

The Council's Annual Investment Strategy

The Council's investment policy has regard to the Communities and Local Government (CLG) Guidance on Local Government Investments and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice which requires the Council to formulate a strategy each year regarding the investment of its revenue funds and capital receipts. Authorities are required to take the guidance into account under the terms of section 12 of the Local Government Act 2003.

In accordance with the above guidance from the CLG and CIPFA, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Council applies minimum acceptable credit criteria in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties. 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 being 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, 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 environment 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 treasury advisor to maintain and monitor on market pricing such as credit default swaps and overlay information on top of credit ratings in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.

The income and expenditure flow of the Council is such that funds are temporarily available for investment. Under the Annual Investment Strategy the Council may use for the prudent management of its treasury balances any of the investments highlighted under the headings of **Specified Investments** and **Non-Specified Investments** as detailed on the attached table (Appendix 2A).

Creditworthiness Policy

The Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by its treasury advisor, 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. In addition, in line with the Treasury Management Code of Practice, it does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following overlays:-

- Credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies.
- Credit Default Swap (CDS) spreads to give an 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 indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council to determine the duration of investments and are therefore referred to as durational bands. The Council is satisfied that this service gives the required level of security for its investments. It is also a service which the Council would not be able to replicate using in house resources.

The selection of counterparties with a high level of creditworthiness will be achieved by a selection of institutions down to a minimum durational band with Capita's weekly credit list of worldwide potential counterparties. The Council will therefore use counterparties within the following durational bands:-

- Yellow – 5yrs e.g. AAA rated Government debt, UK Gilts, Collateralised Deposits
- Dark Pink – 5 years for Enhanced Money Market Funds with a credit score of 1.25 (Not currently used)
- Light Pink - 5 years for Enhanced Money Market Funds with a credit score of 1.5 (Not currently used)
- Purple - 2yrs (Council currently has maximum of 1 year)
- Blue - 1 year (only applies to nationalised or part nationalised UK Banks)
- Orange - 1 year
- Red - 6 months
- Green – 100 days
- No colour – not to be used

The Capita creditworthiness service uses ratings from all three agencies and uses a wider array of information than just primary credit ratings to determine creditworthy counterparties. By using this approach and applying it to a risk weighted scoring system does not give undue over reliance to just one agency's ratings.

Monitoring of Credit Ratings

All credit ratings will continue to be monitored continuously and formally updated monthly if any changes are required. The Council is alerted to interim changes in ratings from all three agencies by Capita Asset Services.

If a counterparty's or investment scheme's rating is downgraded with the result that it no longer meets the Council's minimum criteria, the further use of that counterparty will be withdrawn immediately. If a counterparty is upgraded so that it fulfils the Council's criteria, its inclusion will be considered for approval by the S151 Officer.

In addition to credit ratings the Council will be advised of information in movements in CDS against the iTraxx benchmark and other market data on a weekly basis. Extreme market movements may result in the downgrade of an institution or the removal from the Council's lending list.

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

Country Limits

It is recommended that the Council will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- from Fitch Ratings (or equivalent from other agencies). However, following the problems with Icelandic Banks lending is currently restricted to the UK which currently has a sovereign credit rating of AA+ and Sweden which has the highest possible sovereign rating of AAA. The S151 Officer has delegated authority to revert back to placing investments in countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- in line with Capita's revised creditworthiness policy if required.

Security of Capital

Following the market turmoil over the last few years and problems with Icelandic Banks, the Council's current policy is to not place investments with any Foreign banks or AAA rated Money Market Funds. The only exception to this is a call account set up with the Swedish bank, Handelsbanken, but this is a highly credit rated institution and the sovereign rating of Sweden is AAA as stated above. Funds are also repayable immediately if required. Lending to other Foreign banks which comply with Capita's creditworthiness policy or AAA rated Money Market Funds may be considered again but only with the express approval of the S151 Officer. In addition, in order not to solely rely on an institutions credit ratings there have also been a number of other developments which require separate consideration and approval for use:

Nationalised and Part Nationalised banks in the UK effectively take on the creditworthiness of the Government itself i.e. deposits made with them are effectively being made to the Government. This is because the Government owns significant stakes in the banks and this ownership is set to continue despite a partial return of some Lloyds shares back into private ownership. Capita are still supportive of the Council using these institutions with a maximum 12 month duration. For this reason Lloyds TSB, Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) and National Westminster Bank which are part of the RBS Group are included on the approved counterparty list.

Local Authorities are not credit rated but where the investment is a straightforward cash loan, statute suggests that the credit risk attached to local authorities is an acceptable one (Local Government Act 2003 s13). Local Authorities are therefore included on the approved list.

The total permitted investment in any one organisation at any one time varies with the strength of the individual credit rating. For the highest rated and Part Nationalised Institutions the maximum amount is currently limited to £30m. Any changes to the maximum limit must be approved by the S151 Officer.

CLG Investment Guidance

Guidance from the CLG requires Councils to give priority to the security and liquidity of investments over yield whilst still aiming to provide good returns. This is in line with the Council's current practice and it is recommended that the policy should be reaffirmed.

The guidance also requires Councils to categorise their investments as either "specified" or "non-specified" investments.

(i) Specified Investments

Specified investments are deemed as “safer” investments and must meet certain conditions, ie they must :-

- be denominated in sterling
- have less than 12 months duration
- not constitute the acquisition of share or loan capital

- either: be invested in the UK government or a local authority
 or a body or investment scheme with a “high” credit quality.

The Council is required to specify its creditworthiness policy and how frequently credit ratings should be monitored. It must also specify the minimum level of such investments.

Of the investments currently authorised by the Council, deposits in the Debt Management Office Account and with other Local Authorities automatically qualify as specified investments as they are of less than 12 months duration and are denominated in sterling.

The classification of the other investments is dependent on the counterparty having high credit quality in line with Capita’s creditworthiness policy. The Council is alerted to any changes in an institutions credit rating by Capita Asset Services.

(ii) Non Specified Investments

These are any investments which do not meet the specified investment criteria outlined above. The Council is required to look at non-specified investments in more detail. It must set out:

- procedures for determining which categories of non-specified investments should be used
- the categories deemed to be prudent
- the maximum amount to be held in each category

The Strategy must also set out procedures for determining the maximum period for committing funds.

It is recommended that the following procedure be adopted for determining which categories of non-specified investments should be used:

- the Cabinet/Council should approve categories on an annual basis
- advice should be provided by the S151 Officer
- priority should be given to security and liquidity ahead of yield

It is recommended that for specified investments the range of maximum limits is set between £10m and £30m for the internal treasury team. For non specified investments it is recommended that the limit for the internal treasury team should be restricted to £40m of the total investment portfolio. Any changes to the maximum limits must be approved by the S151 Officer.

Temporary Investment Strategy

The next financial year is expected to see investment rates continue to be at historically low levels. The Bank Rate has remained at 0.50% since March 2009. It is

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not expected to rise to 0.75% until December 2015. By December 2016 the bank rate is expected to rise to 1.25%. This view is based on the latest forecasts obtained by the Authority's treasury advisor, Capita Asset Services.

If an external fund manager is appointed in 2015/16 they would also have to adhere to the authorised specified and non-specified investments on the attached table. They would also have to comply with the Council's Annual Investment Strategy and their agreement must stipulate guidelines and other limits in order to contain and control risk.

Short term cash flow requirements limit the scope for longer term investments for the in-house treasury team, but the market is continually monitored for opportunities to lock in to higher, longer term rates in order to bring some stability to the returns going forward and add value. However, based on the interest rate assumptions outlined above, we do not expect to lock into longer term deals while investment rates are down at historically low levels unless exceptionally attractive rates are available which make longer term deals worthwhile.

For the cash flow generated balances, we will seek to utilise instant access accounts and short dated deposits (1-3 months) in order to benefit from the compounding of interest.

The present strategy is to diversify investments so as to spread risk over a range of investment types and periods and provide the opportunity to enhance returns. Due to the current lending restrictions in place diversification has been somewhat reduced due to the reduction in the number of institutions which we can lend to however, by taking this course of action the credit risk has been reduced. The current portfolio is set out in paragraph 9.1 of the Treasury Strategy 2015/16 report. Performance of the in-house operation will continue to be monitored on a quarterly basis by your officers in conjunction with the treasury advisor.

All investments will continue to be made in accordance with the Local Government Act 2003, and with those institutions on the authorised lending list. The credit status of institutions on the approved list is monitored continuously.

At the end of the financial year, the Council will report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Report.

Policy on the use of external service providers

The Council currently uses Capita Asset Services, Treasury Solutions as its external treasury management advisers. The Council recognises that the responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers. The Council 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 review.

Scheme of Delegation

Full Council

- Approval of Treasury Strategy.
- Receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities including the Annual Treasury Report and Mid-Year Strategy Report.
- Budget consideration and approval

Cabinet

- Receiving & reviewing Treasury Strategy, Mid-Year Strategy Report, Annual Treasury Report and Quarterly Treasury Management Update Reports

Audit Committee

- Reviewing the treasury management policy and procedures and making recommendations to the responsible body.
- Receiving & reviewing Treasury Strategy, Mid Year Report, Annual Treasury Report.

Role of the Section 151 Officer

The role of the S151 Officer in relation to treasury management is as follows:-

- Recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly and monitoring compliance.
- Approval of segregation of responsibilities.
- Approval of the Treasury Policy Statement and Treasury Management Practices.
- 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.

Pension Fund Cash

The Council complies with the requirements of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 and does not pool pension fund cash with its own balances for investment purposes.