority adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Authority to approve treasury management semi-annual and annual reports.

The Authority's treasury management strategy for 2018/19 was approved at a meeting on the February 2018. The Authority has borrowed substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk is therefore central to the Authority's treasury management strategy.

Following consultation in 2017, CIPFA published new versions of the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (Prudential Code) and the Treasury Management Code of Practice but has yet to publish the local authority specific Guidance Notes to the latter. In England MHCLG published its revised Investment Guidance which came into effect from April 2018.

The updated Prudential Code includes a new requirement for local authorities to provide a Capital Strategy, which is to be a summary document approved by full Council covering capital expenditure and financing, treasury management and non-treasury investments. The Authority will be producing its Capital Strategy later in 2018-19 for approval by full Council.

External Context

Economic background: Oil prices rose by 23% over the six months to around \$82/barrel. UK Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) for August rose to 2.7% year/year, above the consensus forecast and that of the Bank of England's in its August *Inflation Report*, as the effects of sterling's large depreciation in 2016 began to fade. The most recent labour market data for July 2018 showed the unemployment rate at 4%, its lowest since 1975. The 3-month average annual growth rate for regular pay, i.e. excluding bonuses, was 2.9% providing some evidence that a shortage of workers is providing support to wages. However real wages (i.e. adjusted for inflation) grew only by 0.2%, a marginal increase unlikely to have had much effect on households.

The rebound in quarterly GDP growth in Q2 to 0.4% appeared to overturn the weakness in Q1 which was largely due to weather-related factors. However, the detail showed much of Q2 GDP growth was attributed to an increase in inventories. Year/year GDP growth at 1.2% also remains below trend. The Bank of England made no change to monetary policy at its meetings in May and June, however hawkish minutes and a 6-3 vote to maintain rates was followed by a unanimous decision for a rate rise of 0.25% in August, taking Bank Rate to 0.75%.

Having raised rates in March, the US Federal Reserve again increased its target range of official interest rates in each of June and September by 0.25% to the current 2%-2.25%. Markets now expect one further rise in 2018.

The escalating trade war between the US and China as tariffs announced by the Trump administration appeared to become an entrenched dispute, damaging not just to China but also other Asian economies in the supply chain. The fallout, combined with tighter monetary policy, risks contributing to a slowdown in global economic activity and growth in 2019.

The EU Withdrawal Bill, which repeals the European Communities Act 1972 that took the UK into the

EU and enables EU law to be transferred into UK law, narrowly made it through Parliament. With just six months to go when Article 50 expires on 29th March 2019, neither the Withdrawal Agreement between the UK and the EU which will be legally binding on separation issues and the financial settlement, nor its annex which will outline the shape of their future relationship, have been finalised, extending the period of economic uncertainty.

Financial markets: Gilt yields displayed marked volatility during the period, particularly following Italy's political crisis in late May when government bond yields saw sharp moves akin to those at the height of the European financial crisis with falls in yield in safe-haven UK, German and US government bonds. Over the period, despite the volatility, the net change in gilt yields was small. The 5-year benchmark gilt only rose marginally from 1.13% to 1.16%. There was a larger increase in 10-year gilt yields from 1.37% to 1.57% and in the 20-year gilt yield from 1.74% to 1.89%. The increase in Bank Rate resulted in higher in money markets rates. 1-month, 3-month and 12-month LIBID rates averaged 0.56%, 0.70% and 0.95% respectively over the period.

Credit background: Reflecting its perceived higher risk, the Credit Default Swap (CDS) spread for non-ringfenced bank NatWest Markets plc rose relatively sharply over the period to around 96bps. The CDS for the ringfenced entity, National Westminster Bank plc, has held steady below 40bps. Although the CDS of other UK banks rose marginally over the period, they continue to remain low compared to historic averages.

The ringfencing of the big four UK banks - Barclays, Bank of Scotland/Lloyds, HSBC and RBS/Natwest Bank plc - is complete, the transfer of their business lines into retail (ringfenced) and investment banking (non-ringfenced) is progressing and will need to be completed by the end of 2018.

There were a few credit rating changes during the period. Moody's downgraded Barclays Bank plc's long-term rating to A2 from A1 and NatWest Markets plc to Baa2 from A3 on its view of the credit metrics of the entities post ringfencing. Upgrades to long-term ratings included those for Royal Bank of Scotland plc, NatWest Bank and Ulster Bank to A2 from A3 by Moody's and to A- from BBB+ by both Fitch and Standard & Poor's (S&P). Lloyds Bank plc and Bank of Scotland plc were upgraded to A+ from A by S&P and to Aa3 from A1 by Moody's.

Our treasury advisor Arlingclose will henceforth provide ratings which are specific to wholesale deposits including certificates of deposit, rather than provide general issuer credit ratings. Non-preferred senior unsecured debt and senior bonds are at higher risk of bail-in than deposit products, either through contractual terms, national law, or resolution authorities' flexibility during bail-in. Arlingclose's creditworthiness advice will continue to include unsecured bank deposits and CDs but not senior unsecured bonds issued by commercial banks.

Local Context

On 31st March 2018, the Authority had net borrowing of £13m arising from its revenue and capital income and expenditure. The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), while usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. These factors are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Balance Sheet Summary

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | 31.3.18 |
| | Actual |
| | £m |
| Capital Financing Requirement | 138.6 |
| External borrowing | 111.1 |
| Internal borrowing | |
| Less: Usable reserves | (32.4) |
| Add: Working capital | 4.9 |
| Net | 0.0 |

The Authority's current strategy is to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, sometimes known as internal borrowing, in order to reduce risk and keep interest costs low.

The treasury management position at 30th September 2018 and the change during the period is show in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Treasury Management Summary

| | 31.3.18 | Movement | 30.9.18 | 30.9.18 |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Balance | | Balance | Rate |
| | £m | £m | £m | % |
| Long-term borrowing | 104.1 | -0.2 | 103.9 | 3.42 |
| Short-term borrowing | 7.0 | -7.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| Total borrowing | 111.1 | -7.2 | 103.9 | 3.42 |
| Long-term investments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Short-term investments | 0 | -2.5 | -2.5 | 0.60 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total investments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.60 |
| Net (borrowing) | 111.1 | -9.7 | 101.4 | 3.42 |

Borrowing Strategy during the period

At 30th September 2018 the Authority held had repaid all £7m of the temporary borrowing held at 31st March 2018 and had surplus cash of ££2.5m held in temporary investments. Outstanding loans as at 30th September are summarised in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Borrowing Position

| | 31.3.18 Balance £m | Q1 Net Movement £m | 30.9.18 Balance £m | 30.9.18 Weighted Average Rate % | 30.9.18 Weighted Average Maturity (years) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| PWLB - long term | 99.0 | -0.1 | 98.9 | 3.35 | 16.6 |
| Barclays - long term | 5.1 | -0.1 | 5.0 | 4.71 | 13.6 |
| Total borrowing | 104.1 | -0.2 | 103.9 | 3.42 | 16.4 |

The long term borrowing held as at 31st March 2018 includes £0.2m accrued interest.

The Authority's chief objective when borrowing has been to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required, with flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Authority's long-term plans change being a secondary objective.

With short-term interest rates remaining much lower than long-term rates, the Authority considered it to be more cost effective in the near term to use internal resources or borrowed rolling temporary / short-term loans instead. The net movement in temporary loans is shown in table 3 above.

Treasury Investment Activity

From time to time the Authority holds invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. During the six-month period, the Authority's investment balance ranged between £0 and £7.5 million due to timing differences between income and expenditure. These investments were placed with the Debt Management Office Deposit Facility [DMADF] or other local authorities.

The Authority had £2.5m investments on 30th September 2019 held with another local authority at a rate at 0.6%.

Both the CIPFA Code and government guidance require the Authority to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its treasury investments before seeking the optimum rate of return, or yield. The Authority's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

Non-Treasury Investments

The definition of investments in CIPFA's revised Treasury Management Code now covers all the financial assets of the Authority as well as other non-financial assets which the Authority holds primarily for financial return. This is replicated in MHCLG's Investment Guidance, in which the definition of investments is further broadened to also include all such assets held partially for financial return.

The Authority holds £0m of such investments.

Compliance

The Executive Director for Finance reports that, with the exemption of three investments to local authorities and one to the Staffordshire Police and Crime Commissioner, the treasury management activities undertaken during the year to date complied with the CIPFA Code of Practice and the Authority's approved Treasury Management Strategy. Compliance with specific investment limits is demonstrated in table 7 below.

Compliance with the authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt is demonstrated in table 7 below.

Table 7: Debt Limits

| | H1 Maximum | 30.9.18 Actual | 2018/19 Operational Boundary | 2018/19 Authorised Limit | Complied? |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | £m | |
| Borrowing | 110.9 | 103.9 | 120 | 140 | Yes |

Since the operational boundary is a management tool for in-year monitoring it is not significant if the operational boundary is breached on occasions due to variations in cash flow, and this is not counted as a compliance failure.

Table 8: Investment Limits

| | H1 Maximum | 30.9.18 Actual | 2018/19 Limit | Complied? |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m | |
| Any single organisation, except the UK Government | 4.0 | 0 | 2 | No (a) |
| Any group of organisations under the same ownership | 0 | 0 | 2 | Yes |
| Any group of pooled funds under the same management | 0 | 0 | 5 | Yes |
| Negotiable instruments held in a broker's nominee account | 0 | 0 | 5 | Yes |
| Money Market Funds | 0 | 0 | 7.5 | Yes |

- (a) *Three investments have been placed with local authorities and one with the Staffordshire Police and Crime Commissioner which have exceeded the £2m limit. The highest was £4m. Their creditworthiness is viewed in the same light as that of central government, this investment was placed to maximise the return for the Council.*

Treasury Management Indicators

The Authority measures and manages its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators.

Security: The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the value-weighted average credit score of its investment portfolio. This is calculated by applying a score to each investment (AAA=1, AA+=2, etc.) and taking the arithmetic average, weighted by the size of each investment. Unrated investments are assigned a score based on their perceived risk.

| | H1 2018/19 Actual | 2018/19 Target | Complied? |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Portfolio average credit score | A | A | Yes |

Liquidity: The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available to meet unexpected payments within a rolling three-month period.

| | 30.9.18 Actual | 2018/19 Target | Complied? |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | £m | £m | |
| Total cash available within [3] months | 3 | 3 | Yes |
| Total sum borrowed in past [3] months without prior notice | 0 | 0 | Yes |

Interest Rate Exposures: This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest rate exposures, expressed as the proportion of net principal borrowed was:

| | 30.9.18 Actual | 2018/19 Limit | Complied? |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | % | % | |
| Upper limit on fixed interest rate exposure | 100 | 100 | Yes |

| | | | |
|--|---|----|-----|
| Upper limit on variable interest rate exposure | 0 | 50 | Yes |
|--|---|----|-----|

Fixed rate investments and borrowings are those where the rate of interest is fixed for at least 12 months, measured from the start of the financial year or the transaction date if later. All other instruments are classed as variable rate.

Maturity Structure of Borrowing: This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing were:

| | 30.9.18 Actual | Upper Limit | Lower Limit | Complied? |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| Under 12 months | 0 | 15 | 0 | Yes |
| 12 months and within 24 months | 0 | 15 | 0 | Yes |
| 24 months and within 5 years | 0 | 35 | 0 | Yes |
| 5 years and within 10 years | 14.4 | 100 | 0 | Yes |
| 10 years and above | 85.6 | 100 | 0 | Yes |

Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

Outlook for the remainder of 2018/19

Having raised policy rates in August 2018 to 0.75%, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has maintained expectations of a slow rise in interest rates over the forecast horizon.

The MPC has a definite bias towards tighter monetary policy but is reluctant to push interest rate expectations too strongly. While policymakers are wary of domestic inflationary pressures over the next two years, it is believed that the MPC members consider both that (a) ultra-low interest rates result in other economic problems, and that (b) higher Bank Rate will be a more effective weapon should downside Brexit risks crystallise and cuts are required.

Arlingclose's central case is for Bank Rate to rise twice in 2019. The risks are weighted to the downside. The UK economic environment is relatively soft, despite seemingly strong labour market data. GDP growth recovered somewhat in Q2 2018, but the annual growth rate of 1.2% remains well below the long term average

| | Sep-18 | Dec-18 | Mar-19 | Jun-19 | Sep-19 | Dec-19 | Mar-20 | Jun-20 | Sep-20 | Dec-20 | Mar-21 | Jun-21 | Sep-21 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Official Bank Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upside risk | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Arlingclose Central Ca | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Downside risk | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 |

The view is that the UK economy still faces a challenging outlook as the minority government continues to negotiate the country's exit from the European Union. Central bank actions and geopolitical risks,

such as prospective trade wars, have and will continue to produce significant volatility in financial markets, including bond markets.