

TELFORD & WREKIN COUNCIL

**CABINET – 28 FEBRUARY 2013
COUNCIL – 7 MARCH 2013**

2013/14 TREASURY STRATEGY AND TREASURY UPDATE REPORT

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER (ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: FINANCE,
AUDIT & INFORMATION GOVERNANCE)**

PART A – SUMMARY REPORT

1. SUMMARY OF MAIN PROPOSALS

The report updates members on Treasury Management activities during 2012/13 and details the Treasury Strategy recommended to be adopted for 2013/14

2012/13 Treasury Management Update

The treasury portfolio at the end of December showed overall net indebtedness of £79.8m (borrowing: £126.2m less investments: £46.4m). Base rates have remained at 0.5% all year with the next move expected to be upwards but not for some time, perhaps until 2015/16.

The borrowing strategy for 2012/13 is to use maturing investments to reduce borrowing where possible. To date, one PWLB loan has matured and no new loans have been taken out. Short term borrowing has been used to fund short term cash flow requirements.

The investment strategy for 2012/13 is to gain maximum benefit with security of capital being the primary consideration. The weighted average return on internal investments at the end of December 2012 was 3.9% compared to a benchmark return for the period of 0.51%. This is an outstanding over-achievement against benchmark and reflects decisions taken some years ago to place investment funds in longer-term fixed rate investments when interest rates were considerably higher than they are today. A schedule of investments is shown at Appendix F.

TREASURY STRATEGY

The Council's Treasury Management Strategy is set within the parameters of the relevant statute, guidance and accounting standards which include the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Public Services and the Prudential Code.

The Council is expected to be required to borrow up to £3.4m in 2013/14 and will adopt a flexible approach to borrowing. In consultation with its treasury management advisors consideration will be given to affordability, maturity profile of existing debt, interest rate and refinancing risk as well as borrowing source.

Where possible, maturing investments will be used to reduce the level of additional borrowing which will reduce investment exposure going forward. The strategy for any new investments will be to lengthen investment periods, where cash flow permits, to achieve higher interest rates within acceptable risk

parameters. Maximum investment levels with counterparties will be set to ensure prudent diversification is achieved.

The report also includes the Council's Minimum Revenue Provision Statement, which is unchanged from 2012/13 and sets the Prudential Indicators associated with Treasury for 2013/14.

2. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Members are asked to note the treasury management activities for the first half year, note the Treasury Management Policy Statement (Appendix A) and approve the Treasury Strategy, including the Annual Investment Strategy for 2013/14 together with the associated treasury Prudential Indicators and the Minimum Revenue Provision Statement.

3. **SUMMARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

COMMUNITY IMPACT Do these proposals contribute to specific priority plan objectives?

Yes/No Maximisation of investment income whilst managing risks and minimising borrowing costs whilst also managing risks helps to support the council's overall financial position and therefore the delivery of all policy objectives.

Will the proposals impact on specific groups of people?

Yes/No

TARGET COMPLETION / DELIVERY DATE

Part of ongoing Treasury Management Activities within the Treasury Management Strategy and Policy approved by Council.

FINANCIAL/VALUE FOR MONEY IMPACT

Yes/No Where appropriate these are detailed in the body of the report.

LEGAL ISSUES

Yes/No The Council's Treasury Strategy has to comply with the relevant statute, codes and guidance which are set out both in the main body of this report and Appendices A and C of the strategy itself Attached).

The Assistant Director: Finance , Audit & Information Governance (Section 151 Officer) has responsibility for the administration of the financial affairs of the Council. In providing this report the Assistant Director: Finance, Audit & Information Governance is meeting one of the responsibilities of the post contained within the Council's Constitution at Part 2, Article 12, paragraph 12.04(f) which states "The Chief financial Officer will contribute to the promotion and maintenance of high standards of governance, audit, probity and propriety, risk management and the

approval of the statement of accounts through provision of support to the Audit Committee.”

OTHER IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Yes/No

The key opportunities and risks associated with treasury management activities are set out in the body of the report and in the Treasury Management Strategy and Policy approved by Council and will be regularly monitored throughout the year.

IMPACT ON SPECIFIC WARDS

Yes/No

PART B – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

4. 12/13 TREASURY MANAGEMENT UPDATE

4.1 CURRENT PORTFOLIO POSITION

	<i>31 March 12</i>	<i>31 Dec 12</i>
	Principal £m	Principal £m
Fixed Rate Borrowing - PWLB	56.523	51.022
Fixed Rate Borrowing - LOBO	60.000	60.000
Variable Rate Borrowing - LOBO/market	<u>31.146</u>	<u>15.200</u>
Total Debt	147.669	126.222
Investments - in-house	<u>53.027</u>	<u>46.422</u>
Total Investments	53.027	46.422
Net Indebtedness	94.642	79.800

4.2 INTEREST RATES

Base rates began the year at 0.5% and have remained unchanged all year. The Bank of England extended its Quantative Easing programme in July by £50bn to £375bn. The next move in the base rate is expected to be upwards, but not for some time, perhaps until 2015/16 and will be strongly linked to the recovery of the economy.

4.3 BORROWING & RESCHEDULING

The borrowing strategy for the current year has been to use maturing investments to reduce borrowing where possible.

Rescheduling

During 2012/13 no rescheduling has taken place as market conditions have not been favourable, however the scope for opportunities is regularly monitored.

New Borrowing

During the year 1 PWLB loan matured in May for £5m.

Between the period 1 June 2012 (previous Member update) and 31 December 2012, £17.2m of temporary loans have been raised in order to fund short-term cash flow requirements at various points. Interest rates have ranged from 0.26% to 0.29% - interest rates have remained fairly low during this time. £15.2m of this temporary borrowing was outstanding at 31 December 2012.

4.4 INVESTMENTS

The strategy for the current year is: To gain maximum benefit, subject to risk control parameters, whilst achieving as a minimum target the 7 day deposit rate.

4.4.1 In-House Investments

The majority of the Council's investments are internally managed - a mix of both temporary investments for cash flow purposes and longer term investments are undertaken internally. The target return is to achieve at least the 7 day deposit rate.

Temporary Investments

A proportion of funds are invested by the Council's own officers in order to maximise returns from day to day cash flows

In total £1,052m of investments were placed between 1 June and 31 December. Interest rates have ranged from 0.35% to 0.80% and periods ranged from overnight deposits to 4 days. £21.422m in house temporary investments were held at 31 December 2012.

Longer Term Investments

A number of internally managed deposits have been made previously. This has not been added to during 2012/13 and a number of investments have matured during the year totalling £25.0m. A full list of longer term investments is shown below.

		£m	%
Fixed Deposit	02/10/08 – 02/10/13	5.0	6.80
Fixed Deposit	03/08/09 – 01/08/14	5.0	6.32
Fixed Deposit	06/03/09 – 06/03/14	5.0	6.31
Fixed Deposit	31/03/09 – 31/03/14	5.0	6.37
Fixed Deposit	22/04/09 – 22/04/14	5.0	6.35
Total		25.0	

It should be noted that under the current guidance from our Treasury Advisors our investment policy would mean that new investments should not be placed for longer than 12 months. However the majority of these investments were placed before the start of the financial crisis which resulted in recommended periods for maximum duration being shortened considerably. The council is benefiting from very attractive rates of interest that are no longer available as a result of the decisions to place these investments for longer term periods when interest rates were considerably higher.

Overall the weighted average return on all internal investments for the year to date was 3.90% compared to a benchmark return for the period of 0.51%.

4.4.2 Overall Position and Exposure

A full analysis of all Council investments at the end of December is shown in Appendix F.

Our current counterparty limit and maximum exposure is £20.0m with any one counterparty, which was agreed when we had 3 fund managers, Counterparty limits will be reviewed when our long term investments mature in 2014. At the end of December the greatest exposure with a single counterparty was £20.0m with Barclays (43% of the total portfolio).

No investments in Supranational Bonds were held at the end of December.

The Council is guided by its Treasury advisers, Arlingclose, in assessing investments.

4.5 LEASING

Each year the Council arranges operating and finance leases for assets such as vehicles, computers and equipment. This helps to spread the cost over a number of years.

No lease drawdowns have been made so far this year, however one is anticipated in March.

5.	<u>PREVIOUS MINUTES</u>
	Audit Committee 31 January 12 Council 1 March 12 Audit Committee 26 June 12

6. TREASURY STRATEGY FOR 2013/14 to 2015/16

6.1 BACKGROUND

6.1.1 The CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Public Services (the "CIPFA TM Code") and the Prudential Code require local authorities to determine the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) and Prudential Indicators on an annual basis. The TMSS also incorporates the Annual Investment Strategy as required under the CLG's Investment Guidance.

The purpose of this TMSS is, therefore, to approve the:

- Treasury Management Strategy for 2013/14
- Annual Investment Strategy for 2013/14
- Prudential Indicators for 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17
- MRP Statement.

Treasury Management is about the management of risk. The Authority is responsible for its treasury decisions and activity. No treasury management activity is without risk.

As per the requirements of the Prudential Code, the Authority has adopted the CIPFA Treasury Management Code at a meeting of Full Council on 4 March 2010.

All treasury activity will comply with relevant statute, guidance and accounting standards.

The strategy takes into account the impact of the Council's Revenue Budget and Capital Programme on the Balance Sheet position, the current and projected Treasury position (Appendix B), the Prudential Indicators (Appendix C) and the outlook for interest rates (Appendix D).

6.1.2 Context

The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR, together with Usable Reserves, are the core drivers of the Authority's Treasury Management activities.

The Authority's current level of debt and investments is set out at Appendix B.

The Authority is able to borrow funds in excess of the current level of its CFR up to the projected level in 2016/17. The Authority is likely to only borrow in advance of need if it felt the benefits of borrowing at interest rates now compared to where they are expected to be in the future, outweighs the current cost and risks associated with investing the proceeds until the borrowing was actually required.

The forecasted movement in the CFR in coming years is one of the Prudential Indicators (PIs). The movement in actual external debt and usable reserves combine to identify the Authority's borrowing requirement and potential investment strategy in the current and future years.

6.1.3 Balance Sheet and Treasury Position

The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes, as measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), together with Balances and Reserves, are the core drivers of Treasury Management Activity. The estimates, based on the current Revenue Budget and Capital Programmes, are:

	31/03/13 Estimate £m	31/03/14 Estimate £m	31/03/15 Estimate £m	31/03/16 Estimate £m	31/03/17 Estimate £m
Capital Financing Requirement	241.734	237.879	242.081	239.262	215.771

6.1.4 Interest Rate Forecast

The economic and interest rate forecast provided by the Authority's treasury management advisor is attached at Appendix D. The Authority will reappraise its strategies from time to time in response to evolving economic, political and financial events.

6.1.5 Borrowing Strategy

Treasury management and borrowing strategies in particular continue to be influenced not only by the absolute level of borrowing rates but also the relationship between short and long term interest rates. The interest rate forecast provided in Appendix D indicates that an acute difference between short and longer term interest rates is expected to continue. This difference creates a "cost of carry" for any new longer term borrowing where the proceeds are temporarily held as investments because of the difference between what is paid on the borrowing and what is earned on the investment. Whilst the cost of carry can be assumed to be a reasonably short-term issue since borrowing is often for longer dated periods (anything up to 50 years) it cannot be ignored against a backdrop of uncertainty and affordability constraints in the Authority's wider financial position.

The Authority has a gross and net borrowing requirement and will be required to borrow up to £3.4m in 2013/14. The Authority will adopt a flexible approach to this borrowing in consultation with its treasury management advisers, Arlingclose Ltd. The following issues will be considered prior to undertaking any external borrowing:

- Affordability;
- Maturity profile of existing debt;
- Interest rate and refinancing risk;
- Borrowing source.

6.1.6 Sources of Borrowing and Portfolio implications

In conjunction with advice from its treasury advisor, Arlingclose Ltd, the Authority will keep under review the following borrowing sources:

- PWLB
- Local authorities
- Commercial banks
- European Investment Bank
- Money markets
- Capital markets (stock issues, commercial paper and bills)
- Structured finance
- Leasing

The cost of carry has resulted in an increased reliance upon shorter dated and variable rate borrowing. This type of borrowing injects volatility into the debt portfolio in terms of interest rate risk but is counterbalanced by its affordability and alignment of borrowing costs with investment returns. The Authority's exposure to shorter dated and variable rate borrowing is kept under regular review by reference to the difference or spread between variable rate and longer term borrowing costs. A narrowing in the spread by 0.5% will result in an immediate and formal review of the borrowing strategy to determine whether the exposure to shorter dated and variable rates is maintained or altered.

The Authority has £60m exposure to LOBO loans (Lender's Option Borrower's Option) of which £45m of these can be "called" within 2013/14. A LOBO is called when the Lender exercises its right to amend the interest rate on the loan, at which point the Borrower (i.e. the Council) can accept the revised terms or reject them and repay the loan. LOBO loans present a potential refinancing risk to the Authority since the decision to call a LOBO is entirely at the lender's discretion.

Any LOBOs called will be discussed with the treasury advisers prior to acceptance of any revised terms. The default position will be the repayment of the LOBO without penalty i.e. the revised terms will not be accepted.

6.1.7 Debt Rescheduling

The Authority's debt portfolio can be restructured by prematurely repaying loans and refinancing them on similar or different terms to achieve a reduction in risk and/or savings in interest costs.

The lower interest rate environment and changes in the rules regarding the premature repayment of PWLB loans has adversely affected the scope to undertaken meaningful debt restructuring although occasional opportunities arise. The rationale for undertaking any debt rescheduling would be one or more of the following:

- Savings in risk adjusted interest costs
- Rebalancing the interest rate structure of the debt portfolio
- Changing the maturity profile of the debt portfolio

Borrowing and rescheduling activity will be reported to the Audit Committee in the Annual Treasury Management Report and the regular treasury management reports presented to the Audit Committee.

6.2 Annual Investment Strategy

In accordance with Investment Guidance issued by the CLG and best practice this Authority's primary objective in relation to the investment of public funds remains the security of capital. The liquidity or accessibility of the Authority's investments followed by the yields earned on investments are important but are secondary considerations.

Credit markets remain in a state of distress as a result of the excessive and poor performing debt within the financial markets. In some instances, Greece and Italy being the most notable examples, the extent and implications of the debt it has built up have lead to a sovereign debt crisis and a banking crisis with the outcome still largely unknown. It is against this backdrop of uncertainty that the Authority's investment strategy is framed.

Investments are categorised as "Specified" or "Non-Specified" within the investment guidance issued by the CLG.

Specified investments are sterling denominated investments with a maximum maturity of one year. They also meet the "high credit quality" as determined by the Authority and are not deemed capital expenditure investments under Statute. Non specified investments are, effectively, everything else.

The types of investments that will be used by the Authority and whether they

are specified or non-specified are as follows:

Table 2: Specified and Non-Specified Investments

Investment	Specified	Non-Specified
Term deposits with banks and building societies	✓	✓
Term deposits with other UK local authorities	✓	✓
Investments with Registered Providers	✓	✓
Certificates of deposit with banks and building societies	✓	✓
Gilts	✓	✓
Treasury Bills (T-Bills)	✓	x
Bonds issued by Multilateral Development Banks	✓	✓
Local Authority Bills	✓	x
Commercial Paper	✓	x
Corporate Bonds	✓	✓
AAA rated Money Market Funds	✓	x
Other Money Market and Collective Investment Schemes	✓	✓
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	✓	x

Registered Providers have been included within specified and non-specified investments for 2013/14. These investments will be analysed on an individual basis and discussed with Arlingclose prior to investing.

In September the Council changed its counterparty policy to rely on the list produced and monitored by Arlingclose. Their current criteria for counterparties is as follows. The minimum credit rating for non-UK sovereigns is AA+ (or equivalent). For specified investments the minimum long term rating for UK counterparties is A- (or equivalent). As detailed in non-specified investments in Appendix E, the Chief Finance Officer will have discretion to make investments with counterparties that do not meet the specified criteria on advice from Arlingclose.

The Authority and its advisors, Arlingclose Ltd, select countries and financial institutions after analysis and ongoing monitoring of:

- Published credit ratings for financial institutions
- Credit Default Swaps (where quoted)
- Economic fundamentals (for example Net Debt as a percentage of GDP)
- Sovereign support mechanisms
- Share Prices
- Corporate developments, news, articles, markets sentiment and

- momentum
- Subjective overlay – or, put more simply, common sense.

Arlingclose provide the authority with a list of approved counterparties on a weekly basis, counterparties are always checked before making an investment to ensure they are still on the list of approved counterparties directly with Arlingclose. This list details both the approved counterparties and the maximum duration for any investment.

Any institution can be suspended or removed should any of the factors identified above give rise to concern.

The countries and institutions that currently meet the criteria for term deposits, Certificates of Deposit (CDs) and call accounts are included in Appendix E.

In the current financial climate the policy adopted will be that as investments mature they will not be reinvested, but be used to minimise borrowing.

Authority's Banker – The Authority banks with HSBC. At the current time, it does meet the minimum credit criteria. Even if the credit rating falls below the Authority's minimum criteria HSBC will continue to be used for short term liquidity requirements (overnight and weekend investments) and business continuity arrangements.

6.3 Investment Strategy

With short term interest rates low for even longer, an investment strategy will typically result in a lengthening of investment periods, where cash flow permits, in order to lock in higher rates of acceptable risk adjusted returns. The problem in the current environment is finding an investment counterparty providing acceptable levels of counterparty risk.

In order to diversify an investment portfolio largely invested in cash, investments will be placed with a range of approved investment counterparties in order to achieve a diversified portfolio of prudent counterparties, investment periods and rates of return. Maximum investment levels with each counterparty will be set to ensure prudent diversification is achieved.

Money market funds (MMFs) can be utilised, but good treasury management practice prevails and whilst MMFs provide good diversification the Authority will also seek to diversify any exposure by utilising more than one MMF. The Authority will also restrict its exposure to MMFs with lower levels of funds under management and will not exceed 0.5% of the net asset value of the MMF. We currently have no funds with MMF's, however this will be reviewed when our longer term investments have matured.

6.4 Ethical Investment

The Council will not knowingly directly invest in organisations whose activities include practices which directly pose a risk of serious harm to individuals or groups, or whose activities are inconsistent with the mission and values of the Council. At the same time the Council will take full responsibility for proper management of risk and safeguarding its investments by ensuring that they are diversified and made with organisations suitably credit assessed. The Council's lending activity will be subject to (in order of rank)

- The assessment of meeting the minimum lending criteria as specified in the current Treasury Management Strategy and the minimum credit ratings as outlined in the Strategy;
- Meeting the Security, Liquidity & Yield criteria as set out in the current Treasury Management Strategy and Compliance with the Treasury Management Practice Statements;
- And investments are not contrary to the values outlined in the Ethical Investment Framework.

6.5 The Use of Financial Instruments for the Management of Risks

Currently, Local Authorities' legal power to use derivative instruments remains unclear. Consequently, the authority does not intend to use derivatives.

Should this position change, the Council may seek to develop a detailed and robust risk management framework governing the use of derivatives, but this change in strategy would require full Council approval.

6.6 Balanced Budget Requirement

The Authority complies with the provisions of S32 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 to set a balanced budget.

6.7 2013/14 MRP Statement

6.7.1 The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting)(England)(Amendment) Regulations 08 (SI 08/414) place a duty on local authorities to make a prudent provision for debt redemption. Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision has been issued by the Secretary of State and local authorities are required to "have regard" to such Guidance under section 21(1A) of the Local Government Act 2003.

6.7.2 The four MRP options available are:
 Option 1: Regulatory Method
 Option 2: CFR Method
 Option 3: Asset Life Method
 Option 4: Depreciation Method
 NB This does not preclude other prudent methods.

6.7.3 MRP in 2013/14: Options 1 and 2 may be used only for supported expenditure. Methods of making prudent provision for self financed expenditure include Options 3 and 4 (which may also be used for supported expenditure if the Council chooses).

6.7.4 The MRP Statement will be submitted to Council before the start of the 2013/14 financial year. If it is ever proposed to vary the terms of the original MRP Statement during the year, a revised statement should be put to Council at that time.

6.7.5 The Council will apply Option 1 in respect of supported capital expenditure and Option 3 in respect of unsupported capital expenditure.

And

MRP in respect of leases and Private Finance Initiative schemes brought on Balance Sheet under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

based Accounting Code of Practice will match the annual principal repayment for the associated deferred liability.

6.8 Monitoring and Reporting on the Treasury Outturn and Prudential Indicators

The Assistant Director: Finance, Audit & Information Governance will report to the Audit Committee on treasury management activity / performance and Performance Indicators as follows:

- half yearly against the strategy approved for the year. The Authority will produce an outturn report on its treasury activity no later than 30th September after the financial year end.
- Audit Committee will be responsible for the scrutiny of treasury management activity and practices rather than the Budget and Finance Scrutiny Committee.

7 Other Items

7.1 Training

CIPFA's Code of Practice requires the responsible officer to ensure that all members tasked with treasury management responsibilities, including scrutiny of the treasury management function, receive appropriate training relevant to their needs and understand fully their roles and responsibilities.

Reviewing and addressing training needs: The authority regularly reviews the training needs of its staff involved with treasury management and ensures that staff are appropriately trained.

7.2 Investment Consultants/Treasury Advisors

The Council uses Arlingclose as its external treasury management advisers.

The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times.

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 to ensure the quality of any such service is controlled.

8. BACKGROUND PAPERS

CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Local Authorities
Temporary Borrowing Records

PWLB records

Investment records

Draft Treasury Strategy provided by Arlingclose

Local Government Act 2003

CLG Guidance on Local Authority Investments

Audit Commission – Risk and Return

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TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 The Council adopts the key recommendations of CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (the Code), as described in Section 5 of the Code.

1.2 Accordingly, the Council will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:-

- A treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities
- Suitable treasury management practices (TMPs), setting out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve those policies and objectives, and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.

1.3 The Council will receive reports on its treasury management policies, practices and activities including, as a minimum, an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, a mid-year review and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in its TMPs.

1.4 The Council delegates responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices to Audit Committee and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to Assistant Director: Finance, Audit & Information Governance, who will act in accordance with the organisation's policy statement and TMPs and CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.

1.5 The Council nominates Audit Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of the treasury management strategy and policies.

2. POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES OF TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

2.1 The Council defines its treasury management activities as:

"The management of the Council'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."

2.2 This Council regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.

2.3 This Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management."

2.4 The Council's borrowing will be affordable, sustainable and prudent and consideration will be given to the management of interest rate risk and refinancing risk. The source from which the borrowing is taken and the type of borrowing should allow the Council

transparency and control over its debt. The Council will look to minimise borrowing through the use of maturing investments to fund capital expenditure rather than reinvestment.

2.5 The Council's primary objective in relation to investments remains the security of capital. The liquidity or accessibility of the Authority's investments followed by the yield earned on investments remain important but are secondary considerations. Generally as investments mature they will not be reinvested but be used to minimise borrowing.

APPENDIX B

EXISTING PORTFOLIO PROJECTED FORWARD

	Current Portfolio £m	%	31/3/13 Estimate £m	31/3/14 Estimate £m	31/3/15 Estimate £m	31/3/16 Estimate £m	31/3/17 Estimate £m
External Borrowing:							
Fixed Rate – PWLB	51.0	27	50.5	39.5	28.5	27.5	26.5
Fixed Rate – Market	60.0	32	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Variable Rate – PWLB	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Variable Rate – Market	15.2	8	11.2	10.8	23.2	28.2	12.4
Total External Borrowing	126.2	67	121.7	110.3	111.7	115.7	98.9
IFRS Long Term Liabilities:							
PFI	62.4	33	62.4	61.0	59.7	58.0	56.9
Finance Leases	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total Gross External Debt	189.3	100	184.8	172.0	172.1	174.4	156.5
Investments: <i>Managed in-house</i>							
Short-term monies (Deposits/ monies on call /MMFs)	21.4	46	15.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term investments (maturities over 12 months)	25.0	54	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Investments	46.4	100	25.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(Net Borrowing Position)/ Net Investment position	(142.9)		(159.8)	(162.0)	(172.1)	(174.4)	(156.5)

Appendix C

Prudential Indicators 2013/14 – 2016/17

1 Background:

There is a requirement under the Local Government Act 2003 for local authorities to have regard to CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the "CIPFA Prudential Code") when setting and reviewing their Prudential Indicators.

2. Gross debt and the Capital Financing Requirement:

This is a key indicator of prudence. In order to ensure that over the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the local authority should ensure that debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional increases to the capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years.

The Assistant Director: Finance, Audit & Information Governance reports that the authority had no difficulty meeting this requirement in 2012/13, nor are there any difficulties envisaged for future years. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans and the proposals in the approved budget.

3. Estimates of Capital Expenditure:

3.1 This indicator is set to ensure that the level of proposed capital expenditure remains within sustainable limits and, in particular, to consider the impact on Council Tax and in the case of the HRA, housing rent levels.

Capital Expenditure	12/13 Approved £m	12/13 Revised £m	13/14 Estimate £m	14/15 Estimate £m	15/16 Estimate £m	16/17 Estimate £m
Total	95.919	79.670	107.199	76.018	22.518	1.901

**if applicable*

3.2 Capital expenditure will be financed or funded as follows:

Capital Financing	12/13 Approved £m	12/13 Revised £m	13/14 Estimate £m	14/15 Estimate £m	15/16 Estimate £m	16/17 Estimate £m
Capital receipts	34.203	33.139	39.127	11.813	12.350	16.345
Government Grants	47.158	46.512	64.087	50.983	6.198	2.258
Revenue / External contributions	0.212	1.019	0.349	1.858	0.000	0.000
Total Financing	81.573	80.670	103.563	64.654	18.548	18.603
Supported borrowing	0.138	2.056	0.257	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unsupported borrowing	14.208	-3.056	3.379	11.364	3.970	-16.702
Total Funding	14.346	-1.000	3.636	11.364	3.970	-16.702
Total Financing and Funding	95.919	79.670	107.199	76.018	22.518	1.901

4. Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream:

4.1 This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet financing costs. The definition of financing costs is set out in the Prudential Code.

4.2 The ratio is based on costs net of investment income.

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	12/13 Approved %	12/13 Revised %	13/14 Estimate %	14/15 Estimate %	15/16 Estimate %	16/17 Estimate %
Total	3.15	2.87	3.11	3.40	3.00	2.70

5. Capital Financing Requirement:

5.1 The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) measures the Council's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose. The calculation of the CFR is taken from the amounts held in the Balance Sheet relating to capital expenditure and its financing.

Capital Financing Requirement	12/13 Approved £m	12/13 Revised £m	13/14 Estimate £m	14/15 Estimate £m	15/16 Estimate £m	16/17 Estimate £m
Total CFR	256.922	241.734	237.879	242.081	239.262	215.771

6. Actual External Debt:

6.1 This indicator is obtained directly from the Council's balance sheet. It is the closing balance for actual gross borrowing plus other long-term liabilities. This Indicator is measured in a manner consistent for comparison with the Operational Boundary and Authorised Limit.

Actual External Debt as at 31/03/12	£m
Borrowing	147.669
Other Long-term Liabilities	63.408
Total	211.077

7. Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions:

7.1 This is an indicator of affordability that shows the impact of capital investment decisions on Council Tax. The incremental impact is calculated by comparing the total revenue budget requirement of the current approved capital programme with an equivalent calculation of the revenue budget requirement arising from the proposed capital programme.

Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions	12/13 Approved £	13/14 Estimate £	14/15 Estimate £	15/16 Estimate £	16/17 Estimate £m
Increase in Band B Council Tax	-0.53	-3.71	10.31	26.53	25.83

7.2 The increase in Band B council tax reflects the increases in the provision for Capital Financing Charges of £0.987m by 2019/20 to undertake additional borrowing of £14.149m arising from the proposed capital programme. In the short term there are savings due to the rephasing of existing planned borrowing and medium term there is spending ahead of anticipated capital receipts, but once complete the overall increase in Band B is £17.76.

8. Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary for External Debt:

8.1 The Council has an integrated treasury management strategy and manages its treasury position in accordance with its approved strategy and practice. Overall borrowing will therefore arise as a consequence of all the financial transactions of the Council and not just those arising from capital spending reflected in the CFR.

8.2 The **Authorised Limit** sets the maximum level of external borrowing on a gross basis (i.e. not net of investments) for the Council. It is measured on a daily basis against all external borrowing items on the Balance Sheet (i.e. long and short term borrowing,

overdrawn bank balances and long term liabilities. This Prudential Indicator separately identifies borrowing from other long term liabilities such as finance leases. It is consistent with the Council's existing commitments, its proposals for capital expenditure and financing and its approved treasury management policy statement and practices.

8.3 The Authorised Limit has been set on the estimate of the most likely, prudent but not worst case scenario with sufficient headroom over and above this to allow for unusual cash movements.

8.4 The Authorised Limit is the statutory limit determined under Section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003 (referred to in the legislation as the Affordable Limit).

Authorised Limit for External Debt	12/13 Approved £m	12/13 Revised £m	13/14 Estimate £m	14/15 Estimate £m	15/16 Estimate £m	16/17 Estimate £m
Borrowing	169	169	145	146	150	135
Other Long-term Liabilities	67	67	65	64	63	62
Total	236	236	210	210	213	197

8.5 The Operational Boundary links directly to the Council's estimates of the CFR and estimates of other cashflow requirements. This indicator is based on the same estimates as the Authorised Limit reflecting the most likely, prudent but not worst case scenario but without the additional headroom included within the Authorised Limit.

8.6 The Assistant Director: Finance, Audit & Information Governance has delegated authority, within the total limit for any individual year, to effect movement between the separately agreed limits for borrowing and other long-term liabilities. Decisions will be based on the outcome of financial option appraisals and best value considerations. Any movement between these separate limits will be reported to the next meeting of the Audit Committee.

Operational Boundary for External Debt	12/13 Approved £m	12/13 Revised £m	13/14 Estimate £m	14/15 Estimate £m	15/16 Estimate £m	16/17 Estimate £m
Borrowing	149	149	125	126	130	115
Other Long-term Liabilities	65	65	63	62	61	60
Total	214	214	188	188	191	175

9. Adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code:

9.1 This indicator demonstrates that the Council has adopted the principles of best practice.

Adoption of the CIPFA Code of Practice in Treasury Management
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The Council approved the adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code at its Council meeting on 4 March 10.

The Council has incorporated the changes from the revised CIPFA Code of Practice into its treasury policies, procedures and practices.

10. Gross Debt and the Capital Finance Requirement

10.1 The purpose of this treasury indicator is to highlight a situation where the Council is planning to borrow in advance of need. If these figures exceed CFR (which they don't) they would indicate we are borrowing in advance of need.

Gross and Net Debt	12/13 Estimated £m	13/14 Authorised £m	14/15 Authorised £m	15/16 Authorised £m	16/17 Authorised £m
Outstanding Borrowing (at nominal value)	123.833	110.303	111.667	115.637	98.935
Other Long-term Liabilities (at nominal value)	63.100	61.742	60.432	58.756	57.605
Gross Debt	186.933	172.045	172.099	174.393	156.540

11. Upper Limits for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure and Variable Interest Rate Exposure:

11.1 These indicators allow the Council to manage the extent to which it is exposed to changes in interest rates. This Council calculates these limits on net principal outstanding sums, (i.e. fixed rate debt net of fixed rate investments / total debt net of total investments)

11.2 The upper limit for variable rate exposure has been set to ensure that the Council is not exposed to interest rate rises which could adversely impact on the revenue budget. The limit allows for the use of variable rate debt to offset exposure to changes in short-term rates on investments

Guidance note on quantum of acceptable volatility...

	Existing level (or Benchmark level) at 31/03/12 %	12/13 Approved %	12/13 Revised %	13/14 Estimate %	14/15 Estimate %	15/16 Estimate %	16/17 Estimate %
Upper Limit for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Upper Limit for Variable Interest Rate Exposure	25	25	30	30	30	30	30
Local Indicator – Upper limit for net variable rate exposure. (Net principal re gross variable rate borrowing and investments divided by gross borrowing plus investments)	80	80	80	60	60	60	60

11.3 The limits above provide the necessary flexibility within which decisions will be made for drawing down new loans on a fixed or variable rate basis; the decisions will ultimately be determined by expectations of anticipated interest rate movements as set out in the Council's treasury management strategy.

12. Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate borrowing:

12.1 This indicator highlights the existence of any large concentrations of fixed rate debt needing to be replaced at times of uncertainty over interest rates and is designed to

protect against excessive exposures to interest rate changes in any one period, in particular in the course of the next ten years.

12.2 It is calculated as the amount of projected borrowing that is fixed rate maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing that is fixed rate. The maturity of borrowing is determined by reference to the earliest date on which the lender can require payment.

Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing	Existing level (level at 31/03/12) %	Lower Limit for 13/14 %	Upper Limit for 13/14 %
under 12 months	12 (25)	0	40
12 months and within 24 months	9 (7)	0	25
24 months and within 5 years	10 (9)	0	50
5 years and within 10 years	3 (2)	0	75
10 years and within years	0 (0)	0	75
years and within 30 years	0 (0)	0	75
30 years and within 40 years	4 (3)	0	100
40 years and within 50 years	22 (19)	10	100
50 years and above	40 (34)	15	100

13. Credit Risk:

13.1 The Council considers security, liquidity and yield, in that order, when making investment decisions.

13.2 Credit ratings remain an important element of assessing credit risk, but they are not a sole feature in the Council's assessment of counterparty credit risk.

13.3 The Council also considers alternative assessments of credit strength, and information on corporate developments of and market sentiment towards counterparties. The following key tools are used to assess credit risk:

- Published credit ratings of the financial institution (minimum A- or equivalent) and its sovereign (minimum AA+ or equivalent for non-UK sovereigns);
- Sovereign support mechanisms;
- Credit default swaps (where quoted);
- Share prices (where available);
- Economic fundamentals, such as a country's net debt as a percentage of its GDP);
- Corporate developments, news, articles, markets sentiment and momentum;
- Subjective overlay.

13.4 The only indicators with prescriptive values remain to be credit ratings. Other indicators of creditworthiness are considered in relative rather than absolute terms.

14. Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 364 days:

14.1 The purpose of this limit is to contain exposure to the possibility of loss that may arise as a result of the Council having to seek early repayment of the sums invested.

Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 364 days	12/13 Approved £m	12/13 Revised £m	13/14 Estimate £m	14/15 Estimate £m	15/16 Estimate £m	16/17 Estimate £m
	95	95	95	95	95	95

Appendix D – Economic & Interest Rate Forecast (Sections 4.1 & 5.1)

	Mar-13	Jun-13	Sep-13	Dec-13	Mar-14	Jun-14	Sep-14	Dec-14	Mar-15	Jun-15	Sep-15	Dec-15	Mar-16
Official Bank Rate													
Upside risk			0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Central case	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Downside risk		-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
3-month LIBID													
Upside risk	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Central case	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.60
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
1-yr LIBID													
Upside risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Central case	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
5-yr gilt													
Upside risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central case	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
10-yr gilt													
Upside risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central case	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
20-yr gilt													
Upside risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central case	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
50-yr gilt													
Upside risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central case	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.60
Downside risk	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25

Underlying Assumptions:

- Consumer Price Inflation is 2.7% having fallen from a peak of 5.2%. Near term CPI is likely to be affected by volatility in commodity prices and its decrease towards the 2% target is expected to be slower than previously estimated.
- Strong Q3 growth data has provided encouragement with the larger than expected 1% rise in GDP. Consumers are yet to loosen purse strings and businesses are still reticent to make long-term investments. The momentum in growth is unlikely to be sustained whilst uncertainty over the economic outlook persists.
- In the absence of large, unexpected decline in growth, QE is likely to remain on hold at £375bn for now. The availability of cheaper bank borrowing and subsequently for corporates through the Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS) is a supporting factor.
- The US Federal Reserve's shift in its rate guidance from a date-based indication to economic thresholds (6.5% unemployment, inflation 1 – 2 years out projected to remain below 2.5%, longer term inflation expectations remain well anchored) is likely to increase market uncertainty around the highly volatile US employment data releases.
- A last minute agreement on 1st January between the US President and Congressional Republicans to increase taxes on higher earning Americans partly averted the fiscal cliff (which would have meant automatic tax hikes and spending cuts). However the issues of spending cuts, cutting the budget deficit and raising the country's debt ceiling remained unresolved. A failure to address these by March 2013 could lead to a similar showdown and risks a downgrade to the US sovereign credit rating by one or more agencies.

- The Eurozone is making slow headway (the European Stability Mechanism is now operational, announcements on the OMT programme, slow progress towards banking union) which has placated markets and curtailed some of the immediate risks although peripheral countries continue to struggle. Full-fledged banking and fiscal union is still some years away.

Appendix E – Recommended Sovereign and Counterparty List (Section 8)

- **Group Limits** - For institutions within a banking group, the authority executes a limit at the highest of any of the single banks within that group.
- **Sovereign Limit** – The Council will only invest a maximum of 20% of the portfolio with non UK sovereigns.

Instrument	Country/ Domicile	Counterparty	Maximum Counterparty Limit %/£m	Maximum Group Limit (if applicable) %/£m	Council Holding At 31/12/12 £m
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	UK	Santander UK Plc (Banco Santander Group)	20	20	7
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	UK	Bank of Scotland (Lloyds Banking Group)	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	UK	Lloyds TSB (Lloyds Banking Group)	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	UK	Barclays Bank Plc	20	20	20
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	UK	HSBC Bank Plc	20	20	7.4
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	UK	Nationwide Building Society	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	UK	NatWest (RBS Group)	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	UK	Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS Group)	20	20	12
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	UK	Standard Chartered Bank	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Australia	Australia and NZ Banking Group	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Australia	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Australia	National Australia Bank Ltd (National Australia Bank Group)	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Australia	Westpac Banking Corp	20	20	0

Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Canada	Bank of Montreal	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Canada	Bank of Nova Scotia	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Canada	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Canada	Royal Bank of Canada	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Canada	Toronto-Dominion Bank	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Finland	Nordea Bank Finland	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Finland	Pohjola	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	France	BNP Paribas	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	France	Credit Agricole CIB (Credit Agricole Group)	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	France	Credit Agricole SA (Credit Agricole Group)	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	France	Societe General	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Germany	Deutsche Bank AG	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Netherlands	ING Bank NV	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Netherlands	Rabobank	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Netherlands	Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Singapore	DBS Bank Ltd	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Singapore	Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation (OCBC)	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Singapore	United Overseas bank (UOB)	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call	Sweden	Svenska Handelsbanken	20	20	0

Accounts					
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	Switzerland	Credit Suisse	20	20	0
Term Deposits / CDs / Call Accounts	US	JP Morgan	20	20	0

***Please note this list could change if, for example, a counterparty/country is upgraded, and meets our other creditworthiness tools. Alternatively, if a counterparty is downgraded, this list may be shortened. The counterparty list was correct as at 9 January 2013.*

TOTAL RISK PER COUNTERPARTY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 12

	CREDIT RATING			TOTAL £000
<u>Fixed Deposits</u>				
Barclays	UK AAA	F1+AA-	B 1	20,000
HSBC	UK AAA	F1+AA	B 1	7,422
Royal Bank of Scotland	UK AAA	F1+AA-	C/D 1	12,000
Santander	UK AAA	F1+AA-	B 1	7,000
TOTAL- FIXED TERM AND CASH DEPOSITS				46,422

<u>SUMMARY BY SOVEREIGN RATING</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>%</u>
UK AAA	46,422	100
Total	46,422	100

Credit Ratings – A Guide.

Long-term credit ratings and Sovereign Ratings

Fitch Rating's long-term credit ratings are set up along a scale from 'AAA' to 'D', first introduced in 1924 and later adopted and licensed by Standard & Poors (S&P). Moody's also uses a similar scale, but names the categories differently. Like S&P, Fitch also uses intermediate modifiers for each category between AA and CCC (i.e., AA+, AA, AA-, A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB, BBB- etc.).

Investment grade

- **AAA** : the best quality, reliable and stable
- **AA** : good quality, a bit higher risk than AAA
- **A** : economic situation can affect finance
- **BBB** : medium class counterparties, which are satisfactory at the moment

Non-investment grade

- **BB** : more prone to changes in the economy
- **B** : financial situation varies noticeably
- **CCC** : currently vulnerable and dependent on favourable economic conditions to meet its commitments
- **CC** : highly vulnerable, very speculative bonds
- **C** : highly vulnerable, perhaps in bankruptcy or in arrears but still continuing to pay out on obligations
- **D** : has defaulted on obligations and Fitch believes that it will generally default on most or all obligations
- **NR** : not publicly rated

Short-term credit ratings

Fitch's short-term ratings indicate the potential level of default within a 12-month period.

- **F1+** : best quality grade, indicating exceptionally strong capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment
- **F1** : best quality grade, indicating strong capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment
- **F2** : good quality grade with satisfactory capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment
- **F3** : fair quality grade with adequate capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment but near term adverse conditions could impact the obligor's commitments
- **B** : of speculative nature and obligor has minimal capacity to meet its commitment and vulnerability to short term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions
- **C** : possibility of default is high and the financial commitment of the obligor are dependent upon sustained, favourable business and economic conditions
- **D** : the obligor is in default as it has failed on its financial commitments.

Bank Individual Ratings

Individual Ratings are assigned to banks that are legal entities. The term "banks" here includes bank holding companies and bank assurance holding companies, bank assurance companies operating as single legal entities, investment banks and private banks. These ratings may also be assigned to leasing companies, instalment credit companies, credit card companies, brokerage houses, investment management companies and securities dealing companies, as circumstances demand. These ratings, which are internationally comparable, attempt to assess how a bank would be viewed if it were entirely independent and could not rely on external support. These ratings are designed to assess a bank's exposure to, appetite for, and management of risk, and thus represent the agency's view on the likelihood that it would run into significant financial difficulties such that it would require support.

- A:** A very strong bank. Characteristics may include outstanding profitability and balance sheet integrity, franchise, management, operating environment or prospects.
- B:** A strong bank. There are no major concerns regarding the bank. Characteristics may include strong profitability and balance sheet integrity, franchise, management, operating environment or prospects.
- C:** An adequate bank, which, however, possesses one or more troublesome aspects. There may be some concerns regarding its profitability and balance sheet integrity, franchise, management, operating environment or prospects.
- D:** A bank that has weaknesses of internal and/or external origin. There are concerns regarding its profitability and balance sheet integrity, franchise, management, operating environment or prospects. Banks in emerging markets are necessarily faced with a greater number of potential deficiencies of external origin.
- E:** A bank with very serious problems, which either requires or is likely to require external support.
- F:** A bank that has either defaulted or, in Fitch Ratings' opinion, would have defaulted if it had not received external support. Examples of such support include state or local government support, (deposit) insurance funds, acquisition by some other corporate entity or an injection of new funds from its shareholders or equivalent.

Notes: Gradations may be used among the ratings A to E: i.e. A/B, B/C, C/D, and D/E. No gradations apply to the F rating.

Support Ratings (1 – 5)

The Purpose and Function of Support Ratings

Support Ratings are Fitch Ratings' assessment of a potential supporter's propensity to support a bank and of its ability to support it. Its propensity to support is a judgment made by Fitch Ratings. Its ability to support is set by the potential supporter's own Issuer Default Ratings, both in foreign currency and, where appropriate, in local currency. Support Ratings do not assess the intrinsic credit quality of a bank. Rather they communicate the agency's judgment on whether the bank would receive support should this become necessary. These ratings are exclusively the expression of Fitch Ratings' opinion even though the principles underlying them may have been discussed with the relevant supervisory authorities and/or owners.

Timeliness and Effectiveness Requirements

Fitch Ratings' Support Rating definitions are predicated on the assumption that any necessary "support" is provided on a timely basis. The definitions are also predicated on the

assumption that any necessary support will be sufficiently sustained so that the bank being supported is able to continue meeting its financial commitments until the crisis is over.

Obligations and Financial Instruments Covered

In terms of these definitions, unless otherwise specified, "support" is deemed to be in terms of foreign currency. It is assumed that typically the following obligations will be supported: senior debt (secured and unsecured), including insured and uninsured deposits (retail, wholesale and interbank); obligations arising from derivatives transactions and from legally enforceable guarantees and indemnities, letters of credit, and acceptances; trade receivables and obligations arising from court judgments.

Likewise, the agency does not assume that the following capital instruments will be supported when sovereign support is involved: preference/preferred shares or stock; hybrid capital (tier 1 and upper tier 2), including reserve capital instruments (RCIs) and variations upon RCIs; and common/ordinary equity capital. It is also assumed that there will be no support for any moral obligation on securitizations. The sovereign support status of subordinated debt is difficult to categorize in advance; it is assessed on a case by case basis, distinguishing among different jurisdictions.

Definitions:

- 1:** A bank for which there is an extremely high probability of external support. The potential provider of support is very highly rated in its own right and has a very high propensity to support the bank in question. This probability of support indicates a minimum Long-Term Rating floor of 'A-'.
- 2:** A bank for which there is a high probability of external support. The potential provider of support is highly rated in its own right and has a high propensity to provide support to the bank in question. This probability of support indicates a minimum Long-Term Rating floor of 'BBB-'.
- 3:** A bank for which there is a moderate probability of support because of uncertainties about the ability or propensity of the potential provider of support to do so. This probability of support indicates a minimum Long-Term Rating floor of 'BB-'.
- 4:** A bank for which there is a limited probability of support because of significant uncertainties about the ability or propensity of any possible provider of support to do so. This probability of support indicates a minimum Long-Term Rating floor of 'B'.
- 5:** A bank for which external support, although possible, cannot be relied upon. This may be due to a lack of propensity to provide support or to very weak financial ability to do so. This probability of support indicates a Long-Term Rating floor no higher than 'B-' and in many cases no floor at all.

GLOSSARY

Term	Meaning
Affordable Borrowing Limit	The amount the authority would normally borrow at any point of time in the year. This boundary might be exceeded temporarily but only in exceptional circumstances. The limit is set by Full Council at the beginning of March and is a prudential indicator.
Authorised Borrowing Limit	The maximum amount the authority can borrow at any point of time in the year. This limit should never be exceeded. The limit is set by Full Council at the beginning of March and is a prudential indicator.
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	This represents the underlying need for the authority to borrow and represents the assets of the authority less the long term capital liabilities.
Credit Default Swaps (CDS)	CDS are bought by investors to insure against defaults (i.e. the counterparty not being able to repay). The higher the cost/premium then the higher the risk – CDS therefore given a market view of the credit worthiness of an organisation.
Credit Ratings	Rating on the ability of an organisation to meet its obligations; ratings are assigned by independent, specialist companies, such as Fitch and Moodys using market intelligence they gather.
Credit Risk	The risk that the debtor will default on their obligations
Counterparty	The organisation that you are conducting your business with.
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	Provided by the Debt Management Office , users can place cash in secure fixed-term deposits. Deposits are guaranteed by the government and therefore have the equivalent of a sovereign triple-A credit rating.
Derivative Instruments	A security whose price is dependent upon or derived from one or more underlying assets. The derivative itself is merely a contract between two or more parties. Its value is determined by fluctuations in the underlying asset. The most common underlying assets include stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies, interest rates and market indexes. Most derivatives are characterized by high leverage. For example, a stock option is a derivative because it derives its value from the value

	of a stock. An interest rate swap is a derivative because it derives its value from one or more interest rate indices.
Discounts	These relate to Public Works Loans Board loans. If rates have increased since the borrowing was undertaken then part of the benefit that PWLB will achieve from being able to loan out at that higher rate are passed back to an authority if they repay the loan early.
Fund Managers	Independent investment managers who work to a specific mandate and invest funds on behalf of the Council
Inflation	The rise in prices of goods and services over a period of time.
Interest Rate Risk	The risk that the value of an investment will change due to changes to the interest rate.
Internal Borrowing	This is where the amount of an authority's borrowing is less than its CFR or underlying need to borrow and represents the use of internal balances rather than borrowing from the market.
LIBID	London inter-bank bid rate. Interest rate at which prime banks will borrow money in the London inter-bank market.
LIBOR	London inter-bank offer rate. Interest rate at which prime banks will lend money in the London inter-bank market. Fixed every day by the British Bankers Association to five decimal places.
Liquidity Risk	The risk of not being able to trade an investment quickly to release cash.
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	This is the amount charged against the Income and Expenditure Account for the year in relation to the repayment of debt on borrowing in order to fund capital expenditure.
Obligor	An individual or company that owes debt to another individual or company (the creditor), as a result of borrowing or issuing bonds.
Premia	This is the penalty applied to the early redemption of PWLB loans where rates have fallen since the loan was undertaken.
Prudential Code	A professional code of practice which provides regulatory framework to local authorities on capital expenditure, investments and borrowing activities.
Prudential Indicators	A set of indicators developed within the Prudential Code which define thresholds for investment and borrowing within a local authority.

PWLB	Public Works Loans Board – a Government agency providing long and short term loans to local authorities. Interest rates are generally lower than the private sector and slightly higher than the rates at which the Government themselves may borrow.
Re-scheduling	This relates to repaying existing borrowing early and replacing it with borrowing for a different period usually, but not necessarily, at lower rates
Return	The gain from holding an investment over a given period
Security	An investment instrument, other than an insurance policy or fixed annuity, issued by a corporation, government or other organisation which offers evidence of debt or equity.
Sovereign Exposure	Risk of exposure to one particular country.
Supranational Bonds	These are bonds (similar to gilts) issued by multi government development organisations and are supported by all of the governments who form part of the organisation. E.g. European Investment Bank and are usually very secure.
Quantative Easing	This is where the government buy back there own gilt issuance to effectively pump money into the financial markets of the economy.