



<u>Committee and Date</u>	<u>Item</u>
Cabinet 04 September 2019	
Audit Committee 12 September 2019	
Council 19 September 2019	
	<u>Public</u>

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT 2018/19

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1. Summary

- 1.1. The report informs members of treasury activities for Shropshire Council for 2018/19, including the investment performance of the internal treasury team to 31 March 2019. The internal treasury team outperformed their investment benchmark by 0.29% in 2018/19 and performance for the last three years is 0.29% per annum above benchmark. Treasury activities during the year have been within approved prudential and treasury indicators set and have complied with the Treasury Strategy.
- 1.2. During 2018/19 the performance of the Treasury Team delivered an under spend of £5.061 million compared to budget as highlighted in paragraph 10.4 of this report. This was mainly due to Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) savings following the Council's review of the policy. This underspend helped the Council to achieve an overall underspend at the end of the financial year.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. Members are asked to accept the position as set out in the report.

REPORT

3. Risk Assessment and Opportunities Appraisal

- 3.1. The recommendations contained in this report are compatible with the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998.
- 3.2. There are no direct environmental, equalities or climate change consequences arising from this report.
- 3.3. Compliance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management, the Council's Treasury Policy Statement and Treasury Management Practices

and the Prudential Code for Capital Finance together with the rigorous internal controls will enable the Council to manage the risk associated with Treasury Management activities and the potential for financial loss.

4. Financial Implications

- 4.1. The Council makes assumptions about the levels of borrowing and investment income over the financial year. Reduced borrowing as a result of capital receipt generation or delays in delivery of the capital programme will both have a positive impact of the council's cash position. Similarly, higher than benchmarked returns on available cash will also help the Council's financial position. For monitoring purposes, assumptions are made early in year about borrowing and returns based on the strategies agreed by Council in the preceding February. Performance outside of these assumptions results in increased or reduced income for the Council.
- 4.2. The 2018/19 performance is above benchmark for the reasons outlined in paragraph 10.4 of this report and has delivered additional income of £5.061 million which has been reflected in the final Revenue Monitor report for 2018/19.

5. Background

- 5.1. The Council defines its treasury management activities as "the management of the 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".
- 5.2. The Council is required through regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to produce an annual treasury report reviewing treasury management activities and the actual prudential and treasury indicators for 2018/19. This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities.
- 5.3. Changes in the regulatory environment place a much greater onus on members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. Minimum reporting requirements are that the Council should receive the following reports:
- An annual treasury strategy in advance of the year.
 - A mid-year treasury update report.
 - An annual report following the year describing the activity compared to the strategy.
- 5.4. The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management states that these reports should be scrutinised by a nominated committee. These reports were scrutinised by the Audit Committee before they were reported to full Council for approval.

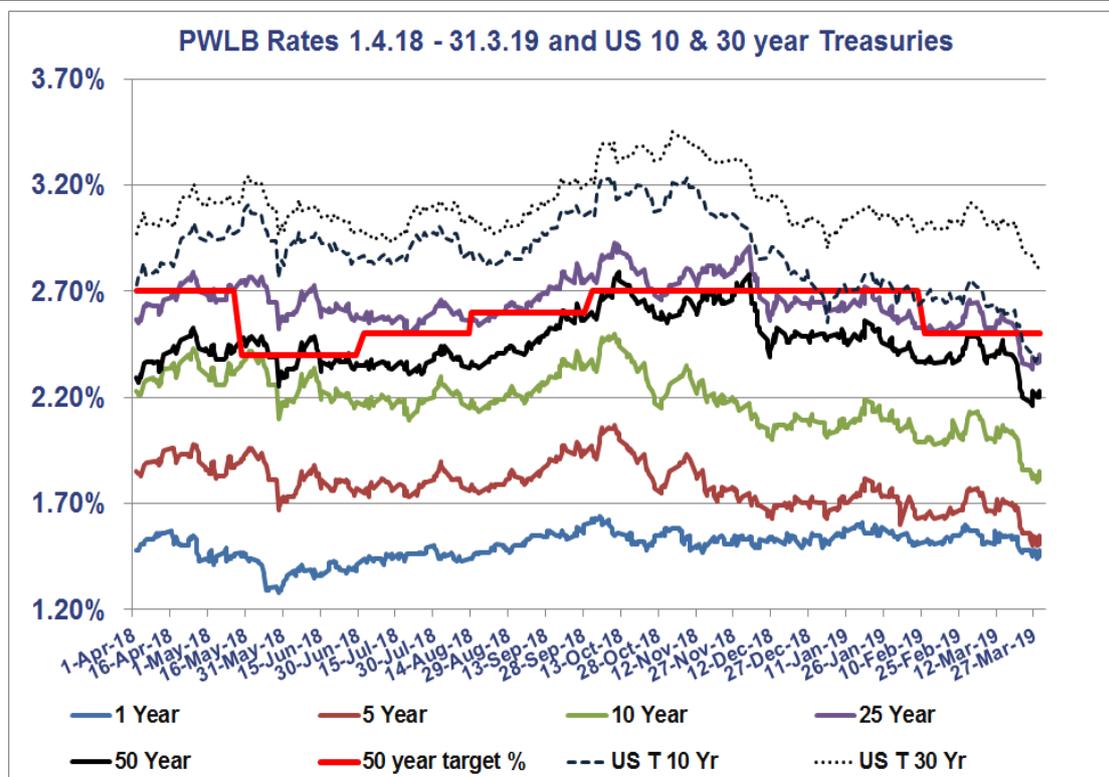
- 5.5. In addition to the minimum reporting requirements, the Director's and Cabinet also receive quarterly treasury management update reports for information.
- 5.6. The Treasury Strategy for 2018/19 was approved by Council in February 2018, the mid-year treasury update report was approved by Council in December 2018. This Annual Report sets out our actual treasury performance for the year and shows how the actual treasury performance varied from our estimates and planning assumptions.

6. Borrowing Strategy for 2018/19

- 6.1. The Council's only borrowing requirement identified within the Capital Programme 2017/18 to 2019/20 was self-financing prudential borrowing of £300,000 therefore no external borrowing was required but based on the prospects for interest rates outlined in the Treasury Strategy, the Council would adopt a pragmatic approach if circumstances changed when considering any new borrowing.
- 6.2. Short term Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) rates were expected to be significantly cheaper than longer term borrowing rates during the year therefore borrowing in the under 10 year period early on in the financial year when rates were expected to be at their lowest would be considered. Variable rate borrowing was also expected to be cheaper than long term fixed rate borrowing throughout the year.
- 6.3. An alternative strategy was to defer any new borrowing as long term borrowing rates were expected to be higher than investment rates during the year. This would maximise savings in the short term and also have the added benefit of running down investments which would reduce credit risk.

7. Borrowing outturn for 2018/19

- 7.1. The Treasury Team take advice from its external treasury advisor, Link Asset Services, on the most opportune time to borrow. Movements in rates during 2018/19 are shown in the graph below.



7.2. Members have previously been advised of the unexpected change of policy on PWLB lending arrangements in October 2010 following the Comprehensive Spending Review. This resulted in an increase in all new borrowing rates of between 0.75 – 0.85%, without an associated increase in early redemption rates. This made new borrowing more expensive and repayment relatively less attractive.

7.3. The table below shows PWLB borrowing rates for a selection of maturity periods. The table also shows the high and low points in rates during the year, average rates during the year and individual rates at the start and the end of the financial year.

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
02/04/2018	1.48%	1.85%	2.23%	2.57%	2.29%
29/03/2019	1.48%	1.55%	1.85%	2.40%	2.23%
Low	1.28%	1.50%	1.80%	2.33%	2.16%
Date	29/05/2018	26/03/2019	28/03/2019	26/03/2019	26/03/2019
High	1.64%	2.07%	2.50%	2.93%	2.79%
Date	04/10/2018	10/10/2018	10/10/2018	10/10/2018	12/10/2018
Average	1.50%	1.80%	2.20%	2.66%	2.47%

7.4. Following discussions with Link, as general fund borrowing rates were significantly higher than investment rates during the year it was agreed that if any new borrowing was required during the year it would be deferred in order to maximise savings in the short term and reduce credit risk by reducing investments. No new external borrowing was required in 2018/19.

7.5. The Council’s total debt portfolio at 31 March 2019 is set out below:-

Type of Debt	Balance £m	Average Borrowing Rate 2018/2019
General Fund Fixed rate – PWLB	179.02	5.12%
HRA Fixed rate - PWLB	83.35	3.51%
Fixed rate – Market	49.20	4.10%
Variable rate	0	N/A

- 7.6. The maturity profile of the debt is evenly spread to avoid large repayments in any one financial year. The average debt period for PWLB loans is 20 years, market loans have an average debt period of 52 years. The total debt portfolio has a maturity range from 1 year to 60 years.
- 7.7. The Treasury Strategy allows up to 15% of the total outstanding debt to mature in any one year. It is prudent to have the Council's debt maturing over many years so as to minimise the risk of having to re-finance when interest rates may be high. The actual debt maturity profile is within these limits (Appendix A).

8. Debt rescheduling

- 8.1. No debt restructuring was undertaken during 2018/19. The introduction of a differential in PWLB rates on the 1 November 2007, which was compounded further following a policy change in October 2010 as outlined above has meant that large premiums would be incurred if debt restructuring was undertaken, which cannot be justified on value for money grounds.
- 8.2. Although these changes have restricted debt restructuring, the current debt portfolio is continually monitored in conjunction with external advisers in the light of changing economic and market conditions to identify opportunities for debt rescheduling. Debt rescheduling will only be undertaken:
- To generate cash savings at minimum risk.
 - To help fulfil the Treasury Strategy.
 - To enhance the balance of the long term portfolio by amending the maturity profile and/or volatility of the portfolio.

9. Investment Strategy for 2018/19

- 9.1. Our treasury advisor originally felt when the strategy was approved by Council in February 2018 that the bank rate would remain at its historically low level of 0.50% until December 2018 when a rise to 0.75% was expected. In August 2018 we saw an increase of interest rate by the Bank of England to 0.75%. This was a first increase in Bank Rate above 0.5% since the financial crash. Consequently, our treasury advisor's interest rate forecasts were reviewed and their updated forecast was approved by Council in December 2018 as part of the mid-year report. Their revised forecast took account of the increase in the bank rate to 0.75% in August 2018 and they expected it to remain at this level until September 2019 before increasing

again to 1.00%. However, the caveat with such forecasts was the major uncertainty surrounding Brexit and the impact this would have on the UK economy.

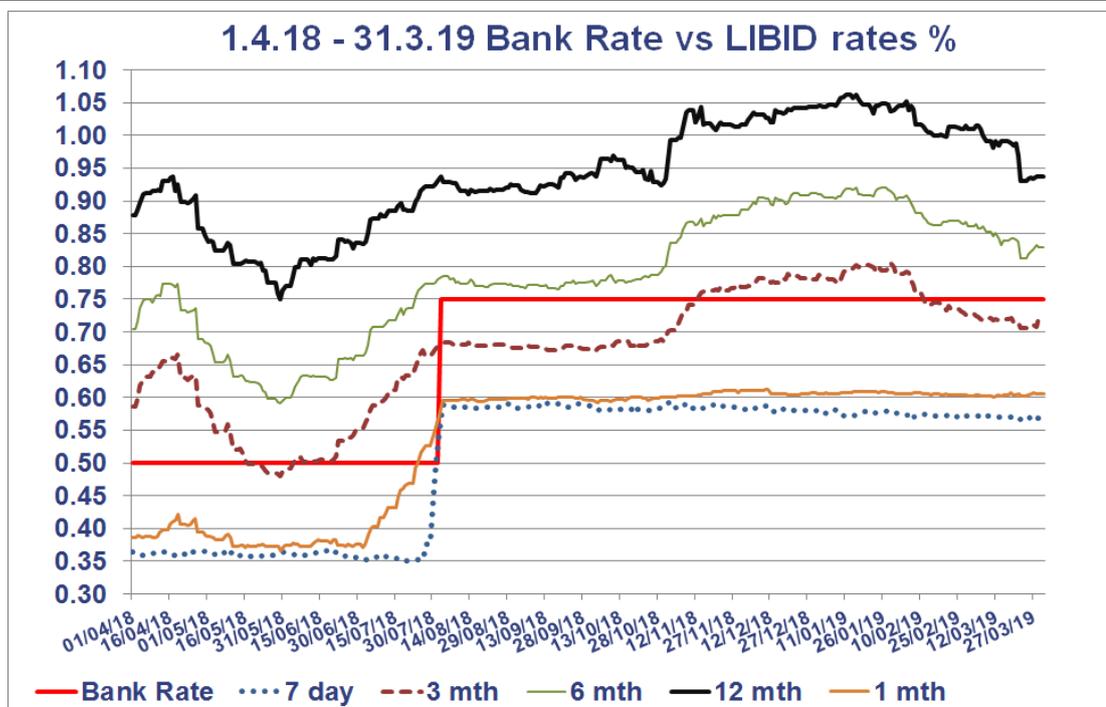
- 9.2. In 2018/19 investment of surplus cash was managed by the internal treasury team. The strategy for the in-house team was influenced by the need to keep funds relatively short for cash flow purposes. Lending continued to be restricted to UK banks, one overseas bank, three Building Societies, two Money Market Funds (AAA credit rating), Part Nationalised Banks, UK Government and other Local Authorities in line with the Council's policy on creditworthiness which was approved in the Annual Investment Strategy.

10. Investment outturn 2018/19

10.1 Bank Rate was increased from 0.50% to 0.75% in August 2018 and remained at that level for the rest of the year. Deposit rates continued into the start of the year at previous depressed levels but were on a gently rising trend in the second half of the financial year after the Monetary Policy Committee's decision in August to increase Bank Rate. Investment rates were little changed during August to October but rose sharply after the MPC meeting of 1 November was unexpectedly hawkish about their perception of building inflationary pressures, particularly from rising wages. However, weak GDP growth data after December, plus increasing concerns generated by Brexit, resulted in investment rates falling back again.

10.2 To counter the low investment rates and following advice from Link, use was made of direct deals with main UK banks, for various periods from three months to one year. Direct deals offered enhanced rates over the equivalent rates available through brokers. This provided opportunities to lock into higher, long term rates at times when it was thought they offered substantial enhancement over short term benchmark rates. Enhanced market rates when compared to bank rate has resulted in the total portfolio outperforming the benchmark. Use of instant access accounts with HSBC and Svenska Handelsbanken was continued, together with use of Money Market Funds with Aberdeen & Insight Investment. These accounts offered both instant access to funds and paid a rate which was higher than placing short term deposits through brokers.

10.3 Movements in short term rates through the year are shown in the below.



10.4 Throughout the year the average interest rate earned on investments was higher than budgeted. This resulted in the internal treasury team achieving a higher level of interest on revenue balances than budgeted. This surplus was in addition to an under-spend on debt charges due to no long-term general fund borrowing being undertaken in 2018/19. The total £5.061 million underspend was mainly due to MRP savings following a review of the Council’s policy which helped the Council to achieve an overall under spend at the end of the financial year.

10.5 At 31 March 2019 the allocation of the cash portfolio was as follows:

	£m
• In-house short dated deposits for cash flow management	65.7
• In-house long dated deposits (up to 1 year)	28.0
• Other Local Authorities	33.0
Total	126.7

10.6 The following table shows the average return on cash investments for the internal treasury team during the year and for the last 3 years to 31 March 2019. Recognising the need to manage short term cash flow requirements, the target for the internal team is the 7 day LIBID rate.

	Return 2018/19	Return 3 years to 31 March 2019
	%	% p.a.
Internal Treasury Team	0.80	0.60
Benchmark (7 Day LIBID rate)	0.51	0.31

10.7 The conclusions to be drawn from the table are:

- During 2018/19 the internal treasury team outperformed their benchmark by 0.29%.
- Over the 3 year period the internal team's performance has been 0.29% per annum above the benchmark.

11. Compliance with Treasury Limits and Prudential Indicators

11.1 All borrowing and lending transactions undertaken through the year have complied with the procedures and limits set out in the Council's Treasury Management Practices and Treasury Strategy. In addition, all investments made have been within the limits set in the approved counterparty list. No institutions, in which investments were made, showed any difficulty in repaying investments and interest in full during the year.

11.2 Appendix B shows the Prudential Indicators approved by Council as part of the 2018/19 and 2019/20 (revised estimate) Treasury Strategies compared with the actual figures for 2018/19. In summary, during 2018/19 treasury activities have been within the prudential and treasury limits set in the Treasury Strategy.

List of Background Papers (This MUST be completed for all reports, but does not include items containing exempt or confidential information)

Council, February 2018, Treasury Strategy 2018/19.

Council, December 2018, Treasury Strategy 2018/19 Mid-Year Review.

Council, February 2019, Treasury Strategy 2019/20.

Cabinet, July 2018, Treasury Management Update Quarter 1 2018/19.

Cabinet, December 2018, Treasury Management Update Quarter 2 2018/19.

Cabinet, February 2019, Treasury Management Update Quarter 3 2018/19.

Cabinet, July 2019, Treasury Management Update Quarter 4 2018/19.

Cabinet Member:

David Minnery, Portfolio Holder for Finance

Local Member

N/A

Appendices

A. Debt Maturity Profile as at 31 March 2019

B. Prudential Indicators 2018/19