
REPORT TO:	FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	AGENDA ITEM: 9
DATE OF MEETING:	16th FEBRUARY 2010	CATEGORY: RECOMMENDED
REPORT FROM:	DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES	OPEN
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	KEVIN STACKHOUSE (595811)	DOC:
SUBJECT:	TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2010/11 to 2012/13	REF:
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	ALL	TERMS OF REFERENCE:

1.0 Recommendations

- 1.1 That the Prudential Indicators and Limits for 2010/11 to 2012/13 contained within the report be recommended for approval by Full Council on 1st March 2010.
- 1.2 That the Treasury Management Strategy for 2010/11 is considered and approved.
- 1.3 That the Investment Strategy for 2010/11 including the associated lending list and policy is considered and approved.

2.0 Purpose of the Report

- 2.1 This report outlines the Council's Prudential Indicators for 2010/11 to 2012/13 and sets out the expected treasury operations for this period. It fulfils three key reports required by the Local Government Act 2003.
 - The CIPFA Prudential Code requires the reporting of the Indicators for Capital Finance in Local Authorities.
 - The Treasury Strategy in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management.
 - The Investment Strategy in accordance with the Department of Communities and Local Government investment guidance.

3.0 Executive Summary

The Prudential System for Capital Finance

3.1 The main aims of the national prudential system are to ensure that:

- Capital investment plans of local authorities are affordable and sustainable.
- Treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with best professional practice.
- Financial planning and asset management are integrated into the Council's overall corporate planning arrangements.

3.2 This is measured within a set of prudential indicators. The main purpose of these indicators is to provide the limits and benchmarks to control the level of capital expenditure, borrowing and investment. The Council is expected to operate well within these limits, in particular when borrowing and investing.

3.3 The relevant indicators required under the regulations are summarised in the following tables.

3.4 Firstly, the estimated capital expenditure (as set out in the approved capital investment programme) is detailed in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Capital Expenditure (Capital expenditure is shown in more detail in Table 6)				
	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
General Fund	5,623	651	406	325
HRA	2,429	2,247	2,327	1,956
Total	8,052	2,898	2,733	2,281

3.5 The capital expenditure programme will be financed directly from government grants, external contributions, council reserves and capital receipts. Where direct financing does not cover the planned expenditure, the residue effectively becomes the Council's external borrowing requirement, which is termed the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

3.6 The CFR is a measure of the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital investment and is based on the value of its assets contained in its Balance Sheet. It does not necessarily represent the amount of debt outstanding.

3.7 The General Fund CFR is reduced each year by a statutory revenue charge, but there is no similar requirement for the Housing Revenue Account. The expected CFR is detailed in Table 2 below:

Table 2 – Capital Financing Requirement (CFR calculation is shown in more detail in Table 7)				
	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
General Fund	7,138	6,852	6,578	6,315
HRA	5,477	5,459	5,441	5,423
Total	12,615	12,311	12,019	11,738

- 3.8 In addition to the CFR the Council's expected external debt position for each year (the Operational Boundary) and the maximum amount that could be borrowed (the Authorised Limit) are detailed in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Operational Boundary and Authorised Limit (These calculations are shown in more detail in Table 10)				
	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Authorised Limit	21,693	27,680	28,234	28,798
Operational Boundary	12,620	12,230	12,020	11,740

- 3.9 The estimated cost of financing the capital programme contained in the consolidated budget proposals on council tax and housing rents are summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Incremental impact of capital investment decisions (These calculations are shown in more detail in Tables 11, 12 and 13)				
	2009/10 Revised £	2010/11 Estimated £	2011/12 Estimated £	2012/13 Estimated £
Band D Council Tax	4.85	2.60	1.03	(0.19)
Housing rent levels	38.33	33.57	29.13	30.84

- 3.10 The resources applied to finance the capital programme are one of the elements that influence the overall resources of the Council. The expected position of the Council's year-end resources (balances, capital receipts and contributions) is supplemented with the expected cash flow position to provide an overall estimate of the year-end investment position.

- 3.11 Table 5 below details the estimated investment position at the year-end.

Table 5 – Investments (These calculations are shown in more detail in Tables 8)				
	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Total resources	8,347	6,520	4,578	3,588
Working capital	1	1	1	1
Total Resources Available to Invest	8,348	6,521	4,579	3,589
Total investments at year-end including the estimated effects of the Council's cash flow position				
Principal sums invested < 364 days	0	0	0	0
Sums invested >364 days	0	0	0	0

4.0 Detail

Prudential Indicators 2010/11 – 2012/13

- 4.1 The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Council to adopt the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Prudential Code and in doing so to calculate and monitor a set of prudential indicators.
- 4.2 This report revises the indicators for 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 and introduces new indicators for 2012/13. Each indicator either summarises the expected treasury activity or introduces limits upon the activity and reflects the outcome of the Council's underlying capital appraisal systems.

- 4.3 Within this overall prudential framework there is a clear impact on the Council's treasury management activity, either through borrowing or investment activity.
- 4.4 As a consequence, the Treasury Management Strategy for 2010/11 is included (**Appendix 2**) to complement the indicators and this report includes the prudential indicators relating to the treasury activity.

Capital Expenditure

- 4.5 The Council's capital expenditure plans are the first of the prudential indicators.
- 4.6 Resources such as capital receipts and external contributions can pay for this expenditure immediately. However, if resources are insufficient any residual expenditure will effectively create a borrowing need.
- 4.7 A more detailed analysis from which the figures in this report are drawn, breaking down the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) split, is contained in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.8 A certain level of capital expenditure will be grant supported by the Government, anything above this level will be unsupported and will need to be paid for from the Council's own resources or from other contributions.
- 4.9 The Government retains an option to control either the total of all Council's plans, or those of a specific council, although no control has yet been required.
- 4.10 A summary of the capital expenditure and financing estimates are detailed in Table 6 below. It shows that by having a net financing need of zero, that the Council has no plans to undertake any new borrowing to 2013.

Table 6 – Capital Expenditure and Financing				
	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Capital Expenditure				
General Fund	5,623	651	406	325
HRA	2,429	2,247	2,327	1,956
Total Capital Expenditure				
Financed by:				
Capital receipts (see note)	1,839	625	697	225
Capital grants	5,874	2,273	2,036	2,056
Capital reserves	134	0	0	0
Revenue Contributions	205	0	0	0
Net Financing Need for the Year	0	0	0	0

Note – the capital receipts for 2011/12 and 2012/13 have yet to be identified. However, provision has been made in the General Fund Revenue Account to meet the shortfall should the receipts not be generated.

The Council's Borrowing Need (Capital Financing Requirement)

- 4.11 The second Prudential Indicator is the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is a measure of the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital investment and is based on the value of its assets contained in the Balance Sheet.
- 4.12 The capital expenditure that has not been immediately paid for will increase the CFR through additional borrowing. A more detailed analysis from which the figures in this report are drawn, breaking down the General Fund and HRA split are contained in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.13 The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund CFR each year through a revenue charge called the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). The Council is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments (VRP).
- 4.14 A summary of the CFR estimates are detailed Table 7 below:

Table 7 – Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)				
	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Movement in CFR represented by:				
Net financing need for the year	0	0	0	0
MRP/VRP and other financing movements	(315)	(304)	(292)	(281)
Movement in CFR	(315)	(304)	(292)	(281)
Capital Financing Requirement				
CFR – General Fund	7,138	6,852	6,578	6,315
CFR – Housing	5,477	5,459	5,441	5,423
Total CFR	12,615	12,311	12,019	11,738
Movement in CFR	(315)	(304)	(292)	(281)

The Use of the Council's Resources and the Investment Provision

- 4.15 The application of resources (capital receipts, reserves and contributions) to either finance capital expenditure or support the revenue budget will have an ongoing impact on investments unless resources are supplemented each year from new sources (assets sales, etc).
- 4.16 Table 8 below details the estimates of the year-end balances for each resource and anticipated day-to-day cash flow balances.

Table 8 – Investments				
Year-end Resources	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Fund Balances and Reserves	5,187	4,100	2,433	1,494
Capital Receipts, Grants and Contributions	3,160	2,420	2,145	2,094
Total Core Funds	8,347	6,520	4,578	3,588
Working Capital *	1	1	1	1
Expected Investments (taking into account expected year-end cash flow position)	0	0	0	0

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

Limits to Borrowing Activity

- 4.17 Within the Prudential Indicators there are a number of key indicators to ensure that the Council operates its borrowing within defined limits.
- 4.18 For the first of these the Council needs to ensure that its total borrowing net of any investments, does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year, plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2010/11 and the next two financial years.
- 4.19 This allows some flexibility if a limited amount of borrowing was required to meet temporary shortfalls in cash to pay suppliers, etc. The Council's estimated position is detailed in Table 9 below:

	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Gross Borrowing	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184
Less Investments	0	0	0	0
Net Borrowing	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184
CFR	12,615	12,311	12,019	11,738

Note - Gross borrowing represents one outstanding money market loan and money held on deposit on behalf of Parish Councils.

- 4.20 The above table shows that as net borrowing is below the CFR, the Council has complied with this Prudential Indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. The Council's overall financial plans do not at this stage rely on any new borrowing.
- 4.21 A further two Prudential Indicators that control or anticipate the overall level of borrowing are detailed below.

The Authorised Limit for External Debt

- 4.22 This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited and this limit needs to be set or revised. 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.
- 4.23 It represents a temporary financing limit should the Council need to borrow on a temporary basis to meet major shortfalls in cash income.
- 4.24 It is also the statutory limit determined under section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003.

The Operational Boundary for External Debt

- 4.25 This indicator is based on the expected maximum external debt (as described above) during the course of the year, but it is not a limit.
- 4.26 It is designed to help the Head of Finance manage treasury activity on a daily basis and acts as an early warning sign of any potential issues.
- 4.27 The Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary are detailed in Table 10 below:

Table 10 – Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary				
Authorised Limit	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Borrowing	20,505	26,911	27,957	28,542
Other Long Term Liabilities	1,188	769	277	256
Total	21,693	27,680	28,234	28,798
Operational Boundary	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Borrowing	11,432	11,551	11,743	11,484
Other Long Term Liabilities	1,188	769	277	256
Total	12,620	12,320	12,020	11,740

Affordability Prudential Indicators

- 4.28 The previous section covers the overall capital and control of borrowing. However, within this framework, Prudential Indicators are required to assess the affordability of capital investment plans.
- 4.29 These provide an indication of the impact of the capital investment plans on the Council's overall finances.
- 4.30 **Actual and Estimates of the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream** – this indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term liabilities, net of investment income) against the net revenue stream. This Prudential Indicator is detailed in Table 11 below:

Table 11 – Estimates of the Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream				
Revenue Account	2009/10 Revised %	2010/11 Estimated %	2011/12 Estimated %	2012/13 Estimated %
General Fund	1.27	0.67	0.26	(0.05)
HRA	1.67	1.46	1.25	1.31

- 4.31 The estimates of financing costs include current borrowing commitments. Low percentages and/or reducing amounts are considered to be a positive sign that the Council is not relying heavily on loan financing to deliver its services.

4.32 **Estimates of the incremental impact of capital investment decisions on the Council Tax** – this indicator identifies the trend in how much per year the costs of borrowing and other interest payments, both historic and planned, cost each household (at Band D council tax rate) in the District. This is shown in Table 12 below.

Table 12 – Incremental Impact of Capital Investment				
Cost per household per year	2009/10 Revised £	2010/11 Estimated £	2011/12 Estimated £	2012/13 Estimated £
Council Tax Band D	4.85	2.60	1.03	(0.19)

4.33 The reducing cost reflects lower interest payments in future years as the remaining Covenant loan financing is repaid.

4.34 **Estimates of the incremental impact of capital investment decisions on Housing Rent levels** – Similar to Council Tax, this indicator identifies the trend in how much per year the costs of borrowing and other interest payments, both historic and planned, cost each council house tenant. This is shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13 – Incremental Impact of Capital Investment				
Cost per council house tenant per year	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Housing Rent Level	38.33	33.57	29.13	30.84

5.0 Financial Implications

5.1 As detailed in the report.

6.0 Corporate Implications

6.1. None

7.0 Community Implications

7.1 None

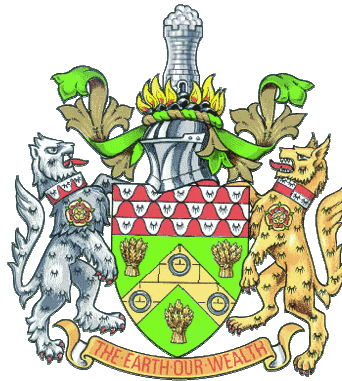
8.0 Background Papers

8.1 Local Government Act 2003 (Part 1)

Appendix 1

£000s	2009/10 Revised Estimate	2010/11 Estimated	2011/12 Estimated	2012/13 Estimated
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND THE SOURCES OF FINANCE				
Capital Expenditure – General Fund				
<i>Supported spend</i>	5,623	651	406	325
<i>Unsupported spend</i>	0	0	0	0
Total spend	5,623	651	406	325
Financed by:				
Capital receipts	1,533	294	306	225
Capital grants	3,965	357	100	100
Capital reserves	0	0	0	0
Revenue	125	0	0	0
Total financing	5,623	651	406	325
Net financing need	0	0	0	0
Capital Expenditure – Housing Revenue Account				
<i>Supported spend</i>	2,429	2,247	2,327	1,956
<i>Unsupported spend</i>	0	0	0	0
Total spend	2,429	2,247	2,327	1,956
Financed by:				
Capital receipts	306	331	391	0
Capital grants	1,909	1,916	1,936	1,956
Capital reserves	134	0	0	0
Revenue	80	0	0	0
Total financing	2,429	2,247	2,327	1,956
Net financing need	0	0	0	0
Capital Expenditure – Total				
<i>Supported spend</i>	8,052	2,898	2,733	2,281
<i>Unsupported spend</i>	0	0	0	0
Total spend	8,052	2,898	2,733	2,281
Financed by:				
Capital receipts	1,839	625	697	225
Capital grants	5,874	2,273	2,036	2,056
Capital reserves	134	0	0	0
Revenue	205	0	0	0
Total financing	8,052	2,898	2,733	2,281
Net financing need	0	0	0	0

£000s	2009/10 Proposed Outturn	2010/11 Estimated	2011/12 Estimated	2012/13 Estimated
THE CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT				
The Capital Financing Requirement - General Fund				
Opening Balance	7,435	7,138	6,852	6,578
Net financing need	0	0	0	0
Less MRP & VRP	-297	-286	-274	-263
Less other financing movements	0	0	0	0
CFR Closing balance	7,138	6,852	6,578	6,315
Net movement in CFR	-297	-286	-274	-263
The Capital Financing Requirement - HRA				
Opening Balance	5,495	5,477	5,459	5,441
Net financing need	0	0	0	0
Voluntary RP	0	0	0	0
Less other financing movements	-18	-18	-18	-18
CFR Closing balance	5,477	5,459	5,441	5,423
Net movement in CFR	-18	-18	-18	-18
The Capital Financing Requirement - Total				
Opening Balance	12,930	12,615	12,311	12,019
Net financing need	0	0	0	0
MRP & VRP	-297	-286	-274	-263
Less other financing movements	-18	-18	-18	-18
CFR Closing balance	12,615	12,311	12,019	11,738
Net movement in CFR	-315	-304	-292	-281
*VRP - Voluntary revenue				
EXTERNAL DEBT & OTHER LONG TERM LIABILITIES				
Opening Balance 1 April	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184
Maturing Debt	0	0	0	0
Borrowing - Maturing Debt	0	0	0	0
Borrowing - Change in CFR	0	0	0	0
Total Debt 31 March	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184
Net movement in debt	0	0	0	0
Other long term liabilities	1,188	769	277	256
AUTHORISED LIMIT AND OPERATIONAL BOUNDARY				
Authorised Limit	21,693	27,680	28,234	28,798
Operational Boundary	12,620	12,320	12,020	11,740
INVESTMENTS				
Opening Balance 1 April	0	0	0	0
Net cash flow movements	5,825	1,827	1,942	990
Movement in reserves /balances	-5,825	-1,827	-1,942	-990
Total Investments 31 March	0	0	0	0
Net movement in investments	0	0	0	0



**South
Derbyshire
District Council**

Treasury Management and Investment Strategy 2010/11 – 2012/13

February 2010

Treasury Management and Investment Strategy 2010/11 – 2012/13

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The treasury management service is an important part of the overall financial management of the Council's affairs. The prudential indicators in the main report consider the affordability and impact of capital expenditure decisions, and set out the Council's overall capital investment framework.
- 1.2 The treasury service considers the effective funding of these decisions. Together they form part of the process that ensures the Council achieves a balanced budget requirement under the Local Government Finance Act 1992. There are specific treasury prudential indicators included in this strategy, which require approval.
- 1.3 The Council's treasury activities are strictly regulated by statutory requirements and a professional code of practice (the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management).
- 1.4 The Council has adopted the Code and as a result, has adopted a Treasury Management Policy Statement. An updated policy statement was approved on 17th February 2009. This adoption meets the requirements of the first of the treasury prudential indicators.
- 1.5 The Policy requires an annual strategy to be reported, outlining the expected treasury activity for the forthcoming 3 years.
- 1.6 A key requirement of this report is to explain both the risks, and the management of the risks, associated with the treasury service. A further treasury report is produced after the year-end to report on actual activity for the year.
- 1.7 This strategy covers:
 - The Council's debt and investment projections.
 - The expected movement in interest rates.
 - The Council's borrowing and investment strategies.
 - Treasury performance indicators.
 - Specific limits on treasury activities.
 - Any local treasury issues.

2.0 Debt and Investment Projections 2010/11 to 2012/13

- 2.1 The borrowing requirement comprises the expected movement in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) as regards borrowing and any maturing debt that may need to be re-financed. The table below shows this effect on the treasury position over the next three years. It also highlights the expected change in investment balances.

	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
External Debt				
Debt at 1 April	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184
Movement in CFR	0	0	0	0
Maturing Debt Replacement	0	0	0	0
Adjustment for prior years	0	0	0	0
Debt at 31 March	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184
Annual change in debt	0	0	0	0
Total Investments at 31 March	0	0	0	0
Investment change	0	0	0	0

2.2 The related impact of the above movements on the revenue budget is:

	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Revenue Budgets				
Interest on Borrowing	173	127	84	67
Less Related HRA Charge	(119)	(103)	(84)	(67)
Net General Fund Borrowing Cost	54	24	0	0
Investment income	30	60	100	140

3.0 Expected Movement in Interest Rates

- 3.1 The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee voted to keep interest rates unchanged at 0.5% and continue with its £200 billion quantitative easing programme, as signs of the economy stabilizing emerged. Media commentators are forecasting that rates will remain unchanged well into 2010.
- 3.2 The Bank may change its stance on the quantitative easing programme when the next inflationary report is published in February 2010. Speculation is that the programme will be halted, as its pace has slowed from £75 billion every three months to £350 billion early last year to £25 billion in November 2009.
- 3.3 The timing of this decision is likely to be very difficult because of the risk that markets will fall due to investor's demands for higher interest rates on government borrowing once the Bank stops purchasing treasury gilts.
- 3.4 On a positive note, signs that the economy is on the road to recovery have been reported in recent months; in particular the Halifax has stated that the index of house prices rose by 1% in December 2009, the sixth consecutive rise. New car sales were reported to be up by 38.9% in December 2009 as car buyers take advantage of the Government's car scrappage scheme and buy before the increase in VAT from 1st January 2010.

4.0 Borrowing Strategy 2009/10 – 2011/12

- 4.1 For several years, the Council has not been required to enter into any form of long-term borrowing and in fact repaid all of its long-term Government debt in March 2004. This was due to substantial capital receipts that the Council had generated, a significant proportion of which had been set-aside to repay debt in accordance with accounting regulations.
- 4.2 These receipts were placed on deposit and earned interest for the Council's revenue funds. In addition, these receipts have effectively been used to finance new capital expenditure and to meet the Council's shorter-term cash flow requirements when this was negative.
- 4.3 The only remaining debt outstanding is one money market loan for £1m. This is a fixed rate loan at 4.875%, maturing in 2032 with interest payments of £48,750 per year.
- 4.4 The Prudential System for Capital Finance provides flexibility for local authorities to borrow. Effectively, councils can borrow money as long as they are able to demonstrate that the associated interest and principal repayments are affordable and sustainable within their longer-term financial resources.
- 4.5 The Council's approved Capital Investment Strategy does contain provision for prudential borrowing, mainly on an "invest to save" basis, i.e. the cost of loan finance is met from the payback of the investment (efficiencies, greater income, etc).
- 4.6 The Council's current financial plan to 2015 does not, however, currently include any provision for prudential borrowing.
- 4.7 It is unlikely that the Council will receive any new borrowing allocations from the Government, all Government funding for capital investment purposes will be provided in the form of grant in accordance with their funding policy.
- 4.8 The proposed that the Council's borrowing strategy for 2010/11 should be based on the following criteria:
- Meeting the Council's cash flow requirements, primarily through its Investment Strategy.
 - Reviewing options for the outstanding money market loan of £1m.

Money Market Loan

- 4.9 Potentially, there is a break clause. The lender has the option of reviewing the interest rate at any time and increasing it if they so wish. However, the Council then has the option of rejecting this and can instead choose to repay without incurring any penalty.
- 4.10 The current strategy is that should the lender exercise their option to increase the interest rate and then the loan should be repaid at that time. It is proposed that this strategy continues to be adopted.

5.0 Treasury Management Prudential Indicators and Limits on Activity

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

- Upper limits on variable interest rate exposure. This indicator identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates based upon the debt position net of investments.
- Upper limits on fixed interest rate exposure. Similar to the previous indicator this covers a maximum limit on fixed interest rates.
- Maturity structure of borrowing. 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.
- Total principal funds invested for greater than 364 days. These limits are set to reduce the need for early sale of an investment and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

	2009/10 Revised £000	2010/11 Estimated £000	2011/12 Estimated £000	2012/13 Estimated £000
Interest Rate Exposures				
	Upper	Upper	Upper	Upper
Limits on fixed interest rates based on net debt	49	49	49	49
Limits on variable interest rates based on net debt	0	0	0	0
Maturity Structure of Fixed Interest Rate Borrowing 2010/11				
			Lower	Upper
Under 12 months			0%	0%
12 months to 2 years			0%	0%
2 years to 5 years			0%	0%
5 years to 10 years			0%	0%
10 years and above			0%	100%
Maximum Principal Sums Invested for Over 364 Days				
Principal sums invested > 364 days	0	0	0	0

6.0 Investment Counterparty and Liquidity Framework

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

- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Council's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.
- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security. This is set out in the Specified and Non-Specified investment sections below.

Specified Investments

- 6.2 The purpose of specified investments is to identify investments offering high security and high liquidity. These investments should be in sterling and with a maturity of no more than a year.
- 6.3 They are intended to be used with minimal procedural formalities. Any investments made with the UK Government, another local authority or parish council automatically counts as specified investments.
- 6.4 In addition, short-term investments with bodies or investment schemes with “high credit ratings” will count as specified investments. However, it is left to each authority to determine these institutions, and the Council must determine investment limits and how frequently these ratings are to be monitored.
- 6.5 The Council’s approved lending list covers this, through one of the 3 recognised credit rating agencies under the regulations, i.e. the “Fitch” IBCA Rating.” Using this agency, the Council will also monitor the outlook or watch rating on an on-going and regular basis to determine whether the institution provides a safe investment.

Non-Specified Investments

- 6.6 Basically, these are all other investments not meeting the above criteria. Due to the fact that these investments could carry more risk than specified ones, the Council needs to set limits on these investments and determine guidelines on when they should be used.
- 6.7 The regulations make it clear that they do not wish to discourage authorities from using non-specified investments. The aim is to ensure that proper procedures are in place for undertaking risk assessments of investments made for longer periods or with bodies that do not carry such a high credit rating.
- 6.8 Based on these regulations, the following strategy is proposed. This is to meet the statutory requirements of the 2003 Act.

Investment Strategy 2010/11

- 6.9 The Council is expected to have a regular short-term investment requirement to enable it to manage its day-to-day financial affairs. There is no current proposal to enter into longer term and externally managed funds.
- 6.10 The current approved investment list is based on best practice and is serving the short-term investment needs of the Council. It is kept under review and will be updated in line with the Treasury Management Policy Statement if and when necessary.
- 6.11 The approved lending list and policy is shown at **Appendix 3**. In accordance with regulations, it sets out where the Council will invest surplus funds and places limits upon the various institutions. A summary is shown in the following table.

Institution	Limit
Specified Investments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Debt Management Office (DMO) • Local, Police, Fire and Parish Authorities • Other Bodies with a High Credit Rating of F1+/AA- 	£10m £5m £7.5m
Chapter 2 Non-Specified Investments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F1/AA Rated Bodies – First Call • F1/A Rated Bodies – Second Call • F2/A Rated Bodies – Third Call 	£2m £1m £0.25m

Definition of Credit Ratings

6.12 The long-term rating is based on an investment grade categorised by “Fitch” on the following scale.

AAA: the best quality companies, reliable and stable

AA: quality companies, a bit higher risk than AAA

A: economic situation can affect finance

BBB: medium class companies which are satisfactory at the moment.

6.13 Intermediate modifiers are also used for each category between AAA and BBB (i.e. AA+, AA, AA-, A+, A, A-, etc.).

6.14 Short-term credit ratings indicate the potential level of default within a 12-month period, based on the following scale.

F1+: best quality grade, indicating exceptionally strong capacity to meet financial commitments.

F1: best grade, indicating strong capacity to financial commitments.

F2: good quality grade with satisfactory capacity to financial commitments.

6.15 The scale then falls from F3 to B, then C and finally down to D, which indicates the institution is likely to, or as failed to meet its financial commitments.

General Policy

6.16 As approved, priority is given to specified investments in any investment decision. The length of investment is made in accordance with overall cash flow requirements.

6.17 The Council’s policy is to seek investments with those institutions graded at least AA and F1+.

Use of Non-Specified Investments

- 6.18 This generally covers building societies and the merchant or secondary-banking sector. It is proposed that these are only used as a “lender of last resort” and in the order listed in the above table.
- 6.19 In particular this may be the case where limits on specified investments are likely to be exceeded and where there is a temporary need to place money.
- 6.20 It should be noted that F1 and F2 credit ratings are still considered to be fairly high ratings for short-term deposits.

Performance Indicators

- 6.21 The main indicator is for the return on short-term investments to, average over the year, the Market 7-Day Rate, this being a standard measure of performance. Performance in recent years is shown in the following table.

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
7-Day Rate (target)	3.51%	4.47%	4.44%	4.82%	5.61%	3.57%
Actual Rate	3.55%	4.63%	4.50%	4.86%	5.81%	4.38%

APPROVED LENDING LIST & POLICY

1. Approved Types of Investment

The Council may use the following types of investment when managing funds:

- Fixed Term Deposits
- On Call Deposits

2. Approved Institutions for Investment

The Council may invest surplus cash with the following institutions, subject to the provisions within the investment policy in 3 below:

- UK Debt Management Office (DMO);
- Local Authorities and Police Authorities within the UK;
- Major clearing banks incorporated in the UK and their subsidiaries (use of non-British banks is subject to the assessment and approval of the Head of Finance);
- UK Building Societies;
- British Merchant Banks and Securities House Association members;
- The secondary banking sector (use of non-British banks is subject to the assessment and approval of the Head of Finance).
- Foreign Banks with an F1+ Rating (subject to the assessment and approval of the Head of Finance).

3. Investment Policy

The following limits apply on the amount of money that can be invested with any one institution mentioned above, by the designated officers:

• UK Debt Management Office (DMO)	£10M
• Highest quality financial institutions	£7.5M
• Local authorities and police authorities	£5M
• 100% owned subsidiaries of clearing banks	£2M
• F1/AA rated building societies	£2M
• F1/A rated building societies	£1M
• Unrated building societies	£1M
• F1 /A rated merchant or secondary banks	£1M
• F2/A rated merchant or secondary banks	£0.25M

NOTE

- The highest quality financial institutions must have a minimum short-term “Fitch” IBCA rating of F1+ and a long-term rating of AA.