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East Lothian Council
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Additional information:

This document accompanies the Treasury Management Strategy 2015/16 - 2017/18 report to East Lothian Council, 24 February 2015.

Authorised By	Jim Lamond
Designation	Head of Council Resources
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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Council is required to operate a balanced budget, which broadly means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in low risk counterparties or instruments commensurate with the Council's low risk appetite, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer term cash flow planning to ensure that the Council can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses. On occasion any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

CIPFA defines treasury management 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."*

### 1.2 Reporting requirements

Members of the Council are required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals.

**Prudential and treasury indicators and treasury strategy** (this report) - The first, and most important report covers:

- the capital plans (including prudential indicators);
- the treasury management strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised) including treasury indicators; and
- an investment strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

**A mid year treasury management report** – 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. In addition, quarterly update reports will be submitted to the Members Library.

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**An annual treasury report** – This provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

### **Scrutiny**

Scrutiny will be provided by the Audit & Governance Committee.

### **1.3 Treasury Management Strategy for 2015/18**

The strategy for 2015/18 covers two main areas:

#### **Capital issues**

- the capital plans and the prudential indicators..

#### **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
- policy on use of external service providers.

These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and Scottish Government Investment Regulations.

### **1.4 Training**

The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to members responsible for scrutiny. Training was provided for members in October 2012 and more recently on 21 October 2014. Further training will be arranged during 2016.

The training needs of treasury management officers are periodically reviewed.

### **1.5 Treasury management consultants**

The Council uses Capita Asset Services (formerly Sector) as its external treasury management advisors.

The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers.

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It also 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.

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## 2 THE CAPITAL PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2015/16 – 2017/18

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

### 2.1 Capital expenditure

This prudential indicator is a summary of the Council's capital expenditure plans, both those agreed previously, and those forming part of this budget cycle.

	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
	<b>actual</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>
General Services	24,825	21,510	27,380	20,750	23,178
HRA	20,805	22,184	25,450	17,906	26,538
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,630</b>	<b>43,694</b>	<b>52,830</b>	<b>38,656</b>	<b>49,716</b>

The above financing need excludes other long term liabilities, such as PPP and leasing arrangements which already include borrowing instruments.

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

<b>Table 2: Net Financing Need for the Year</b>					
	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
	<b>actual</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>
General Services Gross Capital Spend	24,825	21,510	27,380	20,750	23,178
HRA Gross Capital Spend	20,805	22,184	25,450	17,906	26,538
<b>Sub-total (from Table 1)</b>	<b>45,630</b>	<b>43,694</b>	<b>52,830</b>	<b>38,656</b>	<b>49,716</b>
<b>Financed by;</b>					
Capital grants	(12,888)	(18,592)	(15,077)	(10,650)	(10,745)
Capital receipts/contributions	(3,036)	(5,156)	(4,043)	(5,713)	(4,720)
Capital reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Contributions	(1,701)	(3,221)	(1,253)	(1,232)	(1,433)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>(17,625)</b>	<b>(26,969)</b>	<b>(20,373)</b>	<b>(17,595)</b>	<b>(16,898)</b>
<b>Net Financing Need for the Year</b>	<b>28,005</b>	<b>16,725</b>	<b>32,457</b>	<b>21,061</b>	<b>32,818</b>

## 2.2 The Council's borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement)

The second prudential indicator is the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for, will increase the CFR.

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as scheduled debt amortisation (loans pool charges) broadly reduces the borrowing need in line with each asset's life.

The CFR includes any other long term liabilities (e.g. PFI schemes, finance leases). Whilst these increase the CFR, and therefore the Council's borrowing requirement, these types of scheme include a borrowing facility and so the Council is not required to separately borrow for these schemes.

The Council is asked to approve the CFR projections below:

<b>Table 4: Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)</b>					
	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
	<b>actual</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>
Total CFR at start of year	412,027	427,293	430,017	448,022	453,444
Movement in CFR	15,266	2,724	18,005	5,422	16,168
<b>Total CFR at end of the year</b>	<b>427,293</b>	<b>430,017</b>	<b>448,022</b>	<b>453,444</b>	<b>469,612</b>
<b>Movement in CFR represented by</b>					
Net Financing Need for the year (from Table 2)	28,005	16,725	32,457	21,061	32,818
Less: Scheduled Debt Amortisation	(12,739)	(14,001)	(14,452)	(15,639)	(16,650)
<b>Movement in CFR</b>	<b>15,266</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>18,005</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>16,168</b>

### 2.3 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:

### 2.4 Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream.

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

<b>Table 3: Ratio of financing costs to revenue stream</b>					
	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>actual</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
General Services	8.34%	8.58%	8.62%	8.84%	9.03%
HRA	26.98%	34.14%	34.56%	36.52%	36.73%

The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals in this budget report.



## 2.5 Incremental impact of capital investment decisions on council tax and housing rent levels.

This indicator identifies the revenue costs associated with proposed changes to the three year capital programme recommended in this budget report compared to the Council's existing approved commitments and current plans. The assumptions are based on the budget, but will invariably include some estimates, such as the level of Government support, which are not published over a three year period.

Similar to the council tax calculation, this indicator identifies the trend in the cost of proposed changes in the housing capital programme recommended in this budget report compared to the Council's existing commitments and current plans, expressed as a discrete impact on weekly rent levels.

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	£ p	£ p	£ p
	estimate	estimate	estimate
Increase in Council Tax (band D) per annum	8.16	12.38	11.52
Increase in average housing rent per week	1.21	2.33	1.35

## 3 Borrowing

The capital expenditure plans set out in the Treasury Management Report to council on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2015 provide details of the service activity of the Council. The treasury management function ensures that the Council's cash is organised in accordance with the the relevant professional codes, so that sufficient cash is available to meet this service activity. This will involve both the organisation of the cash flow and, where capital plans require, the organisation of appropriate borrowing facilities. The strategy covers the relevant treasury / prudential indicators, the current and projected debt positions and the annual investment strategy.

### 3.1 Current portfolio position

The Council's treasury portfolio position at 31 March 2014, with forward projections are summarised below. The table shows the actual external debt (the treasury management operations), against the underlying capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR), highlighting any over or under borrowing.

<b>Table 5: Actual Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)</b>					
	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>	<b>estimate</b>
Total External debt at start of year	367,894	391,127	410,216	436,825	444,399
Expected/Actual change in debt	24,559	20,382	27,795	8,760	15,514
Other long term liabilities (OLTL)	46,085	44,759	43,466	42,280	41,094
Expected/Actual change OLTL	<b>(1,326)</b>	<b>(1,293)</b>	<b>(1,186)</b>	<b>(1,186)</b>	<b>(1,186)</b>
<b>Actual gross debt at 31 March</b>	<b>391,127</b>	<b>410,216</b>	<b>436,825</b>	<b>444,399</b>	<b>458,727</b>
<b>The Capital Financing Requirement (from Table 4)</b>	<b>427,293</b>	<b>430,017</b>	<b>448,022</b>	<b>453,444</b>	<b>469,612</b>
<b>(Under)/Over borrowing</b>	<b>(36,166)</b>	<b>(19,801)</b>	<b>(11,197)</b>	<b>(9,045)</b>	<b>(10,885)</b>

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 total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2015/16 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

The Head of Council Resources reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in this budget report.

### **3.2 Prospects for interest rates**

The Council has appointed Capita 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 the Capita Asset Services central view as at 12 February.

Annual Average %	Bank Rate %	PWLB Borrowing Rates % (including certainty rate adjustment)		
		5 year	25 year	50 year
Mar 2015	0.50	2.20	3.40	3.40
Jun 2015	0.50	2.20	3.50	3.50
Sep 2015	0.50	2.30	3.70	3.70
Dec 2015	0.75	2.50	3.80	3.80
Mar 2016	0.75	2.60	4.00	4.00
Jun 2016	1.00	2.80	4.20	4.20
Sep 2016	1.00	2.90	4.30	4.30
Dec 2016	1.25	3.00	4.40	4.40
Mar 2017	1.25	3.20	4.50	4.50
Jun 2017	1.50	3.30	4.60	4.60
Sep 2017	1.75	3.40	4.70	4.70
Dec 2017	1.75	3.50	4.70	4.70
Mar 2018	2.00	3.60	4.80	4.80

**UK** GDP growth surged during 2013 and the first half of 2014. During the second half of 2014, it has cooled somewhat but still remained strong by UK standards. Growth is likely to strengthen marginally in 2015 and 2016 under the stimulative effect of the fall in oil prices. There still needs to be a significant rebalancing of the economy away from consumer spending to manufacturing, business investment and exporting in order for this recovery to become more firmly established. One drag on the economy has been that wage inflation had only recently started to exceed CPI inflation, so enabling disposable income and living standards to start improving. The plunge in the price of oil brought CPI inflation down to a low of 0.5% in December, the lowest rate since May 2000 and it could even turn negative in the first half of 2015; this will further increase consumer disposable income and so underpin economic growth during 2015. However, labour productivity needs to improve substantially to enable wage rates to increase and further support consumer disposable income and economic growth. In addition, the encouraging rate at which unemployment has been falling must eventually feed through into pressure for wage increases, though current views on the amount of hidden slack in the labour market probably means that this is unlikely to happen early in 2015.

The **US**, the biggest world economy, has generated stunning growth rates of 4.6% (annualised) in Q2 2014 and 5.0% in Q3, followed by a cooler 2.6% in Q4 (overall 2.4% for 2014 as a whole). This is hugely promising for the outlook for strong growth going forwards and it very much looks as if the US is now firmly on the path of full recovery from the financial crisis of 2008. Consequently, it is now confidently expected that the US will be the first major western economy to start on central rate increases by the end of 2015.

The current economic outlook and structure of market interest rates and government debt yields have several key treasury management implications:

- **Greece:** the general election on 25 January 2015 brought to power a coalition which is strongly anti EU imposed austerity. However, if this should eventually result in Greece leaving the Euro, it is unlikely that this will directly destabilise the Eurozone as the EU has put in place adequate firewalls to contain the immediate fallout to just Greece. However, the indirect effects of the likely strengthening of anti EU and anti austerity political parties throughout the EU is much more difficult to gauge;
- As for the **Eurozone** in general, concerns in respect of a major crisis subsided considerably in 2013. However, the downturn in growth and inflation during the second half of 2014, and worries over the Ukraine situation and the Middle East, have led to a resurgence of those concerns as risks increase that it could be heading into a prolonged period of deflation and very weak growth. Sovereign debt difficulties have not gone away and major concerns could return in respect of individual countries that do not dynamically address fundamental issues of low growth, international uncompetitiveness and the need for overdue reforms of the economy (as Ireland has done). It is, therefore, possible over the next few years that levels of government debt to GDP ratios could continue to rise to levels that could result in a loss of investor confidence in the financial viability of such countries. Counterparty risks therefore remain elevated. This continues to suggest the use of higher quality counterparties for shorter time periods;
- **Investment returns** are likely to remain relatively low during 2015/16 and beyond;
- **Borrowing interest rates** have been highly volatile during 2014 and early 2015 as alternating bouts of good and bad news have promoted optimism, and then pessimism, in financial markets. The opening weeks of 2015 saw gilt yields dip to historically phenomenally low levels after inflation plunged, a flight to quality as a result of the Greek situation and the start of a huge programme of quantitative easing (purchase of EZ government debt), by the ECB in January 2015. The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances has served well over the last few years. However, this needs to be carefully reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in later times, when authorities will not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance new capital expenditure and/or to refinance maturing debt;
- There will remain a **cost of carry** to any new borrowing which causes an increase in investments as this will incur a revenue loss between borrowing costs and investment returns.

### 3.3 Borrowing strategy

The Council is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement), has not been

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fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is relatively high.

The Council has taken advantage over the past year of temporary borrowing from other public Capita Asset Services bodies at historically low rates of below bank base rate (i.e. sub 0.50%). This has provided a cost effective solution for the Council, however there is also a need to safeguard against missing the opportunity to take PWLB loans at the current relatively low medium to long term rates.

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2015/16 treasury operations. In conjunction with our Treasury Advisors, the Head of Council Resources will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:

- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in 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.
- 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 a faster than currently anticipated unwinding of quantitative easing in the US, or an unexpected increase in world economic activity or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the portfolio position will be re-appraised with the likely action that fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are still lower than they will be in the next few years.

### **Treasury management limits on activity**

There are three debt related treasury activity limits. The purpose of these are to restrain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits, thereby managing risk and reducing the impact of any adverse movement in interest rates. However, if these are set to be too restrictive they will impair the opportunities to reduce costs / improve performance. The indicators are:

- Upper limits on variable interest rate exposure. This identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates based upon the debt position net of investments
  - Upper limits on fixed interest rate exposure. This is similar to the previous indicator and covers a maximum limit on fixed interest rates;
  - Maturity structure of borrowing. These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing, and are required for upper and lower limits.
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The Council is asked to approve the following treasury indicators and limits:

£m	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Interest rate exposures</b>			
	<b>Upper</b>	<b>Upper</b>	<b>Upper</b>
<b>Limits on fixed interest rates based on net debt</b>	100%	100%	100%
<b>Limits on variable interest rates based on net debt</b>	30%	30%	30%
<b>Maturity structure of fixed interest rate borrowing 2015/16</b>			
	<b>Lower</b>	<b>Upper</b>	
Under 12 months	0%	20%	
12 months to 2 years	0%	30%	
2 years to 5 years	0%	40%	
5 years to 10 years	0%	40%	
10 years and above	0%	75%	
<b>Maturity structure of variable interest rate borrowing 2015/16</b>			
	<b>Lower</b>	<b>Upper</b>	
<i>Under 12 months</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>100%</i>	
<i>12 months to 2 years</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>50%</i>	
<i>2 years to 5 years</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>30%</i>	
<i>5 years to 10 years</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>20%</i>	
<i>10 years and above</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>20%</i>	

### 3.4 Policy on borrowing in advance of need

The Council will not borrow more than or in advance of its needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sum 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.

Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism.

### 3.5 Debt rescheduling

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).

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- the generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings;
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy;

- enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

Consideration will also be given to identify if there is any residual 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.

All rescheduling will be reported within the regular quarterly Treasury Management reports to the Members Library.

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## **4 ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

### **4.1 Changes to Credit Rating Methodology**

The main rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's) have, through much of the financial crisis, provided some institutions with a ratings "uplift" due to implied levels of sovereign support. More recently, in response to the evolving regulatory regime, the agencies have indicated they may remove these "uplifts". This process may commence during 2014/15 and / or 2015/16. The actual timing of the changes is still subject to discussion, but this does mean immediate changes to the credit methodology are required.

It is important to stress that the rating agency changes do not reflect any changes in the underlying status of the institution or credit environment, merely the implied level of sovereign support that has been built into ratings through the financial crisis. The eventual removal of implied sovereign support will only take place when the regulatory and economic environments have ensured that financial institutions are much stronger and less prone to failure in a financial crisis.

Both Fitch and Moody's provide "standalone" credit ratings for financial institutions. For Fitch, it is the Viability Rating, while Moody's has the Financial Strength Rating. Due to the future removal of sovereign support from institution assessments, both agencies have suggested going forward that these will be in line with their respective Long Term ratings. As such, there is no point monitoring both Long Term and these "standalone" ratings.

Furthermore, Fitch has already begun assessing its Support ratings, with a clear expectation that these will be lowered to 5, which is defined as "A bank for which there is a possibility of external support, but it cannot be relied upon." With all institutions likely to drop to these levels, there is little to no differentiation to be had by assessing Support ratings.

As a result of these rating agency changes, the credit element of our future methodology will focus solely on the Short and Long Term ratings of an institution. Rating Watch and Outlook information will continue to be assessed where it relates to these categories. This is the same process for Standard & Poor's that we have always taken, but a change to the use of Fitch and Moody's ratings. Furthermore, we will continue to utilise CDS prices as an overlay to ratings in our new methodology.

### **4.2 Investment policy**

The Council's investment policy has regard to the Scottish Government's Investments Investment (Scotland) Regulations (and accompanying Finance Circular) and the 2011 revised CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes ("the CIPFA TM Code"). The Council's investment priorities will be security first, liquidity second and then return.

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In accordance with guidance from the Scottish Government and CIPFA, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Council has below clearly stipulated the minimum acceptable credit criteria in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk.

Continuing regulatory changes in the banking sector are designed to see greater stability, lower risk and the removal of expectations of Government financial support should an institution fail. This withdrawal of implied sovereign support is anticipated to have an effect on ratings applied to institutions. This will result in the key ratings used to monitor counterparties being the Short Term and Long Term ratings only. Viability, Financial Strength and Support Ratings previously applied will effectively become redundant. This change does not reflect deterioration in the credit environment but rather a change of method in response to regulatory changes.

As with previous practice, ratings will 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. To this end the Council will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as “credit default swaps” and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings.

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.

Investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are listed in appendices 5.3 and 5.4. Counterparty limits will be as set through the Council’s treasury management practices – schedules.

### **4.3 Creditworthiness policy**

This Council applies the creditworthiness service provided by Capita 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;
- CDS spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings;
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which

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indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council to determine the suggested duration for investments. The Council will therefore use counterparties within the following durational bands:

- Yellow 5 years
- Dark pink 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.25
- Light pink 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.5
- Purple 2 years
- Blue 1 year (only applies to nationalised or semi nationalised UK Banks)
- Orange 1 year
- Red 6 months
- Green 100 days
- No colour not to be used

The Capita Asset Services creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

Typically the minimum credit ratings criteria the Council use will be a short term rating (Fitch or equivalents) of short term rating F1, long term rating A-, viability rating of A-, and a support rating of 1. There may be occasions when the counterparty ratings from one rating agency are marginally lower than these ratings but may still be used. In these instances consideration will be given to the whole range of ratings available, or other topical market information, to support their use.

All credit ratings will be monitored. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Capita Asset Services 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.
- in addition to the use of credit ratings the Council will be advised of information in movements in credit default swap spreads against the iTraxx benchmark and other market data on a weekly basis. Extreme market movements may result in downgrade of an institution or removal from the Council's lending list.

Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. In addition this Council will also use market data and market information, information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that supporting government.

#### **4.4 Country limits**

The Council has determined that it will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA from Fitch or

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equivalent. The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria as at the date of this report are shown in Appendix 5.5. This list will be added to, or deducted from, by officers should ratings change in accordance with this policy.

#### **4.5 Council Permitted Investments**

The Investment Regulations (Code on the Investment of Money by Local Authorities) requires the Council approval of all the types of investments to be used and set appropriate limits for the amount that can be held in each investment type. These types of investments are termed permitted investments and any investments used which has not been approved as a permitted investment will be considered ultra vires.

The permitted investments which may be used in the forthcoming year are:

##### **Cash type instruments**

- Deposits with the Debt Management Account Facility (UK Government);
- Deposits with other local authorities or public bodies;
- Money Market Funds;
- Call account deposit accounts with financial institutions (banks and building societies);
- Term deposits with financial institutions (banks and building societies);
- UK Government Gilts and Treasury Bills;
- Supranational Bonds (e.g. World Bank)
- Certificates of deposits with financial institutions (banks and building societies)
- Structured deposit facilities with banks and building societies (escalating rates, de-escalating rates etc.);
- Corporate bonds;
- Bond funds;
- Property funds;

##### **Other investments**

- Investment properties;
  - Loans to third parties, including soft loans and loans made for service policy reasons
-

- Loans to a local authority company including loans made for service policy reasons
- Shareholdings in a local authority company;
- Non-local authority shareholdings.

Details of the risks, mitigating controls and limits associated with each of these permitted categories are shown in Appendix 5.4.

For those permitted cash type investments the Head of Council Resources will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the counterparty selection criteria as stated above. These criteria will be reviewed and revised as considered necessary and submitted to Council for approval as necessary. These criteria select which counterparties the Council will choose from, rather than defining what its investments are.

#### **4.6 Investment strategy**

**In-house funds.** Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months).

**Investment returns expectations.** Bank Rate is forecast to remain unchanged at 0.5% before starting to rise from quarter 4 of 2015. Bank Rate forecasts for financial year ends (March) are:

- 2015/16 0.75%
- 2016/17 1.25%
- 2017/18 2.00%

There are downside risks to these forecasts (i.e. start of increases in Bank Rate occurs later) if economic growth weakens. However, should the pace of growth quicken, there could be an upside risk.

The suggested budgeted investment earnings rates for returns on investments placed for periods up to 100 days during each financial year for the next eight years are as follows:

2015/16	0.60%
2016/17	1.25%
2017/18	1.75%
2018/19	2.25%
2019/20	2.75%
2020/21	3.00%
2021/22	3.25%
2022/23	3.25%
Later years	3.50%

**Investment treasury indicator and limit** - total principal funds invested for greater than 364 days. These limits are set with regard to the Council's liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for early sale of an investment, and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

The Council is asked to approve the treasury indicator and limit: -

<b>Maximum principal sums invested &gt; 364 days</b>			
<b>£m</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Principal sums invested > 364 days	£m 30	£m 30	£m 30

#### **4.7 End of year investment report**

In addition to the regular Quarterly activity reports, the Council will report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Report at the end of the financial year.

#### **4.8 Common Good & Charitable Trusts Investments**

East Lothian Common Good funds and Charitable Trust funds are managed in two separate portfolios by an external investment management company, Investec. At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014, the East Lothian Charitable Trust portfolio was valued at £2.851m while the Common Good portfolio was valued at £2.911m. The Council has set the objective for these funds to achieve growth in income and capital over the long term.

Both of the Council's portfolios are classified as medium/high risk and are structured as follows:

- **Quality:** the aim is to hold at least 25% of the UK equity content in a combination of individual stocks within the FTSE100 Index and of 'generalist' collective funds
- **Concentration:** no individual stock should account for more than 10% of the equity content of the portfolio. No individual bond should account for more than 10% of the total portfolio.
- **Diversification:** any holdings valued at over 5% of the portfolio may not, in aggregate, represent more than 40% of the portfolio. There is no restriction on the percentage of the overseas equity content in generalist collective funds. Portfolios of a value of less than £100,000 should be substantially invested in collective funds.

#### Reporting

- Investec produce performance reports on a quarterly basis comparing performance to set investment benchmarks. These reports are reviewed by the Head of Council Resources.
-

- A summary report will be submitted to the full Council at least once a year on the performance of the portfolio.
  - Ad hoc reports will be submitted to the Council should any significant events occur which in the opinion of the Head of Council Resources might affect the performance of the portfolio or the security of the investments.
  - Reports will be submitted to individual Common Good committees or Trust boards as requested.
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## **5 APPENDICES**

5.1 Interest rate forecasts

5.2 Economic background

5.3 Treasury management practice 1 – permitted investments

5.4 Treasury management practice 1 – credit and counterparty risk management

5.5 Approved countries for investments

5.6 Treasury management scheme of delegation

5.7 The treasury management role of the Section 95 Officer

## 5.1 APPENDIX: CAPITA Interest Rate Forecasts 2015 - 2018

Capita Asset Services Interest Rate View													
	Mar-15	Jun-15	Sep-15	Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18
<b>Bank Rate View</b>	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%	1.75%	1.75%	2.00%
3 Month LIBID	0.50%	0.50%	0.60%	0.80%	0.90%	1.10%	1.10%	1.30%	1.40%	1.50%	1.80%	1.90%	2.10%
6 Month LIBID	0.70%	0.70%	0.80%	1.00%	1.10%	1.20%	1.30%	1.50%	1.60%	1.70%	2.00%	2.10%	2.30%
12 Month LIBID	0.90%	1.00%	1.10%	1.30%	1.40%	1.50%	1.60%	1.80%	1.90%	2.00%	2.30%	2.40%	2.60%
5yr PW IB Rate	2.20%	2.20%	2.30%	2.50%	2.60%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%
10yr PW IB Rate	2.80%	2.80%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.50%	3.60%	3.70%	3.80%	3.90%	4.00%	4.10%	4.20%
25yr PW IB Rate	3.40%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.70%	4.70%	4.80%
50yr PW IB Rate	3.40%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.70%	4.70%	4.80%
<b>Bank Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%	1.75%	1.75%	2.00%
Capital Economics	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5yr PW IB Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	2.20%	2.20%	2.30%	2.50%	2.60%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%
Capital Economics	1.80%	2.05%	2.30%	2.55%	2.80%	2.80%	3.05%	3.05%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>10yr PW IB Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	2.80%	2.80%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.50%	3.60%	3.70%	3.80%	3.90%	4.00%	4.10%	4.20%
Capital Economics	2.30%	2.55%	2.55%	2.80%	3.05%	3.05%	3.30%	3.30%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>25yr PW IB Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	3.40%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.70%	4.70%	4.80%
Capital Economics	2.95%	3.15%	3.15%	3.50%	3.90%	3.90%	4.15%	4.15%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>50yr PW IB Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	3.40%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.70%	4.70%	4.80%
Capital Economics	3.10%	3.30%	3.30%	3.60%	4.00%	4.00%	4.30%	4.30%	-	-	-	-	-

Please note – The current PWLB rates and forecast shown above have taken into account the 20 basis point certainty rate reduction effective as of the 1st November 2012



## 5.2 Economic Background

**UK.** After strong UK GDP growth in 2013 at an annual rate of 2.7%, and then growth in 2014 of 0.6% in Q1, 0.8% Q2, 0.7% Q3 and 0.5% Q4 (annual rate for 2014 of 2.6%), there are good grounds for optimism that growth could pick back up again during 2015 after cooling towards the end of 2014, as the positive effects from the fall in the price of oil feeds through to consumers and other parts of the economy. For this recovery to become more balanced and sustainable in the longer term, the recovery needs to move away from dependence on consumer expenditure and the housing market to exporting, and particularly of manufactured goods, both of which need to substantially improve on their recent lacklustre performance. This overall strong growth has resulted in unemployment falling much faster than expected. The MPC is not expected to take any action for at least the first half of 2015 as inflation could even turn negative in this period. However, even if oil was to remain at around the \$50-60 per barrel price throughout all of 2015, the positive effect of the initial drop in price during Q4 2014 will fall out of the twelve month calculation of CPI towards the end of the year, leaving inflation vulnerable to a sharp jump upwards. The MPC will also be keeping alert as to how quickly slack in the economy is being used up, especially as unemployment continues to fall. It will also be monitoring how strong a stimulative effect the drop in oil prices has on the economy as falling inflation will be comfortably exceeded by wage increases meaning that the disposable incomes of consumers will recover strongly during 2015. One continuing area of weakness in the UK economy is the need for a major improvement in labour productivity, which has languished at dismal levels since 2008, to support increases in pay rates after the positive effect of the fall in oil prices dissipates. Unemployment is expected to keep on its downward trend and this is likely to feed through into a return to significant increases in wage growth at some point during the next few years. However, just how much those increases in pay rates will counteract the dampening effect of stepped increases in Bank Rate, albeit at a slow rate, on consumer confidence, consumer expenditure and the buoyancy of the housing market, is open to conjecture.

Also encouraging has been the sharp fall in inflation (CPI), reaching 1.0% in November 2014 and then halving to 0.5% in December, the lowest rate since May 2000. Forward indications are that inflation could turn negative during the earlier part of 2015; however, the MPC is focused on where inflation will be over a 2 – 3 year time horizon so too much emphasis should not be placed on the short term outlook in terms of the risks around when Bank Rate is likely to start increasing. The return to strong growth has helped lower forecasts for the increase in Government debt over the last year but monthly public sector deficit figures during 2014 have disappointed, being only a fraction lower than the previous year through to December 2014. The autumn statement, therefore, had to revise the speed with which the deficit is forecast to be eliminated. The flight to quality in January 2015 has seen gilt yields fall to incredibly low levels, reducing interest costs on new and replacement government debt.

**Eurozone (EZ).** The Eurozone is facing an increasing threat from weak or negative growth and from deflation. In January 2015, the inflation rate fell further,

to reach a low of -0.6%. However, this is an average for all EZ countries and includes some countries with even higher negative rates of inflation. Initially, the ECB took some rather limited action in June and September 2014 to loosen monetary policy in order to promote growth. As this failed to have much of a discernible effect, the ECB launched a massive €1.1 trillion programme of quantitative easing in January 2015 to buy up high credit quality government debt of selected EZ countries. This programme will run to September 2016.

Concern in financial markets for the Eurozone had subsided considerably after the prolonged crisis during 2011-2013. However, sovereign debt difficulties have not gone away and major issues could return in respect of any countries that do not dynamically address issues of low growth, international uncompetitiveness and the need for overdue reforms of the economy, (as Ireland has done). It is, therefore, possible over the next few years that levels of government debt to GDP ratios could continue to rise for some countries. This could mean that sovereign debt concerns have not disappeared but, rather, have only been postponed. The ECB's pledge in 2012 to buy unlimited amounts of bonds of countries which ask for a bailout has provided heavily indebted countries with a strong defence against market forces. This has bought them time to make progress with their economies to return to growth or to reduce the degree of recession. However, debt to GDP ratios (2013 figures) of Greece 180%, Italy 133%, Portugal 129%, Ireland 124% and Cyprus 112%, remain a cause for concern, especially as some of these countries are experiencing continuing rates of increase in debt in excess of their rate of economic growth i.e. these debt ratios are likely to continue to deteriorate. Any sharp downturn in economic growth would make these countries particularly vulnerable to a new bout of sovereign debt crisis. It should also be noted that Italy has the third biggest debt mountain in the world behind Japan and the US.

**Greece:** the general election on 25 January 2015 has brought to power a coalition which is anti EU imposed austerity. Although it is not certain that Greece will leave the Euro, the recent intractability of the troika (the EU, ECB and IMF), to finding a negotiated compromise with the new Greek government leaves this as a real possibility. However, if Greece was to leave the EZ, it is unlikely that this will directly destabilise the Eurozone as the EU has put in place adequate firewalls to contain the immediate fallout to just Greece. Nevertheless, the indirect effects of the likely strengthening of anti EU and anti austerity political parties throughout the EU is much more difficult to gauge. There are particular concerns as to whether democratically elected governments will lose the support of electorates suffering under EZ imposed austerity programmes, especially in countries which have high unemployment rates. Of particular concern is the fact that Spain and Portugal have general elections coming up in late 2015. This will give ample opportunity for anti austerity parties to make a big impact.

There are also major concerns as to whether the governments of France and Italy will effectively implement austerity programmes and undertake overdue reforms to improve national competitiveness. These countries already have political parties with major electoral support for anti EU and anti austerity policies. Any loss of market confidence in either of the two largest Eurozone economies, after Germany, would present a huge challenge to the resources of the ECB to defend their debt.

**USA.** The U.S. Federal Reserve ended its monthly asset purchases in October 2014. GDP growth rates (annualised) for Q2 of 4.6%, Q3 of 5.0% and Q4 of 2.6%, (overall 2.4% during 2014 as a whole), provides great promise for strong growth going forward. It is confidently forecast that the first increase in the Fed. rate will occur by the end of 2015.

**China.** Government action in 2014 to stimulate the economy almost succeeded in achieving the target of 7.5% growth but recent government statements have emphasised that growth going forward will slow marginally as this becomes the new normal for China. There are concerns that the Chinese leadership has only just started to address an unbalanced economy, which is heavily over dependent on new investment expenditure, and for a potential bubble in the property sector to burst, as it did in Japan in the 1990s, with its consequent impact on the financial health of the banking sector. There are also concerns around the potential size, and dubious creditworthiness, of some bank lending to local government organisations and major corporates. This primarily occurred during the government promoted expansion of credit, which was aimed at protecting the overall rate of growth in the economy after the Lehmans crisis.

**Japan.** Japan is causing considerable concern as the increase in sales tax in April 2014 has suppressed consumer expenditure and growth to the extent that it has slipped back into recession. The Japanese government already has the highest debt to GDP ratio in the world.

## **CAPITA ASSET SERVICES FORWARD VIEW**

Economic forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. Our Bank Rate forecasts, (and also MPC decisions); will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data transpires over 2015. Forecasts for average earnings beyond the three year time horizon will be heavily dependent on economic and political developments. Major volatility in bond yields is likely to endure as investor fears and confidence ebb and flow between favouring more risky assets i.e. equities, or the safe haven of bonds.

The overall longer run trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise, due to the high volume of gilt issuance in the UK, and of bond issuance in other major western countries. Increasing investor confidence in eventual world economic recovery is also likely to compound this effect as recovery will encourage investors to switch from bonds to equities.

The overall balance of risks to economic recovery in the UK is currently evenly balanced. Only time will tell just how long this current period of strong economic growth will last; it also remains exposed to vulnerabilities in a number of key areas.

The interest rate forecasts in this report are based on an initial assumption that there will not be a major resurgence of the EZ debt crisis. There is an increased risk that Greece could end up leaving the Euro but if this happens, the EZ now has sufficient fire walls in place that a Greek exit would have little immediate direct impact on the rest of the EZ and the Euro. It is therefore expected that there will be an overall managed, albeit painful and tortuous, resolution of any EZ debt

crisis that may occur where EZ institutions and governments eventually do what is necessary - but only when all else has been tried and failed. Under this assumed scenario, growth within the EZ will be weak at best for the next couple of years with some EZ countries experiencing low or negative growth, which will, over that time period, see an increase in total government debt to GDP ratios. There is a significant danger that these ratios could rise to the point where markets lose confidence in the financial viability of one, or more, countries, especially if growth disappoints and / or efforts to reduce government deficits fail to deliver the necessary reductions. However, it is impossible to forecast whether any individual country will lose such confidence, or when, and so precipitate a sharp resurgence of the EZ debt crisis. While the ECB has adequate resources to manage a debt crisis in a small EZ country, if one, or more, of the larger countries were to experience a major crisis of market confidence, this would present a serious challenge to the ECB and to EZ politicians.

Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:

- Geopolitical risks in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia, increasing safe haven flows.
- UK strong economic growth is weaker than we currently anticipate.
- Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU, US and China.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis.
- Recapitalisation of European banks requiring more government financial support.
- Monetary policy action failing to stimulate sustainable growth and to combat the threat of deflation in western economies, especially the Eurozone and Japan.

The potential for upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates, especially for longer term PWLB rates include: -

- An adverse reaction by financial markets to the result of the UK general election in May 2015 and the economic and debt management policies adopted by the new government.
- The ECB severely disappointing financial markets with a programme of asset purchases which proves insufficient to significantly stimulate growth in the EZ.
- The commencement by the US Federal Reserve of increases in the Fed. funds rate in 2015, causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities and leading to a major flight from bonds to equities.

UK inflation returning to significantly higher levels than in the wider EU and US, causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.

### 5.3 Treasury Management Practice (TMP1): Permitted Investments

This Council approves the following forms of investment instrument for use as permitted investments as set out in table 1

#### Treasury risks

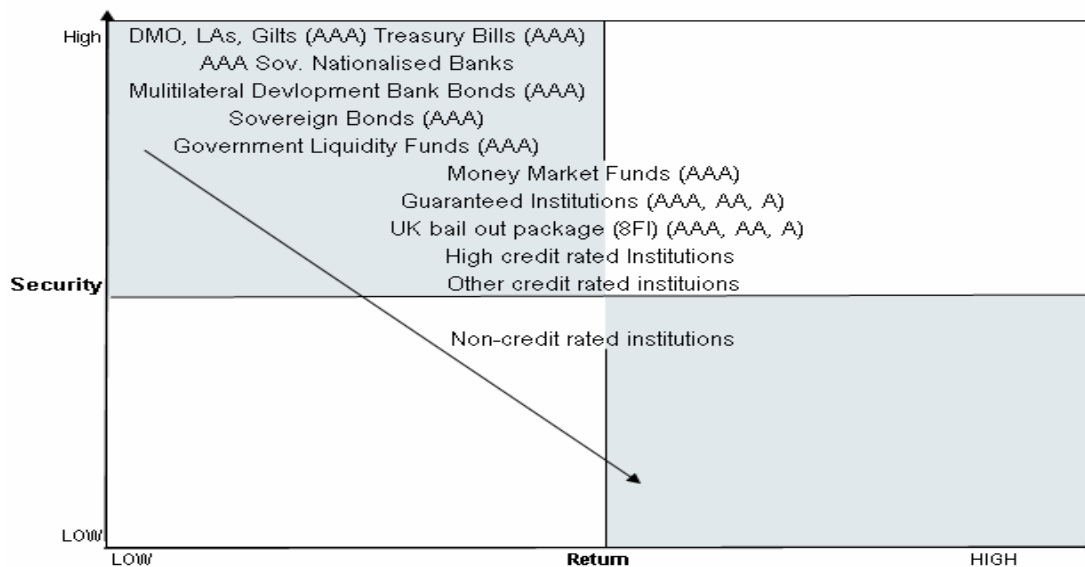
All the investment instruments in table 1 are subject to the following risks: -

- **Credit and counter-party risk:** this is the risk of failure by a counterparty (bank or building society) to meet its contractual obligations to the organisation particularly as a result of the counterparty's diminished creditworthiness, and the resulting detrimental effect on the organisation's capital or current (revenue) resources. There are no counterparties where this risk is zero although AAA rated organisations have the highest, relative, level of creditworthiness.
- **Liquidity risk:** this is the risk that cash will not be available when it is needed. While it could be said that all counterparties are subject to at least a very small level of liquidity risk as credit risk can never be zero, in this document, liquidity risk has been treated as whether or not instant access to cash can be obtained from each form of investment instrument. However, it has to be pointed out that while some forms of investment e.g. gilts, CDs, corporate bonds can usually be sold immediately if the need arises, there are two caveats: - a. cash may not be available until a settlement date up to three days after the sale b. there is an implied assumption that markets will not freeze up and so the instrument in question will find a ready buyer. The column in tables 1 / 2 headed as 'market risk' will show each investment instrument as being instant access, sale T+3 = transaction date plus 3 business days before you get cash, or term i.e. money is locked in until an agreed maturity date.
- **Market risk:** this is the risk that, through adverse market fluctuations in the value of the principal sums an organisation borrows and invests, its stated treasury management policies and objectives are compromised, against which effects it has failed to protect itself adequately. However, some cash rich local authorities may positively want exposure to market risk e.g. those investing in investment instruments with a view to obtaining a long term increase in value.
- **Interest rate risk:** this is the risk that fluctuations in the levels of interest rates create an unexpected or unbudgeted burden on the organisation's finances, against which the organisation has failed to protect itself adequately. This authority has set limits for its fixed and variable rate exposure in its Treasury Indicators in this report. All types of investment instrument have interest rate risk except for the following forms of instrument which are at variable rate of interest (and the linkage for variations is also shown): - (Capita Asset Services note – please specify any such instruments should you use them)

- **Legal and regulatory risk:** this is the risk that the organisation itself, or an organisation with which it is dealing in its treasury management activities, fails to act in accordance with its legal powers or regulatory requirements, and that the organisation suffers losses accordingly.

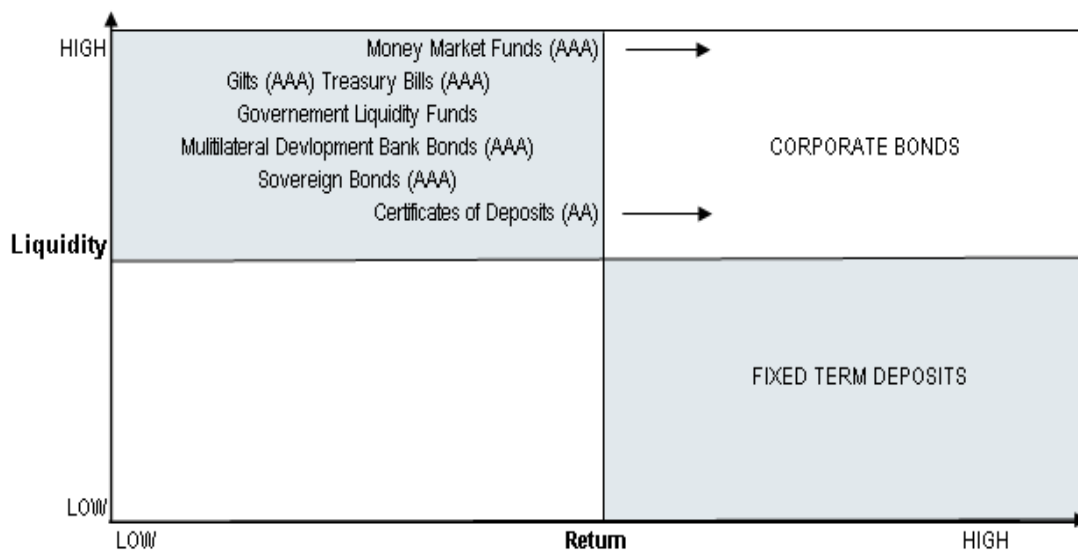
The graph below summarises the risk exposure of various types of investment instrument. It shows that as you move from top to bottom, so the level of credit risk increases. However, moving from top to bottom also results in moving towards the right i.e. returns increase. The overall message is: -

- low risk = low rate of return
- higher risk = higher rate of return



The next graph shows the other message: -

- high liquidity = low return
- low liquidity = higher returns



### Controls on treasury risks

- **Credit and counter-party risk:** this authority has set minimum credit criteria to determine which counterparties and countries are of high creditworthiness to enable investments to be made safely. See paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3.
- **Liquidity risk:** this authority has a cash flow forecasting model to enable it to determine how long investments can be made for and how much can be invested.
- **Market risk:** this authority does not purchase investment instruments which are subject to market risk in terms of fluctuation in their value.
- **Interest rate risk:** this authority manages this risk by having a view of the future course of interest rates and then formulating a treasury management strategy accordingly which aims to maximise investment earnings consistent with control of risk or alternatively, seeks to minimise expenditure on interest costs on borrowing. See paragraph 4.4.
- **Legal and regulatory risk:** this authority will not undertake any form of investing until it has ensured that it has all necessary powers and also complied with all regulations.

### Unlimited investments

Regulation 24 states that an investment can be shown in tables 1 as being 'unlimited' in terms of the maximum amount or percentage of the total portfolio that can be put into that type of investment. However, it also requires that an explanation must be given for using that category

The authority has given the following types of investment an unlimited category: -

1. **Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility.** This is considered to be the lowest risk form of investment available to local authorities as it is operated by the Debt Management Office which is part of H.M. Treasury i.e. the UK Government's

AAA rating stands behind the DMADF. It is also a deposit account and avoids the complications of buying and holding Government issued treasury bills or gilts.

2. **High credit worthiness banks and building societies.** See paragraph 4.2 for an explanation of this authority's definition of high credit worthiness. While an unlimited amount of the investment portfolio may be put into banks and building societies with high credit worthiness, the authority will ensure diversification of its portfolio ensuring that no more than £2m can be placed with any one institution or group.

### **Objectives of each type of investment instrument**

Regulation 25 requires an explanation of the objectives of every type of investment instrument which an authority approves as being 'permitted'.

### **DEPOSITS**

The following forms of 'investments' are actually more accurately called deposits as cash is deposited in an account until an agreed maturity date or is held at call.

- **Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility.** This offers the lowest risk form of investment available to local authorities as it is effectively an investment placed with the Government. It is also easy to use as it is a deposit account and avoids the complications of buying and holding Government issued treasury bills or gilts. As it is low risk it also earns low rates of interest. However, it is very useful for authorities whose overriding priority is the avoidance of risk at a time when many authorities are disappointed at the failure in 2008 of credit ratings to protect investors from the Icelandic bank failures and are both cautious about other forms of investing and are prepared to bear the loss of income to the treasury management budget compared to earnings levels in previous years. The longest term deposit that can be made with the DMADF is 6 months.
- **Term deposits with high credit worthiness banks and building societies.** See paragraph 4.7 for an explanation of this authority's definition of high credit worthiness. This is the most widely used form of investing used by local authorities. It offers a much higher rate of return than the DMADF (dependent on term) and now that measures have been put in place to avoid over reliance on credit ratings, the authority feels much more confident that the residual risks around using such banks and building societies are at a low, reasonable and acceptable level. The authority will ensure diversification of its portfolio of deposits ensuring that no more than or £2m can be placed with any one institution or group. In addition, longer term deposits offer an opportunity to increase investment returns by locking in high rates ahead of an expected fall in the level of interest rates. At other times, longer term rates can offer good value when the markets incorrectly assess the speed and timing of interest rate increases. This form of investing therefore, offers a lot of flexibility and higher earnings than the DMADF. Where it is restricted is that once a longer term investment is made, that cash is locked in until the maturity date.
- **Call accounts with high credit worthiness banks and building societies.** The objectives are as for 1b. but there is instant access to recalling cash deposited. This generally means accepting a lower rate of interest than that which could be earned from the same institution by making a term deposit. However, there are a number of call accounts which at the time of writing, offer rates 2 – 3 times more than term deposits with the DMADF. Some use of call accounts is highly desirable to ensure that the authority has ready access to cash when needed to pay bills.



- **Fixed term deposits with variable rate and variable maturities (structured deposits).** This line encompasses ALL types of structured deposits. There has been considerable change in the types of structured deposits brought to the market over the last few years, some of which are already no longer available. In view of the fluidity of this area, this is a generic title for all structured deposits so as to provide councils with greater flexibility to adopt new instruments as and when they are brought to the market. However, this does mean that members ought to be informed as to what instruments are presently under this generic title so that they are aware of the current situation, and that they are informed and approve of intended changes in an appropriate manner.
- **Collateralised deposits.** These are deposits placed with a bank which offers collateral backing based on LOBOs borrowed by local authorities. Such deposits are effectively lending to a local authority as that is the ultimate security.

## 2. DEPOSITS WITH COUNTERPARTIES CURRENTLY IN RECEIPT OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT / OWNERSHIP

These banks offer another dimension of creditworthiness in terms of Government backing through either direct (partial or full) ownership. The view of this authority is that such backing makes these banks attractive institutions with whom to place deposits, and that will remain our view if the UK sovereign rating were to be downgraded in the coming year.

- Term deposits with high credit worthiness banks which are fully or semi nationalised.** As for 1b. but Government ownership partial or full implies that the Government stands behind this bank and will be deeply committed to providing whatever support that may be required to ensure the continuity of that bank. This authority considers this indicates a low and acceptable level of residual risk.
- Fixed term deposits with variable rate and variable maturities (structured deposits).** This line encompasses ALL types of structured deposits. There has been considerable change in the types of structured deposits brought to the market over the last few years, some of which are already no longer available. In view of the fluidity of this area, this is a generic title for all structured deposits so as to provide councils with greater flexibility to adopt new instruments as and when they are brought to the market. However, this does mean that members ought to be informed as to what instruments are presently covered under this generic title so that they are aware of the current situation, and that they are informed and approve of intended changes in an appropriate manner.

## 3. COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES STRUCTURED AS OPEN ENDED INVESTMENT COMPANIES (OEICS)

- **Government liquidity funds.** These are the same as money market funds (see below) but only invest in government debt issuance with highly rated governments. Due to the higher quality of underlying investments, they offer a lower rate of return than MMFs. However, their net return is typically on a par with the DMADF, but with instant access.
- **Money Market Funds (MMFs).** By definition, MMFs are AAA rated and are widely diversified, using many forms of money market securities including types which this

authority does not currently have the expertise or capabilities to hold directly. However, due to the high level of expertise of the fund managers and the huge amounts of money invested in MMFs, and the fact that the weighted average maturity (WAM) cannot exceed 60 days, MMFs offer a combination of high security, instant access to funds, high diversification and good rates of return compared to equivalent instant access facilities. They are particularly advantageous in falling interest rate environments as their 60 day WAM means they have locked in investments earning higher rates of interest than are currently available in the market. MMFs also help an authority to diversify its own portfolio as e.g. a £2m investment placed directly with HSBC is a 100% risk exposure to HSBC whereas £2m invested in a MMF may end up with say £10,000 being invested with HSBC through the MMF. For authorities particularly concerned with risk exposure to banks, MMFs offer an effective way of minimising risk exposure while still getting much better rates of return than available through the DMADF.

- **Enhanced Money Market Funds.** These funds are similar to MMFs, can still be AAA rated but have Variable Net Asset Values (VNAV) as opposed to a traditional MMF which has a Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV). They aim to achieve a higher yield and to do this either take more credit risk or invest out for longer periods of time, which means they are more volatile. These funds can have WAM's and Weighted Average Life (WAL's) of 90 – 365 days or even longer. Their primary objective is yield and capital preservation is second. They therefore are a higher risk than MMFs and correspondingly have the potential to earn higher returns than MMFs.
- **Gilt funds.** These are funds which invest only in U.K. Government gilts. They offer a lower rate of return than bond funds but are highly rated both as a fund and through investing only in highly rated government securities. They offer a higher rate of return than investing in the DMADF but they do have an exposure to movements in market prices of assets held.
- **Bond funds.** These can invest in both government and corporate bonds. This therefore entails a higher level of risk exposure than gilt funds and the aim is to achieve a higher rate of return than normally available from gilt funds by trading in non-government bonds.

#### 4. SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENTS

The following types of investments are where an authority directly purchases a particular investment instrument, a security, i.e. it has a market price when purchased and that value can change during the period the instrument is held until it matures or is sold. The annual earnings on a security is called a yield i.e. it is normally the interest paid by the issuer divided by the price you paid to purchase the security unless a security is initially issued at a discount e.g. treasury bills..

- a. **Treasury bills.** These are short term bills (up to 12 months) issued by the Government and so are backed by the sovereign rating of the UK. The yield is higher than the rate of interest paid by the DMADF and another advantage compared to a time deposit in the DMADF is that they can be sold if there is a need for access to cash at any point in time. However, there is a spread between purchase and sale prices so early sales could incur a net cost during the period of ownership.
- b. **Gilts.** These are longer term debt issuance by the UK Government and are backed by the sovereign rating of the UK. The yield is higher than the rate of interest paid by the DMADF and another advantage compared to a time deposit in the DMADF is that

they can be sold if there is a need for access to cash at any point in time. However, there is a spread between purchase and sale prices so early sales may incur a net cost. The advantage over Treasury bills is that they generally offer higher yields the longer it is to maturity (for most periods) if the yield curve is positive.

- c. **Bond issuance issued by a financial institution which is explicitly guaranteed by the UK Government** (refers solely to GEFCO - Guaranteed Export Finance Corporation). This is similar to a gilt due to the explicit Government guarantee.
- d. **Sovereign bond issues (other than the UK govt) denominated in Sterling.** As for gilts but issued by other nations. AAA rated issues are just as secure as UK Government gilts but the advantage of these securities is they offer a slightly higher yield.
- e. **Bonds issued by Multi Lateral Development Banks (MLDBs).** These are similar to c. and e. above but are issued by MLDBs which are guaranteed by sovereign states with a high sovereign rating e.g. European Investment Bank. The advantages of these securities is they are more secure than UK Government gilts, as they are guaranteed by more than one AAA rated government, and offer a slightly higher yield.

## 5. SECURITIES ISSUED BY CORPORATE ORGANISATIONS

The following types of investments are where an authority directly purchases a particular investment instrument, a security, i.e. it has a market price when purchased and that value can change during the period the instrument is held until it is sold. The annual earnings on a security is called a yield i.e. is the interest paid by the issuer divided by the price you paid to purchase the security. These are similar to the previous category but corporate organisations can have a wide variety of credit worthiness so it is essential for local authorities to only select the organisations with the highest levels of credit worthiness. Corporate securities are generally a higher risk than government debt issuance and so earn higher yields.

- 1) **Certificates of deposit (CDs).** These are shorter term securities issued by deposit taking institutions (mainly banks) so they can be sold if there is a need for access to cash at any point in time. However, that liquidity comes at a price so the yield is less than placing a deposit with the same bank as the issuing bank.
- 2) **Commercial paper.** This is similar to CDs but is issued by commercial organisations or other entities. Maturity periods are up to 365 days but commonly 90 days.
- 3) **Corporate bonds.** These are (long term) bonds (usually bearing a fixed rate of interest) issued by a company or other non-government issuer in order to raise capital for the institution as an alternative to issuing shares or borrowing from banks. They are generally seen to be of a lower creditworthiness than government issued debt and so usually offer higher rates of yield.
- 4) **Floating rate notes.** These are bonds on which the rate of interest is established periodically with reference to short-term interest rates.

## 6. OTHER

- a. **Property fund.** This is a collective investment fund specialising in property. Rather than owning a single property with all the risk exposure that means to one property in one location rising or falling in value, maintenance costs, tenants actually paying their rent / lease etc, a collective fund offers the advantage of diversified investment over a wide portfolio of different properties. This can be attractive for authorities who want exposure to the potential for the property sector to rise in value. However, timing is critical to entering or leaving this sector at the optimum times of the property cycle of rising and falling values unless a long term commitment is made to retain exposure to the property market.
- b. **Investment Properties.** These are non-service properties which are being held pending disposal or for a longer term rental income stream.
- c. **Loans to third parties, including soft loans.** These are service investments either at market rates of interest or below market rates (soft loans).
- d. **Loans to a local authority company.** These are service investments either at market rates of interest or below market rates (soft loans).
- e. **Shareholdings in a local authority company.** These are service investments.
- f. **Non-local authority shareholdings.** These are non-service investments.
- g. **Local Authority Mortgage Guarantee Scheme.** Authorities who are participating in the Local Authority Mortgage Guarantee Scheme (LAMGS) may be required to place a deposit with the mortgage provider(s) up to the full value of the guarantee. The deposit will be in place for the term of the guarantee i.e. 5 years (with the possibility of a further 2 year extension if the account is 90+ days in arrears at the end of the initial 5 years) - and may have conditions / structures attached. The mortgage provider will not hold a legal charge over the deposit.

### Counterparty criteria

Surplus money in the Council's Loans Fund may only be advanced to another UK local authority, government guaranteed institution and third parties and local authority companies as included within the permitted investments. In addition to:

1. any bank or financial institution which meets the following criteria:-
  - (i) It falls into one of the groups of banks or financial institutions and appears in our treasury advisors (Sector) credit rating matrix as approved, specifically a rating of P-1 (or better) from Moodys or a rating of F-1 (or better) from Fitch and has a Moodys Financial Strength Rating of 'C' or greater. Or where the organisations are deemed UK government backed and appear in the credit rating matrix.
  - (ii) The Council's own bankers.
2. any money market fund that meets the following criteria:-

- (i) It is a Sterling denominated fund domiciled within the EU as regulated by the Institutional Money Market Funds Association (IMMFA)
- (ii) It falls into one of the groups of banks, financial institutions or insurance companies and the institution concerned has a rating of Aaa from Moody's or a rating of AAmmf from Fitch or a rating of AAAm with Standard & Poor.
- (iii) Investments will be made in Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV) Money Market Funds which offer instant access to funds with same day settlement.

A list of approved counterparties will be maintained by the S95 Officer and reviewed in line with the Sector counterparty rating service.

**Table 1: permitted investments in house – Treasury**  
**1.1 Deposits**

	<b>* Minimum Credit Criteria</b>	<b>Liquidity risk</b>	<b>Market risk</b>	<b>Max % of total investments</b>	<b>Max. maturity period</b>
Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility	--	term	no	<b>100%</b>	<b>6 mths</b>
Term deposits – local authorities	--	term	no	<b>100%</b>	<b>5 years</b>
Call accounts – banks and building societies **	as counterparty criteria above	instant	no	<b>100%</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Term deposits – banks and building societies **	as counterparty criteria above	term	no	<b>100%</b>	<b>12 mths</b>
Fixed term deposits with variable rate and variable maturities: - Structured deposits.	as counterparty criteria above	term	no	<b>20%</b>	<b>12mths</b>

## 1.2 Deposits with counterparties currently in receipt of government support / ownership

	* Minimum Credit Criteria	Liquidity risk	Market risk	Max % of total investments	Max. maturity period
UK nationalised banks	as counterparty criteria above	term	no	100%	12 mnths
Banks nationalised by high credit rated (sovereign rating) countries – non UK	as counterparty criteria above	term	no	20%	3mnths
Government guarantee (explicit) on ALL deposits by high credit rated (sovereign rating) countries**	as counterparty criteria above	term	no	20%	3mnths
UK Government support to the banking sector (implicit guarantee) ***	as counterparty criteria above	term	no	20%	3mnths
Fixed term deposits with variable rate and variable maturities: - Structured deposits	as counterparty criteria above	term	no	20%	3mnths

### 1.3 Collective investment schemes structured as Open Ended Investment Companies (OEICs)

	* Minimum Credit Criteria	Liquidity risk	Market risk	Max % of total investments	Max. maturity period
1. Government Liquidity Funds	as counterparty criteria above	instant	No	50%	12mths
2. Money Market Funds	as counterparty criteria above	instant	No	50%	12mths

### 1.4 Securities issued or guaranteed by governments

	* Minimum Credit Criteria	Liquidity risk	Market risk	Max % of total investments	Max. maturity period
Treasury Bills	UK sovereign rating	Sale T+1	yes	20%	5 yrs
UK Government Gilts	UK sovereign rating	Sale T+1	yes	20%	5 yrs
Bonds issued by multilateral development banks Sovereign bond issues (other than the UK govt)	AAA	Sale T+1 Sale T+1	yes yes	20%	5yrs
Bonds issued by multilateral development banks	AAA	Sale T+1	yes	20%	5yrs



### 1.5 Securities issued by corporate organisations

	* Minimum Credit Criteria	Liquidity risk	Market risk	Max % of total investments	Max. maturity period
Certificates of deposit issued by banks and building societies covered by UK Government (explicit) guarantee	as counterparty criteria above	Sale T+1	yes	20%	12mths
Certificates of deposit issued by banks and building societies	as counterparty criteria above	Sale T+1	yes	20%	12mths
Other debt issuance by UK banks covered by UK Government (explicit) guarantee	as counterparty criteria above	Sale T+3	yes	20%	12 mnths

**Accounting treatment of investments.** The accounting treatment may differ from the underlying cash transactions arising from investment decisions made by this Council. To ensure that the Council is protected from any adverse revenue impact, which may arise from these differences, we will review the accounting implications of new transactions before they are undertaken.

### 1.6 Other

	* Minimum Credit Criteria	Liquidity risk	Market risk	Max % of total investments	Max. maturity period
Property funds	--	T+4	yes	0%	
Local authority mortgage guarantee scheme.	Special criteria as used for non-treasury reasons	term	no	n/a	5yrs

## Appendix 5.4 - Treasury Management Practice (TMP1) – Credit and Counterparty Risk Management - East Lothian

### Council Permitted Investments, Associated Controls and Limits

Type of Investment	Treasury Risks	Mitigating Controls	Council Limits	Common Good Limits
<b>Cash type instruments</b>				
a. Deposits with the Debt Management Account Facility (UK Government) ( <b>Very low risk</b> )	This is a deposit with the UK Government and as such counterparty and liquidity risk is very low, and there is no risk to value. Deposits can be between overnight and 6 months.	Little mitigating controls required. As this is a UK Government investment the monetary limit is unlimited to allow for a safe haven for investments.	£unlimited, maximum 6 months.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.
b. Deposits with other local authorities or public bodies ( <b>Very low risk</b> )	These are considered quasi UK Government debt and as such counterparty risk is very low, and there is no risk to value. Liquidity may present a problem as deposits can only be broken with the agreement of the counterparty, and penalties can apply.  Deposits with other non-local authority bodies will be restricted to the overall credit rating criteria.	Little mitigating controls required for local authority deposits, as this is a quasi UK Government investment.  Non- local authority deposits will follow the approved credit rating criteria.	£unlimited and maximum 5 yrs.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.
c. Money Market Funds (MMFs) ( <b>Very low risk</b> )	Pooled cash investment vehicle which provides very low counterparty, liquidity and market risk. These will primarily be used as liquidity	Funds will only be used where the MMFs are Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV), and the fund has a “AAA” rated status from either Fitch, Moody’s	£unlimited, maximum 6 months	As shown in the counterparty section

	instruments.	or Standard & Pooers.		criteria above.
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Type of Investment	Treasury Risks	Mitigating Controls	Council Limits	Common Good Limits
d. Enhanced Money Market Funds (EMMFs) <b>(Very low risk)</b>	Pooled cash investment vehicle which provides very low counterparty, liquidity and market risk. These will primarily be used as liquidity instruments.	Funds will only be used where the EMMFs have a "AAA" rated status from either Fitch, Moody's or Standard and Poor's.	£unlimited, maximum 6 months	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.
e. Term deposits with financial institutions (banks & building societies) <b>(Low to Med risk depending on period &amp; credit rating)</b>	These tend to be low risk investments, but will exhibit higher risks than categories (a), (b) and (c) above. Whilst there is no risk to value with these types of investments, liquidity is low and term deposits can only be broken with the agreement of the counterparty, and penalties may apply.	The counterparty selection criteria approved above restricts lending only to high quality counterparties, measured primarily by credit ratings from Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Pooers.  On day to day investment dealing with this criteria will be further strengthened by the use of additional market intelligence.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.

Type of Investment	Treasury Risks	Mitigating Controls	Council Limits	Common Good Limits
f. Government Gilts and Treasury Bills <b>(Very low risk)</b>	These are marketable securities issued by the UK Government and as such counterparty and liquidity risk is very low, although there is potential risk to value arising from an adverse movement in interest rates (no loss if these are held to maturity).	Little counterparty mitigating controls are required, as this is a UK Government investment. The potential for capital loss will be reduced by limiting the maximum monetary and time exposures.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above..	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above..
g. Certificates of deposits with financial institutions <b>(Low risk)</b>	These are short dated marketable securities issued by financial institutions and as such counterparty risk is low, but will exhibit higher risks than categories (a), (b) and (c) above. There is risk to value of capital loss arising from selling ahead of maturity if combined with an adverse movement in interest rates. Liquidity risk will normally be low.	The counterparty selection criteria approved above restricts lending only to high quality counterparties, measured primarily by credit ratings from Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poors. The selection defaults to the lowest available credit rating to provide additional risk control measures.  On day to day investment dealing with this criteria will be further strengthened by the use of additional market intelligence.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above..	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above..

Type of Investment	Treasury Risks	Mitigating Controls	Council Limits	Common Good Limits
<p>h. Structured deposit facilities with banks and building societies (escalating rates, de-escalating rates etc.) <b>(Low to medium risk depending on period &amp; credit rating)</b></p>	<p>These tend to be medium to low risk investments, but will exhibit higher risks than categories (a), (b) and (c) above. Whilst there is no risk to value with these types of investments, liquidity is very low and investments can only be broken with the agreement of the counterparty (penalties may apply).</p>	<p>The counterparty selection criteria approved above restricts lending only to high quality counterparties, measured primarily by credit ratings from Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poors. The selection defaults to the lowest available credit rating to provide additional risk control measures.</p> <p>On day to day investment dealing with this criteria will be further strengthened by the use of additional market intelligence.</p>	<p>As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.</p>	<p>As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.</p>
<p>i. Corporate bonds <b>(Medium to high risk depending on period &amp; credit rating)</b></p>	<p>These are marketable securities issued by financial and corporate institutions. Counterparty risk will vary and there is risk to value of capital loss arising from selling ahead of maturity if combined with an adverse movement in interest rates. Liquidity risk will be low.</p>	<p>The counterparty selection criteria approved above restricts lending only to high quality counterparties, measured primarily by credit ratings from Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poors. The selection defaults to the lowest available credit rating to provide additional risk control measures. Corporate bonds will be restricted to those meeting the base criteria. On day to day investment dealing with this criteria will be further strengthened by the use of additional market intelligence.</p>	<p>As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.</p>	<p>As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.</p>

Type of Investment	Treasury Risks	Mitigating Controls	Council Limits	Common Good Limits
<b>Other types of investments</b>				
j. Investment properties	These are non-service properties which are being held pending disposal or for a longer term rental income stream. These are highly illiquid assets with high risk to value (the potential for property prices to fall or for rental voids).	In larger investment portfolios some small allocation of property based investment may counterbalance/compliment the wider cash portfolio.  Property holding will be re-valued regularly and reported annually with gross and net rental streams.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.
k. Loans to third parties, including soft loans	These are investments made for service policy reasons either at market rates of interest or below market rates (soft loans). These types of investments may exhibit credit risk and are likely to be highly illiquid.	Each third party loan requires Member approval and each application is supported by the service rational behind the loan and the likelihood of partial or full default.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.
l. Loans to a local authority company	These are investments made for service policy reasons either at market rates of interest or below market rates (soft loans). These types of investments may exhibit credit risk and are likely to be highly illiquid.	Each loan to a local authority company requires Member approval and each application is supported by the service rational behind the loan and the likelihood of partial or full default.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.
m. Shareholdings in a local authority	These are investments made for service policy reasons which may exhibit market risk and are likely to be	Each equity investment in a local authority company requires Member approval and each application will be	As shown in the counterparty	As shown in the counterparty

company	highly illiquid.	supported by the service rational behind the investment and the likelihood of loss.	section criteria above.	section criteria above.
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Type of Investment	Treasury Risks	Mitigating Controls	Council Limits	Common Good Limits
n. Non-local authority shareholdings	These are non-service investments which may exhibit market risk, be only considered for longer term investments and will be likely to be liquid.	Any non-service equity investment will require separate Member approval and each application will be supported by the service rational behind the investment and the likelihood of loss.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.	As shown in the counterparty section criteria above.

**The Monitoring of Investment Counterparties** - The status of counterparties will be monitored regularly. The Council receives credit rating and market information from Capita, including when ratings change, and counterparties are checked promptly. On occasion ratings may be downgraded when an investment has already been made. The criteria used are such that a minor downgrading should not affect the full receipt of the principal and interest. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria will be removed from the list immediately by the S95 officer, and if required new counterparties which meet the criteria will be added to the list.

**Use of External Fund Managers** – It is the Council's current policy to use external fund managers for the Common Good Funds and Charitable Trust funds. The investment policy for these funds is outlined in paragraph 3.7 of this strategy.



## 5.5 APPENDIX: Approved countries for investments

*Based on lowest available rating*

### AAA

- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

### AA+

- Finland
- Hong Kong
- Netherlands
- U.K.
- U.S.A.

### AA

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)
- France
- Qatar

### AA-

- Belgium
- Saudi Arabia

## **5.6 Appendix - Treasury management reporting**

The following reporting arrangements will apply to Treasury Management activity:

### **(i) Full council**

- Annual strategy

### **(ii) Audit & Governance Committee**

- Scrutiny of Annual strategy
- Annual Treasury report

### **(iii) Members Library**

- Quarterly reports on Treasury Management activity including a mid-year review at the end of quarter 2.

## **5.7 The treasury management role of the section 95 officer**

### **The S95 Officer is responsible for:**

- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance;
- submitting regular treasury management policy reports;
- submitting budgets and budget variations;
- receiving and reviewing management information reports;
- reviewing the performance of the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit;
- recommending the appointment of external service providers.

**Jim Lamond**

**Head of Council Resources (CFO)**

**13 February 2015**