

Report to: **Audit Committee**
Date: **15 October 2020**
Title: **Annual Treasury Management Report 2019/20**
Portfolio Area: **Cllr H Bastone – Support Services**

Wards Affected: **ALL**

Urgent Decision: **N** Approval and clearance obtained: **Y**

Date next steps can be taken: **N/A**

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Recommendations:

That the Audit Committee:

1. Approves the actual 2019/20 prudential and treasury indicators in this report.
2. Notes the Annual Treasury Management report for 2019/20.

1. Executive summary

- 1.1 Income from investments this year was £372,145 which is £189,145 higher than the budget of £183,000 at an average return of 0.89%. The comparable performance indicator (Benchmark) is the average 6-month LIBID rate which was 0.70%. Therefore the Council achieved 0.19% return on investments higher than the benchmark for 19/20.

2. Background

- 2.1 This Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to produce an annual treasury management review of activities and the actual prudential and treasury indicators for 2019/20. This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the Code) and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code).

- 2.2 Treasury management is defined as:

“The management of the local authority’s cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks ”

- 2.3 During 2019/20 the minimum reporting requirements were that the full Council should receive the following reports:

- An annual treasury strategy in advance of the year (Minute C67/18)
- A mid-year (minimum) treasury update report (Minute A24/19)
- An annual review following the end of the year describing the activity compared to the strategy (this report)

- 2.4 The regulatory environment places responsibility on members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report is therefore important in that respect, as it provides details of the outturn position for treasury activities and highlights compliance with the Council’s policies previously approved by Members.

- 2.5 This Council also confirms that it has complied with the requirement under the Code to give prior scrutiny to all of the above treasury management reports by the Audit Committee before they were reported to the full Council. Member training on treasury management issues was undertaken during 2019/20 in order to support Members’ scrutiny role.

3. The Economy and Interest Rates

- 3.1 **UK. Brexit.** The main issue in 2019 was the repeated battles in the House of Commons to agree on one way forward for the UK over the issue of Brexit. This resulted in the resignation of Theresa May as the leader of the Conservative minority Government and the election of Boris Johnson as the new leader, on a platform of taking the UK out of the EU on 31 October 2019. The House of Commons duly frustrated that renewed effort and so a general election in December settled the matter once and for all by a decisive victory for the Conservative Party: that then enabled the UK to leave the EU on 31 January 2020. However, this still leaves much uncertainty as to whether there will be a reasonable trade deal achieved by the target deadline of the end of 2020. It is also unclear as to whether the coronavirus outbreak may yet impact on this deadline; however, the second and third rounds of negotiations have already had to be cancelled due to the virus.
- 3.2 **Economic growth** in 2019 has been very volatile with quarter 1 unexpectedly strong at 0.5%, quarter 2 down at -0.2%, quarter 3 bouncing back up to +0.5% and quarter 4 flat at 0.0%, +1.1% y/y. 2020 started with optimistic business surveys pointing to an upswing in growth after the ending of political uncertainty as a result of the decisive result of the general election in December settled the Brexit issue. However, the three monthly GDP statistics in January were disappointing, being stuck at 0.0% growth. Since then, the whole world has changed as a result of the **coronavirus outbreak**. It now looks likely that the closedown of whole sections of the economy will result in a fall in GDP of at least 15% in quarter two. What is uncertain, however, is the extent of the damage that has been done to businesses over the lock down period, whether there could be a second wave of the outbreak, how soon a vaccine will be created and then how quickly it can be administered to the population. This leaves huge uncertainties as to how quickly the economy will recover.
- 3.4 After the Monetary Policy Committee raised **Bank Rate** from 0.5% to 0.75% in August 2018, Brexit uncertainty caused the MPC to sit on its hands and to do nothing until March 2020; at this point it was abundantly clear that the coronavirus outbreak posed a huge threat to the economy of the UK. Two emergency cuts in Bank Rate from 0.75% occurred in March, first to 0.25% and then to 0.10%. These cuts were accompanied by an increase in **quantitative easing (QE)**, essentially the purchases of gilts (mainly) by the Bank of England of £200bn. The Government and the Bank were also very concerned to stop people losing their jobs during the lock down period.

Accordingly, the Government introduced various schemes to subsidise both employed and self-employed jobs whilst the country was locked down. It also put in place a raft of other measures to help businesses access loans from their banks, (with the Government providing guarantees to the banks against losses), to tide them over the lock down period when some firms may have little or no income. However, at the time of writing, this leaves open a question as to whether some firms will be solvent, even if they take out such loans, and some may also choose to close as there is, and will be, insufficient demand for their services. The measures to support jobs and businesses already taken by the Government will result in a huge increase in the annual budget deficit in 2020/21 from 2%, to nearly 11%. The ratio of debt to GDP is also likely to increase from 80% to around 105%. In the Budget in March, the Government also announced a large increase in spending on infrastructure; this will also help the economy to recover. Provided the coronavirus outbreak is brought under control then it is hoped that there would be a sharp recovery, but one that would take a prolonged time to fully recover previous lost momentum.

- 3.5 **Inflation** has posed little concern for the MPC during the last year, being mainly between 1.5 – 2.0%. It is also not going to be an issue for the near future as the world economy will be heading into a recession which is already causing a glut in the supply of oil which has fallen sharply in price. Other prices will also be under downward pressure while wage inflation has also been on a downward path over the last half year and is likely to continue that trend in the current environment. While inflation could even turn negative in the Eurozone, this is currently not likely in the UK.

4. **Overall Treasury Position as at 31 March 2020**

4.1 At the beginning and the end of 2019/20 the Council's treasury position was as follows:

Treasury Portfolio	31 March 2019		31 March 2020	
	£'000	Rate%	£'000	Rate%
Treasury Investments:				
Short term – fixed	14,500	0.84	15,500	0.91
Money Market Funds	11,320	0.65	16,100	0.41
Heritable Bank	22	-	22	-
CCLA – LAPF	468	4.26	1,348	4.41
CCLA – DIF	1,009	3.25	1,792	3.61
Total treasury investments	27,318		34,762	
Treasury External Borrowing				
PWLB	5,490	2.41	14,567	2.49
Total external borrowing (£14.475m of long term borrowing and £92k of short term borrowing)	5,490		14,567	
Net treasury investments / (borrowing)	21,828		20,195	

4.2 The following is a list of the Council's investments at 31 March 2020.

Fixed Term Deposits

Amount	Investment	Interest rate
£3,500,000	Barclays Bank plc	0.77%
£5,000,000	Nationwide BS	0.72%
£1,000,000	Nationwide BS	0.72%
£5,000,000	Lloyds Bank plc	1.25%
£1,000,000	Lloyds Bank plc	1.10%
£15,500,000	Total	

Money Market Funds

Amount	Investment	Interest rate
£6,000,000	Aberdeen Standard Investments	0.47%
£4,100,000	BlackRock	0.38%
£6,000,000	LGIM	0.38%
£16,100,000	Total	

CCLA Funds

Amount	Investment	Dividend Yield
£1,347,588	CCLA – Property Fund	4.41%
£1,791,655	CCLA – Diversified Income Fund	3.61%

4.3 At Council in March 2018, it was approved (Minute C74/17 and E72/17) that a sum of £500,000 be used to invest in CCLA's (CCLA Investment Management Limited) Local Authorities Property Fund and a sum of £1 million be used to invest in CCLA's Diversified Income Fund, with the investments being placed in April and May 2019.

4.4 The investment was made with a view to a long term commitment as these are long term strategic investments. The bid market value as at 31 March 2020 for the Council's investments were £1,347,588 (Local Authorities Property Fund) and £1,791,655 (Diversified Income Fund).

5. The Strategy for 2019/20

Investment strategy and control of interest rate risk

5.1 Investment returns remained low during 2019/20. The expectation for interest rates within the treasury management strategy for 2019/20 was that Bank Rate would stay at 0.75% during 2019/20 as it was not expected that the MPC would be able to deliver on an increase in Bank Rate until the Brexit issue was finally settled. However, there was an expectation that Bank Rate would rise after that issue was settled, but would only rise to 1.0% during 2020.

5.2 Rising concerns over the possibility that the UK could leave the EU at the end of October 2019 caused longer term investment rates to be on a falling trend for most of April to September. They then rose after the end of October deadline was rejected by the Commons but fell back again in January before recovering again after the 31 January departure of the UK from the EU. When the coronavirus outbreak hit the UK in February/March, rates initially plunged but then rose sharply back up again due to a shortage of liquidity in financial markets. As longer term rates were significantly higher than shorter term rates during the year, value was therefore sought by placing longer term investments where cash balances were sufficient to allow this.

5.3 Whilst the Council has taken a cautious approach to investing, it is also fully appreciative of changes to regulatory requirements for financial institutions in terms of additional capital and liquidity that

came about in the aftermath of the financial crisis. These requirements have provided a far stronger basis for financial institutions, with annual stress tests by regulators evidencing how institutions are now far more able to cope with extreme stressed market and economic conditions.

- 5.5 The Treasury Management Strategy Report for 2019/20 was approved by the Council on 21 March 2019 (Minute – C67/18).
- 5.6 In December 2019, the Council revised its Commercial Investment Strategy and the Investment Strategy to enable the Council to invest (and to borrow to invest) in renewable energy. This was approved by Council on 19th December 2019 (Minute C53/19).

Borrowing strategy and control of interest rate risk

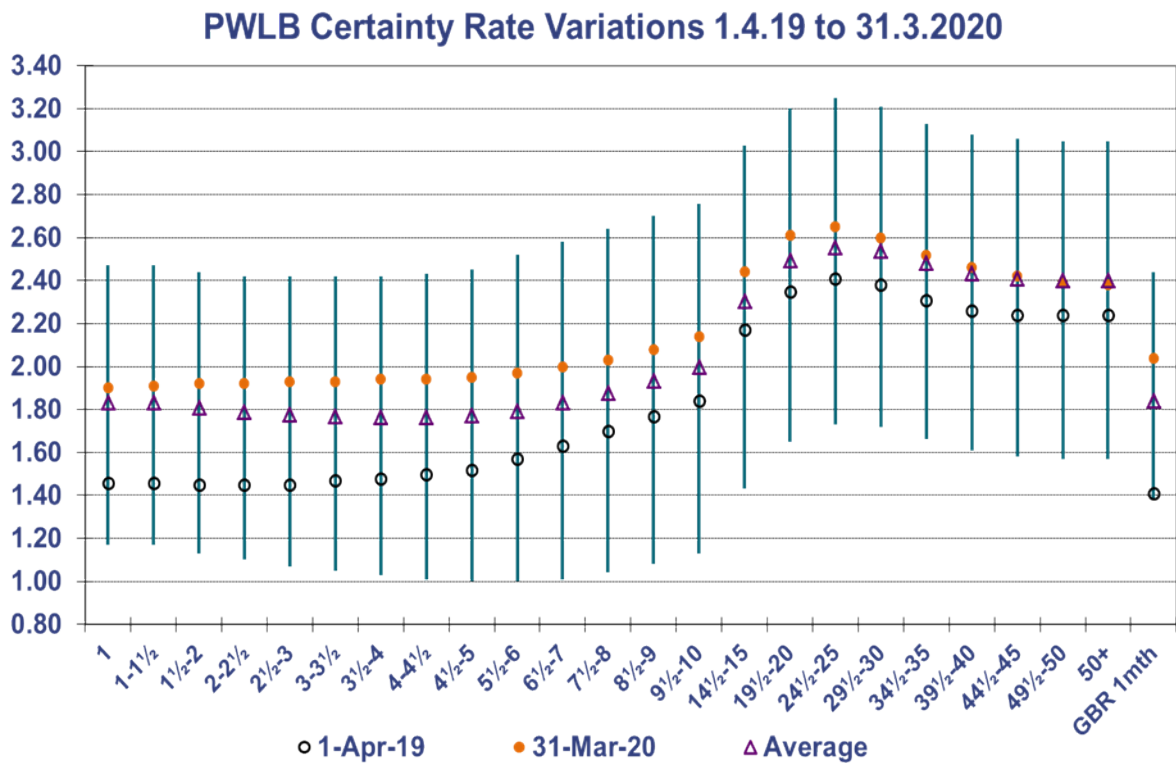
- 5.7 During 2019/20, the Council's capital borrowing need, (the Capital Financing Requirement), was fully funded with loan debt.
- 5.8 A cost of carry remained during the year on any new long-term borrowing that was not immediately used to finance capital expenditure, as it would have caused a temporary increase in cash balances; this would have incurred a revenue cost – the difference between (higher) borrowing costs and (lower) investment returns.
- 5.9 The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances, has served well over the last few years. However, this was kept under review to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in the future when this authority may not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance capital expenditure and/or the refinancing of maturing debt.
- 5.10 Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution was adopted with the treasury operations. The Director of Strategic Finance (S.151 Officer) therefore monitored interest rates in financial markets and adopted a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:
 - *if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in long and short term 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 portfolio position will be re-appraised. Fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are lower than they are projected to be in the next few years.*
 - *if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in long and short term rates, (e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation), then long*

term borrowings will be postponed, and potential rescheduling from fixed rate funding into short term borrowing will be considered.

5.11 Interest rate forecasts during 2019/20 are shown below.

Link Asset Services Interest Rate View 31.1.20													
	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	Mar-21	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22
Bank Rate View	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
3 Month LIBID	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
6 Month LIBID	0.80	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
12 Month LIBID	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
5yr PWLB Rate	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	3.10
10yr PWLB Rate	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.30
25yr PWLB Rate	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.90
50yr PWLB Rate	2.90	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.80

5.12 Actual PWLB borrowing rates - the graph below shows, for a selection of maturity periods, the average borrowing rates, the high and low points in rates, spreads and individual rates at the start and the end of the financial year.



	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
01/04/2019	1.46%	1.52%	1.84%	2.41%	2.24%
31/03/2020	1.90%	1.95%	2.14%	2.65%	2.39%
Low	1.17%	1.00%	1.13%	1.73%	1.57%
Date	03/09/2019	08/10/2019	03/09/2019	03/09/2019	03/09/2019
High	2.47%	2.45%	2.76%	3.25%	3.05%
Date	21/10/2019	19/03/2020	19/03/2020	19/03/2020	31/12/2019
Average	1.83%	1.77%	2.00%	2.56%	2.40%

5.13 PWLB rates are based on, and are determined by, gilt (UK Government bonds) yields through H.M.Treasury determining a specified margin to add to gilt yields. There was much speculation during the second half of 2019 that bond markets were in a bubble which was driving bond prices up and yields down to historically very low levels. The context for that was heightened expectations that the US could have been heading for a recession in 2020, and a general background of a downturn in world economic growth, especially due to fears around the impact of the trade war between the US and China, together with inflation generally at low levels in most countries and expected to remain subdued; these conditions were conducive to very low bond yields.

5.14 Gilt yields were on a generally falling trend during the last year up until the coronavirus crisis hit western economies. Since then, gilt yields have fallen sharply to unprecedented lows as investors have panicked in selling shares in anticipation of impending recessions in western economies, and moved cash into safe haven assets i.e. government bonds. However, major western central banks also started quantitative easing purchases of government bonds which will act to maintain downward pressure on government bond yields at a time when there is going to be a huge and quick expansion of government expenditure financed by issuing government bonds; (this would normally cause bond yields to rise). At the close of the day on 31 March, all gilt yields from 1 to 5 years were between 0.12 – 0.20% while even 25-year yields were at only 0.83%.

5.15 However, HM Treasury imposed **two changes in the margins over gilt yields for PWLB rates** in 2019-20 without any prior warning; the first on 9 October 2019, added an additional 1% margin over gilts to all PWLB rates. That increase was then partially reversed for some forms of borrowing on 11 March 2020, at the same time as the Government announced in the Budget a programme of increased spending on infrastructure expenditure. It also announced that there would be a consultation with local authorities on the future lending terms for the Public Works Loan Board. The Council responded to this consultation.

5.16 Following the changes on 11 March 2020 in margins over gilt yields, the current situation is as follows: -

- **PWLB Standard Rate** is gilt plus 200 basis points (G+200bps)
- **PWLB Certainty Rate** is gilt plus 180 basis points (G+180bps)
- **PWLB HRA Standard Rate** is gilt plus 100 basis points (G+100bps)
- **PWLB HRA Certainty Rate** is gilt plus 80bps (G+80bps)
- **Local Infrastructure Rate** is gilt plus 60bps (G+60bps)

5.17 There is likely to be little upward movement in PWLB rates over the next two years as it will take national economies a prolonged period to recover all the momentum they will lose in the sharp recession that was caused during the coronavirus shut down period. Inflation was very low during this period and could even turn negative in some major western economies during 2020-21.

6. Borrowing Outturn for 2019/20

6.1 Details of the loans outstanding at 31 March 2020 are shown below:

Lender	Type	Maturity	Interest Rate %	Principal held at 31 March 2019 £'000	Principal held at 31 March 2020 £'000
PWLB - 23 maturity loans	Fixed Interest Rate	5-19 Years	2.41*	5,490	5,490
PWLB - Annuity	Fixed Interest Rate	50 Years	3.09	-	5,100
PWLB - Annuity	Fixed Interest Rate	50 Years	1.97	-	3,977
Total				5,490	14,567

*Average interest rate

Repayments

6.2 During 2019/20 the Council repaid interest of £117,000 at an average rate of 2.49%.

Borrowing in advance of need

- 6.3 The Council has not borrowed more than, or in advance of its needs, purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed.
- 6.4 In September 2019, when borrowing rates fell to a point where it was considered optimal to do so in order to finance capital expenditure which would be incurred within the time frame of the forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates, the Council borrowed £4 million at an interest rate of 1.97% for future forecast capital expenditure. In taking this decision, the Council carefully considered achieving best value, the risk of having to borrow at higher rates at a later date, the carrying cost of the difference between interest paid on such debt and interest received from investing funds which would be surplus until used, the current economic climate (Brexit considerations as detailed in 3.1) and that the Council could ensure the security of such funds placed on temporary investment.

Debt rescheduling

- 6.5 No rescheduling was done during the year as the average 1% differential between PWLB new borrowing rates and premature repayment rates made rescheduling unviable.

7. Investment Outturn for 2019/20

- 7.1 **Investment Policy** – the Council’s investment policy is governed by MHCLG investment guidance, which has been implemented in the annual investment strategy approved by the Council on 21 March 2019 (Minute – C67/18). This policy sets out the approach for choosing investment counterparties, and is based on credit ratings provided by the three main credit rating agencies, supplemented by additional market data, (such as rating outlooks, credit default swaps, bank share prices etc.).
- 7.2 The investment activity during the year conformed to the approved strategy, and the Council had no liquidity difficulties.

7.3 **Resources** – the Council’s cash balances comprise revenue and capital resources and cash flow monies. The Council’s core cash resources comprised as follows:

Balance Sheet Resources £'000	31 March 2019	31 March 2020
General Fund Balance	1,898	2,010
Earmarked Reserves	13,293	13,998
Usable Capital Receipts	3,537	3,059
Provisions	1,436	1,611
Other	1,759	405
Total	21,923	21,083

8. Other Issues 2019/20

Financial Instruments – IFRS9 Election to treat Equity Instruments as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

- 8.1 Upon transition to IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments on 1 April 2018, and in accordance with paragraphs 5.7.5 and 7.2.8 (b) of IFRS9, South Hams District Council makes an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income, changes in the fair values of its equity instruments (CCLA investments). These investments are eligible for the election because they meet the definition of equity instruments in paragraph 11 of IAS32 and are neither held for trading (the Council holds this investment as a long term strategic investment) nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS3 applies. They are not considered to be puttable instruments because the Council does not have a contractual right to put the instrument back to the issuer for cash.
- 8.2 This election means there is no impact on the revenue budget. Any gains or losses on the valuation of the CCLA investments will therefore be transferred to a Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve until they are realised.

9. Outcomes/outputs

- 9.1 Income from investments this year was £372,145 which is £189,145 higher than the budget of £183,000.
- 9.2 Industry performance is judged and monitored by reference to a standard benchmark; this is the 6-month London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID). The average weighted LIBID rate at the end of March was 0.70%. The Council achieved an interest rate of 0.89% which is 0.19% higher than the benchmark of 0.7%.

10. Options available and consideration of risk

- 10.1 The Treasury Management Strategy is risk averse with no investments allowed for a period of more than a year and very high credit rating is required, together with a limit of £6m per counterparty. This has resulted in only a small number of institutions in which the Council can invest (see Appendix A).
- 10.2 The Council's treasury management activities and interest rates are reviewed daily to ensure cash flow is adequately planned with surplus funds being invested in low risk counterparties, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering optimising investment return.
- 10.3 The 2018 CIPFA Codes and guidance notes have placed enhanced importance on risk management. Where an authority changes its risk appetite e.g. for moving surplus cash into or out of certain types of investment funds or other types of investment instruments, this change in risk appetite and policy will be brought to Members' attention in treasury management update reports.

11. Proposed Way Forward

- 11.1 The Council's treasury activities and interest rates will continue to be monitored daily and appropriate action taken to mitigate risk whilst optimising investment return where possible.

12. Compliance with Treasury Limits and Prudential Indicators

- 12.1 During 2019/20 the Council operated within the treasury limits and Prudential Indicators set out in the Council's Treasury Policy Statement and annual Treasury Strategy Statement. The Council's Prudential Indicators for 2019/20 are detailed and shown in Appendix B.

13. Implications

Implications	Relevant to proposals Y/N	Details and proposed measures to address
Legal/Governance	Y	Statutory powers are provided by the Local Government Act 1972 Section 151 and the Local Government Act 2003
Financial Implications to include reference to value for money	Y	<p>Income from Treasury Management activities amounted to £372,145 in 2019/20.</p> <p>The Council achieved an interest rate of 0.89% which is 0.19% higher than the benchmark of 0.7%.</p> <p>Consideration of the Annual Treasury Report forms an essential component of the Council's systems for public accountability. It also provides a platform for future investment planning.</p>
Risk	Y	<p>The security risk is the risk of failure of a counterparty. The liquidity risk is that there are liquidity constraints that affect the interest rate performance. The yield risk is regarding the volatility of interest rates/inflation.</p> <p>The Council has adopted the CIPFA Code Of Practice for Treasury Management and produces an Annual Treasury Management Strategy and Investment Strategy in accordance with CIPFA guidelines.</p> <p>The Council engages a Treasury Management advisor and a prudent view is always taken regarding future interest rate movements. Investment interest income is reported quarterly to SLT and Members.</p>
Supporting Corporate Strategy		The income from treasury management supports all the Council's corporate strategy themes.
Climate Change - Carbon / Biodiversity Impact		No direct carbon/biodiversity impact arising from the recommendations.

Comprehensive Impact Assessment Implications		
Equality and Diversity	N	None directly arising from this report.
Safeguarding	N	None directly arising from this report.
Community Safety, Crime and Disorder	N	None directly arising from this report.
Health, Safety and Wellbeing	N	None directly arising from this report.
Other implications	N	None directly arising from this report.

Supporting Information

Appendices:

Appendix A – Lending list as at 27 March 2020

Appendix B - Prudential and Treasury Indicators 2019/20

Background Papers:

Annual treasury strategy in advance of the year (Council 21 March 2019 – Minute C67/18)

A mid-year treasury update report (Audit Committee 7 November 2019 – Minute A24/19)

Approval and clearance of report

Process checklist	Completed
Portfolio Holder briefed	Yes
SLT Rep briefed	Yes
Relevant Exec Director sign off (draft)	Yes
Data protection issues considered	Yes
Accessibility checked	Yes

APPENDIX A

Counterparty as at 27th March 2020		Fitch Rating				Moody's Ratings			S&P Ratings		Suggested Duration			
		Long Term	Short Term	Viability	Support	Long Term	Short Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term				
United Kingdom														
AAA Rated and Government Backed Securities	Collateralised LA Deposit*										Y - 60 mths			
	Debt Management Office										Y - 60 mths			
	Multilateral Development Banks										Y - 60 mths			
	Supranationals										Y - 60 mths			
	UK Gilts										Y - 60 mths			
Banks	Abbey National Treasury Services PLC	SB	A	F1		1	NO	Aa3		P-1		R - 6 mths		
	Bank of Scotland PLC (RFB)	SB	A+	F1	a	5	NO	Aa3		P-1	SB	A+	A-1	O - 12 mths
	Barclays Bank PLC (NRFB)	SB	A+	F1	a	5	SB	A1		P-1	SB	A	A-1	R - 6 mths
	Barclays Bank UK PLC (RFB)	SB	A+	F1	a	1	NO	A1		P-1	SB	A	A-1	R - 6 mths
	Close Brothers Ltd	SB	A	F1	a	5	NO	Aa3		P-1				R - 6 mths
	Goldman Sachs International Bank	SB	A	F1		1	SB	A1		P-1	SB	A+	A-1	R - 6 mths
	Handelsbanken Plc	SB	AA	F1+		1					SB	AA-	A-1+	O - 12 mths
	HSBC Bank PLC (NRFB)	SB	A+	F1+	a	1	NO	Aa3		P-1	NO	AA-	A-1+	O - 12 mths
	HSBC UK Bank Plc (RFB)	SB	A+	F1+	a	1	NO	Aa3		P-1	NO	AA-	A-1+	O - 12 mths
	Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets Plc (NRFB)	SB	A	F1		1	SB	A1		P-1	SB	A	A-1	R - 6 mths
	Lloyds Bank Plc (RFB)	SB	A+	F1	a	5	NO	Aa3		P-1	SB	A+	A-1	O - 12 mths
	NatWest Markets Plc (NRFB)	SB	A	F1	WD	1	PO	Baa2		P-2	SB	A-	A-2	G - 100 days
	Santander UK PLC	SB	A+	F1	a	2	NO	Aa3		P-1	SB	A	A-1	R - 6 mths
	Standard Chartered Bank	SB	A+	F1	a	5	SB	A1		P-1	SB	A	A-1	R - 6 mths
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	SB	A	F1		1	SB	A1		P-1	PO	A	A-1	R - 6 mths	
Building Societies	Coventry Building Society	SB	A-	F1	a-	5	NO	A2		P-1				R - 6 mths
	Leeds Building Society	SB	A-	F1	a-	5	NO	A3		P-2				G - 100 days
	Nationwide Building Society	SB	A	F1	a	5	NO	Aa3		P-1	PO	A	A-1	R - 6 mths
	Skipton Building Society	SB	A-	F1	a-	5	SB	Baa1		P-2				G - 100 days
	Yorkshire Building Society	SB	A-	F1	a-	5	NO	A3		P-2				G - 100 days
Nationalised and Part Nationalised Banks	National Westminster Bank PLC (RFB)	SB	A+	F1	a	5	PO	A1		P-1	SB	A	A-1	B - 12 mths
	Royal Bank of Scotland Group Plc (RFB)	SB	A+	F1	a	5	PO	A1		P-1	SB	A	A-1	B - 12 mths

Key	
Watches and Outlooks	Duration
SB Stable Outlook	Yellow - Y 60 Months
NO Negative Outlook	Blue - B 12 Months
NW Negative Watch	Orange - O 12 Months
PO Positive Outlook	Red - R 6 Months
PW Positive Watch	Green - G 100 Days
EO Evolving Outlook	
EW Evolving Watch	

APPENDIX B

PRUDENTIAL AND TREASURY INDICATORS 2019/20

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

Capital Expenditure and Financing

The Council undertakes capital expenditure on long-term assets. These activities may either be:

- Financed immediately through the application of capital or revenue resources (capital receipts, capital grants, revenue contributions etc.), which has no resultant impact on the Council's borrowing need; or
- If insufficient financing is available, or a decision is taken not to apply resources, the capital expenditure will give rise to a borrowing need.

The actual capital expenditure forms one of the required prudential indicators. The tables below show the actual capital expenditure and how this was financed.

Capital Expenditure	2018/19 Actual £000	2019/20 Estimate £000	2019/20 Actual £000
General Fund services	8,286	3,425	4,691
Community Housing	-	8,386	-
Capital investments*	-	11,866	4,996
TOTAL	8,286	23,677	9,687

*Capital investments relate to areas such as capital expenditure on investment properties. In 2019/20 there was capital expenditure (£5m) spent on one new investment property. The estimate for 2019/20 included possible headroom for expenditure on further investment properties within the Council's Investment Property portfolio. Similarly, community housing schemes will be on a later timescale.

Capital Expenditure and Financing	2018/19 Actual £000	2019/20 Estimate £000	2019/20 Actual £000
Capital Expenditure	8,286	23,677	9,687
Financed by:			
External sources	(1,067)	(2,760)	(2,261)
Own resources	(1,574)	(3,495)	(2,189)
Unfinanced capital expenditure	5,645	17,422	5,237

NB. Please note that the estimate for 2019/20 represents the approved capital programme for that year. However, actual capital spend includes not only expenditure on projects within that capital programme, but also expenditure on schemes carried forward from previous capital programmes.

The Capital expenditure estimate for 2019/20 reflects the recommendations within the Commercial Investment Strategy. Note: The Council has purchased one investment property to date.

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

The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces with MRP and capital receipts used to replace debt.

CFR	2018/19 Actual £000	2019/20 Estimate £000	2019/20 Actual £000
Opening balance	646	6,168	6,291
Add unfinanced capital expenditure (as above)	5,645	17,422	5,237
Less MRP/VRP	-	(254)	(34)
Closing balance	6,291	23,336	11,494

The estimate for 2019/20 included possible headroom for expenditure on further investment properties within the Council's Investment Property portfolio. Similarly, community housing schemes will be on a later timescale than that estimated for 2019/20.

The Council's Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

Statutory guidance states that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen from the indicator below, the debt is slightly higher than the CFR by £3.56m in 2019/20. This is only a short term position as this will finance future capital expenditure which will be incurred within the time frame of the forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates.

	2018/19 Actual £000	2019/20 Estimate £000	2019/20 Actual £000
Debt	5,490	22,912	14,567
Capital Financing Requirement	6,291	23,336	11,494
Over/(under) funding of CFR	(801)	(424)	3,073

The estimate for 2019/20 included possible headroom for expenditure on further investment properties within the Council's Investment Property portfolio. Similarly, community housing schemes will be on a later timescale than that estimated for 2019/20.

AFFORDABILITY PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

The previous sections cover the overall capital and control of borrowing prudential indicators, but within this framework prudential indicators are required to assess the affordability of the capital investment plans.

These provide an indication of the impact of the capital investment plans on the Council's overall finances. The Council is asked to approve the following indicators:

Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

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

The financing costs were increased in the 2019/20 estimate to reflect the proposals within the Commercial Investment Strategy, and therefore increased this indicator. These proposals will now take place in 2020/21 and 2021/22.

	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Estimate	2019/20 Actual
Financing costs (£)	(210,218)	717,322	(165,967)
Proportion of net revenue stream	(2.3%)	8.1%	(1.9%)

TREASURY INDICATORS: LIMITS TO BORROWING ACTIVITY

The Operational Boundary – This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. This is the maximum level of external debt for cash flow purposes.

Operational Boundary	2018/19	2019/20
	£	£
Borrowing	9,000,000	70,000,000
Other long term liabilities	-	-
Total	9,000,000	70,000,000

The Authorised Limit for External Debt – A further key prudential indicator represents a control on the overall level of borrowing. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by 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 provides headroom over and above the operational boundary for unusual cash movements. This is the maximum amount of money that the Council could afford to borrow.

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 no control has yet been exercised.

Authorised limit	2018/19	2019/20
	£	£
Borrowing	14,000,000	75,000,000
Other long term liabilities	-	-
Total	14,000,000	75,000,000

South Hams District Council's current level of borrowing as at 31 March 2020 was £14.567 million.

The maturity analysis of fixed rate borrowing is as follows, with the maximum and minimum limits for fixed interest rates maturing in each period:

Refinancing rate risk indicator	Approved minimum limits	Approved maximum limits	Actual 31 March 2019		Actual 31 March 2020	
	%	%	£million	%	£million	%
Less than 1 year	0%	10%	0	0	0.092	0.6
Between 1 and 2 years	0%	30%	0	0	0.094	0.7
Between 2 and 5 years	0%	50%	0	0	1.016	7.0
Between 5 and 10 years	0%	75%	2.160	39.3	2.347	16.1
More than 10 years	0%	100%	3.330	60.7	11.017	75.6
Total			5.490	100.0	14.566	100.0