



Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot
Neath Port Talbot Council

NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

CABINET

Report of the Chief Finance Officer

28th February 2022

SECTION A – MATTERS FOR DECISION

WARDS AFFECTED: ALL

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY, AND MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY

Purpose of Report

1. This report sets out the Council's Treasury Management Strategy, Annual Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy for 2022/23.
2. Treasury Management is defined as:
"The management of the local authority's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks".

Introduction

3. 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 providing adequate liquidity initially before considering investment return.

4. 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.

Reporting Requirements

5. The Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporates a variety of policies, estimates and actuals; details of which are outlined below.
6. Prudential and Treasury Indicators and Treasury Strategy (this report)

The first and most important report covers:

- the capital plans (including prudential indicators);
- a Minimum Revenue Provision Policy (how capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
- the Treasury Management Strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organized) including treasury indicators; and
- an investment strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

7. A Mid-year Treasury Management Report (prepared after 1st October)

This will update Members with the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether the treasury strategy is meeting the strategy or whether any policies require revision.

8. An Annual Treasury Report

This provides details of the actual performance for the previous financial year and provides a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy. This report must be considered by Members by 30th September of the following financial year.

Scrutiny Arrangements

9. The above reports are required to be scrutinised before being recommended to Council. These arrangements are detailed in the scheme of delegation as set out in Appendix 1 of this report.

Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23

10. The strategy for 2022/23 covers two main areas

Capital issues

- the capital plans and the 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.
11. These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, Welsh Government MRP Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and Welsh Government Investment Guidance

Capital Prudential Indicators

12. Capital Expenditure

This prudential indicator is a summary of the Council's capital expenditure plans. The table below summarises these plans and how they are being financed:

| | 2020/21 Actual £'000 | 2021/22 Revised £'000 | 2022/23 Estimate £'000 | 2023/24 Estimate £'000 | 2024/25 Estimate £'000 |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Capital expenditure | 58,769 | 74,828 | 70,415 | 60,104 | 25,603 |
| | | | | | |
| <u>Resourced by:</u> | | | | | |
| Capital receipts | 936 | 2,778 | 401 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants & contributions | 46,304 | 54,407 | 44,424 | 47,906 | 21,603 |
| Reserves & DRF * | 1,245 | 2,461 | 3,088 | 2,221 | 1,000 |
| Borrowing | 10,284 | 15,182 | 22,502 | 9,977 | 3,000 |

NB * DRF means Direct Revenue Financing

13. The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

The second prudential indicator is the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's indebtedness and so it's underlying borrowing need.

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the indebtedness. The table below shows the projected CFR movements:

| CFR | 2020/21 Actual £'000 | 2021/22 Revised £'000 | 2022/23 Estimate £'000 | 2023/24 Estimate £'000 | 2024/25 Estimate £'000 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Opening Balance | 342,874 | 343,055 | 348,091 | 359,745 | 358,078 |
| Add: | | | | | |
| Expenditure to be funded by borrowing | 10,284 | 15,182 | 22,502 | 9,977 | 3,000 |
| Less: Minimum Revenue Prov. (MRP) | (10,103) | (10,146) | (10,848) | (11,644) | (12,174) |
| Est. Closing Balance | 343,055 | 348,091 | 359,745 | 358,078 | 348,904 |

Treasury Management Prudential Indicators

14. 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 service activity and the Council's capital strategy.
15. 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.
16. The Council's treasury portfolio position at 31st March 2021 comprised:

| Table 1 | Principal | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Borrowing</u> | £m | £m |
| Fixed rate funding | PWLB 232,598 | |
| | Market 62,500 | |
| | Other 6,515 | |
| | <u>301,613</u> | |
| Variable rate funding | <u>0</u> | |
| | 301,613 | |
| Other long term liabilities | | <u>0</u> |
| <u>Gross Debt</u> | | <u>301,613</u> |
| <u>Total investments</u> | | <u>52,500</u> |

17. Within the 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 Capital Financing Requirement.
18. The Council has complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and there is no indication that it will not do so in future as detailed below:

| | 2020/21 Actual £'000 | 2021/22 Revised £'000 | 2022/23 Estimate £'000 | 2023/24 Estimate £'000 | 2024/25 Estimate £'000 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Actual gross debt at 31 st March | 301,613 | 310,612 | 283,961 | 281,817 | 275,405 |
| Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) | 343,055 | 348,091 | 359,745 | 358,078 | 348,904 |
| | | | | | |
| Under / (over) borrowed | 41,442 | 37,479 | 75,784 | 76,261 | 73,499 |

Treasury Indicators: Limits relating to borrowing

19. The Operational Boundary

This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed.

| | 2021/22 £'000 | 2022/23 £'000 | 2023/24 £'000 | 2024/25 £'000 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Operational Boundary | 373,055 | 423,958 | 422,291 | 413,117 |

20. The Authorised Limit

A further key prudential indicator represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a 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.

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.

| | 2021/22 £'000 | 2022/23 £'000 | 2023/24 £'000 | 2024/25 £'000 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Authorised Limit | 393,055 | 443,958 | 442,291 | 433,117 |

21. Upper limits on fixed and variable interest rate exposure

This identifies a maximum limit for fixed and variable interest rates based upon the total debt position

| | 2021/22 to 2024/25 £'000 |
|--|---|
| Upper Limit on Fixed Interest Rate Exposure | 443,958 |
| Lower Limit on Fixed Interest Rate Exposure | |
| Upper Limit on Variable Interest Rate Exposure | 221,979 |
| Lower Limit on Variable Interest rate Exposure | 0 |

22. 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

| Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate Borrowing | 2021/22 Estimate % | Upper Limit % | Lower Limit % |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Under 12 months | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| 12 months to 2 years | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 to 5 years | 3 | 40 | 0 |
| 5 to 10 years | 5 | 60 | 0 |
| 10 years + | 81 | 100 | 15 |

Prospects for Interest Rates

23. The Council has appointed Link Asset Services as its treasury advisor and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. The following table gives Link’s projected view.

| | Mar22 | Jun22 | Sep22 | Dec22 | Mar23 | Jun23 | Sep23 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bank Rate | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 5 yr PWLB | 2.20 | 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 |
| 25 yr PWLB | 2.40 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 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 |

Borrowing Strategy

24. The cheapest borrowing will be internal borrowing by running down cash balances and foregoing interest earned at historically low rates. However this strategy can only be used as a short term measure therefore consideration will be given to entering into external borrowing during 2022/23.

25. The following types of loan arrangement will be considered (in no particular order):

- Temporary borrowing from the money markets or other local authorities.
- Short dated borrowing from the market or PWLB.
- Long term fixed rate market or PWLB loans.

Changes to PWLB lending rules during 2020/21 now mean that Local Authorities can no longer borrow at preferential rates if they intend to borrow (from any source) to fund investment specifically for the purpose of generating a profit. This Council will not be borrowing for this purpose.

26. The general aim of this treasury management strategy is to ensure the affordability of capital investment within the ongoing revenue budget, to ensure that the credit risk is managed effectively when comparing borrowing costs and investment holdings and returns.

27. The Council will continue to examine the potential for undertaking early repayment of some external debt to the PWLB in order to

reduce the difference between its gross and net debt positions. However, the introduction by the PWLB of significantly lower repayment rates than new borrowing rates in November 2007, which has now been compounded since 20th October 2010 by a considerable further widening of the difference between new borrowing and repayment rates, has potentially meant that large premiums would be incurred by such action and such levels of premiums are unlikely to be justifiable on value for money grounds. This situation will be monitored in case these differentials are narrowed by the PWLB at some future date.

28. Members should note that to date during 2021/22 the Council has taken out the below new loan:

| Lender | Date | Amount (£000) | Rate | Period |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------|-------|---------|
| PWLB | 7 th Dec 2021 | 10,000 | 1.37% | 50 Year |

29. It should also be noted that during the year the Council repaid £1m of principal repayments to the PWLB.

Policy on Borrowing in Advance of Need

30. The Council will not borrow more than or in advance of its needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates, and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated and that the Council can ensure the security of such funds.

Debt Rescheduling

31. As short term borrowing rates will be considerably cheaper than longer term fixed interest rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. However, these savings will need to be considered in the light of the current treasury position and the size of the cost of debt repayment (premiums incurred).
32. The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- the generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings,
 - helping to fulfil this Treasury Management Strategy, and
 - enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).
33. Consideration will also be given to identify if there is any potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt.
34. No rescheduling is anticipated in 2022/23. If rescheduling does take place it will be reported to the Cabinet Board, at the earliest meeting following its action.

Annual Investment Strategy

35. The Council's investment policy has regard to the Welsh Government's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance") and the CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes 2017 ("the CIPFA TM Code"). The Council's investment priorities will be security first, portfolio liquidity second, then return.
36. In accordance with the above, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Council has below clearly stipulated the minimum acceptable credit quality of counterparties for inclusion on the lending list. The creditworthiness methodology used to create the counterparty list fully accounts for the ratings, watches and outlooks published by all three ratings agencies with a full understanding of what these reflect in the eyes of each agency. Using Link's ratings service potential counterparty ratings are monitored on a real time basis with knowledge of any changes notified electronically as the agencies notify modifications.
37. Further, the Council's officers recognise that ratings should not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution and that it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets.

38. Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.
39. The aim of the strategy is to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which will also enable diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk.
40. The intention of the strategy is to provide security of investment and minimisation of risk.
41. Investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are listed in Appendix 2 under the 'Specified' and 'Non-Specified' Investments categories. Counterparty limits will be as set through the Council's Treasury Management Practices Schedules.

Creditworthiness Policy

42. The Council receives creditworthiness information from Link Asset Services. This service employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:
 - credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies
 - Credit Default Swop (CDS) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
 - sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries
43. All credit ratings are monitored on a daily basis. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of money market organisations as announced by all three agencies through its use of the Link's creditworthiness service.
 - If a downgrade results in the counterparty/investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.
44. Council Officers are able to use this creditworthiness information to help support their decision making processes along with other market information and data available.

45. The approved investment criteria are detailed in Appendix 2 of this report and have not changed from those previously approved by Members.

Country Limits

46. The Council will only invest in Banks in countries where the sovereignty rating is AA+ or higher, with the exception of the UK which currently has an AA- rating. The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria as at the date of this report are shown in Appendix 2. This list will be added to or deducted from by officers should ratings change in accordance with this policy.

Investment Strategy

47. **In-house funds:** The Council currently manages its surplus funds in-house. The core balance, available for strategic investment is estimated to be in the region of £30m. The remaining cash balances are mainly cash flow derived and available for short term investment only.

48. Investments will accordingly be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (up to 12 months). The Council policy will allow investments up to a maximum of £25m for periods of more than 1 year and up to 5 years, and this will be considered when decisions on investing surplus funds are made.

Investment return projections.

49. The recent increase in the Bank of England Base Rate has lead to an improvement in the investment return projections. The suggested budgeted investment earnings rates for returns on investments placed for periods up to about three months during each financial year are as follows:

- 2022/23 1.00%
- 2023/24 1.25%
- 2024/25 1.25%
- 2025/26 1.25%
- Later years 1.50%

Investments greater than 365 days

50. The Council is required to set a limit on the total value of investments with a duration greater than 365 days. This limit is set with regard to the Council's liquidity requirements. The proposed limit is set out at £25m.
51. Members should note that the updated Treasury Management Code of Practice now requires Local Authorities to report on investments over 365 days as opposed to the previous practice of over 364 days.

End of Year Investment Report

52. Members will receive a report on the actual 2021/22 investment activity as part of the Annual Treasury Report by 30th September 2022.

Policy on the Use of External Service Providers

53. The Council uses Link Asset Services as its external treasury management advisers. The Council's previous contract was with Capita Asset Services but this business was purchased by Link Asset Services during 2017/18. Our current contract ends 30th June 2022 where it is anticipated that we will extend the contract.
54. The Council recognises that there is value in employing 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.
55. However it is recognised that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council.

Role of the Section 151 Officer

56. The Chief Finance Officer is the designated Section 151 Officer for the Council. The specific responsibilities of the S151 Officer are set out below:

- to recommend 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
- recommend the appointment of external service providers.

Minimum Revenue Provision

Introduction

57. Capital expenditure is generally expenditure on assets which have a life expectancy of more than one year e.g. buildings, vehicles, machinery etc. It would be impractical to charge the entirety of such expenditure to revenue in the year in which it was incurred therefore such expenditure is spread over several years in order to try to match the years over which such assets benefit the local community through their useful life. The manner of spreading these costs is through an annual Minimum Revenue Provision.

58. The council is required to approve its MRP policy for the forthcoming financial year ensuring that “prudent provision” is made.

Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement 2022/23

The Council’s MRP policy for 2022/23 is detailed below:

MRP Policy – Supported Borrowing

59. The Council is required to make arrangements for the repayment of debt which it considers to be a ‘prudent provision for the repayment of debt’. In relation to capital expenditure funded by supported borrowing the MRP policy will be to write down the debt over a 50

year period on a straight line basis, this is broadly consistent with the lives of assets funded and maintained by supported borrowing.

MRP Policy – Prudential Borrowing

60. Expenditure will be subject to MRP on the basis of asset life and using the equal annual instalment or annuity methods as appropriate.
61. Estimated life periods will be determined by the Chief Finance Officer under delegated powers. To the extent that expenditure is not on the creation of an asset e.g. computer software and is of a type that is subject to estimated life periods that are referred to in the guidance, these periods will generally be adopted by the Council. However the Council reserves the right to determine useful life periods and prudent MRP in exceptional circumstances where the recommendations of the guidance would not be appropriate.
62. Where some types of capital expenditure incurred by the Council are not capable of being related to an individual asset, asset lives will be assessed on a basis which most reasonably reflects the anticipated period of benefit that arises from the expenditure, as determined by the Chief Finance Officer.
63. Where the Council provides capital funding to a third party the MRP charge will be calculated as if the Council incurred the capital expenditure itself i.e. over the expected life of the asset.
64. The Council will apply the Minimum Revenue Provision to the accounts in the financial year following which the asset becomes operational.

Affordability Prudential Indicators

65. The previous sections cover the overall capital and control of borrowing prudential indicators, but within this framework a prudential indicator is required to assess the affordability of the capital investment plans. This indicator shows the impact of the capital investment plans on the Council's overall finances.

Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

| | 2020/21 Actual | 2021/22 Revised Estimate | 2022/23 Original Estimate | 2023/24 Original Estimate |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Financing Cost / Net Revenue | 6.74% | 6.39% | 6.16% | 6.08% |

Financial Impact

66. All financial impacts are detailed within the body of the report.

Integrated Impact Assessment

67. There is no requirement for an integrated impact assessment for this report.

Workforce impacts

68. There are no workforce impacts resulting from this report.

Legal impacts

69. The report deals with the Council's legal requirements as set out in Local Government Act 2003.

Risk management

70. Compliance with the strategies outlined in this report should be sufficient in terms of managing risks in this area.

Recommendation

71. It is recommended that Cabinet commend to Council the approval of the following Strategies and Policies as set out in this report:

- Treasury Management Strategy
- Annual Investment Strategy
- Minimum Revenue Provision Policy
- Prudential Indicators

Reasons for proposed decision

72. To approve the Authority's Treasury Management Strategy, Annual Investment Strategy, Capital Strategy and MRP Policy as required by the Local Government Act 2003 and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (2017).

Implementation of decision

73. The decision is proposed for implementation immediately after consultation with the Cabinet Scrutiny Committee and determination by Council.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Scheme of Delegation
Appendix 2 - Investment Criteria

List of Background Papers

CIPFA – Treasury Management in the Public Sector Code of Practice
CIPFA – Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (2017)
Treasury Management Working Papers

Officer Contact:

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Mr Ross Livingstone – Group Accountant – Capital and Corporate

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Scheme of Delegation

| Area of Responsibility | Council/ Committee | Frequency |
|--|--|--|
| Treasury Management Strategy / Annual Investment Strategy / MRP policy | Cabinet for approval by Full Council | Annually before the start of the year |
| Treasury Management Strategy / Annual Investment Strategy / MRP policy – mid-year report | Cabinet | Mid-year |
| Treasury Management Strategy / Annual Investment Strategy / MRP policy – updates or revisions at other times | Cabinet for approval by Full Council | Periodically |
| Annual Treasury Outturn Report | Cabinet | Annually by 30 th September after the end of the year |
| Treasury Management Monitoring and Performance Reports | Cabinet and Cabinet Scrutiny Committee and Audit Committee | Quarterly |
| Treasury Management Practices | Cabinet for approval by Full Council | Amendments to be reported annually |
| Scrutiny of Treasury Management Strategy | Cabinet and Cabinet Scrutiny Committee and Audit Committee | Annually |

Specified Investments

| | Minimum 'High' Credit Criteria | Funds Managed | Max Amount | Max Duration |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|
| Term deposits | | | | |
| Term deposits - Debt Management Office | N/A | In-house | Unlimited | 1 year |
| Term deposits – local, police and fire authorities | N/A | In-house | £10m | 1 year |
| Term deposits – Nationalised & Part Nationalised UK banks/Building Societies | Fitch short-term rating F1+, F1 | In-house | £20m | 1 year |
| Term deposits – UK banks/Building Societies | Fitch short-term rating F1+ | In-house | £20m | 1 year |
| Term deposits – UK banks/Building Societies | Fitch short-term rating F1 | In-house | £15m | 6 months or 185 days |
| Callable deposits | | | | |
| Callable deposits – Debt Management Agency deposit facility | N/A | In-house | Unlimited | |
| Callable deposits – Nationalised & Part Nationalised UK banks/Building Societies | Fitch short-term rating F1+, F1 | In-house | £20m | |
| Callable deposits – Nationalised & Part Nationalised UK banks/Building Societies | Fitch short-term rating F2 | In-house | £10m | |
| Callable deposits - UK banks/Building Societies | Fitch short-term rating F1+ or F1 | In-house | £15m * | |
| Term deposits – non UK banks | Fitch short-term rating F1+ | In-house | £5m | 6 months or 185 days |

* Where necessary this limit may be temporarily exceeded with the Authority's bankers only.

Other specified investments are as follows:

1. The UK Government – in addition to the Debt Management Account facility, there are UK Treasury Bills or Gilts with less than 1 year to maturity.
2. Supranational Bonds of less than 1 year duration – there are two categories:
 - (a) multilateral development bank bonds such as European Investment Bank Bonds
 - (b) a financial institution that is guaranteed by the UK Government such as The Guaranteed Export Finance Company.
3. Pooled Investment Vehicles (such as Money Market funds) that have been awarded a high credit rating agency.

Specified investments are considered low risk assets where the possibility of loss of principal or investment income is small.

The Council has not utilised these types of investments in the past but is currently investigating the merits for doing so.

Non-Specified Investments:

A maximum of £25m will be held in aggregate in non-specified investments. All non-specified investments will be sterling denominated, as reflected below:

Maturities in excess of 1 year

| | Minimum Credit Criteria | Funds Managed | Max. Investment | Max. Maturity Period |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fixed term deposits with fixed rate and fixed maturity | | | | |
| Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility | N/A | In-house | Unlimited | 5 years |
| Term deposits – local authorities | NA | In-house | £10m | 5 years |
| Term deposits – UK banks/Building Societies | Fitch long-term rating A | In-house | £10m | 5 years |
| Term deposits – Non UK banks | Fitch long-term rating A | In-house | £3m | 5 years |
| Term deposits – building societies | Fitch long-term rating A | In-house | £3m | 5 years |
| Fixed term deposits with variable rate and variable maturities | | | | |
| Callable deposits | Fitch long-term rating A | In-house | Criteria as above | |

Approved Countries for Investments

At present the Council has the ability to invest in the countries as set out below; the Council will take account of all information if making investments in Non-UK banks.

The Council will only invest in Banks where the sovereignty is AA+ or higher, with the exception of the UK which has a AA Sovereign Rating. Should the UK sovereignty rating reduce further the Council will immediately review its investments but will continue to invest in UK institutions in line with the agreed strategy and a report will be forwarded to Members for consideration.

Based on latest available rating:

AAA

- Australia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- USA

AA+

- Canada
- Finland

AA

- France
- United Arab Emirates

AA-

- UK