

Public Document Pack

Penallta House,
Tredomen Park,
Ystrad Mynach,
Hengoed CF82 7PG

Ty Penallta,
Parc Tredomen,
Ystrad Mynach,
Hengoed CF82 7PG



www.caerphilly.gov.uk
www.caerffili.gov.uk

For all enquiries relating to this agenda please contact Sharon Kauczok
(Tel: 01443 864243 Email: kaucz@caerphilly.gov.uk)

Date: 18th February 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

A Special meeting of the **Cabinet** will be held in the **Sirhowy Room, Penallta House, Tredomen, Ystrad Mynach** on **Wednesday, 25th February, 2015** at **2.00 pm** to consider the matters contained in the following agenda.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Chris Burns'.

Chris Burns
INTERIM CHIEF EXECUTIVE

AGENDA

	Pages
1 To receive apologies for absence.	
2 Declarations of Interest. Councillors and Officers are reminded of their personal responsibility to declare any personal and/or prejudicial interest(s) in respect of any item of business on the agenda in accordance with the Local Government Act 2000, the Council's Constitution and the Code of Conduct for both Councillors and Officers.	
To receive and consider the following report which requires a recommendation to Council: -	
3 Treasury Management Annual Strategy, Capital Finance Prudential Indicators and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy for 2015-2016.	

1 - 26

A greener place Man gwyrddach



Circulation:

Councillors Mrs C. Forehead, D.T. Hardacre, K. James, Mrs B. A. Jones, G. Jones, Mrs R. Passmore, D.V. Poole, K.V. Reynolds, T.J. Williams and R. Woodyatt,

And Appropriate Officers



SPECIAL CABINET / SPECIAL COUNCIL - 25TH FEBRUARY 2015

SUBJECT: TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL STRATEGY, CAPITAL FINANCE PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS AND MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY FOR 2015/2016

REPORT BY: ACTING DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES & S151 OFFICER

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To submit for approval the Authority's Annual Strategy for Treasury Management.
- 1.2 To submit for approval a dataset of Prudential Indicators relevant to Treasury Management and Capital Finance. The report also cross-references to the report by the Acting Director of Corporate Services & S151 Officer on Revenue and Capital Budgets ["the budget report"] also considered in this meeting.
- 1.3 To seek approval for the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) policy to be adopted by the Authority for 2015/2016.
- 1.4 To seek approval to move away from the current risk averse investment strategy of lending to the Debt Management Office and re-establish lending to financial institutions in accordance with the Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee report that was presented on the 8th December 2014.

2. SUMMARY

- 2.1 The revised (2011) "Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services" provides that an Annual Strategy be submitted to Members on or before the start of a financial year to outline the activities planned within the parameters of the Treasury Management Policy Statement and the Treasury Management Practices.
- 2.2 The Local Government Act 2003 (the '2003 Act') also requires the Authority to set out its Treasury Management Strategy for borrowing for the forthcoming year and to prepare an Annual Investment Strategy, which sets out the policies for managing its investments, giving priority to the security and liquidity of those investments.
- 2.3 Under Section 15 of the '2003 Act', the Welsh Government (WG) issued guidance on local government investments which is incorporated within the report. Definitions of Local Government investments are given in **Appendix 1**.
- 2.4 Under the provisions of the Local Government Act 2003, The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) Regulations 2003 and subsequent amendments [The Capital Regulations], and the CIPFA's "The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities" [the Code], the Authority is obliged to approve and publish a number of indicators relevant to Capital Finance and Treasury Management.

- 2.5 With effect from 31 March 2008, WG introduced the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 [the “Amendment Regulations”] which requires the Authority to prepare an Annual Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement. This report sets out what the Authority needs to do in order to comply with this requirement.

3. LINKS TO STRATEGY

- 3.1 The report has links to the strategic themes of the Authority, taking into account cross-cutting issues where relevant. It has specific links to the effective and efficient application and use of resources.

4. THE REPORT

- 4.1 The format of the report is as follows:

Section 5 will deal with Treasury Management, supported by, and cross-referenced to Appendices 1 to 5 attached.

Section 6 discloses the Authority’s policy on financial derivatives.

Section 7 and 8 deal with Treasury Management Adviser and training respectively.

Section 9 will consider the Prudential Indicator requirements for Capital Finance, cross-referenced to Appendices 6 to 7 attached.

Section 10 will consider the calculation of the Minimum Revenue Provision, cross-referenced to Appendix 8 attached.

Section 11 will deal with specific treasury management issues relating to the Authority.

5. TREASURY MANAGEMENT

5.1 Interest Rate Prospects - Short-term

- 5.1.1 The Authority uses Arlingclose Limited as its Treasury Management Adviser and part of their service is to assist the Authority to formulate a view on interest rates.
- 5.1.2 The Monetary Policy Committee [MPC] decreased Bank Rate in March 2009 to 0.50% as part of the Government’s strategy to stimulate the economy. No further changes to the Bank Rate have been made since then.
- 5.1.3 There is momentum in the UK economy, with a continued period of growth through domestically-driven activity and strong household consumption. There are signs that growth is becoming more balanced. The greater contribution from business investment should support continued, albeit slower, expansion of GDP. However, inflationary pressure is benign and is likely to remain low in the short-term. There have been large falls in unemployment but levels of part-time working, self-employment and underemployment are significant and nominal earnings growth remains weak and below inflation.
- 5.1.4 As the UK Economy is showing signs of positive growth and recovery the first rise in official interest rates is forecasted to be in August 2015 and a gradual pace of increases thereafter, with the average for 2015/16 being around 0.75%. The ongoing weakness in the Eurozone economic recovery could result in the Bank of England deferring the interest rate rise to late 2015. A table showing forecasts of the Bank Rate is included in **Appendix 2**.

5.2 Interest Rate Prospects- Long-term

- 5.2.1 The general view is that Public Works Loan Board [PWLB] rates are likely to follow an upward trend and increase in the medium-term. A forecast of the various periods is shown in **Appendix 2**.

5.3 External Debt - Capital Borrowings and Borrowing Portfolio Strategy

- 5.3.1 The difference between current long-term borrowing rates and short-term investment rates has resulted in a “cost of carry” scenario, indicating that it is more advantageous to use internal funding in lieu of borrowing. The cost of carry is likely to remain an issue until the Bank Rate and short term market rates increase in the future. The Authority, having adopted the policy of internal borrowing from the latter half of 2008/09, has an internal borrowing position of £39m (as at 31st March 2014) from which capital expenditure has been funded. Unless the policy is prudent, the Authority will no longer adopt the policy of internal borrowing as it is becoming unsustainable. It is anticipated that the borrowing requirement of some £12.3m will need to be taken up in 2015/2016 for the General Fund to support the capital programme and provision has been made in the budget to fund this level of borrowing.
- 5.3.2 The Authority will also need to borrow for the HRA Subsidy Buyout arrangement which will take place on the 2nd April 2015. As set out in the Special Council report of 17th December 2014, the Authority will need to raise an indicative PWLB loan of £75.4m (or higher, and subject to final settlement) which will be paid over to Welsh Government and HM Treasury. Final confirmation of the HRA Settlement to exit the Subsidy arrangement will be disclosed by Welsh Government on 31st March 2015. Section 11 of this report details the HRA buyout arrangement further.
- 5.3.3 Therefore the 2015/16 borrowing requirement comprises of:
- 2015/2016 supported borrowing approvals - £5.0m
 - Bargoed Cinema - £4.0m (this is subject to a further report to Council)
 - LGBI 21st Century Schools - £3.3m
 - HRA Subsidy Buyout- £75.4m (indicative)
- 5.3.4 Whilst PWLB interest rates have been included in Appendix 2, it is possible that loans may be taken from other sources if interest rates are more advantageous. It is suggested that the target rate for new borrowing be set at 4.50% for a 25 year period loan.
- 5.3.5 Current PWLB forecasts suggest interest rates are likely to increase throughout 2015/2016. In the event that the Authority decides to fund the 2015/2016 capital expenditure from internal reserves, the decision to defer borrowing could expose the Authority to rising interest rates thus making it expensive to borrow at a later date. A budget to cover the cost of raising new debt finance will remain in place irrespective of the decision to borrow internally or externally.
- 5.3.6 Any short-term funding would need to be in line with the ‘Upper Limit for Variable Rates’ as defined in the prudential indicators in **Appendix 6** (30% of Net Debt Outstanding) within the CIPFA “Prudential Code for Capital Expenditure in Local Government”.
- 5.3.7 Officers, in conjunction with the Treasury Management Adviser, will continue to monitor both the prevailing rates and the market forecasts, responding to changes when necessary. The following borrowing sources will be considered by the Authority to fund short-term and long-term borrowing (and in no particular order):
- Internal reserves
 - Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) {or its successor}
 - Local Authorities
 - European Investment Bank (NB the EIB will only lend up to 50% towards the funding of a specific project and needs to meet the EIB’s specific criteria. The project cost must also be at least €25m)
 - Leasing
 - Capital market bond investors
 - Other commercial and not for profit sources
 - Any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
 - UK public and private sector pension funds
 - Local Capital Finance Company and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues

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

- operating and finance leases
- hire purchase
- Private Finance Initiative
- sale and leaseback

5.3.9 The Authority may borrow short-term loans (up to one month) to cover unexpected cashflow shortages.

5.3.10 **PWLB Reform-** Members will need to be made aware that HM Treasury, under legislative powers, will abolish the PWLB in the coming months in order to address the governance structure of the PWLB. The Authority has been advised that this development will not have any impact on existing PWLB loans held by local authorities or effect new loans being raised. HM Treasury have stressed that local authorities will continue to access the same level of facilities and terms from the new successor body. The benefit of the changes in the governance structure will allow HM Treasury to intervene in policy and rate setting, as well as the possible introduction of frequent daily rate resets (currently done twice a day by the PWLB). A consultation document will be issued in due course and Members will be advised accordingly.

5.4 Authorised Limit for External Debt (The Authorised Limit)

5.4.1 As a consequence of 5.3.1 to 5.3.8 above, the Authorised Limit will be the upper limit of the Authority's borrowing, based on a realistic assessment of risks. It will be established at a level that will allow the Authority to borrow sums, in excess of those needed for normal capital expenditure purposes in the event that an exceptional situation arises and would allow for take-up of supported borrowing. It is not a limit that the Authority would expect to borrow up to on a regular basis.

5.4.2 The limit will include borrowing and other long-term liabilities such as finance leases, private finance schemes and deferred purchase schemes.

5.5 The Operational Boundary

5.5.1 This is based on the maximum level of external debt anticipated to be outstanding at any time in each year. It will be consistent with the assumptions made in calculating the borrowing requirements of the capital programme, but will also include an estimate of any borrowing for short term purposes, such as temporary shortfalls in incomes or to support active treasury management which would seek to take advantage of beneficial interest rate movements. It also allows for other long-term liabilities such as finance leases, private finance schemes and deferred purchase schemes.

5.5.2 The Operational Boundary should be set at a level which allows some flexibility but should be sufficiently below the Authorised Limit so that any breach of the operational boundary provides an early warning indicator of a potential breach of the Authorised Limit, allowing corrective action to be taken.

5.6 Interest Rate Exposure

5.6.1 The Authority's borrowing policy makes use of both fixed and variable rate opportunities. Whilst fixed-rate borrowing and investment provides certainty with regard to future interest rate fluctuations, the flexibility gained by the use of variable interest rate instruments can aid performance. It allows the Treasury Manager to respond more quickly to changes in the market and to short term fluctuations in cash flow without incurring the penalties that would result from the recall of fixed rate investments.

5.7 Maturity Structure of Borrowing

- 5.7.1 Whilst the periods of loans are dictated by the interest rates prevalent at the time, it is important to be mindful of the maturity profile of outstanding debt. Large 'peaks' are to be avoided, as it is possible for substantial loans to reach maturity at times when prevailing interest rates are high, and conversely, when interest rates are low, windows of opportunity may be lost.
- 5.7.2 As a result, it is necessary to determine both an upper and lower limit for borrowings which will mature in any one year.
- 5.7.3 Over the course of the medium term financial plan and future years, a number of high interest rate PWLB loans will mature resulting in a saving to the Authority as the interest rate on replacement loans are likely to be lower in comparison.
- 5.7.4 Historically, the Authority has favoured PWLB loans with a twenty five year loan maturity profile, but in the current climate of low interest rates (including Bank Rate); the Authority will also consider shorter dated loans (including local authority borrowing) to fund capital expenditure.
- 5.7.5 The Authority has £40m of LOBO loans (Lender's Option Borrower's option) of which £30m of these can be "called" within 2015/2016. A LOBO is called at its contract review date when the Lender is able to amend the interest rate on the loan at which point the Borrower can accept the new terms or reject and repay the loan. Any LOBOs called will be discussed with the Treasury Management Adviser prior to acceptance of any revised terms.

5.8 Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

- 5.8.1 A further requirement of the revised Prudential Code is to ensure that over the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the Authority will ensure that debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years.

5.9 Debt Rescheduling

- 5.9.1 Due to the difference in the rates, it is unlikely that there will be many viable opportunities to reschedule loans (General Fund and the HRA) in the foreseeable future. However, should any such opportunities arise, any decision on debt rescheduling will be supported by the appropriate report detailing the options and potential savings from the Authority's Treasury Management Adviser.

5.10 Policy on Borrowing In advance of Need

- 5.10.1 Whilst the Authority is able to borrow in advance of need, it is a requirement of the Code that any instance of pre-funding must be supported by a clear business case setting out the reasons for such activity.

5.11 Annual Investment Strategy

- 5.11.1 Current strategy (2014/2015) - Lending to financial institutions continues to remain suspended. Surplus funds are deposited with the Debt Management Office (DMADF) or with other local authorities in accordance with the parameters set within the 2014/2015 strategy, albeit invested at unfavourable interest rates.
- 5.11.2 Since March 2014, Officers have been engaged with Members of the Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee with regards to amending the current Investment Strategy to generate additional investment income to support the 2015/2016 budget saving proposals in the Medium Term Financial Plan, as well as for the Authority to start to transition away from its

conservative lending strategy. A range of hypothetical investment portfolios were presented to the Scrutiny Committee with the assistance of Arlingclose. On the 8th December 2014 an amended report was presented to the Scrutiny Committee outlining revisions made to the hypothetical investment portfolios at the request of an earlier Scrutiny Committee meeting. The Scrutiny Committee had agreed (08/12/2014) to support the recommendations for the Authority to amend its Investment Strategy with the objective of having a revised Strategy in place for the start of 2015/2016 financial year. This report puts in place the necessary changes required to implement the underlying investment instruments that make up the proposed hypothetical investment portfolios. Generating the additional investment revenue will be achieved broadly in line with the same level of risk.

- 5.11.3 This Strategy (2015/2016), in line with the Welsh Government guidance, sets out the Authority's policies for (and in order of priority) the security, liquidity and yield of its investments. It will have regard to credit ratings and determine the periods for which funds may be prudently invested, whilst aiming to achieve, or better a target rate for investments of **0.25%**. Creditworthiness approach, investment periods and the rationale for the target rate are explained in **Appendix 3**. 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.
- 5.11.4 The strategy sets out which investments the Authority may use for the prudent management of its balances during the financial year within the areas of 'specified' and 'non-specified' investments, and provides the appropriate authorisation for the in-house investment team to manage such investments. These are listed in **Appendix 4**.
- 5.11.5 The transposition of two European Union directives into UK legislation in the coming months will place the burden of rescuing failing EU banks disproportionately onto unsecured local authority investors. The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive promote the interests of individual and small businesses covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme and similar European schemes, while the recast Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive includes large companies into these schemes. The combined effect of these two changes is to leave public authorities and financial organisations (including pension funds) as the only senior creditors likely to incur losses in a failing bank after July 2015.
- 5.11.6 Given the increasing risk and continued low returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Authority aims to diversify into more secure and/or higher yielding asset classes during 2015/16. Short-term cash that is required for liquidity management will be deposited with local authorities (secured), Government securities (secured), money market funds (unsecured) and bank and building society investments (unsecured).
- 5.11.7 In view of the ongoing economic recovery, and change in bank regulations, it is recommended that investments (both new and maturing) be placed with the most secure institutions as well as the most secure instruments (subject to liquidity requirements) as detailed in **Appendix 3**. Currently this would be the Government (Debt Management Account Facility and Treasury Bills and Gilts), other Local Authorities and Public Bodies, such as Police and Fire Authorities, Registered Landlords, covered bonds, Repos, AAA Money Market Funds, and highly credit rated banks (subject to the creditworthiness limits referred to in the appendix 3). In light of Statutory and regulatory changes being adopted by the Bank of England and Regulators with respect to Bail-In, it is recommended that the Authority moves away from unsecured lending (where possible and subject to liquidity requirements) to secured investments. Bank bail-in is explored further in Appendix 3.
- 5.11.8 To allow the Treasury Management team some operational flexibility it is recommended that the practice of using bank call accounts and money market funds be considered subject to the appropriate credit indicators, market/economic conditions and limits as referenced in the above paragraphs. A detailed explanation of the operational requirements is included in **Appendix 3**.

- 5.11.9 The Welsh Government maintains that the borrowing of monies for the purposes of investing or on-lending to benefit from differences in interest rates is unlawful. This Authority will not engage in such activity.
- 5.11.10 Under the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 regulation 12(b), the acquisition of share or loan capital in any body corporate would not be defined as capital expenditure as long as it is an investment for the purposes of the prudent management of the Authority's financial affairs. Due to the high risk of capital loss involved with such instruments, this Authority will not engage in such activity.
- 5.11.11 A loan or grant to another body for capital expenditure by that body is also deemed by the 2003 Regulations to be capital expenditure by the Authority. This Authority will only engage in such activity with the approval of Council.
- 5.11.12 In the event that any existing investment appears to be at risk of loss, the Authority will make proper revenue provision of an appropriate amount in accordance with the relevant Accounting Regulations.
- 5.11.13 At the end of the financial year, the Authority will prepare a report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Management Strategy Report. This report will be supported throughout the year by quarterly monitoring reports to the Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee (the responsible body for scrutiny of Treasury Management activities as required by the Code), which will include a review of the current strategy. A report to Council will also be prepared on a half-yearly basis.
- 5.11.14 It is a fundamental requirement of the Code that officers engaged in Treasury Management follow all Treasury Management policies and procedures and all activities must comply with the Annual Strategy.
- 5.11.15 The Welsh Government has reservations with regard to borrowing in advance of need on the grounds that more money than is strictly necessary is likely to be put at risk in the investment market. As a result Officers must report any investment made as a result of borrowing in advance and must set out the maximum period for which the funds can be prudently committed. In the event that this Authority decides to take up such borrowing, it is suggested that any deposit made with these funds be limited to a maturity period of up to twelve months and pro-rata to coincide with the profiling of capital expenditure.

6. POLICY ON USE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

- 6.1 The Localism Act 2011 includes a general power of competence that removes the uncertain legal position over English local authorities' use of standalone financial derivatives (i.e. those that are not embedded into a loan or investment). Although this change does not apply to Wales, the latest CIPFA Code requires authorities to clearly detail their policy on the use of derivatives in the Annual Treasury Management Strategy.
- 6.2 In the absence of any legislative power, the Authority's policy is not to enter into standalone financial derivatives transactions such as swaps, forwards, futures and options. Embedded derivatives will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall risk management strategy.

7. TREASURY MANAGEMENT ADVISER

- 7.1 Since 1st April 2014 the Authority has appointed Arlingclose Limited as its external Treasury Management Adviser and receives a number of services including specific advice on investment, debt and capital finance issues; counterparty advice; economic forecasts and commentary; workshops, training and seminar events; and technical advice (including accountancy).

8. TREASURY MANAGEMENT TRAINING

- 8.1 The revised CIPFA Code, adopted by the Authority in January 2012, requires that Local Authorities must ensure that all staff and those Members with responsibility for Treasury Management receive the appropriate training. To this end the following will be observed:
- The contracts for Treasury Consultancy Services include requirements for Member and Officer training to be provided during any year.
 - Officers will attend any courses/seminars that are appropriate especially where new regulations are to be discussed.
 - Officers will update Members during the financial year by way of seminars/workshops/reports.
 - Officers will utilise on line access to the CIPFA Treasury Forum and the CIPFA Technical Information Service.
- 8.2 Officers will look to schedule Member training for April 2015 and autumn 2015. Further training will be undertaken as and when required.

9. PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

9.1 Capital Financing Requirement

- 9.1.1 The Capital Financing Requirement measures the authority's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose. In accordance with best professional practice, the authority does not associate borrowing with particular items or types of expenditure.
- 9.1.2 The capital financing requirement is below the authorised borrowing limits in order to allow scope for short-term cash flow borrowing and provision for unforeseen contingencies.
- 9.1.3 The estimated values of Capital Financing Requirement for the period under review are shown in **Appendix 6** attached.

9.2 Prudential Indicators – “Prudence”

- 9.2.1 The proposed Prudential Indicators for Treasury Management Strategy, discussed in 5.4, are detailed in **Appendix 5**.

9.3 Prudential Indicators – “Affordability” [Appendices 6 and 7]

- 9.3.1 There is a requirement to analyse and report the capital financing costs, and express those costs as a percentage of the net revenue streams of the Authority.
- 9.3.2 The estimate of the incremental effect on council tax and housing rents for 2015/2016 as a consequence of the proposed capital investment is shown in **Appendix 6**. It should be noted that this is a notional, not an actual, figure.
- 9.3.3 The General Fund future revenue streams are based upon the content of “the Budget Report”.
- 9.3.4 Future revenue streams for Housing Revenue Account (H.R.A.) have been projected on the basis of 4% inflation (2% inflation and 2% growth) applied to the rental income (using 2014/2015 as a base), less an adjustment for estimated reduction in housing stock as a result of the “Right to Buy” sales.

9.4 Capital Expenditure and Funding

- 9.4.1 The summary Capital Expenditure and funding, as shown in **Appendix 7** of this report has been considered in “the Budget Report”.

- 9.4.2 The Revenue Support Grant (RSG) provided by the Welsh Government (WG) includes an element to off-set the costs of borrowing funds for capital purposes. WG has announced a level of supported borrowings of £4.99m in respect of the 2015/2016 financial year, together with General Capital Grant funding of £3.03m.
- 9.4.3 For calculation purposes, it has been assumed that those two elements of funding support will remain static for 2016/2017 and for 2017/2018. HRA provisional values for the years 2015-2018 are based on an estimated 2015/2016 allocation of the Major Repairs Allowance of £7.3m and assumed to continue at this level for future years.

10. MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

- 10.1 In accordance with the Amendment Regulations, rather than applying a defined formula, the Authority is now only required to apply a charge that is 'prudent'. A "prudent" period of time for debt repayment is defined as one which reflects the period over which the associated capital expenditure provides benefits.
- 10.2 The Amendment Regulations also introduced an additional reporting requirement. Authorities are now required to submit to full Council, for approval, an Annual MRP Statement, setting out the policy to be adopted for the year following.
- 10.3 A different approach to MRP calculation is now applied depending upon whether the borrowing concerned is "supported" (for which the revenue implications are provided for by WG in the annual revenue settlement) or "unsupported" (also known as "prudential", the revenue effects of which are not provided for in the settlement and authorities must fund from other sources). The options available and the recommended approach for 2015/2016, which continues the policy approved by Council for 2014/2015, are detailed in **Appendix 8**.

11. OTHER LOCAL ISSUES

11.1 Welsh HRA Reform

- 11.1.1 The Welsh Government and HM Treasury have come to an arrangement that would enable eleven Welsh local authorities with housing stock to exit the Subsidy system. Collectively Welsh local authorities will be able to (on a voluntary basis) buy themselves out of the subsidy by way of raising a PWLB loan to the value of the settlement figure specific to each local authority. As at the date of this report the indicative value of the settlement for this Authority is £75.427m. The final settlement will be determined by Welsh Government on 31st March 2015. It is possible, and depending on where PWLB rates are on the 31st March 2015, that the settlement value will be higher or lower than the indicative settlement figure.
- 11.1.2 The Authority may raise a single long-term loan or a basket of loans (subject to the cashflow requirements of the HRA business plan). The loan will be raised on 31st March 2015 and cash proceeds will be received on 2nd April 2015. Upon receipt of the loan proceeds, the Authority will be required to transfer the funds to Welsh Government who will further release the proceeds to HM Treasury.
- 11.1.3 Once the Authority has bought itself out of the current HRA Subsidy arrangement, the Authority will need to put in place arrangements for the management of the HRA debt which will comprise of existing HRA debt, HRA settlement debt and new debt borrowed to deliver HRA capital schemes (WHQS). The Authority has a number of options available for the management of the HRA debt: -
- Option 1 - One Pool approach - A single Pool for all debt (General (Council) Fund and HRA) including buy-out debt. This approach is a continuation of existing arrangements.
 - Option 2 - Two Pool approach - A notional exercise is undertaken to separate debt into a General Fund Pool and a HRA Pool. Both Pools will include respective old and new debt.

- Option 3 - Three Pool approach - Existing loan debt (General Fund and HRA) will form one residual pool, which will reduce in value as loans are repaid at maturity or earlier. New debt will be split between the General Fund and the HRA and form two further separate Pools.

11.1.4 In accordance with the Special Council report of 17th December 2014, it is recommended that the Authority adopts Option 2 (i.e. the Two Pool approach) as this is the methodology supported by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA). A notional exercise will be required following the buy-out to de-pool existing debt in accordance with guidance issued by CIPFA and Welsh Government. The underlying principle for the splitting of loans, at transition, must be that of no detriment to the General Fund. Local Authorities are required to deliver a solution that is broadly equitable between the HRA and the General Fund. This process will result in a higher debt charge for the HRA based on the existing debt, with the General Fund receiving a consequential reduction.

11.2 The Authority's Banker

11.2.1 The Authority will ensure that its day-to-day banking activity is undertaken with an investment grade bank. If the Authority's Bank is downgraded during the contract period (as specified under the Banking Services Contract) to non-investment grade, reasonable measures will need to be undertaken to mitigate the risk associated with further downgrades, and the risk of losing funds if the Bank was to default.

11.2.2 Reasonable measures will need to include (and not limited to) keeping balances to a minimum; hourly review of bank balances for the Group Accounts and subsequently transferring surplus balances to a Call Account; re-routing material income (maturing investments, grants) to a bank account held outside of the existing bank arrangement; and consideration of contingency banking arrangements with another bank should the risk be severe to the Authority's operational requirements. Cabinet will be kept informed if such risks arise.

12. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

12.1 There are no potential equalities implications of this report and its recommendations on groups or individuals who fall under the categories identified in Section 6 of the Council's Strategic Equality Plan. There is no requirement for an Equalities Impact Assessment Questionnaire to be completed for this report.

13. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

13.1 The Treasury Management Strategy for 2015/2016 as outlined in this report, if approved by Members, is likely to generate additional interest of £275k and this has been reflected in the budget report for 2015/2016. A provision has also been made to cover the estimated costs of the supported borrowing requirements for 2015/2016. On the 8th December 2014 the Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee had agreed to adopt the recommendation of amending the Investment Strategy to allow for the Authority to lend to financial institutions using a variety of secure investment instruments. This report has made the necessary change to monetary limits, investment duration and the relevant investment instruments required to replicate the hypothetical investment portfolio as presented in the Scrutiny Committee report.

13.2 The number of credit warnings and downgrades has significantly reduced and the UK economic recovery is gaining momentum (but will be constrained by the weak recovery in the Eurozone). Whilst financial markets have stabilised aided by a collective approach by central banks around the world to inject liquidity, the reversal of these measures is likely to create further volatility in the bond markets which will have a consequence on PWLB rates. If the UK economy continues to grow, and if inflation hits the 2% target level along with the unemployment rate falling (below 7% target), the Bank of England will consider raising the Bank rate from the current level of 0.50%.

14. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

- 14.1 There are no personnel implications.

15. CONSULTATION

- 15.1 No external consultation is required for the purposes of the report. However, advice has been sought from the Authority's current Treasury Adviser.

16. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 16.1 That the Annual Strategy for Treasury Management 2015/216 be approved.
- 16.2 That the strategy be reviewed quarterly within the Treasury Management monitoring reports presented to Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee and any changes recommended be referred to Cabinet, in the first instance, and to Council for a decision. The Council will also receive a half-yearly report on Treasury Management activities.
- 16.3 That the Prudential Indicators for Treasury Management be approved as per Appendix 5.
- 16.4 That the Prudential Indicators for Capital Financing be approved as per Appendices 6 & 7.
- 16.5 That Members approve the use of Option 2 (for supported borrowing) and Option 3 Equal Instalment Method (for unsupported borrowing) for MRP purposes for 2015/16.
- 16.6 That the Authority adopts the recommendations as set out in the 8th December 2014 Policy and Scrutiny Committee Report and lend to financial institutions in accordance with the minimum credit rating criteria disclosed within this report.
- 16.7 That the Authority borrows £12.3m for the General Fund to support the 2015/16 capital programme, and an indicative amount of £75.4m for the HRA to exit the Subsidy system.
- 16.8 That the Authority adopts the investment grade scale as a minimum credit rating criteria as a means to assess the credit worthiness of suitable counterparties when placing investments.
- 16.9 That the Authority adopts the revised monetary and investment duration limits as set in Appendix 3 of the report.

17. REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

- 17.1 The Annual Strategy report is a requirement of the CIPFA "Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services".
- 17.2 The Investment Strategy is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2003.
- 17.3 To comply with the legislative framework and requirements as indicated in paragraph 1.2.

18. STATUTORY POWER

- 18.1 Local Government Acts 1972.

Authors: N Akhtar – Group Accountant (Financial Advice and Support)
Consultees: C. Burns –Interim Chief Executive
N. Scammell – Acting Director of Corporate Services & S151 Officer
S. Harris- Acting Head of Corporate Finance
A. Southcombe – Finance Manager, Corporate Services
Cllr Barbara Jones, Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Corporate Services

Appendices:

Appendix 1	Local Government Investments - Definitions
Appendix 2	Interest Rates – Forecasts/Indicative
Appendix 3	Credit Policy, Investment Ratings, Periods and Targets
Appendix 4	Investments to be used and “in house” authorisations
Appendix 5	Treasury Management Strategy Indicators
Appendix 6	Prudential Indicators – Capital Finance
Appendix 7	Capital Expenditure and Funding
Appendix 8	MRP Policy & Options

Appendix 1

Local Government Treasury Management Definitions

- **Investment**

In the context of a local authority cash deposit, an investment is a monetary asset deposited with a credible institution with the objective of providing income in the future. This is a transaction which relies upon the power in section 12 of the 2003 Act and is recorded in the balance sheet under the heading of investments within current assets or long-term investments.

- **Long-term Investment**

This is any investment other than one which is contractually committed to be paid within 12 months of the date on which the investment was made.

- **Credit Rating Agency**

An independent company that provides investors with assessments of an investment's risk and the three most prominent are.

Standard and Poor's (S & P)
Moody's Investors Service Limited (Moody's)
Fitch Ratings Limited (Fitch)

- **Specified Investment**

An investment is a specified investment if it satisfies the following conditions:

1. The investment is denominated in sterling and any payments or repayments in respect of the investment are payable only in sterling.
2. The investment is not a long-term investment (as defined above).
3. The investment is not considered to be capital expenditure.
4. One or both of the following conditions is both:
 - The investment is made with the UK Government or a local authority (as defined in section 23 of the 2003 Act) or local authorities in Scotland and Northern Ireland or a parish or community council.
 - The investment is made with a body or in an investment scheme which has been awarded a high credit rating by a credit rating agency
5. The principal sum to be repaid at maturity is the same as the initial sum invested other than investments in the UK Government.

- **Non-specified Investments**

These are investments, which do not meet the conditions of specified investments.

Appendix 2

Interest Rate Forecasts

Bank Rate (Forecasts as at 31/12/2014 and subject to change)

	Arlingclose (Central case)
2015/2016 - Q1	0.50%
Q2	0.50%
Q3	0.75%
Q4	0.75%
2016/2017	1.00%
2017/2018	1.50%

PWLB (Forecasts as at 31/12/2014 and subject to change- Source Arlingclose (Central case))

	Q1 – 2015/2016	Q2 – 2015/2016	Q3 – 2015/2016	Q4 – 2015/2016
5 Year	1.75%	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%
10 Year	2.45%	2.55%	2.60%	2.65%
25 year	2.90%	3.05%	3.10%	3.15%
50 Year	3.05%	3.10%	3.15%	3.20%

For budget setting and financial planning, the following rates have been assumed.

Budget Period	Investment Returns	Borrowing Rates (PWLB 50 Years)
2015/16	0.25%	5.50%
2016/17	0.75%	5.50%
2017/18	1.00%	6.00%
2018/19	2.00%	6.00%
2019/20	2.50%	6.00%

Appendix 3

Credit Risk Policy

Bank Bail-In

In recent times Governments bailing out failed banks has resulted in public condemnation for the use of taxpayer funds to support insolvent banks. As a result Governments and Regulators from the G20 nations have all signed up to the Bail-In proposals, an approach where retail customers of a failing bank are protected under compensation schemes (up to a threshold) and losses are covered by investors equity capital in the first instance, followed by junior debt and then senior unsecured debt and deposits. The timing of the G20 nations to introduce bank bail-in will vary between nations.

The EU has been discussing bail-in for several years, and a draft Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive was published in June 2013. This was originally planned to take effect from 2018, alongside the Basel III international rules on capital adequacy but a number of member states wanted an immediate introduction. On 12th December 2013, political agreement was reached to have the bail-in directive apply across all EU member states from 1st January 2016, two years earlier than originally planned. This would make it illegal for any EU government to bail-out (i.e. use taxpayer's funds to support a failing bank) failed/ insolvent banks.

In the UK the Independent Commission on Banking recommended introducing bail-in as a resolution tool for failing banks in 2011. Government statements since have consistently agreed with the approach of having institutional investors in banks take on the risk of failure, not the taxpayer. The Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013 became law on 18th December 2013 incorporating bank bail-in.

A bail-in is likely, although not certain, to happen over the course of a weekend, with much of the preparatory work having been undertaken in advance as the bank continues to fail regulatory conditions. The announcement of a bail-in, including which creditors will be affected, will normally be made by the Bank of England on a Sunday evening before the Asian markets open. Apart from the affected creditors, the bank will open for business as normal on the Monday morning. Where a banking group comprises several UK bank companies, it is likely that all group banks will be bailed-in together. Separately capitalized subsidiaries in other countries might not be bailed-in; that will be a matter for the local regulator. Before a bail-in, the bank's ordinary shareholders will have their shares expropriated and they will therefore no longer be the bank's owners. Building societies, which are mutually owned by their customers, will be converted to banks before bail-in. Hybrid capital instruments that convert to equity in certain circumstances will also be converted. Creditors will then be bailed-in in this order:

- junior or subordinated bonds, in order of increasing seniority;
- senior unsecured bonds issued by the non-operating holding company (if any);
- senior unsecured bonds issued by the operating bank companies;
- **Uninsured deposits (money market funds, call accounts and fixed-term deposits with banks and building societies) and certificates of deposit (except interbank deposits of less than seven days original maturity); and**
- **Insured deposits that are larger than the FSCS £85,000 coverage limit.**

Note that from July 2015, the deposits of all private and voluntary sector non-financial organisations will be covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme. **Public sector bodies and financial companies including pension funds and Money Market Funds will remain uninsured.**

Subject to cashflow liquidity requirements, the Authority will manage bail-in risk by way investing surplus cash in instruments that are considered to be exempt from bail-in and include (and in no particular order) the Government, Corporate bonds, Registered Providers (Housing Associations) and secured bank instruments (Repos, Covered Bonds and other collateralised instruments).

These instruments are considered to have a medium to long-term investment horizon, and therefore it is likely that the Authority will hold investment instruments with financial institutions that will not be exempt from the bank bail-in process such as fixed term deposits, call accounts and money market funds. The Authority will look to limit such holdings for the purpose of managing liquidity.

Counterparty Criteria

The Authority considers, in order of priority, security, liquidity and yield when making investment decisions. Credit ratings remain an important element of assessing credit risk, but they are not a sole feature in the Authority's assessment of counterparty credit risk. The intention of the strategy is to provide security of investment and minimisation of risk which will also enable diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk.

The Authority also considers alternative assessments of credit strength, and information on corporate developments of and market sentiment towards counterparties. In accordance with the 2011 Treasury Management Code of Practice, the Authority will use the following key tools to assess credit risk:

- Published credit ratings of the financial institution and its sovereign rating;
- Sovereign support mechanisms;
- Credit default swaps (where quoted);
- Share prices (where available);
- Economic fundamentals, such as a country's net debt as a percentage of its GDP;
- Corporate developments, news, articles, markets sentiment and momentum;
- Subjective overlay.

The only indicators with prescriptive values remain to be credit ratings. Other indicators of creditworthiness are considered in relative rather than absolute terms.

As of 1st April 2014 the Authority is advised by Arlingclose Limited, who provides counterparty risk management services. Credit rating lists are obtained and monitored by Arlingclose, 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.

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 or with other local authorities. This will cause a reduction in the level of investment income earned, but will protect the principal sum invested.

Due to the ongoing strengthening of bank regulations it is recommended that the Authority adopts the Investment Grade scale as the minimum credit rating criteria. This will enable great flexibility when placing investments especially during periods of regulatory stress tests where the outcome can result in a downsized counterparty list as a result of the downgrading of credit ratings. Furthermore, the need to hold a diversified investment portfolio and the impact of bank bail-in regulations means that the Authority will need to adopt a more structured credit rating criteria matrix for specific instruments. **The table below details maximum monetary and investment duration limits.**

Maximum Monetary and Investment Duration Limits					
Credit Rating (Long-Term)	Banks Unsecured	Banks Secured	Government	Corporates	Registered Providers
UK Govt	-	-	£ Unlimited 50 years	-	-
AAA	£10m 5 years	£10m 20 years	£10m 25 years	£5m 20 years	£5m 20 years
AA+	£5m 5 years	£10m 5 years	£10m 25 years	£5m 10 years	£5m 10 years
AA	£5m 4 years	£10m 4 years	£10m 15 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 5 years
AA-	£5m 3 years	£10m 4 years	£10m 10 years	£5m 4 years	£5m 4 years
A+	£5m 2 years	£10m 3 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 3 years	£5m 3 years
A	£5m 12 months	£10m 2 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 2 years	£5m 2 years
A-	£5m 6 months	£10m 6 months	£5m 5 years	£5m 12 months	£5m 12 months
BBB+	£5m 100 days	£5m 100 days	£5m 2 years	£5m 6 months	£5m 6 months
BBB or BBB-	£5m next day only	£5m next day only	-	-	-
None Rated	£1m 6 months	-	-	-	-
Pooled funds	£10m per fund				

Banks Unsecured: Call accounts, term 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. Unsecured investment with banks rated BBB or BBB- are restricted to overnight deposits at the Authority's current account bank [Barclays Bank Plc] or the Debt Management Office. The use of Banks unsecured instruments will be limited to aid the management of cashflow liquidity.

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 highest 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: The Debt Management Office, 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 an insignificant risk of insolvency. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years. Multilateral / Supranational institutions will also be classed as Government institutions as a number of sovereign states are key shareholders.

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 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, formerly known as Housing Associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Homes and Communities Agency and, as providers of public services; they retain a high likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

Pooled Funds: Shares 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. **Money Market Funds** that offer same-day liquidity and aim for a constant net asset value will be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts to manage short-term liquidity, 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.

In accordance with advice from the Authority's Treasury Management adviser, International banks will also be considered.

Investment periods

- **Short-term (up to 365 days)**

At the time of writing, all short-term investments are managed in-house as a result of day-to-day cash flow management.

For the purpose of flexibility to respond to day-to-day cash flow demands, the proposed minimum percentage of its overall investments that the Authority will hold in short-term investments is **40%**.

Members are reminded that once a deposit has been made for a fixed period it can only be withdrawn (repaid early) by mutual consent albeit at a cost and subject to the underlying terms and conditions of the contract.

- **Long-term (one year and over)**

Currently the Authority has no long-term investments. From 2015/2016 the Authority will invest in long-term investments. Excluding the UK Government, It is suggested that no more than £10m be placed with any one institution with duration as set out in the table above. The Authority will not have more than £40m deposited in long-term investments (the Upper Limit).

Target Rate

Forecasts of base rates can be quite diverse as illustrated by the table in **Appendix 2**. In view of the uncertainty inherent in such predictions, it would be imprudent to set a target rate which may be difficult to achieve. In view of the foregoing, it is proposed to set a target rate of return for short-term deposits in 2015/2016 of at least **0.25%**.

This rate reflects the forecast of Bank Rate and the relationship between that rate and the rate achievable from the DMADF. If deposits are made with other counterparties as detailed in Section (a) of this Appendix, it is possible that the above rate could be exceeded.

Appendix 4 - Specified and Non-Specified Investments

Investments are categorised as “Specified” or “Non-Specified” within the investment guidance issued by the Welsh Government.

Specified investments are sterling denominated investments with a maximum maturity of one year. They also meet the “high credit quality” as determined by the Authority and are not deemed capital expenditure investments under Statute. Non specified investments are, effectively, everything else.

The Authority’s credit ratings criterion is set out in **Appendix 3** and will be consulted when using the investments set out below. Credit ratings are monitored on a daily basis and the Treasury Management Adviser advise the Authority on rating changes and appropriate action to be taken.

The types of investments that will be used by the Authority and whether they are specified or non-specified are listed in the table below.

	Specified	Non-Specified
Government		
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	✓	x
Gilts (UK Government)	✓	✓
Treasury Bills (T-Bills- UK Government)	✓	x
Bonds issued by AAA rated Multilateral Development Banks	✓	✓
Local Authority Bills	✓	x
Term deposits with other UK local authorities	✓	✓
Registered Providers (Housing Associations)		
Registered Providers (Housing Associations)	✓	✓
Corporates		
Corporate Bonds (including Floating Rate Notes and Commercial Paper)	✓	✓
Banks- Secured		
Repurchase Agreements (Repos)- Banks & Building Societies	✓	✓
Covered Bonds	✓	✓
Other Collateralised arrangements	✓	✓
Banks- Unsecured		
Term deposits with banks and building societies	✓	x
Certificates of deposit with banks and building societies	✓	x
AAA-Rated Money Market Funds	✓	x
Authority’s Banker	✓	x

Pooled Funds (Variable Net Asset Valuation)		
Other Money Market and Collective Investment Schemes	x	✓
Pooled Funds (Property)	x	✓

Authorisation for the in-house team

A. Short-term Investments

Due to the nature of the in-house team's duties, in that they need to respond to cash-flow fluctuations by dealing on the money market generally between 9.00am and 10.00am each day, it is impractical for each decision to be referred to the most senior management levels.

As a result, it is proposed that day-to-day decisions remain the responsibility of the Group Accountant (Financial Advice and Support) who is the *de facto* Treasury Manager. In the absence of the Group Accountant (Financial Advice and Support), the responsibility will pass to any of the appropriate line managers.

It is proposed that all Treasury Management decisions that arise from the daily cashflow will be supported by the completion of a pro-forma which will evidence compliance with the strategy.

B. Long-term Investments

It is proposed that decisions regarding long-term investments be referred to the Acting Director of Corporate Services & S151 Officer (as Chief Financial Officer) after consultation with the Acting Head of Corporate Finance and the Finance Manager for Corporate Finance.

C. General Authorisations

Whilst it is generally the intention to refer all decisions regarding long-term borrowing to the Head of Corporate Finance, there are times when to do so will risk the loss of a potentially advantageous deal, due to non-availability. This is particularly relevant to the raising of PWLB loans.

The Authority's Treasury Management Adviser continually monitors the movement of interest rates and is able to predict the changes in PWLB rates. On occasions it may be necessary to respond to advice from the Adviser to take up PWLB loans (whether as part of the current years funding requirement, or as part of a rescheduling exercise) before interest rates increase and make the necessary application to the PWLB before their cut-off time. In these circumstances, it is not always possible to have access to the Acting Head of Corporate Finance, at short notice, for approval.

As a result, it is proposed that, in the event that the Acting Director of Corporate Services & S151 Officer is unavailable, the decision be referred, in the first instance, to the Acting Head of Corporate Finance, then to Corporate Finance Manager. In the absence of all three, then the decision will be made by the Group Accountant (Financial Advice and Support) provided that the reason for the transaction is appropriately documented, falls within the approved Annual Strategy and prudential indicators, and failure to act upon the advice given would result in additional interest charges.

In all of the foregoing, it must be remembered that any action taken, based on a view of interest rates, can only be assessed on the data available at the time.

Appendix 5 Treasury Management Strategy Indicators 2015/16-2017/18

	Budget 2015-16	Budget 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
	£k	£k	£k
Authorised limit for external debt -			
Borrowing	375,328	400,192	417,495
Other long term liabilities	37,869	35,790	34,389
Total	413,197	435,982	451,883
Operational boundary for external debt -			
Borrowing	300,262	320,153	333,996
Other long term liabilities	37,869	35,790	34,389
Total	338,132	355,944	368,384
Capital Financing Requirement	356,324	365,203	369,197
Upper limits for interest rate exposure			
Principal outstanding on borrowing	300,262	320,153	333,996
Principal outstanding on investments	65,000	65,000	65,000
Net principal outstanding	235,262	255,153	268,996
Fixed rate limit – 100%	235,262	255,153	268,996
Variable rate limit – 30%	70,579	76,546	80,699
Upper limit for total invested for over 364 days	40,000	40,000	40,000

	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing		
Under 12 months	35%	0%
Over 12 months and within 24 months	40%	0%
Over 2 years and within 5 years	50%	0%
Over 5 years and within 10 years	75%	0%
Over 10 years	100%	0%

Gross Debt and Net Debt	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	£k	£k	£k
Outstanding Borrowing	300,262	320,153	333,996
Other long term liabilities	37,869	35,790	34,389
Gross Debt	338,132	355,944	368,384
Less investments	65,000	65,000	65,000
Net Debt	273,132	290,944	303,384

Gross and The CFR	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	£k	£k	£k
Gross Debt	338,132	355,944	368,384
CFR	356,324	365,203	369,197
CFR Breached?	No	No	No

Appendix 6 - Prudential Indicators - Capital Finance

Ratio of Financing costs to net revenue stream	Budget 2015-16	Budget 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
General Fund	£k	£k	£k
Principal repayments	8,437	8,267	8,295
Interest costs	9,418	8,065	8,477
Debt Management costs	60	49	46
Rescheduling discount	-226	-226	-226
Investment income	-163	-488	-650
Interest applied to internal balances	847	810	886
Total General Fund	18,374	16,477	16,828
Net revenue stream	324,413	317,299	310,525
Total as percentage of net revenue stream	5.66%	5.19%	5.42%
Housing Revenue Account	£k	£k	£k
Principal repayments	914	3,881	4,346
Interest costs	2,082	6,386	7,045
Rescheduling discount	-58	-58	-58
Debt Management costs	15	33	34
Total HRA	2,953	10,242	11,368
Net revenue stream	41,000	42,600	44,000
Total as percentage of net revenue stream	7.20%	24.04%	25.84%

Estimate of <u>incremental impact</u> of capital investment on Council Tax and Housing Rents	Budget 2015-16	Budget 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
General Fund	£k	£k	£k
Unsupported borrowings - principal	493	335	199
- interest	643	432	257
Loss of investment income	36	10	18
Total	1,172	777	474
Impact on Band D council tax	19.67	13.04	7.95
Housing Revenue Account	£	£	£
Loss of investment income	217	344	4
Unsupported borrowings - principal	1,509	280	242
- interest	3,771	770	726
Running costs	0	0	0
Total	5,497	1,394	972
Impact on average weekly rent	0.09	0.38	0.61
<i>This is a notional calculation</i>			

Capital financing requirement [end of year position]	Budget 2015-16	Budget 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
	£k	£k	£k
Council Fund	239,890	237,928	233,214
Housing Revenue Account	116,434	127,276	135,984
Total Authority	356,324	365,203	369,197

Appendix 7 - Capital Expenditure and Funding

	Budget 2015-16	Budget 2016-17	Budget 2017-18
Expenditure	£k	£k	£k
Council Fund	14,861	11,061	9,202
Housing Revenue Account	36,290	33,100	39,100
Total	51,151	44,161	48,302
Funding			
Surplus/ (Deficit) Balance b/f	1,624	1,971	1,056
RCCO - Senior Pay (GF)	52		
RCCO- 12/13 Debt Management Saving (14/15 RCCO Budget)	128	128	128
Borrowings - Supported (GF)	4,985	4,985	4,985
General Capital Grant - WG	3,033	3,033	3,033
Customer First Capital Budget Underspend	122		
Borrowings - Unsupported (GF)	2,000	2,000	
General Fund Working Balances	4,845		
Capital Receipts 2014/15	43		
RCCO- (HRA)	28,700	15,900	12,100
Capital Receipts (HRA)	260	270	270
Borrowings - Unsupported (HRA)	-	9,600	19,400
Major Repairs Allowance (HRA)	7,330	7,330	7,330
Total	53,122	45,217	48,302
Surplus C/f	1,971	1,056	-

Appendix 8

MRP 2015/2016 Policy and Options

1. SUPPORTED BORROWING

OPTION 1 Regulatory Method	OPTION 2 Capital Financing Requirement Method
Existing method of charge, no change to revenue account	Similar to Option 1, but with a change that omits a Calculation 'Adjustment A' that was caused by LGR in 1996.

Recommendation - to use Option 2 which reflects the continuation of current arrangements.

2. UNSUPPORTED BORROWING

OPTION 3 Asset Life Method	OPTION 4 Depreciation Method
Two approaches to calculate charge to revenue: - a) Equal Instalment Method (EIM) Divides value of borrowing by estimated life of asset. Currently use 25 years. b) Annuity Method More complex with lower charge in early years, higher charge towards end of asset, when life of asset coming to end.	Similar to Option 3 but considers the revaluation of the asset and revisions to the expected asset life. Can lead to uncertainty in respect of future charges to revenue account.

Recommendation - to use Option 3 and EIM which reflects the continuation of current arrangements.

One further change, applicable to the introduction of Options 3 and 4, is a delay in the commencement of the MRP charge. Under the existing statutory approach, the charge commences in the financial year following that in which the borrowing was incurred. Under these Options, it commences when the asset, which the borrowing has been used to finance, becomes operational. There will be no ongoing effect to the revenue account as a consequence of this change.

MRP in respect of leases and Private Finance Initiative schemes brought on Balance Sheet under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) based Accounting Code of Practice will match the annual principal repayment for the associated deferred liability.

This page is intentionally left blank