

Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2018/19

Introduction

1. The Council has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2011 Edition* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Authority to approve a treasury management strategy before the start of each financial year. CIPFA consulted on changes to the Code in 2017, but has yet to publish a revised Code.
2. In addition, the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) issued revised *Guidance on Local Authority Investments* in March 2010 that requires the Authority to approve an investment strategy before the start of each financial year.
3. This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the CLG Guidance.
4. The Council borrows substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk are therefore central to the Authority's treasury management strategy.
5. **Revised strategy:** In accordance with the CLG Guidance, the Authority will be asked to approve a revised Treasury Management Strategy Statement should the assumptions on which this report is based change significantly. Such circumstances would include, for example, a large unexpected change in interest rates, in the Authority's capital programme or in the level of its investment balance.

External Context

6. **Economic background:** The major external influence on the Authority's treasury management strategy for 2018/19 will be the UK's progress in negotiating its exit from the European Union and agreeing future trading arrangements. The domestic economy has remained relatively robust since the outcome of the 2016 referendum, but there are indications that uncertainty over the future is now weighing on growth. Transitional arrangements may prevent a cliff-edge, but will also extend the period of uncertainty for several years. Economic growth is therefore forecast to remain sluggish throughout 2018/19.
7. Consumer price inflation reached 3.0% in September 2017 as the post-referendum devaluation of sterling continued to feed through to imports and subsequently rose to 3.1% in December. Unemployment continued to fall and the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee judged that the extent of spare capacity in the economy seemed limited and the pace at which the economy can grow without generating inflationary pressure had fallen over recent years. With its inflation-control mandate in mind, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee raised official interest rates to 0.5% in November 2017.
8. In contrast, the US economy is performing well and the Federal Reserve is raising interest rates in regular steps to remove some of the emergency monetary stimulus it has

provided for the past decade. The European Central Bank is yet to raise rates, but has started to taper its quantitative easing programme, signalling some confidence in the Eurozone economy.

9. **Credit outlook:** High profile bank failures in Italy and Portugal have reinforced concerns over the health of the European banking sector. Sluggish economies and fines for pre-crisis behaviour continue to weigh on bank profits, and any future economic slowdown will exacerbate concerns in this regard.
10. Bail-in legislation, which ensures that large investors, including local authorities, will rescue failing banks instead of Central Government in the future, has now been fully implemented in the European Union, Switzerland and USA, while Australia and Canada are progressing with their own plans. In addition, the largest UK banks will ringfence their retail banking functions into separate legal entities during 2018. There remains some uncertainty over how these changes will impact upon the credit strength of the residual legal entities.
11. The credit risk associated with making unsecured bank deposits has therefore increased relative to the risk of other investment options available to the Authority; returns from cash deposits however remain very low.
12. **Interest rate forecast:** The Authority's treasury adviser Arlingclose's central case is for UK Bank Rate to remain at 0.50% during 2018/19, following the rise from the historic low of 0.25%. The Monetary Policy Committee re-emphasised that any prospective increases in Bank Rate would be expected to be at a gradual pace and to a limited extent.
13. Future expectations for higher short term interest rates are subdued and on-going decisions remain data dependant and negotiations on exiting the EU cast a shadow over monetary policy decisions. The risks to Arlingclose's forecast are broadly balanced on both sides. The Arlingclose central case is for gilt yields to remain broadly stable across the medium term. Upward movement will be limited, although the UK government's seemingly deteriorating fiscal stance is an upside risk.
14. A more detailed economic and interest rate forecast provided by Arlingclose is attached at Appendix A.
15. For the purpose of setting the budget, it has been assumed that new investments will be made at an average rate of 0.25%, and that new short-term loans will be borrowed at an average rate of 0.55%.

Local Context

16. On 31st December 2017, the Authority held £649m of borrowing and £31m of investments. This is set out in further detail at Appendix B. Forecast changes in these sums are shown in the balance sheet analysis in Table 1.

Table 1: Balance sheet summary and forecast

	31.3.17 Actual £m	31.3.18 Estimate £m	31.3.19 Forecast £m	31.3.20 Forecast £m	31.3.21 Forecast £m
General Fund CFR	1,063	1,182	1,231	1,249	1,263
Less: Other debt liabilities *	-154	-185	-188	-180	-172
Borrowing CFR	909	997	1,043	1,069	1,091
Less: External borrowing (long term) **	-397	-397	-397	-397	-397
Internal borrowing – based on projected available levels of reserves, balances and working capital	-372	-398	-401	-459	-470
Projected additional borrowing requirement (short term)	140	202	245	213	225

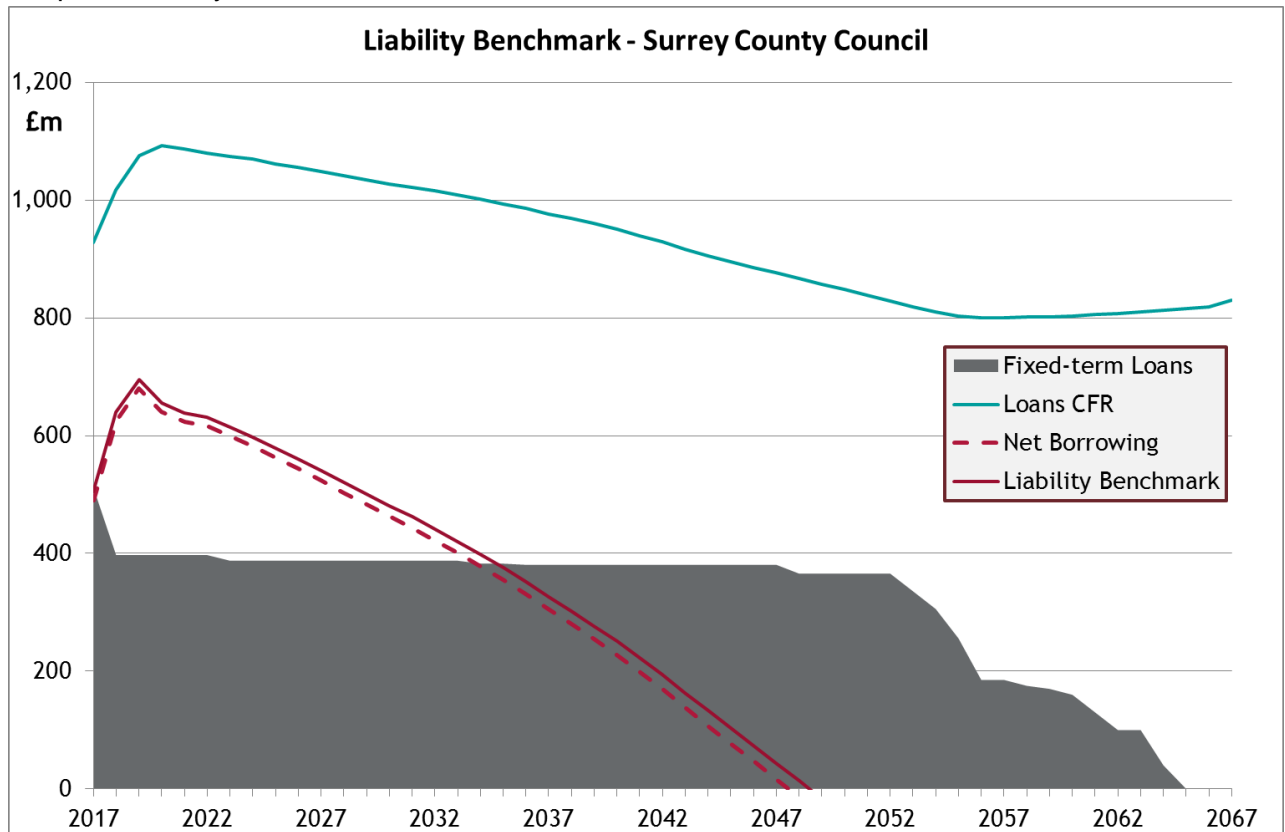
* finance leases, PFI liabilities and transferred debt that form part of the Authority's total debt

** shows only loans to which the Authority is committed and excludes optional refinancing

17. The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), while usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. The Authority's current strategy is to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, sometimes known as internal borrowing. Internal borrowing allows the Council to utilise its internal cash balances (ie working capital and usable reserves) which are not required in the short to medium term in order to reduce risk and keep interest costs low.
18. The Authority has an increasing CFR over the period to 31 March 2021, due to the proposed capital programme and approved investment strategy projects. The maximisation of internal borrowing leads to a borrowing requirement above the Council's ability to utilise its internal resources to fund this capital expenditure. It will therefore be required to raise additional external borrowing over the forecast period.
19. CIPFA's *Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities* recommends that the Authority's total debt should be lower than its highest forecast CFR over the next three years. Table 1 shows that the Authority expects to comply with this recommendation during 2018/19.
20. To assist with its long-term treasury management strategy, the Authority and its advisers have created a liability benchmark, which forecasts the Authority's need to borrow over a 50 year period. Following on from the medium-term forecasts in table 1 above, the benchmark assumes:
 - capital expenditure funded by borrowing as per the proposed capital programme and an ongoing recurring programme of £15m per annum funded by borrowing.
 - only approved projects under the investment strategy are currently included.
 - minimum revenue provision on new capital expenditure based on the existing MRP policy.
 - balances and reserves based on proposed/approved use over the MTFP period and based on 2.5% inflation thereafter.
21. Based on the assumptions above, the graph below shows that the net borrowing requirement of the Council is relatively short term. Although the borrowing required to

support the investment strategy is only based on currently approved schemes. The Council's projected levels of reserves, provisions, working capital and other available balances are shown as the gap between the CFR and net borrowing lines and these continue to support the Council's ability to internally borrow to reduce interest costs. The Council has a significant amount on long term debt which it is committed to and for which there are no significant repayments until the 2050's.

Graph 1: Liability Benchmark



also choose to borrow additional sums in response to changes in the economic climate in order to pre-fund future years' requirements, providing this does not exceed the authorised limit for borrowing of £1,481 million.

23. **Objectives:** The Authority's main objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving certainty of those costs over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Authority's long-term plans change is a secondary objective.
24. **Strategy:** Given the significant cuts to public expenditure and in particular to local government funding, the Authority's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio. With short-term interest rates currently much lower than long-term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective in the short-term to either use internal resources, or to borrow short-term loans instead.
25. By doing so, the Authority is able to reduce net borrowing costs (despite foregone investment income) and reduce overall treasury risk. The benefits of short-term borrowing

will be monitored regularly against the potential for incurring additional costs by deferring borrowing into future years when long-term borrowing rates are forecast to rise modestly. Arlingclose will assist the Authority with this 'cost of carry' and breakeven analysis to determine whether the Authority borrows additional sums at long-term fixed rates in 2018/19 with a view to keeping future interest costs low, even if this causes additional cost in the short-term.

26. Alternatively, the Authority may arrange forward starting loans during 2018/19, where the interest rate is fixed in advance, but the cash is received in later years. This would enable certainty of cost to be achieved without suffering a cost of carry in the intervening period.
27. In addition, the Authority may borrow further short-term loans to cover unplanned cash flow shortages.
28. **Sources of borrowing:** The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing are:
 - Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) and any successor body
 - UK local authorities and other public bodies.
 - any institution approved for investments (see below)
 - any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
 - UK public and private sector pension funds (except Surrey Pension Fund)
 - capital market bond investors
 - UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues
29. The Authority has previously raised the majority of its long-term borrowing from the PWLB. For short term borrowing the Council has, and will continue to use other sources of finance, such as loans from other local authorities, pension funds and other public bodies as these are often available at more favourable rates. These short term loans leave the Authority exposed to the risk of short-term interest rate rises and are therefore subject to the limit on the net exposure to variable interest rates in the treasury management indicators below.
30. **Other sources of debt finance:** In addition, capital finance may be raised by the following methods that are not borrowing, but may be classed as other debt liabilities:
 - operating and finance leases
 - hire purchase
 - Private Finance Initiative
 - sale and leaseback
31. **Municipal Bonds Agency:** UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc was established in 2014 by the Local Government Association as an alternative to the PWLB. It plans to issue bonds on the capital markets and lend the proceeds to local authorities. This will be a more complicated source of finance than the PWLB for two reasons: borrowing authorities will be required to provide bond investors with a joint and several guarantee to refund their investment in the event that the agency is unable to for any reason; and there will be a lead time of several months between committing to borrow and knowing the interest rate

payable. Any decision to borrow from the Agency will therefore be the subject of a separate report to full Council.

32. **Debt rescheduling:** The PWLB allows authorities to repay loans before maturity and either pay a premium or receive a discount according to a set formula based on current interest rates. Other lenders may also be prepared to negotiate premature redemption terms. The Authority may take advantage of this and replace some loans with new loans, or repay loans without replacement, where this is expected to lead to an overall cost saving or a reduction in risk.

Investment Strategy

33. The Authority holds invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. The Authority's investment balance has ranged between £5m and £143m between April and December 2017, with an average balance of £72m. Due to the continuation of the strategy to maximise internal borrowing and use short term borrowing to manage cash flow shortfalls, low levels of cash and investments are expected to continue in the forthcoming year.
34. **Objectives:** Both the CIPFA Code and the CLG Guidance require the Authority to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Authority's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income. Where balances are expected to be invested for more than one year, the Authority will aim to achieve a total return that is equal or higher than the prevailing rate of inflation, in order to maintain the spending power of the sum invested.
35. **Negative interest rates:** If the UK enters into a recession in 2018/19, there is a small chance that the Bank of England could set its Bank Rate at or below zero, which is likely to feed through to negative interest rates on all low risk, short-term investment options. This situation already exists in many other European countries. In this event, security will be measured as receiving the contractually agreed amount at maturity, even though this may be less than the amount originally invested.
36. **Strategy:** Due to the continuation of the strategy to maximise internal borrowing and use short term borrowing to manage cash flow shortfalls, investment levels are expected to remain low during 2018/19. The majority of the Authority's surplus cash continues to be invested in money market funds and short-term unsecured bank deposits. Money Market Funds offer same-day liquidity, very low or no volatility and also ensure diversification to reduce the security risk of holding the majority of cash deposits with a limited number of UK banks.
37. While the Council's investment balances remain low (less than £100m), Money Market Funds and short term bank deposits will be utilised, with a cash limit per counterparty/fund of £25m. Cash will always be split over at least 2 funds with different managers to ensure that liquid funds are always available and risk of default is minimised. If the economic situation changes, which results in a decision to undertake additional borrowing, resulting

in higher cash balances, other investment counterparties may be considered and the counterparty limits set out below would apply.

38. **Approved counterparties:** The Authority may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in Table 2 below, subject to the cash limits (per counterparty) and the time limits shown.

Table 2: Approved investment counterparties and limits

Credit rating	Banks unsecured	Banks secured	Government*
UK Central Government	n/a	n/a	£ Unlimited and 50 years
AAA	£10m and 5 years	£20m and 20 years	£20m and 50 years
AA+	£10m and 5 years	£20m and 10 years	£20m and 25 years
AA	£10m and 4 years	£20m and 5 years	£20m and 15 years
AA-	£10m and 3 years	£20m and 4 years	£20m and 10 years
A+	£10m and 2 years	£20m and 3 years	£10m and 5 years
A	£10m and 13 months	£20m and 2 years	£10m and 5 years
A-	£10m and 6 months	£20m and 13 months	£10m and 5 years
None	£1m and 6 months	n/a	£20m and 25 years
Pooled funds	£25m per fund		

*UK Local Authorities

39. Table 2 must be read in conjunction with the notes below.
40. **Credit rating:** Investment limits are set by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.
41. **Banks unsecured:** Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail.
42. **Banks secured:** Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. These investments are secured on the bank's assets, which limits the potential losses in the unlikely event of insolvency, and means that they are exempt from bail-in. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the higher of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be

used to determine cash and time limits. The combined secured and unsecured investments in any one bank will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.

43. **Government:** Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is an insignificant risk of insolvency. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.
44. **Pooled funds:** Shares in diversified investment vehicles consisting of the any of the above investment types, plus equity shares and property. These funds have the advantage of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a fee. Short-term Money Market Funds that offer same-day liquidity and very low or no volatility will be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts, while pooled funds whose value changes with market prices and/or have a notice period will be used for longer investment periods.
45. Bond, equity and property funds offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile in the short term. These allow the Authority to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Because these funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period, their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Authority's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.
46. **Operational bank accounts:** The Authority may incur operational exposures, for example through current accounts, collection accounts and merchant acquiring services, to any UK bank with credit ratings no lower than BBB- and with assets greater than £25 billion. These are not classed as investments, but are still subject to the risk of a bank bail-in, and therefore the aim is to keep balances below £1m. The Bank of England has stated that in the event of failure, banks with assets greater than £25 billion are more likely to be bailed-in than made insolvent, increasing the chance of the Authority maintaining operational continuity.
47. **Risk assessment and credit ratings:** Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Authority's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet any of the approved investment criteria then:
 - no new investments will be made,
 - any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
 - full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.
48. Where a credit rating agency announces that a credit rating is on review for possible downgrade (also known as "rating watch negative" or "credit watch negative") so that it may fall below the approved rating criteria, then only investments that can be withdrawn on the next working day will be made with that organisation until the outcome of the review is announced. This policy will not apply to negative outlooks, which indicate a long-term direction of travel rather than an imminent change of rating.

49. **Other information on the security of investments:** The Authority understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support and reports in the quality financial press. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may meet the credit rating criteria.
50. When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2011, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Authority will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. The extent of these restrictions will be in line with prevailing financial market conditions. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause a reduction in the level of investment income earned, but will protect the principal sum invested.
51. **Specified investments:** The CLG Guidance defines specified investments as those:
- denominated in pound sterling,
 - due to be repaid within 12 months of arrangement,
 - not defined as capital expenditure by legislation, and
 - invested with one of:
 - the UK Government,
 - a UK local authority, parish council or community council, or
 - a body or investment scheme of "high credit quality".
52. The Authority defines "high credit quality" organisations and securities as those having a credit rating of [A-] or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of [AA+] or higher. For money market funds and other pooled funds "high credit quality" is defined as those having a credit rating of [A-] or higher.
53. **Non-specified investments:** Any investment not meeting the definition of a specified investment is classed as non-specified. For treasury purposes, the Authority does not intend to make any investments denominated in foreign currencies, nor any that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation, such as company shares, or in bodies or schemes not of high credit quality. Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to long-term investments, i.e. those that are due to mature 12 months or longer from the date of arrangement. The limit on long-term investments and on total non-specified investments is £40m.
54. **Investment limits:** The Authority's revenue reserves, available to cover investment losses, are forecast to be £65m on 31st March 2018. In order that no more than approximately 30% of this balance will be put at risk in the case of a single default, the maximum that will be lent to any one organisation (other than the UK Government) will be

£20 million and limit for any one pooled fund will be £25 million. A group of banks under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes.

Table 4: Investment limits

	Cash limit
Any single organisation, except the UK Central Government	up to £20m each
UK Central Government	Unlimited
Any group of organisations under the same ownership	up to £20m per group
Any group of pooled funds under the same management	up to £25m per manager
Money Market Funds	up to £100m in total
Unsecured investments with building societies	up to £10m in total

55. **Liquidity management:** The Authority uses cash flow forecasts to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed. The forecast is compiled on a prudent basis to minimise the risk of the Authority being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments. Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Authority’s medium term financial plan and cash flow forecast.

Non-Treasury Investments

56. Although not classed as treasury management activities and therefore not currently covered by the CIPFA Code or the CLG Guidance, the Authority may purchase property and make loans for investment purposes and may also make loans and investments for service purposes, for example as equity investments and loans to the Authority’s subsidiaries.
57. Such loans and investments will be subject to the Authority’s normal approval processes for revenue and capital expenditure and need not comply with this treasury management strategy.

Treasury Management Indicators

58. The Authority measures and manages its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators.
59. **Security:** The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the value-weighted average default rates of its investment portfolio. This is calculated by taking the historic risk of default rate, weighted by the size of each investment, and calculating a portfolio average. Unrated investments are assigned a score based on their perceived risk.

	Maximum exposure
Portfolio average historic risk of default rate	0.05%

60. **Liquidity:** The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount it can borrow each quarter without giving prior notice. The target for the total sum borrowed in the past 3 months without prior notice is £150m.

61. **Interest rate exposures:** This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest rate exposures, expressed as the proportion of net principal borrowed will be:

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Upper limit on fixed interest rate exposure	£1,231m	£1,249m	£1,263m
Upper limit on variable interest rate exposure	£400m	£400m	£400m

62. Fixed rate borrowings are those where the rate of interest is fixed for at least 12 months, measured from the start of the financial year or the transaction date if later. All other instruments are classed as variable rate.

63. **Maturity structure of borrowing:** This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing will be:

	Upper	Lower
Under 12 months	50%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	50%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	50%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	75%	0%
10 years and above	100%	25%

64. Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

65. **Principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days:** The purpose of this indicator is to control the Authority's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. The limits on the long-term principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end will be:

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Limit on principal invested beyond year end	£40m	£20m	£10m

Other Items

66. There are a number of additional items that the Authority is obliged by CIPFA or CLG to include in its Treasury Management Strategy.

67. **Policy on the use of financial derivatives:** Local authorities have previously made use of financial derivatives embedded into loans and investments both to reduce interest rate

risk (e.g. interest rate collars and forward deals) and to reduce costs or increase income at the expense of greater risk (e.g. LOBO loans and callable deposits). The general power of competence in Section 1 of the *Localism Act 2011* removes much of the uncertainty over local authorities' use of standalone financial derivatives (i.e. those that are not embedded into a loan or investment).

68. The Authority will only use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options) where they can be clearly demonstrated to reduce the overall level of the financial risks that the Authority is exposed to. Additional risks presented, such as credit exposure to derivative counterparties, will be taken into account when determining the overall level of risk. Embedded derivatives, including those present in pooled funds and forward starting transactions, will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.
69. Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria. The current value of any amount due from a derivative counterparty will count against the counterparty credit limit and the relevant foreign country limit.
70. **Investment training:** The needs of the Authority's treasury management staff for training in investment management are assessed regularly as part of the staff appraisal process, and additionally when the responsibilities of individual members of staff change.
71. Officers continue to keep abreast of developments via the CIPFA treasury management forum, local authority networks and regular newsletters and meetings with Arlingclose. Relevant staff are also encouraged to study professional qualifications from CIPFA, the Association of Corporate Treasurers and other appropriate organisations.
72. **Investment advisers:** The Authority has appointed Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisers and receives specific advice on investment, debt and capital finance issues.
73. **Investment of money borrowed in advance of need:** The Authority may, from time to time, borrow in advance of need, where this is expected to provide the best long-term value for money. Since amounts borrowed will be invested until spent, the Authority is aware that it will be exposed to the risk of loss of the borrowed sums, and the risk that investment and borrowing interest rates may change in the intervening period. These risks will be managed as part of the Authority's overall management of its treasury risks.
74. The total amount borrowed will not exceed the authorised borrowing limit of £1,481 million. The maximum period between borrowing and expenditure is expected to be two years, although the Authority is not required to link particular loans with particular items of expenditure.

Financial Implications

75. The budget for investment income in 2018/19 is less than £100k, due to the expected low investment balances caused by the maximisation of internal borrowing and the Council needing to short term borrow for cash flow purposes almost continually throughout

2018/19. The budget is based on an average investment portfolio of £20 million at an interest rate of 0.25%. The budget for debt interest paid in 2018/19 is £17.6 million, based on actual interest due on the Council's long term borrowing portfolio of £16.4m and an average short term debt portfolio of £200 million at an average interest rate of 0.6%. If actual levels of investments and borrowing, and actual interest rates differ from those forecast, performance against budget will be correspondingly different.

Other Options Considered

76. The CLG Guidance and the CIPFA Code do not prescribe any particular treasury management strategy for local authorities to adopt. The Director of Finance believes that the above strategy represents an appropriate balance between risk management and cost effectiveness. Some alternative strategies, with their financial and risk management implications, are listed below.

Alternative	Impact on income and expenditure	Impact on risk management
Invest in a narrower range of counterparties and/or for shorter times	Interest income will be lower	Lower chance of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses may be greater
Invest in a wider range of counterparties and/or for longer times	Interest income will be higher	Increased risk of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses may be smaller
Borrow additional sums at long-term fixed interest rates	Debt interest costs will rise; this is unlikely to be offset by higher investment income	Higher investment balance leading to a higher impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs may be more certain

Appendix A – Arlingclose Economic & Interest Rate Forecast November 2017

Underlying assumptions:

- In a 7-2 vote, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) increased Bank rate in line with market expectations to 0.5%. Accompanying rhetoric prompted investors to lower the expected future path for interest rates. The minutes reemphasised that any prospective increases in Bank rate would be expected to be at a gradual pace and to a limited extent.
- Further potential movement in Bank Rate is reliant on economic data and the likely outcome of EU negotiations. Policymakers have downwardly assessed the supply capacity of the UK economy, suggesting inflationary growth is more likely. However, the MPC will be wary of raising rates much further amid low business and household confidence.
- The UK economy faces a challenging outlook as the minority government continues to negotiate the country's exit from the European Union. While recent economic data has improved, it has done so from a low base: UK Q3 2017 GDP growth was 0.4%, after a 0.3% expansion in Q2.
- Household consumption growth, the driver of UK GDP growth, has softened following a contraction in real wages, despite both savings rates and consumer credit volumes indicating that some households continue to spend in the absence of wage growth. Policymakers have expressed concern about the continued expansion of consumer credit; any action taken will further dampen household spending.
- Some data has held up better than expected, with unemployment continuing to decline and house prices remaining relatively resilient. However, both of these factors can also be seen in a negative light, displaying the structural lack of investment in the UK economy post financial crisis. Weaker long term growth may prompt deterioration in the UK's financial position.
- The depreciation in sterling may assist the economy to rebalance away from spending. Export volumes will increase, helped by a stronger Eurozone economic expansion.
- Near-term global growth prospects have continued to improve and broaden, and expectations of inflation are subdued. Central banks are moving to reduce the level of monetary stimulus.
- Geo-political risks remain elevated and help to anchor safe-haven flows into the UK government bond (gilt) market.

Forecast:

- The MPC has increased Bank Rate, largely to meet expectation they themselves created. Further expectations for higher short term interest rates are subdued. On-going decisions remain data dependant and negotiations on exiting the EU cast a shadow over monetary policy decisions.
- The Arlingclose central case for Bank Rate is 0.5% over the medium term. The risk to the forecast are broadly balanced on both sides.

- The Arlingclose central case is for gilt yields to remain broadly stable across the medium term. Upward movement will be limited, although the UK government's seemingly deteriorating fiscal stance is an upside risk.

	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	Average
Official Bank Rate														
Upside risk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.19
Arlingclose Central Case	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Downside risk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.15
3-month LIBID rate														
Upside risk	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.22
Arlingclose Central Case	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Downside risk	-0.10	-0.10	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.20
1-yr LIBID rate														
Upside risk	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.27
Arlingclose Central Case	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.77
Downside risk	-0.15	-0.20	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.15	-0.15	-0.26
5-yr gilt yield														
Upside risk	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.32
Arlingclose Central Case	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	0.89
Downside risk	-0.20	-0.20	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.33
10-yr gilt yield														
Upside risk	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.32
Arlingclose Central Case	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.36
Downside risk	-0.20	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.33
20-yr gilt yield														
Upside risk	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.32
Arlingclose Central Case	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.90	1.90	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	1.93
Downside risk	-0.20	-0.30	-0.25	-0.25	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.45	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.38
50-yr gilt yield														
Upside risk	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.32
Arlingclose Central Case	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.82
Downside risk	-0.30	-0.30	-0.25	-0.25	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.45	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.39

Appendix B – Existing Investment & Debt Portfolio Position

	31 Dec 17 Actual Portfolio £m	31 Dec 17 Weighted Average Rate %
External borrowing:		
Public Works Loan Board	387	4.00%
Long term commercial loan	10	5.00%
Local authorities loans	232	0.50%
Surrey Police & Crime Commissioner	20	0.17%
Total external borrowing	649	
Treasury investments:		
Money Market Funds	-31	-0.17%
Total treasury investments	-31	
Net debt	618	