

Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2022/23

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The Council is required to operate a balanced budget, which broadly means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in low risk counterparties or instruments commensurate with the Council's low risk appetite, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering investment return.
- 1.1.2 The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer-term cash flow planning, to ensure that the Council can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer-term cash may involve arranging long or short-term loans, or using longer-term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, when it is prudent and economic, any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.
- 1.1.3 The contribution the treasury management function makes to the authority is critical, as the balance of debt and investment operations ensure liquidity or the ability to meet spending commitments as they fall due, either on day-to-day revenue or for larger capital projects. The treasury operations will see a balance of the interest costs of debt and the investment income arising from cash deposits affecting the available budget. Since cash balances generally result from reserves and balances, it is paramount to ensure adequate security of the sums invested, as a loss of principal will in effect result in a loss to the General Fund Balance.
- 1.1.4 Whilst any commercial initiatives or loans to third parties will impact on the treasury function, these activities are generally classed as non-treasury activities, (arising usually from capital expenditure), and are separate from the day to day treasury management activities.
- 1.1.5 CIPFA defines treasury management as:
- “The management of the local authority’s borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”*

1.2 Reporting Requirements

Capital Strategy

- 1.2.1 The CIPFA 2017 Prudential and Treasury Management Codes require all local authorities to prepare a capital strategy report which will provide the following:
- a high-level long term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services
 - an overview of how the associated risk is managed
 - the implications for future financial sustainability
- 1.2.2 The aim of this capital strategy is to ensure that all elected Members on the full council fully understand the overall long-term policy objectives and resulting capital strategy requirements, governance procedures and risk appetite.
- 1.2.3 This capital strategy is reported separately from the Treasury Management Strategy Statement; non-treasury investments will be reported through the former. This ensures the separation of the core treasury function under security, liquidity and yield principles, and the policy and commercialism investments usually driven by expenditure on an asset. The capital strategy will show:
- The corporate governance arrangements for these types of activities;
 - Any service objectives relating to the investments;
 - The expected income, costs and resulting contribution;
 - The debt related to the activity and the associated interest costs;
 - The payback period (MRP policy – Minimum Revenue Provision);
 - For non-loan type investments, the cost against the current market value;
 - The risks associated with each activity.
- 1.2.4 Where a physical asset is being bought, details of market research, advisers used, (and their monitoring), ongoing costs and investment requirements and any credit information will be disclosed, including the ability to sell the asset and realise the investment cash.
- 1.2.5 The Capital Strategy sets out details of the Council's Investment Strategy, which included multiple objectives: (a) to support regeneration and the economic activity of the Borough, the LEP area and the South West Peninsula (in that priority order) (b) to enhance economic benefit (c) to grow business rate income (d) to assist with the financial sustainability of the Council as an ancillary benefit and (e) to help continue deliver and/or improve frontline services in keeping with its adopted strategy and objectives.

- 1.2.6 The Hub Committee considered an updated Regeneration and Investment Strategy at their meeting on 8th March 2022 (Minute HC 74/21). This will be further considered by Council on 5th April 2022. The updated strategy reflects the new guidance from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) on PWLB borrowing. The rules for PWLB investment have changed. The following criteria are the only criteria in which the Council can use PWLB funding as supported by this strategy. The four categories are housing, regeneration, service delivery or refinancing of existing debt. Investment must be within the Borough's boundary.
- 1.2.7 If any non-treasury investment sustains a loss during the final accounts and audit process, the strategy and revenue implications will be reported through the same procedure as the capital strategy.
- 1.2.8 To demonstrate the proportionality between the treasury operations and the non-treasury operation, high-level comparators are shown throughout this report.

Treasury Management Reporting

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

Scrutiny

1.2.10 The above reports are required to be adequately scrutinised before being approved by Council. Periodic Treasury Management reports are reported to the Audit Committee for this purpose. Prior to the annual strategies being recommended to Council on 5th April 2022, the strategies were presented to the Council's Audit Committee for scrutiny at their meeting on 15 March. Whilst in quorate, those Audit Committee Members who were in attendance on 15 March 2022 also informally considered the draft strategies and scrutinised the prudential indicators and calculations within the draft strategies.

1.3 Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23

1.3.1 The strategy for 2022/23 covers two main areas:

Capital issues

- the capital expenditure plans and the associated prudential indicators;
- the minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy.

Treasury management issues

- the current treasury position;
- treasury indicators which limit the treasury risk and activities of the Council;
- prospects for interest rates;
- the borrowing strategy;
- policy on borrowing in advance of need;
- debt rescheduling;
- the investment strategy;
- creditworthiness policy; and
- the policy on use of external service providers.

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

1.4 Training

1.4.1 The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that Members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to Members responsible for scrutiny. The Members receive training every two years and will be scheduled again for March 2023. It was discussed at the Informal Audit Committee meeting in March that it may be better to run the training in the Summer of 2023, as part of the Member Induction programme.

The training needs of treasury management officers are periodically reviewed.

1.5 Treasury Management Consultants

- 1.5.1 The Council uses Link Group, Treasury solutions as its external treasury management advisors.
- 1.5.2 The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon the services of our external service providers. All decisions will be undertaken with regards to all available information, including, but not solely, our treasury advisers.
- 1.5.3 It also recognises that there is value in procuring external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review.
- 1.5.4 The scope of investments within the Council's operations now includes both conventional treasury investments (the placing of residual cash from the Council's functions), and other types investment, such as investment properties. The Council currently has four investment properties. The Council's negotiating team includes the Strategic Director of Place and Enterprise and the S.151 Officer, who are both members of the Senior Leadership Team. Both Officers are aware of the core principles of the prudential framework and of the regulatory regime within which Local Authorities operate. The S.151 Officer has attended specific treasury management training courses around the new DLUHC Guidelines on investments and the accounting treatment.
- 1.5.5 Investments require specialist advisors and the appropriate expertise is always resourced in relation to these activities. The specialist advisors used by the Council are:
- Link Group – Treasury Management Advice
 - Savills – Property Agents
 - JLL – Property and Technical Consultants
 - CCD Properties Limited – Development Specialists
 - Arcadis – Building Surveyors and Engineers
 - Womble Bond Dickinson – Solicitors

2 The Capital Prudential Indicators 2022/23 – 2024/25

2.1 The Council's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist Members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

2.2 Capital Expenditure

2.2.1 This prudential indicator is a summary of the Council's capital expenditure plans both those agreed previously, and those forming part of this budget cycle. Members are asked to approve the capital expenditure forecasts:

Capital expenditure	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate
Services (including housing)	1,008,000	1,042,500	3,945,000	790,000	710,000
Total	1,008,000	1,042,500	3,945,000	790,000	710,000

2.2.2 Other long-term liabilities - The above financing need excludes other long-term liabilities, such as leasing arrangements that already include borrowing instruments.

2.2.3 The table below summarises the above capital expenditure plans and how these plans are being financed by capital or revenue resources. Any shortfall of resources results in a funding borrowing need.

Financing of capital expenditure	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate
Capital Expenditure	1,008,000	1,042,500	3,945,000	790,000	710,000
Financed by:					
External sources (Capital grants, NHB, S106)	648,000	501,000	2,288,000	610,000	610,000
Own resources (Capital receipts, Earmarked reserves)	360,000	541,500	1,165,000	180,000	100,000
Net financing need for the year (This is the prudential borrowing required)	0	0	492,000	0	0

2.2 The Council's Borrowing Need (the Capital Financing Requirement)

- 2.3.1 The second prudential indicator is the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources (e.g. capital receipts). It is essentially a measure of the Council's indebtedness and so its underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for through a revenue or capital resource, will increase the CFR, if it is funded by borrowing.
- 2.3.2 The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP – capital repayment of the borrowing) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the indebtedness in line with each assets life, and so charges the economic consumption of capital assets as they are used.
- 2.3.3 The CFR includes any other long-term liabilities (e.g. finance leases). Whilst these increase the CFR, and therefore the Council's borrowing requirement, these types of scheme include a borrowing facility by the lease provider and so the Council is not required to separately borrow for these schemes. The Council does not currently have any such schemes within the CFR.

2.3.4 The Council is asked to approve the CFR projections below:

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Capital Financing Requirement					
CFR – services (including housing)	4,615,000	4,227,000	4,325,000	3,913,000	3,494,000
CFR - Non-financial investments	20,746,000	20,511,000	20,269,000	20,022,000	19,768,000
Total CFR	25,361,000	24,738,000	24,594,000	23,935,000	23,262,000
Movement in CFR	(611,000)	(623,000)	(144,000)	(659,000)	(673,000)

Movement in CFR represented by					
Net financing need for the year (above)	0	0	492,000	0	0
Less MRP/VRP and other financing movements	(611,000)	(623,000)	(636,000)	(659,000)	(673,000)
Movement in CFR	(611,000)	(623,000)	(144,000)	(659,000)	(673,000)

2.3 Core Funds and Expected Investment Balances

2.4.1 The application of resources (capital receipts, reserves etc.) to either finance capital expenditure or other budget decisions to support the revenue budget will have an ongoing impact on investments unless resources are supplemented each year from new sources (asset sales etc.). Detailed below are estimates of the year-end balances for each resource and anticipated day-to-day cash flow balances.

Year End Resources	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate
Fund balances / reserves	10,235,000	6,647,000	5,647,000	5,147,000	4,647,000
Capital receipts	158,000	53,000	28,000	53,000	78,000
Provisions	886,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Other	(2,556,000)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Total core funds	8,723,000	7,800,000	6,775,000	6,300,000	5,825,000
Working capital*	7,424,000	7,424,000	7,424,000	7,424,000	7,424,000
(Under)/over borrowing**	3,584,000	3,604,000	3,132,000	3,078,000	3,109,000
Expected cash position	19,731,000	18,828,000	17,331,000	16,802,000	16,358,000

* Working capital balances shown are estimated year-end; these may be higher mid-year.

** As housing projects come on stream and expenditure is incurred, this will reduce the over-borrowing position in future years.

2.4 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement

2.4.2 The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge (the minimum revenue provision - MRP), although it is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments if required (voluntary revenue provision - VRP). **The MRP is the capital repayment of any borrowing.**

2.4.3 DLUHC regulations have been issued which require the full Council to approve **an MRP Statement** in advance of each year. A variety of options are provided to councils, so long as there is a prudent provision. The Council is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement:

2.5.3 For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008 or which in the future will be Supported Capital Expenditure, the MRP policy will be:

- **Based on CFR** – MRP will be based on the CFR.

2.5.4 This option provides for an approximate 4% reduction in the borrowing need (CFR) each year.

2.5.5 From 1 April 2008 for all unsupported borrowing (including finance leases, excluding the Community Housing Programme – see 2.5.11) the MRP policy will be:

- **Asset life (equal instalment) method** – MRP will be based on the estimated life of the assets, in accordance with the regulations (this option must be applied for any expenditure capitalised under a Capitalisation Direction);
- **Asset life (annuity) method** – MRP will be based on the estimated life of the assets, in accordance with the regulations (this option must be applied for any expenditure capitalised under a Capitalisation Direction);

2.5.6 These options provide for a reduction in the borrowing need over the asset's life.

2.5.7 The asset life methods are simple to operate and gives certainty in each year as to the level of charge applied. The other advantage is that they make business cases and scheme appraisals easier to compile. The annuity method is intended to have the advantage of linking MRP to the flow of benefits from an asset where these are expected to increase in later years. The annuity method gives rise to a lower charge in the early years, which steadily increases over the asset life. This approach means that the MRP for repayment of the debt liability will increase each year over the life of the asset, as the proportion of the interest calculated each year reduces and the principal repayment increases.

2.5.8 With all options, MRP should normally commence in the financial year following the one in which expenditure was incurred. Regulation 28 does not define 'prudent'.

2.5.9 However, MRP guidance has been issued, which makes recommendations to Councils on the interpretation of that term. Councils are legally obliged to 'have regard' to the guidance. The Council's policy will be that MRP will not normally commence until the start of the financial year following the one in which the expenditure was incurred and the asset became operational. The Council will postpone making MRP until the financial year following the one in which the asset becomes operational.

2.5.10 **MRP Overpayments** - A change introduced by the revised DLUHC MRP Guidance was the allowance that any charges made over the statutory minimum revenue provision (MRP), voluntary revenue provision (VRP) or overpayments, can, if needed, be reclaimed in later years if deemed necessary or prudent. In order for these sums to be reclaimed for use in the budget, this policy must disclose the cumulative overpayment made each year. Up until the 31 March 2021 the Council had no VRP overpayments.

- 2.5.11 **Housing** – A Housing crisis was declared by the Council at its meeting on the 15th February 2022. The motion to Council contained 15 actions, a combination of direct lobbying, some longer term strategic work streams and bringing into focus work already in progress. The business case for individual projects to proceed to construction will be presented to Council for approval at the appropriate time.
- 2.5.12 For the Council's Housing programme some of the assets to be developed will be sold within a short timeframe after they have been built. The Council's MRP policy for these Housing assets will be that capital receipts generated on the sale of assets will be set aside and used to reduce the Council's CFR and also the amount that would otherwise be chargeable as MRP in that period. The Council will also defer the provision of MRP that would otherwise be chargeable in a period, in anticipation of capital receipts arising from future housing sales which have yet to be materialised. If the capital receipts from the sale of assets were insufficient to provide for the CFR relating to the scheme, the Council would commence MRP to recover any sums that were not covered by future capital receipts.

3 Borrowing

3.1 The capital expenditure plans set out in Section 2 provide details of the service activity of the Council. The treasury management function ensures that the Council's cash is organised in accordance with the relevant professional codes, so that sufficient cash is available to meet this service activity and the Council's capital strategy. This will involve both the organisation of the cash flow and, where capital plans require, the organisation of appropriate borrowing facilities. The strategy covers the relevant treasury / prudential indicators, the current and projected debt positions and the annual investment strategy.

3.2 Current Portfolio Position

3.2.1 The overall treasury management portfolio as at 31 March 2021 and for the position as at 31 January 2022 are shown below for both borrowing and investments.

Treasury Portfolio	31 March 2021 Actual		31 January 2022 Current	
Treasury Investments:				
Short term – fixed	6,500,000	0.02%	24,900,000	0.03%
Money Market Funds	12,000,000	0.00%	9,000,000	0.01%
CCLA – Local Authority Property Fund	471,000	4.30%	471,000	4.30%
Total treasury investments	18,971,000		34,371,000*	
Treasury External Borrowing				
PWLB	28,944,000	2.54%	28,559,000	2.54%
Total external borrowing	28,944,000		28,559,000	
Net treasury investments / (borrowing)	(9,973,000)		5,812,000	

**The Council's investments mid way through the year are always higher than at the year end due to the cashflow advantage that the Council benefits from part way through the year from the collection of Council Tax, before these are paid out to precepting authorities. The Council has also received Government grants for business grants which are being administered over the period to the end of March and this will reduce the total investments by 31 March 2022, as payments are made to businesses in line with the Government guidance.*

3.2.2 In September 2018 (Minute CM34) the Council approved an updated Investment Strategy, which included multiple objectives: (a) to support regeneration and the economic activity of the Borough, the LEP area and the South West Peninsula (in that priority order) (b) to enhance economic benefit (c) to grow business rate income (d) to assist with the financial sustainability of the Council as an ancillary benefit and (e) to help continue deliver and/or improve frontline services in keeping with its adopted strategy and objectives.

3.2.3 The Hub Committee considered an updated Regeneration and Investment Strategy at their meeting on 8th March 2022 (Minute HC 74/21). This will be further considered by Council on 5th April 2022. The updated strategy reflects the new guidance from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) on PWLB borrowing. The rules for PWLB investment have changed. The following criteria are the only criteria in which the Council can use PWLB funding as supported by this strategy. The four categories are housing, regeneration, service delivery or refinancing of existing debt. Investment must be within the Borough's boundary.

3.2.4 The Council's current Non-Treasury Investment portfolio position is summarised below.

Asset	Purchase Price (£)	Year Purchased	Asset life for the calculation of MRP (Years)	Value at 31 March 2021* (£)
Bristol property	10,200,708	2018/19	50	12,000,000
Okehampton property	3,365,000	2018/19	50	3,170,000
Industrial units at Exeter	3,500,000	2018/19	50	3,110,000
Industrial units at Plymouth	1,700,000	2018/19	50	1,550,000
TOTAL	18,765,708			19,830,000

*following fair value adjustments

3.2.4 The Fair Value Valuation at 31.3.2021 of the four investment properties was £19.830 million.

3.2.5 Indicators for the Council's Non-Treasury Investment portfolio are shown below.

Non-Treasury Investment Indicators	Actual 2020/21	Estimate as at 31 Mar 22
Total investment income as a proportion of the Council's Net Budget	3.61%	3.75%
Borrowing for Non-Treasury investments as a proportion of the Council's Net Budget	275.33%	288.22%
Investment income from Investment Properties compared to the interest expense incurred by them	212.92%	214.14%

3.2.6 The Council's forward projections for borrowing are summarised below. The table shows the actual external debt, against the underlying capital borrowing need, (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR), highlighting any over or under borrowing.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
External Debt					
Debt at 1 April	29,534,000	28,945,000	28,342,000	27,726,000	27,013,000
Expected change in Debt	(589,000)	(603,000)	(616,000)	(713,000)	(642,000)
Other long-term liabilities (OLTL)	0	0	0	0	0
Expected change in OLTL	0	0	0	0	0
Actual gross debt at 31 March	28,945,000	28,342,000	27,726,000	27,013,000	26,371,000
The Capital Financing Requirement	25,361,000	24,738,000	24,594,000	23,935,000	23,262,000
Under / (over) borrowing*	(3,584,000)	(3,604,000)	(3,132,000)	(3,078,000)	(3,109,000)

* As housing projects come on stream and expenditure is incurred, this will reduce the over-borrowing position in future years.

3.2.7 Within the above figures the level of debt relating to investment activities / non-financial investment is:

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
External Debt for investment activities / non-financial investments					
Actual debt at 31 March	21,236,000	21,045,000	20,849,000	20,563,000	20,357,000
Percentage of total external debt %	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%

3.2.8 Within the range of prudential indicators there are a number of key indicators to ensure that the Council operates its activities within well-defined limits. One of these is that the Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2022/23 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue or speculative purposes.

3.2.9 The Corporate Director for Strategic Finance (S151 Officer) reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in the budget report for 2022/23.

3.3 Treasury Indicators: Limits to Borrowing Activity

3.3.1 In September 2019, Council approved an overall Borrowing Limit (for all Council Services) of £50 million. The Operational Boundary is recommended to be set at £35 million to reflect the current projected levels of borrowing. Council are asked to re-affirm the total Authorised Borrowing Limit of £50 million.

3.3.2 **The Operational Boundary.** This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt and the ability to fund under-borrowing by other cash resources.

Operational boundary	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Total external debt	47,500,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000

3.3.3 **The Authorised Limit for external debt.** This is a key prudential indicator and represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a legal limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the full Council. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term.

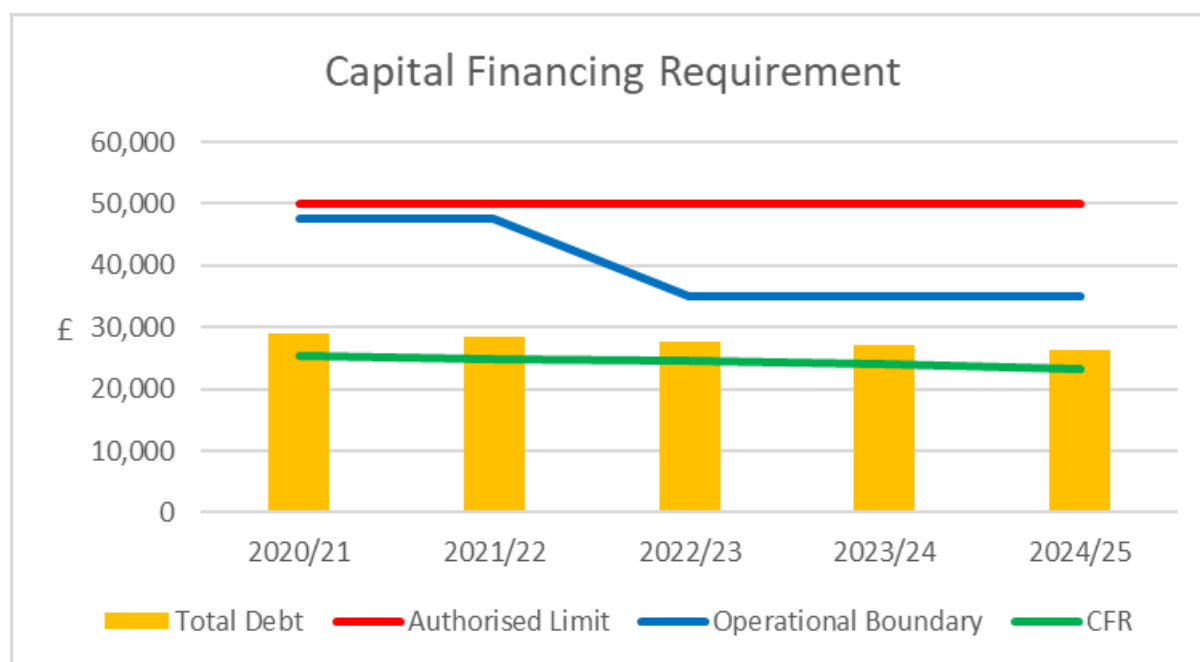
1. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all councils' plans, or those of a specific council, although this power has not yet been exercised.

2. The Council is asked to approve the following authorised limit of £50 million:

Authorised limit	2021/22 Estimate	2022/23 Estimate	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate
Total external debt	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000

3.3.4 The graph below shows the CFR and borrowing projections.

	Actual 2020/21	Estimate 2021/22	Estimate 2022/23	Estimate 2023/24	Estimate 2024/25
General Fund	4,615,000	4,227,000	4,325,000	3,913,000	3,494,000
Investment activities / non-financial investments	20,746,000	20,511,000	20,269,000	20,022,000	19,768,000
Total CFR	25,361,000	24,738,000	24,594,000	23,935,000	23,262,000
External Borrowing	28,945,000	28,342,000	27,726,000	27,013,000	26,371,000
Authorised Limit	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Operational Boundary	47,500,00	47,500,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000



3.4 Prospects for Interest Rates

3.4.1 The Council has appointed Link Group as its treasury advisor and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. Link provided the following forecasts. These are forecasts for certainty rates, gilt yields plus 80 bps.

Link Group Interest Rate View 7.2.22													
	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25
BANK RATE	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
3 month av. earnings	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
6 month av. earnings	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
12 month av. earnings	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
5 yr PWLB	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
10 yr PWLB	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
25 yr PWLB	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
50 yr PWLB	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40

3.4.2 Over the last two years, the coronavirus outbreak has done huge economic damage to the UK and to economies around the world. After the Bank of England took emergency action in March 2020 to cut Bank Rate to 0.10%, it left Bank Rate unchanged at its subsequent meetings until raising it to 0.25% at its meeting on 16th December 2021 and then to 0.50% at its meeting of 4th February 2022. It has been raised in March to 0.75%.

3.4.3 As shown in the forecast table above, the forecast for Bank Rate now includes a further two increases of 0.25% in May and November 2022 to end at 1.25%.

3.4.4 The Monetary Policy Committee is now very concerned at the way that forecasts for inflation have had to be repeatedly increased within a matter of just a few months. Combating this rising tide of inflation is now its number one priority and the 5-4 vote marginally approving only a 0.25% increase on 4th February rather than a 0.50% increase, indicates it is now determined to push up Bank Rate quickly. In March 2022 the bank base rate is now 0.75%. A further increase of 0.25% is therefore probable for May, followed possibly by a final one in November. However, data between now and November could shift these timings or add to or subtract from the number of increases. However, it is likely that these forecasts will need changing within a relatively short timeframe.

3.5 Borrowing Strategy

3.5.1 The Council is not expecting to take any new external loans during the current and next two financial years as the current Capital Financing Requirement estimates will be fully financed by existing borrowing. We will continue to assess the opportunities to borrow and look to use a mix of external loans to finance any further increases in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). Any opportunities to reduce interest costs by maintaining an under-borrowed position will be considered. This means that the capital borrowing need (the CFR), will not be fully funded with external loans as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow will be used as a temporary

measure. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is still an issue that needs to be considered. Based on the current external loan portfolio, the Council would need to repay some of the existing loans to achieve an internal borrowing position. The current PWLB early repayment terms do not make this financially beneficial, but it will be continually reviewed to ensure any opportunities to mitigate the net interest costs are considered.

3.5.2 Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2022/23 treasury operations. The Corporate Director for Strategic Finance will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:

- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in borrowing rates, (e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation), then any further external borrowing could be postponed.
- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in borrowing rates than that currently forecast, perhaps arising from an acceleration in the rate of increase in central rates in the USA and UK, an increase in world economic activity, or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the external loan portfolio position will be re-appraised. This would include loan rescheduling opportunities as they may be more affordable when gilt yields rise from current levels. Most likely, fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are lower than they are projected to be in the next few years. Before any new loans are taken a review would be undertaken to consider alternative repayments structures to ensure the most efficient loans are added to the current portfolio.

3.5.3 Any decisions will be reported to the appropriate decision making body at the next available opportunity.

3.6 Policy on Borrowing in Advance of Need

3.6.1 Any decision to borrow in advance will be secured on a case by case basis on the most advantageous terms available, predominantly through borrowing or any other unallocated or available Council reserve, or capital receipt.

3.6.2 Borrowing in advance will be made within the constraints that:

- It will be limited to no more than 100% of the expected increase in borrowing need (CFR) over the three year planning period; and
- The authority would not look to borrow more than 36 months in advance of need.

- 3.6.3 Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism.
- 3.6.4 The Council will not borrow more than, or in advance of need as part of the funding for investments of developments so as to benefit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed (para 46 & 47 SGLGI). There are no circumstances in which the Council would seek to disregard the prohibition on borrowing ahead of need, purely for profit.
- 3.6.5 The Council's policies in investing the money borrowed, including management of the risks, for example, of not achieving the desired rental income or borrowing costs increasing are explained in the section on Risk Assessment within the Capital Strategy.
- 3.6.6 Latest guidance issued by the Secretary of State makes clear that borrowing to finance the acquisition of non-financial investments (e.g. commercial property investment) made purely for profit shall be considered 'borrowing in advance of need'.
- 3.6.7 Such investment would most likely be considered capital and determined under the guiding principles outlined separately in the Capital Strategy and outside the scope of this Treasury Management Strategy. However, and to be clear, the Council will not borrow for capital investment made solely for yield generating opportunities.

3.7 Debt Rescheduling

- 3.7.1 Rescheduling of current borrowing in our debt portfolio is unlikely to occur as there is still a very large difference between premature redemption rates and new borrowing rates, even though the general margin of PWLB rates over gilt yields was reduced by 100 bps in November 2020.
- 3.7.2 If external loan rescheduling options were identified, they would be presented and reported to the Council, at the earliest meeting available.

3.8 New Financial Institutions as a Source of Borrowing

- 3.8.1 Currently the PWLB Certainty Rate is set at gilts + 80 basis points for both HRA and non-HRA borrowing. However, if additional loans are required, consideration may still need to be given to sourcing funding from the following sources for the following reasons:
- Local authorities (primarily shorter dated maturities out to 3 years or so – still cheaper than the Certainty Rate)

- Municipal Bonds Agency (possibly still a viable alternative depending on market circumstances prevailing at the time and minimum amounts of borrowing).

3.8.2 Our advisors will keep us informed as to the relative merits of each of these alternative funding sources.

3.9 Maturity Structure of Borrowing

3.9.1 These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing, and are required for upper and lower limits.

Maturity structure of fixed interest rate borrowing 2022/23

	Lower	Upper
Less than 1 year	0%	10%
Between 1 and 2 years	0%	10%
Between 2 years to 5 years	0%	30%
Between 5 years to 10 years	0%	30%
Between 10 years to 20 years	0%	50%
20 years and above	0%	100%

3.10 Approved Sources of Long and Short Term Borrowing

Approved sources of borrowing are as follows:

On Balance Sheet	Fixed	Variable
PWLB	●	●
Municipal bond agency	●	●
Local authorities	●	●
Banks	●	●
Market (long-term)	●	●
Market (temporary)	●	●
Local temporary	●	●
Local Bonds	●	
Local authority bills	●	●
Overdraft		●
Negotiable Bonds	●	●
Internal (capital receipts & revenue balances)	●	●
Medium Term Notes	●	
Finance leases	●	●

APPENDIX B1

TREASURY MANAGEMENT SCHEME OF DELEGATION

(i) Full Council

- receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities;
- approval of annual strategy.

(ii) Hub Committee

- approval of/amendments to the organisation's adopted clauses, treasury management policy statement and treasury management practices;
- budget consideration and approval;
- approval of the division of responsibilities;
- receiving and reviewing regular monitoring reports and acting on recommendations;
- approving the selection of external service providers and agreeing terms of appointment.

(iii) Audit Committee

- reviewing the treasury management policy and procedures and making recommendations to the responsible body.

(iv) Delegation from the Corporate Director of Strategic Finance (S151) to the nominated posts for the taking of investment decisions

- Head of Finance Practice (Deputy S151)
- Finance Business Partners

APPENDIX B2

THE TREASURY MANAGEMENT ROLE OF THE SECTION 151 OFFICER

The S151 (responsible) officer

- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance;
- submitting regular treasury management policy reports;
- submitting budgets and budget variations;
- receiving and reviewing management information reports;
- reviewing the performance of the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit;
- recommending the appointment of external service providers.
- preparation of a capital strategy to include capital expenditure, capital financing, non-financial investments and treasury management, with a long term timeframe for example 25+ years.
- ensuring that the capital strategy is prudent, sustainable, affordable and prudent in the long term and provides value for money
- ensuring that due diligence has been carried out on all treasury and non-financial investments and is in accordance with the risk appetite of the authority
- ensure that the authority has appropriate legal powers to undertake expenditure on non-financial assets and their financing
- ensuring the proportionality of all investments so that the authority does not undertake a level of investing which exposes the authority to an excessive level of risk compared to its financial resources
- ensuring that an adequate governance process is in place for the approval, monitoring and ongoing risk management of all non-financial investments and long term liabilities
- provision to Members of a schedule of all non-treasury investments including material investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, loans and financial guarantees
- ensuring that Members are adequately informed and understand the risk exposures taken on by an authority
- ensuring that the authority has adequate expertise, either in house or externally provided, to carry out the above
- creation of Treasury Management Practices which specifically deal with how non treasury investments will be carried out and managed, to include the following (*TM Code p54*): -

- Risk management (TMP1 and schedules), including investment and risk management criteria for any material non-treasury investment portfolios;
- Performance measurement and management (TMP2 and schedules), including methodology and criteria for assessing the performance and success of non-treasury investments;
- Decision making, governance and organisation (TMP5 and schedules), including a statement of the governance requirements for decision making in relation to non-treasury investments; and arrangements to ensure that appropriate professional due diligence is carried out to support decision making;
- Reporting and management information (TMP6 and schedules), including where and how often monitoring reports are taken;
- Training and qualifications (TMP10 and schedules), including how the relevant knowledge and skills in relation to non-treasury investments will be arranged.