
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD

29 January 2025

Subject Heading:

Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) and Annual investment Strategy 2025/26

ELT Leads:

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Policy context:

The CIPFA Code of Practice (CIPFA TM Code) on treasury management 2021 recommends that the TMSS is reported to a committee for effective review. This role is undertaken by the Audit Committee and this report will be reviewed at its meeting on the 30th January 2025 with a final version of the report presented to Cabinet on the 5th February.

Financial summary:

The TMSS forms part of the Authority's overall budget setting strategy and financial management framework

SUMMARY

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (“TMSS”) is part of the Authority’s reporting procedures as recommended by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Treasury Management (“TM”) Code and its Prudential code (“The CIPFA Prudential Code”) for capital finance in local authorities. The TMSS also sets out recently introduced changes to the legislative framework, which are generally designed to place restrictions on authorities’ commercial activity.

This report fulfils the Authority’s legal obligation under the Local Government Act 2003 to have regard to both the CIPFA TM Code/Prudential Code and Government Guidance, and it covers:

- The Borrowing and Investment Strategies
- Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the reasons set out in the report and its annexes, the Overview & Scrutiny Board are asked to:

1. **Note** the 2025/26 Treasury Management Strategy Statement & Annual Investment Strategy
2. **Note** the revised prudential and treasury indicators set out in Appendix 2 and 3
3. **Note** the operational and authorised borrowing limits set out in tables 5 & 6 of appendix 2
4. **Note** the impact the capitalisation direction has on the prudential and treasury indicators, increasing the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) by £396m by 31st March 2028 set out in table 4 of Appendix 2

REPORT DETAIL

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The statutory Codes set out that the Authority is required to approve a Treasury Management Strategy Statement, and the Prudential Indicators.
- 1.2 CIPFA define treasury management as “The management of the local authority’s borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”
- 1.3 The Authority is required to operate a balanced revenue budget, which broadly means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that the Authority’s cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in counterparties or instruments in accordance with the Authority’s appetite for risk and liquidity requirements, as priorities before considering investment return.
- 1.4 The other main function of treasury management is to help fund the Authority’s capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Authority, essentially the longer term cash flow planning required to meet its capital spending operations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses, and on occasion any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet the Authority’s risk or cost objectives
- 1.5 Whilst any regeneration initiatives or loans to third parties will impact on the treasury function, these activities are generally classed as non-treasury activities, (arising usually from capital expenditure which has its own governance process), and are separate from the day to day treasury management activities. This expenditure is shown throughout this report as the “regeneration programme”.
- 1.6 The current treasury portfolio is set out in appendix 1.

2. Key Considerations and Sustainability

2.1 TMSS 2024/25

2.1.1 Treasury Management considerations:

- The Macroeconomic outlook
- The Borrowing strategy
- Prudential indicators and treasury limits
- The Investment strategy
- TM regulation and policies

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2.1.2 These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA TM Code and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Investment Guidance.

3. Service Delivery and Performance Issues

3.1 Macro-economic and Interest rate outlook

3.1.1 Link assist the Authority with determining its view on interest rates. Link provided their latest outlook on Bank rate and PWLB rates. The PWLB rate forecasts below in table 1 are based on Certainty Rate (the standard rate minus 20 bps (0.2%) which has been available to local authorities submitting a certainty rate return which included a high level description of capital spend and financing plans. In addition to the certainty rate there is also access to a lower HRA PWLB rate (standard rate minus 60 bps) which started on 15th June 2023. This rate is solely intended for use in Housing Revenue Accounts and primarily for new housing delivery.

Table 1: Link interest rate outlook

Link Group Interest Rate View	11.11.24												
	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27	Jun-27	Sep-27	Dec-27
BANK RATE	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
3 month ave earnings	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
6 month ave earnings	4.70	4.40	4.20	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
12 month ave earnings	4.70	4.40	4.20	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
5 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	4.00	3.90
10 yr PWLB	5.30	5.10	5.00	4.80	4.80	4.70	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.10
25 yr PWLB	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.60	4.50	4.50
50 yr PWLB	5.40	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.30

3.1.2 Following the 30 October Budget, the outcome of the US Presidential election on 6 November, and the 25bps Bank Rate cut undertaken by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) on 7 November, LINK have significantly revised their central forecasts for the first time since May, (see above Table1). In summary, the Bank Rate forecast is now 50bps – 75bps higher than was previously the case, whilst the PWLB forecasts have been materially lifted to not only reflect the increased concerns around the future path of inflation, but also the increased level of Government borrowing over the term of the current Parliament.

3.1.3 Link's central view is that monetary policy is sufficiently tight at present to cater for some further moderate loosening, the extent of which, however, will continue to be data dependent. They forecast the next reduction in Bank Rate to be made in February and for a pattern to evolve whereby rate cuts are made quarterly and in keeping with the release of the Bank's Quarterly Monetary Policy Reports (February, May, August and November). Any movement below a 4% Bank Rate will, nonetheless, be very much dependent on inflation data in the second half of 2025. The fact that the November MPC rate cut decision saw a split vote of 8-1 confirms that there are already some concerns around inflation's stickiness, and with recent public sector wage increases beginning to funnel their way into headline average earnings data, the market will be looking very closely at those releases.

3.1.4 Gilt yields and PWLB rates: The overall trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to fall back over the timeline of Link's forecast, as inflation continues to fall in 2025.

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Table 2: PWLB Rates at 16 January 2025

Duration	Standard Rate %	Certainty Rate %	HRA Rate %
1 year	5.36	5.16	4.76
2 years	5.32	5.12	4.75
5 years	5.42	5.22	4.82
10 years	5.77	5.57	4.17
25 years	6.23	6.03	5.63
50 years	5.94	5.14	4.74

3.1.5 Officers reviewed other economic forecasts and found there is a consensus that rates are trending down. Officers are in agreement that long term borrowing should be on shorter durations (1-2 years) and then refinance on longer term durations when rates are expected to be lower.

3.2 Borrowing Strategy

3.2.1 The revenue budget is, by law, balanced such that income is expected to equal expenditure. However, the timing of government grants and other large items can lead to large variations in the actual daily cash position, for example the average monthly payroll alone is in the region of £10.5m.

3.2.2 As at 31 March 2024 the Authority had cash balances of £71m, this had reduced to £47.6m at 31 December 2024. In addition to the variability of cash flow, Capital expenditure, to the extent that it is not financed by government grants, capital receipts or other external funding, has reduced the cash balance. Over time this will be matched by borrowing but it should be noted that the exact timing of the borrowing and expenditure will not match.

3.2.3 The Capital programme 5 year spend 2025/26 through to 2029/30 is £1.13bn of which £773m (of which £518m is HRA and £200m is Regeneration which are supported by robust business plans) is to be funded through prudential borrowing. This will change if new government grants are announced, new decisions that Havering may take such as if new items were added to the capital programme or disposals of surplus assets were to be agreed.

3.2.4 For the reasons set out above the Authority needs to maintain a prudent cash balance to allow it to cover the variability of expenditure. The extent to which borrowing would be required will depend on the movement in cash reserves, working capital, strength of the capital forecast and how much slippage might occur during each financial year.

3.2.5 It is sensible to plan on the basis of covering the inevitable month on month fluctuations in cash balances to avoid what would in effect be an unplanned, and therefore expensive, short-term overdraft. Based on analysis of the monthly cash variations then £40m has been established as an appropriate cash balance or liquidity allowance.

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- 3.2.6 The underlying need to borrow for the capital programme is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). Having like most authorities have set their external borrowing below their CFR level. This means that the CFR, has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Authority's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as medium and longer dated borrowing rates are expected to fall from their current levels once prevailing inflation concerns are addressed by tighter near-term monetary policy.
- 3.2.7 Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be exercised on 2025/26 treasury operations. The Strategic Director of Resources in conjunction with the Treasury Manager will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:
- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in borrowing rates, then long term borrowing will be postponed.
 - if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in borrowing rates than that currently forecast, fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are lower than they are projected to be in the next few years.
- 3.2.8 Plans are also in place to undertake in year HRA long term borrowing on short durations to meet the borrowing need whilst interest rates remain below the budgeted rate in the HRA business plan.
- 3.2.9 Potential borrowing sources are set out below:

Approved sources/type of borrowing

On Balance Sheet

	Fixed	Variable
PWLB	•	•
Municipal bond agency	•	•
Local authorities	•	•
Banks	•	•
Pension funds	•	•
UK Infrastructure Bank	•	•
Energy Efficiency Fund (MEEF)	•	•
Market (long-term)	•	•
Market (temporary)	•	•
Stock issues	•	•
Local Authorities (temporary)	•	•
Local Bonds	•	
Local authority bills	•	•
Overdraft		•
Negotiable Bonds	•	•
Internal (reserves & balances)	•	•
Finance leases	•	•

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- 3.2.10 The preferred strategy, as agreed with Link at this stage is to borrow for fixed term loan durations less than 5 years from either the PWLB, Market (Long term and temporary), Local authorities, Banks depending on whom is offering better terms for a relatively short term duration (up to 5 years), to minimise the immediate interest rate costs. These sources represent the cheapest and most accessible source for shorter duration debt and for borrowing of this size. This will then be refinanced as part of the longer-term borrowing strategy once interest rates start to come off their current elevated levels. The option to use quasi government loans from the UK Infrastructure Bank (UKIB) for new long term borrowing may also be used on specific capital projects which typically provide Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) outputs where they provide value for money over PWLB certainty rates.
- 3.2.11 Interest rates may not follow the central outlook set out in this report and there is a significant risk that they may remain elevated for longer or actually increase due to unknown factors such as geopolitical events. In this scenario, the Strategic Director of Resources in consultation with the Cabinet member for Finance may decide from a risk management point of view that it would be sensible to secure the capital investment strategy, if longer term borrowing from one of the approved sources set out above was undertaken sooner than later. This may result in a higher cost of borrowing than planned but capital plans will be regularly monitored to ensure they remain affordable and sustainable.
- 3.2.12 As it stands the PWLB is currently the most cost effective source except possibly on specific ESG related capital plans. This however may change, for example the Government in 2019 arbitrarily increased PWLB rates which it subsequently reversed in 2021. Treasury officers and Link will constantly monitor the capital finance market to identify the most cost effective source of long term borrowing from the above list of approved sources of capital finance.
- 3.2.13 Other borrowing arrangements: such as the use of leasing, specialist 'green' funding that may be more cost efficient for some types of capital expenditure such as for vehicles, equipment and decarbonisation schemes.
- 3.2.14 The type, period, rate and timing of new borrowing will be determined by the Strategic Director of Resources under delegated powers, taking into account the following factors
- Expected movements in interest rates as outlined above
 - Maturity profile of the debt portfolio set out in graph 1 and table 3 below show the debt maturity profile.
 - The impact on the medium term financial strategy (MTFS)
 - Proposed Prudential Indicators and limits as set out in appendix 2.

Graph 1: Debt Maturity Profile

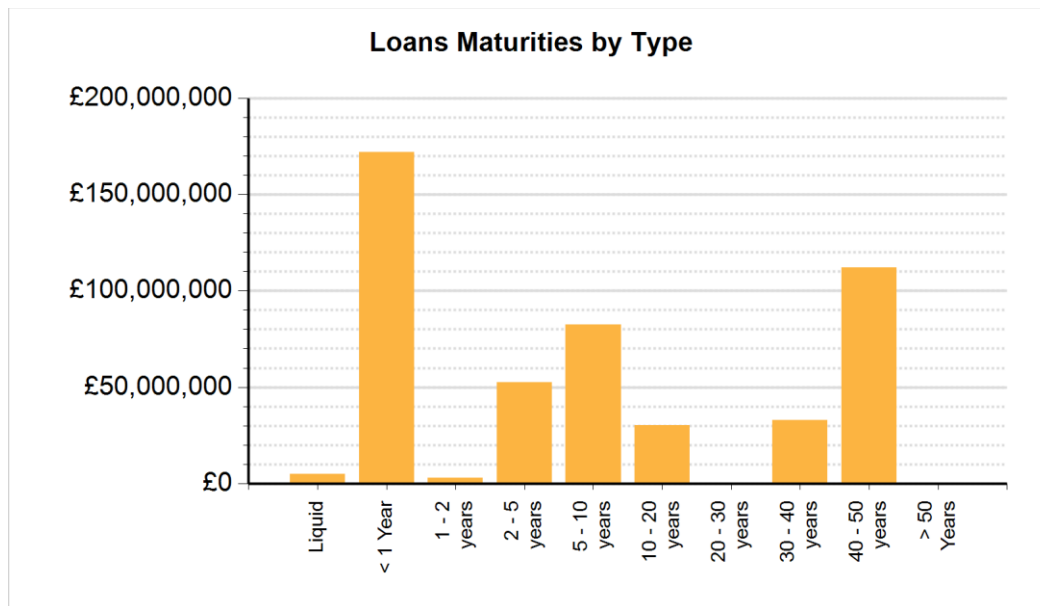


Table 3: debt maturity profile as at 31/12/24

Duration	Amount £'000	Fixed Rate %
< 1 year	172.0	35.4
1 to 2 years	3.0	0.6
2 to 5 years	52.6	10.8
5 to 10 years	82.7	17.1
10 to 20 years	30.1	6.2
20 to 30 years	0.2	0.1
30 to 40 years	32.9	6.8
40 to 50 years	112.0	23.0
Total	485.5	100

Policy on borrowing in advance of need

3.2.15 This is set out in appendix 4 of this report.

Debt Rescheduling

3.2.16 Where short term borrowing rates are considerably cheaper than longer term fixed interest rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. However, these savings will be considered in the light of the current treasury position and the size of the cost of debt repayment (premiums incurred).

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- The generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings
- To fulfil the treasury strategy

- To enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility)
- Consideration will also be given to identify if there is any residual potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt.

3.3 Prudential Indicators and treasury limits

- 3.3.1 The Authority's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, shown in appendix 2, which are designed to assist Members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.
- 3.3.2 The CIPFA Prudential Code and the CIPFA TM Code requires authorities to set treasury indicators The treasury indicators limit treasury risk and activities of the Authority; This includes a liability benchmark for the General Fund (GF) and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA); appendix 3.
- 3.3.3 The purpose of these are to manage the activity of the treasury function within a flexibly set remit for risk management, yet not impose undue restraints that constrict opportunities for cost reduction or performance improvement.

3.4 Investment Strategy

- 3.4.1 The MHCLG and CIPFA have extended the meaning of 'investments' to include both treasury and non-treasury investments. This report deals solely with treasury investments, (as managed by the treasury management team).
- 3.4.2 The Authority's investment policy has regard to the following:
- MHCLG's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance")
 - CIPFA TM Code and Guidance Notes from 2021.
- 3.4.3 The key intention of the Guidance is to maintain the requirement for authorities to invest prudently and that priority is given to the security and liquidity of investments before yield. The Authority's objective is therefore to achieve, within this constraint, the optimum return on its investments with the appropriate levels of security and liquidity. Within the prudent management of its financial affairs, the Authority may temporarily invest funds that are borrowed for the purpose of expenditure expected to be incurred in the reasonably near future. Borrowing purely to invest or on-lend for speculative purposes remains unlawful and this Authority does not engage in such activity.
- 3.4.4 The above guidance from the MHCLG and CIPFA place a high priority on the management of risk. This Authority has adopted a prudent approach and to managing risk, its minimum credit criteria is set out in Appendix 5. The Authority's investment strategy has not changed from the 2024/25 TMSS which was approved by full Council as part of the 2024/25 budget setting process.

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- 3.4.5 Investments will make reference to the core balance, cash flow requirements and the outlook for short and medium term interest rates.
- 3.4.6 Credit ratings should not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution. This Authority is not bound by the institution's rating and, importantly, officers will continually assess and monitor the financial sector and the economic/political environment in which institutions operate.
- 3.4.7 Treasury investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are listed in Appendix 6. The 'specified' and 'non-specified' investment categories are in accordance with the MHCLG Investment Guidance.
- 3.4.8 The Strategic Director of Resources, on advice, may make operational changes to these limits in response to prevailing market conditions and regulatory changes. Presently the Authority's operational lending list only includes the highest quality UK financial institutions, other local authorities (limit of £10m per authority) and the Government Debt Management Office – investment balances are expected to be generally around the liquidity allowance of £40m and by definition these are generally held on very short duration investments.
- 3.4.9 All investments will be denominated in sterling.
- 3.4.10 Regular monitoring of investment performance will be carried out during the year.

Loans to Third Parties or Non Treasury investments

- 3.4.11 The Authority may borrow to make grants or loans to third parties for the purpose of capital expenditure, as allowable under paragraph 25 (1) (b) of the Local Authorities (Capital Financing and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 (Statutory Instrument No. 3146). This facility is likely to be used to support local economic regeneration and development activity but not limited to those purposes. The additional capital expenditure may be funded by external borrowing. Loans for working capital or revenue purposes are permitted as long as these are funded from the Authority's internal cash balances as external borrowing is not permitted in such circumstances.
- 3.4.12 Pension Fund Cash - The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment) Regulations 2016 requires the Authority to maintain a separate bank account for the Pension Fund. For the management of Pension Fund cash, there is in place an agreement to pool internally held pension fund balances (working cash and those pending external investment) with the investment balances of the Authority. These balances are invested in accordance with the Authority's Treasury Management Strategy.
- 3.4.13 The Pension Fund receives interest annually on their cash balances at a rate commensurate with that received by the Authority. Pension Fund cash balances may be withdrawn anytime. In the event of loss of any investment, this will be borne on a pro rata basis equivalent to the value of each party's contribution to the investment which incurred the loss.

3.5.1 Treasury Management Regulation

Statutory reporting requirements

3.5.2 Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main treasury reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals in accordance with the CIPFA TM Code.

a. Prudential and treasury indicators and Treasury Strategy, TMSS (this report) - The first, and most important report is forward looking and covers:

- The capital plans, (including prudential indicators)
- The Treasury Management Strategy Statement, (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised), including treasury indicators
- An Investment Strategy, (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

b. A mid-year treasury management report – a progress report and updates Members on the capital position, amending prudential/treasury indicators as necessary, and whether any policies require revision.

c. An annual treasury report – a backward looking review document providing outturn details on actual prudential and treasury indicators and treasury activity compared to the estimates within the strategy.

3.5.3 The above reports are required to be adequately reviewed before being adopted by Full Council. This role is undertaken by Audit Committee.

3.5.4 Quarterly reports – In addition to the three major reports detailed above, quarterly reporting (end of June/end of December) is also required. However, these additional reports do not have to be reported to Full Council but do require to be adequately reviewed. This role is undertaken by the Audit Committee. (The reports, specifically, should comprise updated Treasury/Prudential Indicators.)

3.5.5 The minimum revenue provision policy is included in the 5 Year Capital Programme and Strategy Report which is presented to Cabinet alongside the Budget report.

Training

3.5.6 A key requirement of the CIPFA TM Code is Member consideration of treasury management matters and the new Knowledge and Skills framework set out in the revised CIPFA TM Code published in December 2021.

3.5.7 Furthermore, pages 47 and 48 of the Code state that they expect “all organisations to have a formal and comprehensive knowledge and skills or training policy for the effective acquisition and retention of treasury management knowledge and skills for those responsible for management, delivery, governance and decision making.

3.5.8 The Authority addresses this important issue by:

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- Providing training sessions, briefings and reports on treasury management and investment issues to those Members responsible for the monitoring and scrutiny of treasury management. A treasury training session for members took place on 22 January 2024.
- Prepare tailored learning plans for treasury management officers and board/council members.
- Require treasury management officers and Committee/Council members to undertake self-assessment against the required competencies (as set out in the schedule that may be adopted by the organisation).
- Requires all relevant Officers to keep their skills up to date through training, workshops and seminars, and participating in the CIPFA Treasury Management Forum and the London Treasury Officers' Forum.

3.5.9 In further support of the revised training requirements, CIPFA's Better Governance Forum and Treasury Management Network have produced a 'self-assessment by members responsible for the scrutiny of treasury management', that officers will circulate annually to members for completion.

The policy on use of external service providers

3.5.10 The Authority uses Link Group ("Link") as its external treasury management adviser, the contract was procured through a framework and commenced on 1 July 2024 and due to expire on 30 June 2029.

3.5.11 The Authority recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon the services of our external service providers. All decisions will be undertaken with regards to all available information, including, but not solely, our treasury advisers.

3.5.12 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 Authority will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are agreed and subjected to regular review.

3.5.13 The Authority may use specialist advisers on non-treasury investments, e.g. investment in regeneration schemes.

REASONS & OPTIONS

Reasons for the Decision

The statutory Codes set out that the Authority ought to approve a Treasury Management Strategy Statement, and the Prudential Indicators.

Alternative Options Considered

The DLUHC Guidance and the CIPFA Code do not prescribe any particular treasury management strategy for local authorities to adopt. The S151 officer, having consulted the Cabinet Member for Finance and Transformation, believes that the above strategy represents an appropriate balance between risk management and cost effectiveness. Some alternative strategies, with their financial and risk management implications, are listed below.

Alternative	Impact on Income and Expenditure	Impact on Risk Management
Invest in a narrower range of counterparties and/or for shorter duration	Interest income will be lower	Lower chance of losses from credit related defaults, but any such loss may be greater
Invest in a wider range of counterparties and/or for longer duration	Interest income will be higher	Increased risk of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses may be smaller
Borrow additional sums at long-term fixed interest rates	Debt interest costs will rise; Non HRA debt cost is unlikely to be offset by higher investment income	Higher investment balance leading to a higher impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs may be more certain
Borrow short-term or variable loans instead of long-term fixed rates	Debt interest costs will initially be lower	Increases in debt interest costs will be broadly offset by rising investment income in the medium term, but long-term costs may be less certain

IMPLICATIONS & RISKS

Financial Implications and Risks

The TMSS is a key part of the overall budget strategy and financial management framework and governs the strategic and operational treasury management activities throughout each financial year in order to manage the Authority's financial risks associated with cash management via borrowing and investments.

Members are approving the programme on the basis that the capital programme spend is achieved, which feeds through into the Prudential Indicators set out in the report. The reality is that there is likely to be slippage and this will impact on the MTFs.

The assumption for new borrowing is that interest rates will follow the outlook set out in table 1 above. The expectation is that borrowing will be on fixed rate terms on maturities less than 5 years and that these will be refinanced into longer term loans during 2025/26 onwards once interest rates become lower:

Legal Implications and Risks

Local Authorities are required by Regulations 2 and 24 of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003/3146 as amended to have regard to the "Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities" and Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice published by CIPFA when considering their duties under Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003. The Authority must comply with section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003 to keep under review the amount of money the Authority can afford to borrow. The Authority has fiduciary duties toward its tax payers to act in good faith in the interests of those tax payers with the considerable sums of money at its disposal. The Strategies being proposed for approval seek to discharge those duties in a reasonable and prudent manner.

There are no other apparent legal implications arising as a result of this Report.

Human Resource Implications and Risks

There are no direct Human Resources implications arising as a result of this report

Equalities Implications and Risks

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires the Council, when exercising its functions, to have due regard to:

- (i) The need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (ii) The need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share protected characteristics and those who do not, and;
- (iii) Foster good relations between those who have protected characteristics and those who do not.

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The Authority is committed to all of the above in the provision, procurement and commissioning of its services, and the employment of its workforce. There are no equalities implications within this report

Health and Wellbeing Implications and Risks

The Authority is committed to improving the quality of life and wellbeing for all Havering employees and residents in respect of socio-economics and health 20 determinants. There are no direct implications to the Authority's workforce and resident's health and wellbeing as a result of this report.

Climate Change Implications and Risks

There are no climate or environmental implications arising from this report, however the Council can make significant impact via future investment opportunities and operational changes. Numerous changes have already been made to ensure that climate is a key consideration when making investments. In line with the Council's climate change ambitions of becoming carbon neutral by 2040, investment activities will continue to contribute towards achieving this target, once requirements for the security and liquidity of investments have taken precedence.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Current treasury position

Appendix 2: Prudential indicators & capital expenditure

Appendix 3: Treasury limits

Appendix 4: Policy on borrowing in advance of need

Appendix 5: The Authority's counterparty credit policy, minimum credit ratings criteria

Appendix 6: Specified and non-specified investments

CURRENT TREASURY POSITION

As at 31 March 2024 and 31st December 2024, Investments and borrowings are set out in table 1 below.

Table 1: Treasury Portfolio Position

	Actual 31/03/24		Actual 31/12/24	
	£m	%	£m	%
Treasury Investments				
Government & Local Authorities	71.0	100	47.6	100
Banks & Other Financial Institutions	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total Treasury Investments	71.0	100	47.6	100
Treasury Borrowing				
PWLB	425.1	94.0	475.1	97.9
Bank Loans (LOBO)	7.0	1.5	7.0	1.4
Local Authorities	20.0	4.4	3.0	0.6
Other loans	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total External Borrowing	452.3	100	485.4	100
Net Treasury Investments/(Borrowing)	(381.3)		(437.8)	

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS & CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure

This prudential indicator is a summary of the Authority’s capital expenditure plans, both those agreed previously, and those forming part of this budget cycle. Members are asked to approve capital expenditure forecasts set out in table 1:

Table 1: Capital expenditure forecast 2024/25 - 2027/28

Capital Expenditure £m	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
General Fund (excluding regen)	41.6	79.0	63.1	27.8	11.1
Regeneration	1.8	22.3	72.7	109.7	40.4
HRA	83.0	114.8	189.1	168.7	133.1
Total	126.4	216.1	324.9	306.2	184.6

Financing of Capital Expenditure

Table 2 below summarises the above capital expenditure plans and how these plans are being financed by capital or revenue resources. Any shortfall of resources results in a funding borrowing need.

Table 2: Financing of Capital expenditure forecast 2024/25 - 2027/28

Financing of capital expenditure £m	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Capital Receipts	27.5	38.8	22.8	3.6	8.1
Capital Grants	24.7	57.8	84.5	70.3	35.1
Revenue & Reserves	8.6	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.5
Net financing need for the year (borrowing)	65.6	106.2	204.9	219.4	128.0

The net financing need for regeneration programme activities included in the above table against expenditure is shown below:

Table 3: Regeneration Programme forecast 2024/25 - 2027/28

Financing of capital expenditure £m	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Capital Expenditure	1.8	22.3	72.7	109.7	40.4
Other Sources of Financing	0.0	2.8	5.3	14.7	2.5
Net financing need for the year (borrowing)	1.8	19.5	67.4	95.0	37.9
Percentage of total net financing need	2.7%	18.3%	32.5%	39.9%	27.0%

The Authority’s borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement)

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The second prudential indicator is the Authority's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Authority's indebtedness and so it's underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for (e.g. by capital grants), through a revenue or capital resource, will increase the CFR.

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the indebtedness in line with each assets life, and so charges the economic consumption of capital assets as they are used.

The CFR includes any other long-term liabilities (OLTL) which relates to PFI schemes and finance leases. The Authority currently has no such liabilities within its CFR however the implementation of the International Finance Reporting Standard (IFRS) 16 for leasing means there will be a number of leases (previously classified as operating leases) coming onto the balance sheet.

The Authority is asked to approve the CFR projections below:

Table 4: Capital financing requirement forecast 2024/25 - 2027/28

£m	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Capital Financing Requirement					
General Fund	151.5	168.2	184.7	185.6	185.8
Regeneration	69.9	79.6	144.8	235.9	268.0
Capitalisation Direction	0.0	32.5	120.1	245.0	377.4
Housing	397.3	435.9	543.2	656.9	735.7
Total CFR	618.7	716.2	992.8	1,323.4	1,566.9
Movement in CFR		97.5	276.6	330.6	243.5

Movement in CFR represented by					
Net financing need for the year (above)		106.2	204.9	219.5	127.9
Add Capitalisation Direction		32.5	89.2	131.0	145.0
Less: MRP (service and regeneration)		(6.8)	(8.4)	(11.2)	(12.6)
Less MRP (Capitalisation Direction)		(0)	(1.6)	(6.1)	(3.5)
Less Receipts set aside & VRP		(34.4)	(7.5)	(2.6)	(3.5)
Movement in CFR		97.5	276.6	330.6	243.5

The Operational Boundary

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This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt and the ability to fund under-borrowing by other cash resources.

Table 5: Operational boundary 2024/25 - 2027/28

Operational Boundary £m	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Debt	756.2	1,032.9	1,363.4	1,625.9
Other long-term liabilities	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Total	766.2	1,042.9	1,373.4	1,635.9

The Authorised Limit for External Debt

This is a key prudential indicator and represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a legal limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the full Authority. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term.

Table 6: Authorised limit 2024/25 - 2027/28

Authorised Limit £m	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Debt	806.2	1,082.9	1,413.4	1,675.9
Other long-term liabilities	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Total	816.2	1,092.9	1,423.4	1,685.9

The Authority's forward projections for borrowing are summarised below. The table shows the actual external debt, against the underlying capital borrowing need, (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR), highlighting any over or under borrowing. The forecast future borrowing requirement assumes existing levels of reserves, working capital and liquidity buffer whilst factoring in borrowing for capital expenditure and capitalisation directive.

Table 7: Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and Borrowing

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£m	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
External Debt					
Debt at 1 April	327.8	452.3	591.0	885.1	1,235.6
Actual/Forecast borrowing in year	124.5	106.2	204.9	219.5	127.9
Borrowing in year for Capitalisation Direction	0.0	32.5	89.2	131.0	164.0
Actual gross debt at 31 March cumulative	452.3	591.0	885.1	1,235.6	1,527.5
The Capital Financing Requirement	618.7	716.2	992.9	1,323.4	1,585.9
Under / (over) borrowing	166.4	125.2	107.8	87.8	58.4

Affordability Prudential Indicators

The previous sections cover the overall capital and control of borrowing prudential indicators, but within this framework prudential indicators are required to assess the affordability of the capital investment plans. These provide an indication of the impact of the capital investment plans on the Authority's overall finances. The Authority is asked to approve the following indicators:

Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

Table 8 identifies the trend in the cost of capital, (borrowing and other long term obligation costs), against service spending, HRA rents and the regeneration programme. The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals in this budget report.

Table 8: Ratio of financing costs to HRA rents 2024/25 - 2027/28

Housing Revenue Account	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
HRA Rental Income	66.0	73.1	74.5	78.4	81.8
Capital Financing Cost	18.6	20.8	24.5	30.0	34.8
Ratio of Financing Costs to HRA Rental Income	28.2%	28.5%	32.9%	38.2%	42.5%

Table 9 shows the trend in the capital financing costs of the General Fund, Regeneration and the Exceptional Financial Support (EFS) as a percentage of the authority's net revenue stream (income).

Table 9: Ratio of the General Fund capital financing costs to net revenue stream 2024/25 – 2027/28

Service Spending (excluding Regeneration)	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Net Revenue Stream	182.0	198.0	204.0	213.0	222.0
Capital Financing Cost	12.0	13.2	15.3	17.2	17.5
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	6.6%	6.7%	7.5%	8.1%	7.9%

Regeneration	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Net Revenue Stream	182.0	198.0	204.0	213.0	222.0
Capital Financing Cost	5.0	5.3	7.5	12.8	17.7
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2.7%	2.7%	3.7%	6.0%	8.0%

Capitalisation Direction	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Net Revenue Stream	182.0	198.0	204.0	213.0	222.0
Capital Financing Cost	0.0	0.8	5.4	15.2	28.7
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	0.0%	0.4%	2.7%	7.1%	12.9%

Total GF	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Net Revenue Stream	182.0	198.0	204.0	213.0	222.0
Capital Financing Cost	17.0	19.3	28.2	45.2	63.9
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	9.3%	9.8%	13.9%	21.2%	28.8%

Table 10: Ratio of the General Fund capital financing costs to Council Tax Yield 2024/25 – 2027/28

Service Spending (excluding Regeneration)	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Council Tax Yield	149.0	158.0	164.0	172.0	181.0
Capital Financing Cost	12.0	13.2	15.3	17.2	17.5
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	8.1%	8.4%	9.3%	10.0%	9.7%

Regeneration	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Council Tax Yield	149.0	158.0	164.0	172.0	181.0

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Capital Financing Cost	5.0	5.3	7.5	12.8	17.7
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	3.3%	3.3%	4.6%	7.4%	9.8%

Capitalisation Direction	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Council Tax Yield	149.0	158.0	164.0	172.0	181.0
Capital Financing Cost	0.0	0.8	5.4	15.2	28.7
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	0.0%	0.5%	3.3%	8.8%	15.8%

Total GF	2023/24 Actual	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Council Tax Yield	149.0	158.0	164.0	172.0	181.0
Capital Financing Cost	17.0	19.3	28.2	45.2	63.9
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	11.4%	12.2%	17.2%	26.3%	35.3%

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

Treasury Management Limits on Activity

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

The Code requires that for LOBO maturity date should be considered the most probable maturity date and not the next call date.

The indicators are

Liability benchmark

The Authority is required to estimate and measure the Liability Benchmark for the forthcoming financial year and the following three financial years, as a minimum. Graph 1 below shows the LB for the Council, this is broken down into its two component funds in Graph 2: General Fund and Graph 3: HRA.

There are four components to the LB:

- 1 **Existing loan debt outstanding:** the Authority's existing loans that are still outstanding in future years. This is denoted by the Green line that tops the bar chart showing existing debt (all fixed rate interest) gradually maturing over the next 50 years.
- 2 **Loans Capital Financing Requirement (CFR):** this is calculated in accordance with the loans CFR definition in the Prudential Code and projected into the future based on approved prudential borrowing and planned Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) funded from General Fund revenue budget for debt repayment. This is a measure of the Authority's borrowing requirement to finance the Authority's capital programme and is the very top line graph shown in in blue.
- 3 **Net loans requirement:** this will show the Authority's gross loan debt less treasury management investments at the last financial year-end, projected into the future and based on its approved prudential borrowing, planned MRP and any other major cash flows forecast. This is represented by the solid tan 29 coloured line graph. The difference between solid tan line and the CFR blue line represents the amount of internal cash from reserves/balances that has already been invested in the Authority's capital programme..
- 4 **Liability benchmark (or gross loans requirement):** this equals net loans requirement plus the £40m short-term liquidity allowance that the Authority is holding in external liquid treasury investments to manage the daily variability in its cash flow. This represents the dotted red line in the graphs below and means the Authority having to externally borrow to maintain the liquidity allowance at £40m.

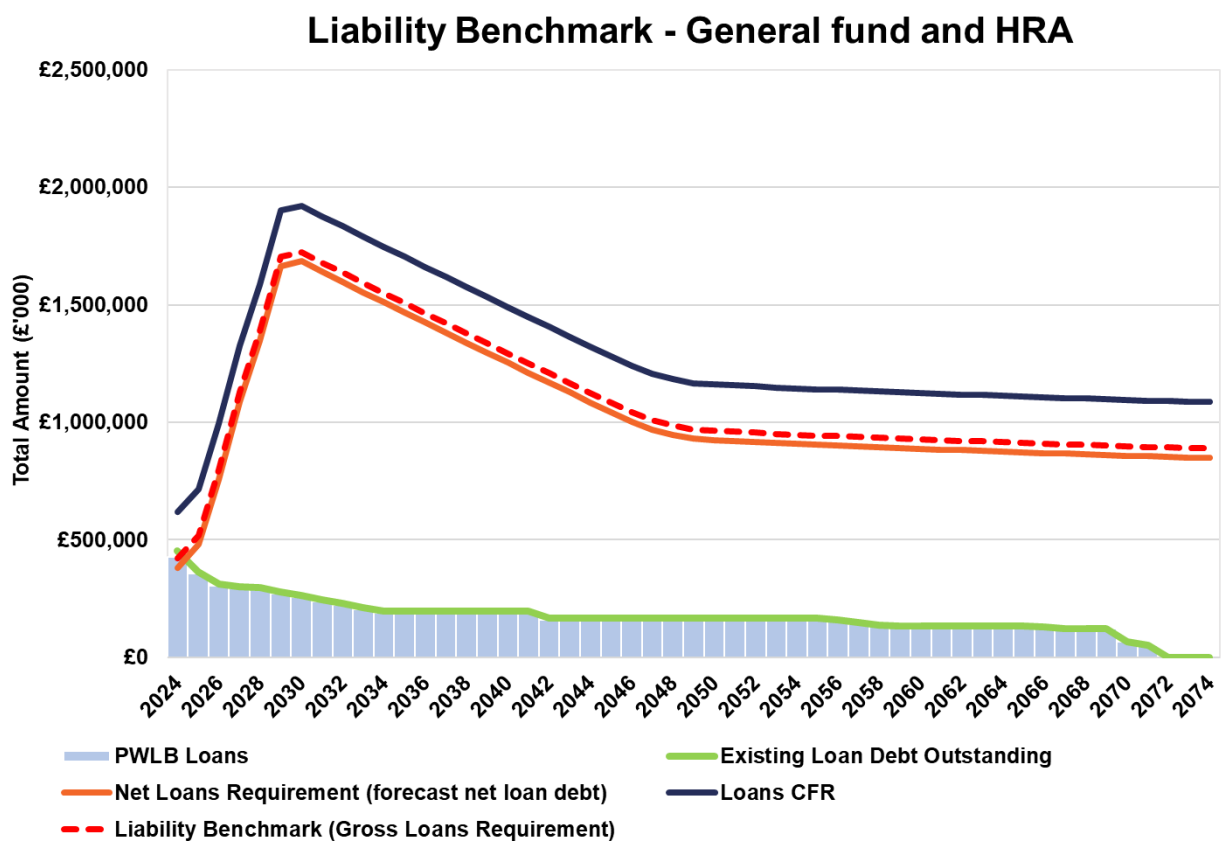
The years where actual loans (Green line) are less than the benchmark (red dotted line) indicate a future borrowing requirement that the Authority will need to fund from external borrowing. Were actual loans outstanding to exceed the benchmark this would represent

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an over borrowed position, resulting in excess cash requiring investment but as you can see from the graphs below this is not the position faced by this Authority.

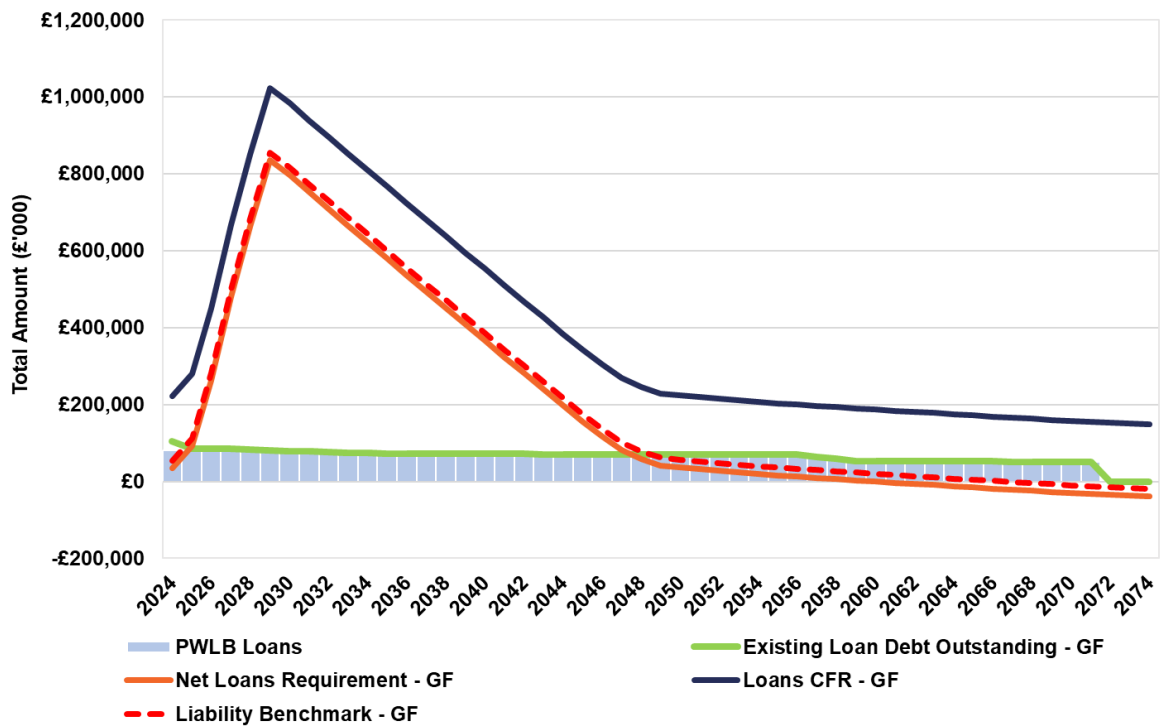
However any currently unknown future borrowing plans will increase the benchmark loan debt requirement.

The purpose of the LB is to encourage authorities to use their internal cash reserves to fund growth in their CFR rather than use external debt which is generally more expensive. Moreover it reduces risk as it reduces the need to externally invest the Authorities excess cash reserves over long periods with counterparties where there could be default risk. The benchmark also avoids the risk of over-borrowing and borrowing ahead of need beyond what is permitted in the short to medium term. Generally this technique enables the Authority's treasury activity to be more efficient and represents good practice.



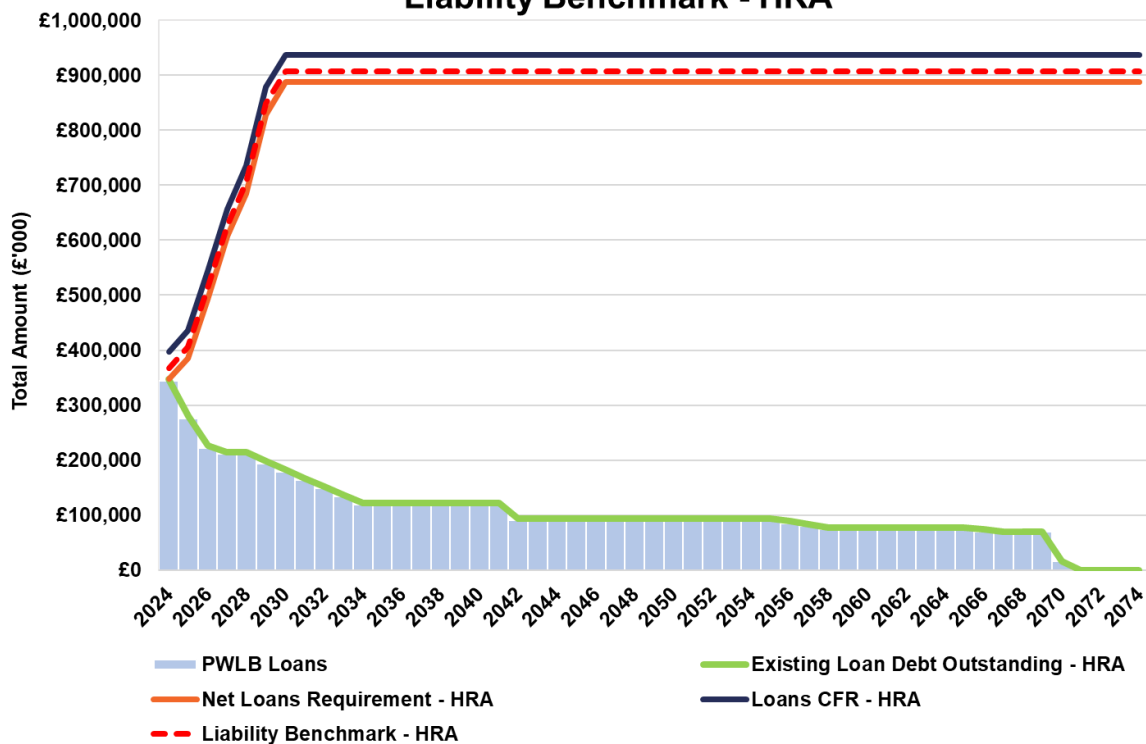
This shows currently known future borrowing plans as per Authority's capital strategy which covers the three financial years 2025/26 to 2027/28 on the General Fund and 30 years in the draft HRA Business plan..

Liability Benchmark - General Fund



As there are no known General Fund borrowing plans beyond the MTFs period this shows the CFR curve being dragged down by successive annual MRP charges to revenue. Ideally LB requires 10 years of known capital plans but this is difficult given how Local Authority finances operate

Liability Benchmark - HRA



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Given the long term nature of HRA capital assets there is no statutory requirement to make a MRP charge on HRA revenue and hence why the CFR curve is relatively flat after 5 years. Then, Over the next three 5 years the net loan requirement is expected to converge with the CFR curve as the HRA externally borrows to reduce its internal borrowing from the General Fund to finance prior years' capital expenditure.

Maturity Structure of Borrowing

These gross limits are set to reduce the Authority's exposure of large sums falling due for refinancing; these have been kept deliberately wide to provide flexibility for any restructuring that might be carried out to de-risk the debt portfolio.

Maturity structure of fixed interest rate borrowing 2025/26		
	Lower	Upper
Under 12 months	0%	60%
12 months to 2 years	0%	70%
2 years to 5 years	0%	80%
5 years to 10 years	0%	80%
10 years to 20 years	0%	100%
20 years to 30 years	0%	100%
30 years to 40 years	0%	100%
40 years to 50 years	0%	100%

Investment treasury indicator and limit

Total principal funds invested for greater than 365 days. These limits are set with regard to the Authority's liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for early sale of an investment, and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end. The Authority is asked to approve the following treasury indicator and limit

Upper limit for principal sums invested for longer than 365 days			
£m	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Principal sums invested for longer than 365 days	£25m	£10m	£10m
Current investments as at 31.12.24 in excess of 1 year maturing in each year	£0m	£0m	£0m

POLICY ON BORROWING IN ADVANCE OF NEED

The Authority must ensure that its total debt does not, except in the short-term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year i.e. 2024/25, plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the year 2025/26 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

Any decision to borrow in advance will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated, and that the Authority can ensure the security of such funds.

In determining whether borrowing will be undertaken in advance of need the Authority will

- Ensure that the ongoing revenue liabilities created, and the implications for future capital plans and budgets have been considered
- Evaluate economic and market factors that might influence the manner and timing of the decision to borrow
- Consider the pros and cons of alternative forms of funding, interest rate structures and repayment profiles
- Consider the positive and negative impacts of borrowing in advance of need on the Authority's cash balances, in particular the increased exposure to credit risk that will arise as a result of investing this additional cash in advance of need

The Authority's Counterparty Credit policy, minimum credit ratings criteria

Credit Rating: Investment decisions are made by reference to the lowest appropriate published credit rating from Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.

Within the parameters set out below the Authority uses the Link Group (the treasury management advisor) creditworthiness report to establish a lending list. The S151 officer will agree an operational lending list within the parameters set out below.

1. Banks (Unsecured) and Building Societies: Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail. For non UK Banks, the Authority's credit criteria will require that banks from AA- rated countries and above can be used.

Current bank accounts: the Authority's own banker, Should the credit rating fall below A-, for liquidity purposes the Authority may continue to deposit surplus cash with the group providing that investments can be withdrawn on the next working day. Balances will be reviewed on a daily basis to assess their appropriateness.

Banks (secured): Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. These investments are secured on the bank's assets, which limits the potential losses in the unlikely event of insolvency, and means that they are exempt from bail-in. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the higher of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be used to determine cash and time limits.

2. Rated Building Societies - The Authority's credit rating criteria for UK Building Societies in 2025/26 will continue to limit deposits to those UK Building Societies that meet the credit criteria in table 1 below.

3. Government: Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is an insignificant risk of insolvency. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.

4. Corporates: Loans, bonds and commercial paper issued by companies other than banks and registered providers. These investments are not subject to bail-in, but are exposed to the risk of the company going insolvent. Loans to unrated companies will only be made following an external credit assessment as part of a diversified pool in order to spread the risk widely.

5. Registered providers: Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of registered providers of social housing, formerly known as housing associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing and, as providers of public services, they retain the likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

6. Pooled funds: Shares in diversified investment vehicles consisting of any of the above investment types, plus equity shares and property. These funds have the advantage of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a fee.

7. Money Market Funds (MMF): The Authority will continue to use MMF's, which provide lower interest returns but do provide a highly liquid, diversified investment via a highly credit-rated pooled investment vehicle. Bond, equity and property funds offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile in the short term. These allow the Authority to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Because these funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period, their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Authority's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.

8. Ring Fenced Banks, (RFB) The largest UK banks, (those with more than £25bn of retail / Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) deposits), were required, by UK law, in response to the global financial crisis to separate core retail banking services from their investment and international banking 36 activities by 1st January 2019. This is known as "ring-fencing". Whilst smaller banks with less than £25bn in deposits are exempt, they can choose to opt up. In general, simpler, activities offered from within a ring-fenced bank (RFB) will be focused on lower risk, day-to-day core transactions, whilst more complex and "riskier" activities are required to be housed in a separate entity, a non-ring-fenced bank (NRFB).

Table 1: Approved investment counterparties and limits

Credit rating	Banks unsecured*	Banks secured	Government	Corporates	Registered Providers
UK Govt	n/a	n/a	£ Unlimited 50 years	n/a	n/a
AAA	£15m 5 years	£15m 20 years	£15m 50 years	£5m 20 years	£5m 20 years
AA+	£15m 5 years	£15m 10 years	£15m 25 years	£5m 10 years	£5m 10 years
AA	£15m 4 years	£15m 5 years	n/a	£5m 5 years	£5m 10 years
AA-	£15m 3 years	£15m 4 years	n/a	£5m 4 years	£10m 10 years
A+	£15m 2 years	£15m 3 years	n/a	£5m 3 years	£10m 5 years
A	£15m 13 months	£15m 2 years	n/a	£5m 2 years	£5m 5 years
A-	£15m 6 months	£15m 13 months	n/a	£5m 1 year	£5m 5 years
	UK Local Authorities £10m per Authority; 50 years				
Pooled funds	£25m per fund These include Bond Funds, Gilt Funds, Enhanced Cash Funds, Mixed Asset Funds and Money Market Funds,)				

Investment Limits

The Authority further proposes the investment limits as set out in the table below to protect the security of its investments. A group of banks under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes. Limits will also be placed on fund managers, investments in brokers' nominee accounts, foreign countries and industry sectors as below. Investments in pooled funds and multilateral development banks do not count against the limit for any single foreign country, since the risk is diversified over many countries.

Table 2: Investment limits

	Cash limit
UK Central Government	unlimited
Any single organisation, except the UK Central Government	£15m each
Any group of organisations under the same ownership	£15m per group
Any group of pooled funds under the same management	£5m per manager
Financial instruments held in a broker's nominee account	£50m per broker
Foreign countries	£15m per country
Registered providers	£15m in total
Unsecured investments with building societies	£25m in total
Money Market Funds	£50m in total

Specified and Non Specified Investments

Specified investments:

The DLUHC Guidance defines specified investments as those:

- Denominated in pound sterling, due to be repaid within 12 months of arrangement,
- Not defined as capital expenditure by legislation, and invested with one of
- The UK Government
- A UK local Authority, parish Authority or community Authority, or A body or investment scheme of “high credit quality”.

The Authority defines “high credit quality” organisations and securities as those having a credit rating of A- or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of AA+ or higher.

Table 1: Specified Investments

Instrument	Institution Type	Instrument Minimum 'High' Credit Criteria	Limit	Max. Maturity Period
Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks other than multilateral development banks, UK Government Gilts.	UK Banks and UK Banking Groups ¹	per Appendix 5, Table 1	£15m	per Appendix 5, Table 1
	UK Building Societies	per Appendix 5, Table 1	£15m	per Appendix 5, Table 1
	Non UK Banks	Sovereign Rating of AA+ and above and meet Credit Criteria in Appendix 5, Table 1	£15m	per Appendix 5, Table 1
Covered bonds, floating rate notes, reverse repurchase agreements and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies	UK Banks and Building Societies and Non UK Banks	Per Appendix 5, Table 1 (and Sovereign Rating of AA+ minimum for Non UK Banks)	See Note 2	per Appendix 5, Table 1
Term Deposits	Local Authorities and other Public Institutions	UK Sovereign Rating	£15m	per Appendix 5, Table 1
Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of registered providers of social housing.	Registered Social Housing Providers	per Appendix 5, Table 1		per Appendix 5, Table 1
Money Market Fund		AAA ³	£15m	
Enhanced Cash Funds		AA/Aa ⁴	£15m	
1. £15m Limit per bank / banking group.				
2. The combined secured and unsecured investments in any one bank will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.				
3. Investments will be made with those MMF's which have a rating of AAA				
4. Minimum of Fitch / Standard & Poor's AA or Moody's Aa rating				

Table 2 : Non specified investments

Instruments	Non Specified Investments	Institution Type	Minimum Credit Criteria	Maximum Duration	Cash limit
Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit, structured deposits and senior unsecured bonds with banks other than multilateral development banks. Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements, and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. Short Dated Bond Funds, Diversified Growth Funds, Absolute Return Funds and Property Funds. Unrated Bonds.	Total long-term investments (investments over 1 year)	UK and Non UK Banks and Building Societies, Rated Registered Social Housing Providers (RSP)	Per Appendix 5, Table 1	10 yrs.	£50m
	Total investments without credit ratings or rated below A- (except UK Government and local authorities)	Unrated Registered Social Housing Providers (RSP), Unrated Banks and Building Societies	N/A	5 yrs.	£5m
	Total Investments made in pooled investment vehicles.			7 yrs.	
	Total Investments made in un-rated bonds.				
	Total non-specified investments				£55m

Non-specified investments:

Any investment not meeting the definition of a specified investment is classed as non-specified. The Authority does not intend to make any treasury investments denominated in foreign currencies, nor any that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation, such as company shares. Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to long-term investments, i.e. those that are due to mature 12 months or longer from the date of arrangement, and investments with bodies and schemes not meeting the definition on high credit quality. Limits on non-specified investments are shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Non-specified investment limits

	Cash Limit £m
Total long-term investments	100
Total Investments without credit ratings or rated below A- (subject to due diligence)	0
Total non-specified investments	100