

## APPENDIX 1

### TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2020/21

1.0 The purpose of this Treasury Management Strategy Statement is to set out for approval:

- The Borrowing Strategy 2020/21 (APPENDIX A)
- The Debt Rescheduling Strategy 2020/21 (APPENDIX B)
- The Annual Treasury Management Investment Strategy 2020/21 (APPENDIX C)
- The Apportionment of Interest Strategy 2020/21 (APPENDIX D)
- The Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators 2020/21 to 2024/25 (APPENDIX E)
- The Annual Minimum Revenue Provision (APPENDIX F)

1.1 The Council is responsible for its treasury decisions and activity. No treasury management activity is without risk. The successful identification; monitoring and control of risk are important and integral elements of treasury management activities. The main risks to the Council's treasury activities are:

- Credit and Counterparty Risk (security of investments)
- Liquidity Risk (inadequate cash resources)
- Market or Interest Rate Risk (fluctuations in interest rate levels)
- Inflation Risk (exposure to inflation)
- Refinancing Risk (impact of refinancing on suitable terms)
- Legal and Regulatory Risk (failure to act in accordance with powers or regulatory requirements)

### 2.0 **Organisational Roles and Responsibilities**

2.1 In accordance with CIPFA guidance, the roles and responsibilities of the Council's Treasury Management function are divided between several responsible officers and are summarised below:

Section 151 Officer – overall responsibility for the treasury management function to include:

- Ensuring the organisation of the treasury management function is adequate to meet current requirements:
  - Investment, borrowing and debt rescheduling decisions.
  - Monitoring adherence to approved Treasury Management Strategy Statement.
  - Regular reporting to Members on treasury management activity.
- The authorisation of Inter-Local Authority investment decisions.

Finance Team Manager (Deputy Section 151 Officer) – ensuring that day to day treasury activities comply with the approved Treasury Management Strategy Statement and approving Inter-Local Authority investment decisions in the absence or on behalf of the Head of Finance.

Technical Accountant – identification of investment opportunities and borrowing requirements and acts as the Council's interface with brokers and counterparties. Routine investments decisions are made by the Technical Accountant, with the exception of Inter-Local Authority transactions. This role is delegated to a Finance

Business Partner in the absence of the Technical Accountant.

- 2.2 The needs of the Council's treasury management staff for training in investment management, are assessed through the 'BEE Valued' staff appraisal process and additionally when the responsibilities of individual members of staff change.
- 2.3 Training courses, seminars and conferences provided by the Council's treasury advisor or CIPFA, are regularly attended to refresh and enhance the knowledge of treasury management staff.

### **3.0 The Role of the Council's Treasury Advisor**

- 3.1 The Council currently employs Arlingclose Ltd as treasury advisor to provide the following services: strategic treasury management advice, advice relating to Housing and Capital finance, leasing advice, economic advice and interest rate forecasting, debt restructuring and portfolio review (structure and volatility), counterparty credit ratings and other creditworthiness indicators and training, particularly investment training, for Members and officers.
- 3.2 Arlingclose Ltd is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). It provides the Council with timely, clear and regular information about the financial sector to enable the Council to take pro-active decisions which in turn, helps to minimise risk.
- 3.3 The quality of this service is monitored by officers on a regular basis, focusing on the supply of relevant, accurate and timely information across the services provided.

### **4.0 Reporting and Monitoring of Treasury Management Activity**

- 4.1 The Treasury Management Stewardship Report for 2019/20 will be presented to the Audit and Governance Committee for scrutiny and then Cabinet as soon as possible after the end of the current financial year. As in previous years, the Treasury Management Strategy Statement will be supplemented by in-year reporting of treasury management activity and monitoring of prudential indicators, to the Audit and Governance Committee during 2020/21.
- 4.2 This report, together with all other reports to Council, Cabinet and the Audit and Governance Committee are a public record and can be viewed on the Council's website. This demonstrates compliance with MHCLG Guidance on local government investments, which recommends that the initial strategy, and any revised strategy, should, when approved, be made available to the public free of charge, in print or online.

### **5.0 External Factors**

- 5.1 The information below is provided by the Council's Treasury Advisors, Arlingclose Ltd and is intended to provide context of the current UK economic climate.

**Economic background:** The headline rate of UK Consumer Price Inflation remained unchanged in November 2019 at 1.5% year-on-year, the same as October 2019, as accommodation services and transport continued to pull the level of inflation below the Bank of England target of 2%. Labour market data remained positive. The ILO unemployment rate continued to hold at historic lows at 3.8%, its lowest level since 1975. The 3-month average annual growth rate for pay excluding bonuses rose to 3.5% in November 2019 providing some evidence that a shortage of labour is supporting wages. However, adjusting for inflation this means real wages were only up by 0.9%.

The Quarterly National Accounts for Q3 GDP showed the UK economy expanded by 0.4% following the 0.2% contraction in Q1. Construction rebounded by 1.2%, reversing the fall of the same magnitude in the previous quarter, while growth in the services sector was up 0.5%, beating the 0.1% gain in Q2. Production increased by a more modest 0.1% and agriculture fell 0.1%. On an annual basis, GDP growth continued to fall further below its trend rate, slipping to 1.1% from 1.2%.

Politics continued to play a major role in financial markets over the period as the UK's progress negotiating its exit from the European Union together with its future trading arrangements has driven volatility, particularly in foreign exchange markets. Following the General Election in December, the new government will now progress with achieving Brexit on 31st January 2020, but the subsequent limited Brexit transitional period, which the government is seeking to enforce, will result in continuing economic uncertainty.

The Bank of England maintained Bank Rate to 0.75% in December following a 7-2 vote by the Monetary Policy Committee. Despite keeping rates on hold, MPC members did confirm that if Brexit uncertainty drags on or global growth fails to recover, they are prepared to cut interest rates as required. Moreover, the downward revisions to some of the growth projections in the Monetary Policy Report (formerly the Quarterly Inflation Report) suggest the Committee may now be less convinced of the need to increase rates even if there is a Brexit deal.

The fallout from the US-China trade war continued and is likely to drag on global growth in 2020, however it has been reported that Phase I of the deal will be signed at the White House on 15<sup>th</sup> January. The US economy continued to perform relatively well compared to other developed nations; however, the Federal Reserve started to unwind its monetary tightening through 2019. The Fed has cut rates three times to 1.5% - 1.75%, to stimulate growth as GDP continued to slow.

Slow economic growth in Europe continued and Christine Lagarde took control as the head of the European Central Bank. In her first announcement as ECB chief, Ms Lagarde confirmed that the bank would continue to provide the monetary support needed to bring euro area inflation back towards target.

**Financial markets:** Financial markets adopted a more risk-on approach over the quarter as equities rallied in expectation of ongoing monetary stimulus from central banks. The Dow Jones ended the 2019 calendar year up 22%, while the FTSE 100 and FTSE 250 jumped on the UK general election result with the former gaining 12% during 2019 and the latter around 25%.

Gilt yields remained volatile over the period. From 0.28% at the end of September, the 5-year benchmark gilt rose to 0.60% by the end of December. There were rises in the 10-year and 20-year gilts over the same period, with the former climbing from 0.48% to 0.82% and the latter from 0.88% to 1.24%. 1-month, 3-month and 12-month SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average) bid rates averaged 0.63%, 0.76% and 0.93% respectively over the period.

The US yield curve returned to 'normal' over the period with 2-year ending 2019 at 1.56% and the 10-year at 1.91%. German bunds continued to remain firmly negative with the 10-year ending 2019 at -0.19% with 2 and 5-year securities ending at -0.61% and -0.46% respectively.

**Credit background:** Credit Default Swap (CDS) spreads fell over the quarter. Non-ringfenced bank NatWest Markets plc CDS fell to 50 basis points at the end of December from over 80bp in September, while for the ringfenced entity, National Westminster Bank plc, the spread fell to around 30bp. The other main UK banks, as yet not separated into ringfenced and non-ringfenced from a CDS perspective, traded between 29 and 50bp at the end of the quarter.

Fitch affirmed the UK's AA sovereign rating, removed it from Rating Watch Negative (RWN) and assigned a negative outlook. Fitch then affirmed UK banks' long-term ratings, removed the RWN and assigned a stable outlook. Standard & Poor's also affirmed the UK sovereign AA rating and revised the outlook to stable from negative.

Moody's revised HSBC Bank's outlook to negative from stable as it expects restructuring costs to negatively impact net income over the next year or two.

The Bank of England announced its latest stress tests results for the main seven UK banking groups. All seven passed on both a common equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio and a leverage ratio basis. Under the test scenario the banks' aggregate level of CET1 capital would remain twice their level before the 2008 financial crisis.

## 6.0 **Outlook for UK Interest Rates:**

6.1 The Council's treasury advisor's current central case forecast for the UK Bank Rate is set out below.

Bank Rate %	Dec 2019	March 2020	June 2020	Sept 2020	Dec 2020	March 2021	June 2021	Sept 2021
Upside Risk	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
<b>Arlingclose Central Case</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>
Downside Risk	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75

6.2 The Council's treasury advisor has forecast the Bank Rate to remain at 0.75% over the medium term.

## 7.0 **Implications for Treasury Activity**

7.1 The economic outlook, the financial health of sovereign states, major banks and investment counterparties, still provide major challenges and risk for treasury activity, particularly investment activity, during the financial year.

7.2 The principles in the proposed suite of treasury policies remain broadly unchanged from previous years - borrowing will be prudent, minimize borrowing costs and maintain the stability of the debt maturity portfolio. Debt rescheduling should achieve interest savings, carry minimal risk and maintain the stability of the debt maturity portfolio. Investments will be prioritised and based upon the principles of security, liquidity and yield.

## 8.0 **Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID)**

8.1 As reported in the Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20, MiFID regulations gave the council the option to retain Retail status or to 'opt-up' to Professional status when dealing with advisers, brokers, banks and fund managers. The council 'opted-up' to Professional status and given the size and range of the council's treasury management activities, the Head of Finance (S151 Officer) believes this to be the most appropriate status.

8.2 To enable the council to maintain 'Professional' status, it is required under the MiFID regulations to maintain an investment level of at least £10m.

8.3 It is the intention of the council to maintain balances at this level for investment, to allow it to continue to access the full range of investment options that it currently has access to and this position will be monitored on an ongoing basis. Should the council drop below the £10m investment limit, it would no longer be able to access investments including but not limited to: shares, bonds, debentures, units in collective investment schemes and money market funds.

8.4 The cash flow is monitored weekly for significant movements in expenditure and income. The current cash flow position indicates that the £10m minimum investment limit will be maintained in 2020/21.

## 9.0 FUTURE SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

9.1 The Council continues to own two leisure centres, Hood Park Leisure Centre in Ashby and Hermitage Leisure Centre in Whitwick, Coalville, following the outsourcing of the provision of these centres in May 2019. Under the new contract with Everyone Active, the Hermitage site will close and a new replacement facility in Coalville (funded by the Council) opened in March 2022. The funding of the build of this new facility internal borrowing requirement comes after we have built the leisure centre.

9.2 The self-financing of the HRA was presented to Cabinet on 13 March 2012 in the 'Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan' and included the council taking on £76.785m of debt to buy itself out of the former national Housing Revenue Account Subsidy system. Since that date, HRA surpluses have been set aside in a Loan Redemption Reserve for the purposes of repayment of the first two maturity loans when they mature. This reserve now has the £13m needed to repay these loans in when they mature in March 2022. Last year, Council approved a more flexible approach to using surpluses, which means we can use them to invest in capital improvements, new housing stock, service improvements or the repayment of debt. In response, we are continuing to put surpluses into the debt repayment reserve, but expect to draw upon those reserves when they are needed to fund projects. The existing two annuity loans will continue to be repaid as required until they are paid off in 2021 and 2032.

## 10.0 THE COUNCIL'S CURRENT BALANCE SHEET AND TREASURY POSITION

10.1 The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). Usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. The CFR, balances and reserves are the core drivers of Treasury Management Activity. The estimates, based on the current Revenue Budget and Capital Programmes, are set out below:

	31.03.19 Act £m	31.03.20 Forecast £m	31.03.21 Forecast £m	31.03.22 Forecast £m	31.03.23 Forecast £m	31.03.24 Forecast £m	31.03.25 Forecast £m
General Fund CFR	16.0	18.2	35.1	41.2	41.0	40.5	40.2
HRA CFR	72.9	71.8	70.6	56.4	55.2	54.0	52.7
<b>Total CFR</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>92.9</b>
Less: External Borrowing	81.2	80.1	79.0	64.8	62.6	59.8	58.6
<b>Internal Borrowing</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>
Less: Usable Reserves	38.4	40.9	38.4	20.9	17.3	15.1	13.6

Less: Working Capital Estimate	(16.8)	(15.3)	(13.8)	(12.3)	(10.8)	(9.3)	(9.3)
<b>Investments or (New Borrowing)</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-11.4</b>

**10.2** The Council has an increasing General Fund CFR due to the use of borrowing to fund the Capital Programme, which includes the Leisure Services Project which was agreed at Council 21 November 2017 and subsequently outsourced to Everyone Active in May 2019.

**10.3** The Leisure Project expenditure is scheduled between July 2019 and March 2022 and this expenditure will be funded by internal borrowing. The effect of this is that there is less cash available for investment by 31 March 2022 and a borrowing requirement arising in March 2023. The council will continue to assess this forecast position and explore borrowing options closer to this date should the need remain.

**10.4** The Council's level of physical debt and investments is linked to the components of the Balance Sheet. Market conditions, interest rate expectations and credit risk considerations will influence the Council's strategy in determining the borrowing and investment activity against the underlying Balance Sheet position. The Council's short term strategy is to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels (internal borrowing).

The following table shows the Investment and debt portfolio position:

	Portfolio as at 31 March 2019 £m	Portfolio as at 31 Dec 2019 £m
External Borrowing:		
PWLB	72.8	72.2
Local Authorities	1.0	1.0
Banking Sector	3.9	3.9
LOBO Loans	3.5	3.5
<i>Total External Borrowing</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>
Other Long Term Liabilities	0.1	0.1
<b>TOTAL GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>
Investments:		
Short Term - Managed in- house	39.6	47.1
Long Term - Managed in- house	3.00	3.00
Fund Managers– Managed Externally	0.0	0.0
Pooled Funds-Managed Externally	5.8	12.8
<i>Total Investments</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>62.9</i>
<b>NET DEBT</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>

**10.5** CIPFA's 'Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities' recommends that the Council's total debt should be lower than its highest forecast CFR over the next three years. The Council expects to comply with this recommendation during 2020/21.

## **11.0 THE COUNCIL'S APPROACH TO BEING COMMERCIAL**

- 11.1** A new and separate strategy has been produced to provide the strategic framework under which the Service and Commercial Investments are undertaken. This document is presented to members alongside the Treasury Management Strategy Statement.
- 11.2** The Investment Strategy included in this document (Treasury Management Strategy Statement) at Appendix C, provides the strategic framework in which its Treasury Management investment activity is undertaken.

**BORROWING STRATEGY 2020/21**

At the 31 March 2020, the Council will hold loans totalling £80.1m (£71.6m HRA and £8.4m General Fund). This is a decrease of £1.2m on the previous year (£72.9m HRA and £8.4m General Fund) and is part of the Council's strategy for funding previous years' Capital Programmes and for the self-financing of the HRA, which was presented to Cabinet on 13 March 2012 in the "Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan".

The balance sheet forecast in paragraph 10.1 shows that the council does not expect the need to borrow in 2020/21. Borrowing may be required by 2021/22 should the council wish to maintain its MIFID status which requires an investment balance of £10m at any one time. The Council has a need to borrow in 2022/23 and this strategy sets out the methodology and approach that will be taken into consideration at that time.

The Council's chief objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving certainty of those costs over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to re-negotiate loans, should the Council's long term plans change, is a secondary objective.

Given the significant cuts to public expenditure and in particular to local government funding, the Council's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio. With short-term interest rates currently much lower than long-term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective in the short-term to either use internal resources or to borrow short term loans instead.

By doing so, the Council is able to reduce net borrowing costs (despite foregone investment income) and reduce overall treasury risk. The benefits of internal/short-term borrowing will be monitored regularly against the potential for incurring additional costs by deferring borrowing into future years when long-term borrowing rates are forecast to rise modestly. Arlingclose will assist the Council with this 'cost of carry' and breakeven analysis. Its output may determine whether the Council borrows additional sums at long-term fixed rates in 2021/22 with a view to keeping future interest costs low, even if this causes additional cost in the short-term.

Alternatively, the Council may arrange forward starting loans during 2021/22, where the interest rate is fixed in advance, but the cash is received in later years. This would enable certainty of cost to be achieved without suffering a cost of carry in the intervening period.

In addition, the Council may borrow short-term loans (normally for up to one month) to cover unexpected cash flow shortages.

Sources of borrowing: The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing are:

- Internal Borrowing
- Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) and any successor body
- any institution approved for investments
- any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
- any other UK public sector body
- UK public and private sector pension funds (except the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Leicestershire County Council)
- Capital market bond investors
- UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local council bond issues

Capital finance may also be raised by the following methods that are not borrowing, but may be classed as other debt liabilities:



- Leasing
- hire purchase
- Private Finance Initiative
- sale and leaseback

The Council has previously raised the majority of its long-term borrowing from the PWLB but the government increased PWLB rates by 1% in October 2019 making it now a relatively expensive options. The Council will look to borrow any long-term loans from other sources including banks, pensions and local authorities, and will investigate the possibility of issuing bonds and similar instruments, in order to lower interest costs and reduce over-reliance on one source of funding in line with the CIPFA Code.

UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc was established in 2014 by the Local Government Association as an alternative to the PWLB. It plans to issue bonds on the capital markets and lend the proceeds to local authorities. This will be a more complicated source of finance than the PWLB for two reasons: borrowing authorities will be required to provide bond investors with a guarantee to refund their investment in the event that the agency is unable to for any reason; and there will be a lead time of several months between committing to borrow and knowing the interest rate payable. Any decision to borrow from the Agency will therefore be the subject of a separate report to full Council.

The Council holds one LOBO (Lender's Option Borrower's Option) loan of £3.5m where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the interest rate at set dates, following which the Council has the option to either accept the new rate or to repay the loan at no additional cost. This LOBO has options during 2020/21 and although the Council understands that the lenders are unlikely to exercise their options in the current low interest rate environment, there remains an element of refinancing risk. The Council will take the opportunity to repay LOBO loans at no cost if it has the opportunity to do so.

The total amount borrowed will not exceed the 2020/21 authorised borrowing limit of £118m, which is line with the prudential indicators.

Borrowing activity will be reported in the annual Treasury Management Stewardship Report and supplemented with in-year Treasury Activity Reports to the Audit and Governance Committee.

**DEBT RESCHEDULING STRATEGY 2020/21**

The Council will continue to maintain a flexible policy for debt rescheduling.

The PWLB allows authorities to repay loans before maturity and either pay a premium or receive a discount according to a set formula based on current interest rates. Other lenders may also be prepared to negotiate premature redemption terms. The Council may take advantage of this and replace some loans with new loans, or repay loans without replacement, where this is expected to lead to an overall cost saving or a reduction in risk.

The rationale for rescheduling will be one or more of the following:

- Savings in interest costs with minimal risk.
- Balancing the volatility profile (i.e. the ratio of fixed to variable rate debt) of the debt portfolio.
- Amending the profile of maturing debt to reduce any inherent refinancing risks.

Any rescheduling activity will be undertaken within the Council's Treasury Management Policy and Strategy. The Council will agree in advance with its treasury advisor, the strategy and framework within which debt will be repaid/rescheduled, should opportunities arise. Thereafter, the Council's debt portfolio will be monitored against equivalent interest rates and available refinancing options on a regular basis. As opportunities arise, they will be identified by the Council's treasury advisor and discussed with the Council's officers.

All rescheduling activity will comply with accounting and regulatory requirements and will be reported in the annual Treasury Management Stewardship Report and supplemented with in-year Treasury Activity Reports to the Audit and Governance Committee.

## **ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2020/21**

The Council invests its money for three broad purposes:

1. Because it has surplus cash as a result of its day-to-day activities, for example when income is received in advance of expenditure (known as treasury management investments)
2. To support local public services by lending to or buying shares in other organisations (service investments), and
3. To earn investment income (known as commercial investments where this is the main purpose)

This strategy focuses on the first of these three purposes.

A separate report 'Investment Strategy – Service and Commercial' presented to Cabinet alongside the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, focuses on the second and third of the three purposes above.

The Council holds invested funds which represent income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held as reflected in the balance sheet forecast in paragraph 10.1.

From 2020/21 onwards, investment levels are likely to decrease due to the use of reserves and internal borrowing to fund the capital programme, repayment of debt in 2022/23 and 2023/24 and movements in reserves in the revenue budget. However, we intend to maintain investment balances above £10m to comply with MiFID requirements highlighted in section 4 of this report.

### **Investment Policy**

The CIPFA Code requires the council to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return or yield. The council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income. Where balances are expected to be invested for more than one year, the council will aim to achieve a total return that is equal or higher than the prevailing rate of inflation, in order to maintain the spending power of the sum invested.

The Council's investment priorities are:

- security of the invested capital;
- liquidity of the invested capital;
- An optimum yield which is commensurate with security and liquidity.

If the UK enters into a recession in 2020/21, there is a small chance that the Bank of England could set its Bank Rate at or below zero, which is likely to feed through to negative interest rates on all low risk, short-term investment options. This situation already exists in many other European countries. In this event, security will be measured as receiving the contractually agreed amount at maturity, even though this may be less than the amount originally invested.

## **Investment Strategy**

Given the increasing risk and very low returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Council aims to continue to invest in more secure asset classes during 2020/21. This is especially the case for the estimated £2.5m to £5m that is available for longer-term investment. The council's surplus cash is currently invested in; short-term unsecured bank or building society deposits, money market funds and short and long term investments with other Local Authorities.

The Council's investments are made with reference to the Council's cash flow, the outlook for the UK Bank Rate, money market rates, the economic outlook and advice from the Council's treasury adviser.

The Council compiles its cash flow forecast on a pessimistic basis, with receipts underestimated and payments over-estimated to minimise the risk of the Council having to borrow on unfavourable terms. Limits on investments are set with reference to the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan and cash flow forecast. This also determines the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed.

The Section 151 Officer, under delegated powers, will undertake the most appropriate form of investments in keeping with the investment objectives, income and risk management requirements and Prudential Indicators.

Under the new IFRS 9 standard, the accounting for certain investments depends on the council's 'business model' for managing them. The council aims to achieve value from its internally managed treasury investments by a business model of collecting the contractual cash flows and so these investments will continue to be accounted for at amortised cost.

The MHCLG Guidance and the CIPFA Code do not prescribe any particular treasury management strategy for local authorities to adopt. The Head of Finance, having consulted the Corporate Portfolio holder, believes that the above strategy represents an appropriate balance between risk management and cost effectiveness.

All Investment activity will be reported in the annual Treasury Management Stewardship Report and supplemented with in-year Treasury Activity Reports to the Audit and Governance Committee.

## **Approved Counterparties**

The Council may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in the table below, subject to the cash and time limits shown:

Credit Rating	Banks Unsecured	Banks Secured	Government	Corporates	Registered Providers
UK Govt	n/a	n/a	£ Unlimited 50 Years	n/a	n/a
AAA	£2m 5 years	£5m 20 years	£5m 50 years	£2m 20 years	£3m 20 years
AA+	£2m 5 years	£5m 10 years	£5m 25 years	£2m 10 years	£3m 10 years
AA	£2m 4 years	£5m 5 years	£5m 15 years	£2m 5 years	£3m 10 years
AA-	£2m 3 years	£5m 4 years	£5m 10 years	£2m 4 years	£3m 10 years
A+	£2m 2 years	£5m 3 years	£5m 5 years	£2m 3 years	£3m 5 years
A	£2m 13 months	£5m 2 years	£5m 5 years	£2m 2 years	£3m 5 years
A-	£2m 6 months	£5m 13 months	£5m 5 years	£2m 13 months	£3m 5 years
None	£1m 6 months	n/a	£5m 25 years	£1m 5 years	£1m 5 years
Lloyds Fixed Deposits	£3m 13 months				
Pooled Funds and real estate investment trusts	£6m per fund				

The above table must be read in conjunction with the notes below:

**Operational bank account Lloyds Bank:** The Council's own bank, will be subject to the limits in the above table for investment balances, but also accommodate necessary short-term cash management balances within its bank account for periods no longer than 7 days.

These balances are not classed as investments, but are still subject to the risk of a bank bail-in, and operational balances will therefore be kept at no more than £5m.

**Credit Rating:** Investment limits are set by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from a selection of external rating agencies. 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.

**Banks Unsecured:** Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, 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.

**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. The combined secured and unsecured investments in any one bank, will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.

**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 generally a lower risk of insolvency, although they are not zero risk. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.

**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 or as part of a diversified pool in order to spread the risk more widely.

**Registered Providers:** Loans or bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of the Registered Providers of Social Housing and registered social landlords, formerly known as Housing Associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing. As providers of public services, they retain the likelihood of receiving Government support if needed.

**Pooled Funds:** Shares or units 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. Short-term money market funds that offer same day liquidity and very low or no volatility will be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts, while pooled funds whose value changes with market prices and/or have a notice period, will be used for longer investment periods.

Bond, equity and property funds offer enhanced returns over the longer term but are more volatile in the short-term. These allow the Council 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 Council's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.

**Real Estate Investment Trusts:** Shares in companies that invest mainly in real estate and pay the majority of their rental incomes to investors in a similar manner to pooled property funds. As with property funds, REIT's offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile especially as the share price reflects changing demand for the shares as well as changes in the value of the underlying properties. Investments in REIT shares cannot be withdrawn but can be sold on the stock market to another investor.

**Risk Assessment and Credit Ratings:** Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the council's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:

- no new investments will be made
- any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
- Full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.

Where a credit rating agency announces that a credit rating is on review for possible downgrade (also known as "rating watch negative" or "credit watch negative") so that it may fall below the approved rating criteria, then only investments that can be withdrawn on the next working day will be made with that organisation until the outcome of the review is announced. This policy will not apply to negative outlooks, which indicate a long-term direction of travel rather than an imminent change of rating.

The council understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations, in which it invests, including credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support and reports in the quality financial press and analysis and advice from the council's treasury management adviser. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may otherwise meet the above criteria.

When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2011, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the council will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. The extent of these restrictions will be in line with prevailing financial market conditions. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Council's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause a reduction in the level of investment income earned, but will protect the principal sum invested.

To minimise the risk of investment losses in the case of a default, the maximum that will be lent to any one organisation (other than the UK Government) will be £6 million. A group of banks under the same ownership or a group of funds under the same management will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes. Limits will also be placed on investments in brokers' nominee accounts, foreign countries and industry sectors as below:

	<b>Cash limit</b>
Any single organisation, except the UK Central Government	£5m each
UK Central Government	Unlimited
Any group of organisations under the same ownership	£5m per group
Any group of pooled funds under the same management	£10m per manager
Negotiable instruments held in a broker's nominee account	£10m per broker
Foreign countries	£5m per country
Registered Providers and registered social landlords	£5m in total
Unsecured Investments with Building Societies	£5m in total
Loans to unrated corporates	£5m in total
Money Market Funds	£20m in total (max £6m per fund)
Real Estate Investment Trusts	£10m in total

**Supplementary due diligence:** the following additional steps have been implemented

- Investments with counterparties with a credit rating below A- are to be discussed and agreed with the Portfolio Holder for Finance before the transaction has taken place.
- Checks on Local Authority investments are to be undertaken by the S151 / Deputy S151 officer prior to lending. The checks undertaken will be in the form of information in the public domain. This could include any CIPFA (or other) resilience score, balance sheet review of the local authority and any media releases available.

## **Policy on use of Financial Derivatives**

Local Authorities have previously made use of financial derivatives embedded into loans and investments both to reduce interest rate risk (e.g. interest rate collars and forward deals) and to reduce costs of increase income at the expense of greater risk (e.g. LOBO loans and callable deposits). The general power of competence in section 1 of the Localism Act 2011, removes much of the uncertainty over local authorities' use of standalone financial derivatives (i.e. those that are not embedded into a loan or investment).

The Council will only use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options) where they can be clearly demonstrated to reduce the overall level of the financial risks that the council is exposed to. Additional risks presented, such as credit exposure to derivative counterparties, will be taken into account when determining the overall level of risk. Embedded derivatives, including those present in pooled funds and forward starting transactions, will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria. The current value of any amount due from a derivative counterparty will count against the counterparty limit and the relevant foreign country limit.

In line with the CIPFA Code, the Authority will seek external advice and will consider that advice before entering into financial derivatives to ensure that it fully understands the implications.



**APPORTIONMENT OF INTEREST STRATEGY 2020/21**

The Localism Act 2011 required Local Authorities to allocate existing and future borrowing costs between the Housing Revenue Account and the General Fund.

Accordingly, on 1 April 2012, the council notionally split its existing debt into General Fund and Housing Revenue Account as detailed in the 'Borrowing Strategy'. Any future borrowing will be assigned in its entirety to the appropriate revenue account.

Interest payable and any other costs arising from long-term loans (for example, premiums and discounts on early redemption) will be charged to the appropriate revenue account.

Interest received on investment income is budgeted to be apportioned between General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account based on an estimated cash flow position and balance sheet forecast. For 2020/21, the budgeted investment income is £300,700 and is apportioned as follows: £190,800 General Fund and £109,900 Housing Revenue Account. Any over or under achievement of investment income is apportioned on this basis, at the end of the financial year.

## PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

## 1 Background

The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Council to have regard to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA's) Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code) when determining how much money it can afford to borrow. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure within a clear framework, that the capital investment plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent and sustainable and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice. To demonstrate that the Council has fulfilled these objectives, the Prudential Code sets out the following indicators that must be set and monitored each year.

## CAPITAL INDICATORS

## 2. Estimates of Capital Expenditure

The Council's planned capital expenditure and financing is summarised in the table below. Further detail is provided in the Capital Programme report being taken to Cabinet on 10 December 2019.

Capital Expenditure	2019/20 Approved £m	2019/20 Revised £m	2020/21 Est £m	2021/22 Est £m	2022/23 Est £m
Non-HRA	12.708	4.920	12.920	8.104	2.062
HRA	13.110	7.819	10.164	12.624	11.499
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.818</b>	<b>12.739</b>	<b>23.084</b>	<b>20.728</b>	<b>13.561</b>

Capital expenditure will be financed or funded as follows:

Capital Financing	2019/20 Approved £m	2019/20 Revised £m	2020/21 Est £m	2021/22 Est £m	2022/23 Est £m
Capital receipts	0.411	0.034	4.069	0.400	0.400
Government Grants	0.821	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870
Major Repairs Reserve	3.378	2.900	3.870	3.947	3.246
Reserves	5.132	2.689	0	0	0
Other Contribution-S106	0.957	1.109	0.255	0.046	0.004
Right to Buy Receipts	2.167	0.627	3.836	5.587	2.781
Grants - Other	0	0.027	0	0	0
Revenue contributions	1.728	1.728	1.049	2.444	4.868
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>14.595</b>	<b>9.984</b>	<b>13.949</b>	<b>13.294</b>	<b>12.169</b>
Unsupported borrowing	11.224	2.755	9.135	7.434	1.392
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>11.224</b>	<b>2.755</b>	<b>9.135</b>	<b>7.434</b>	<b>1.392</b>
<b>Total Financing and Funding</b>	<b>25.818</b>	<b>12.739</b>	<b>23.084</b>	<b>20.728</b>	<b>13.561</b>

### 3. Capital Financing Requirement

The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) measures the Council's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

<b>Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>2018/19 Actual £m</b>	<b>2019/20 Est £m</b>	<b>2020/21 Est £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Est £m</b>	<b>2022/23 Est £m</b>	<b>2023/24 Est £m</b>
Non-HRA	16.0	18.2	35.1	41.2	41.0	40.5
HRA	72.9	71.8	70.6	56.4	55.2	54.0
<b>Total CFR</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>94.5</b>

The General Fund CFR is forecast to rise over the medium term. This is in line with the Capital programme schemes that are financed by debt. The detail of these schemes can be found in the capital report presented to Cabinet at the same meeting as this strategy.

### 4. Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

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

<b>Debt – as at 31 March</b>	<b>2019 Act £m</b>	<b>2020 Est £m</b>	<b>2021 Est £m</b>	<b>2022 Est £m</b>	<b>2023 Est £m</b>
Borrowing	81.245	80.117	78.963	64.783	62.576
Transferred Debt	0.104	0.097	0.090	0.082	0.075
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>81.349</b>	<b>80.214</b>	<b>79.053</b>	<b>64.865</b>	<b>62.651</b>

Total debt is expected to remain below the CFR during the forecast period.

### 5. Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary for External Debt

The **Operational Boundary** is based on the Council's estimate of most likely (i.e. prudent but not worst case) scenario for external debt. It links directly to the Council's estimates of capital expenditure, the capital financing requirement and cash flow requirements and is a key management tool for in-year monitoring. Other long-term liabilities may comprise of finance leases, Private Finance Initiative and other liabilities that are not borrowing but form part of the Council's debt.

The Section 151 Officer has delegated authority, within the total limit for any individual year, to effect movement between the separately agreed limits for borrowing and other long-term liabilities. Decisions will be based on the outcome of financial option appraisals and best value considerations. Any movement between these separate limits will be reported to the next meeting of the Council.

<b>Operational Boundary for External Debt</b>	<b>2019/20 Approved £m</b>	<b>2019/20 Revised £m</b>	<b>2020/21 Est £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Est £m</b>	<b>2022/23 Est £m</b>
Borrowing	130.414	115.547	138.380	158.736	136.881
Other Long-term Liabilities	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
<b>Total</b>	<b>130.914</b>	<b>116.047</b>	<b>138.88</b>	<b>159.236</b>	<b>137.381</b>

The **Authorised Limit** sets the maximum level of external debt on a gross basis (i.e. excluding investments) for the Council. It is measured on a daily basis against all external debt items on the Balance Sheet (i.e. long and short term borrowing, overdrawn bank balances and long term liabilities). This Prudential Indicator separately identifies borrowing from other long term liabilities such as finance leases. It is consistent with the Council's existing commitments, its proposals for capital expenditure and financing and its approved treasury management policy statement and practices.

The Authorised Limit is the affordable borrowing limit determined in compliance under Section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003 (referred to in the legislation as the Affordable Limit). It is the maximum amount of debt that the Council can legally owe. The Authorised Limit provides headroom over and above the operational boundary to allow for unusual cash movements

<b>Authorised Limit for External Debt</b>	<b>2019/20 Approved £m</b>	<b>2020/20 Revised £m</b>	<b>2020/21 Est £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Est £m</b>	<b>2022/23 Est £m</b>
Borrowing	132.414	117.547	140.380	160.736	138.881
Other Long-term Liabilities	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700
<b>Total</b>	<b>133.114</b>	<b>118.247</b>	<b>141.08</b>	<b>161.436</b>	<b>139.581</b>

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

## 6. Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream

This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet financing costs, net of investment income.

<b>Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream</b>	<b>2018/19 Actual %</b>	<b>2019/20 Approved %</b>	<b>2019/20 Revised %</b>	<b>2020/21 Est %</b>	<b>2021/22 Est %</b>	<b>2022/23 Est %</b>
Non-HRA	5.69	6.07	5.52	6.45	13.33	16.73
HRA	12.09	12.16	12.52	12.24	11.68	9.94
<b>Total (Average)</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>9.37</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>9.48</b>	<b>12.43</b>	<b>12.87</b>

The Council has an increasing ratio of Non-HRA financing costs due to forecast increases of interest on loans and MRP contributions and reducing revenue income streams. The HRA financing costs will fall in 2020/23 following repayment of £13m of loans, which reduces interest costs by £339k.

## 7. Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions

This is an indicator of affordability that shows the impact of capital investment decisions on Council Tax and Housing Rent levels. The incremental impact is the difference between the total revenue budget requirement of the current approved capital programme and the revenue budget requirement arising from the capital programme proposed.

<b>Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions</b>	<b>2019/20 Approved £</b>	<b>2019/20 Revised £</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimate £</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimate £</b>	<b>2022/23 Estimate £</b>
Increase in Band D Council Tax	4.49	3.66	6.44	8.26	8.92
Increase/(Decrease) in Average Weekly Housing Rents *	-0.12	-0.13	4.31	15.99	23.25

\* Government Policy requires an actual decrease in Housing Rents of 1% per year until 2019/20. This is reflected in the estimates above.

Whilst this is a notional indicator as Band D Council Tax has not been increased, it represents the impact of the increased costs from capital decisions on the Band D Council Tax. The increasing impact is in line with the Estimates of Capital Expenditure as shown in table 2.

Similarly, the proportion of rents spent on the HRA capital programme is increasing as we have planning to spend a greater amount on purchasing or building new council properties than in previous years.

## TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

### 8. Upper Limits for Fixed and Variable Interest Rate Exposure

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

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

	<b>Existing (Benchmark) level 31/03/19 %</b>	<b>2019/20 Approved %</b>	<b>2020/21 Revised %</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimate %</b>	<b>2022/23 Estimate %</b>	<b>2023/24 Estimate %</b>
<b>Upper Limit - Fixed Interest Rate Exposure</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Upper Limit - Variable Interest Rate Exposure</b>	50	50	50	50	50	50

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

Fixed rate investments and borrowings are those where the rate of interest is fixed for at least 12 months, measured from the start of the transaction year or the transaction date if later. All other instruments are classed as variable rate.

## 9. Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate borrowing

This indicator highlights the existence of any large concentrations of fixed rate debt needing to be replaced at times of uncertainty over interest rates and is designed to protect against excessive exposures to interest rate changes in any one period, in particular in the course of the next ten years.

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

<b>Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing</b>	<b>Lower Limit for 2020/21 %</b>	<b>Upper Limit for 2020/21 %</b>
under 12 months	0	70
12 months and within 24 months	0	40
24 months and within 5 years	0	50
5 years and within 10 years	0	40
10 years and within 20 years	0	40
20 years and within 30 years	0	70
30 years and within 40 years	0	40

## 10. Upper Limit for total principal sums invested over 364 days

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

	<b>2019/20 Approved £m</b>	<b>2020/21 Revised £m</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2022/23 Estimate £m</b>
<b>Upper Limit</b>	12	12	5	5	5

The reduction of the Upper Limit from 2020/21 onwards is in line with the capital expenditure expected on the leisure project and to ensure liquidity is maintained.

## ANNUAL MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION STATEMENT

### Background

Where the Council finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside resources to repay that debt in later years. The amount charged to the revenue budget for the repayment of debt is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). Although there has been no statutory minimum since 2008, the Local Government Act 2003 requires the Council to have regard to the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government's Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision (the Guidance), which has been updated and re-issued in February 2018. The effective date of the latest guidance applies for accounting periods starting on or after 1 April 2019.

The MHCLG Guidance requires the Council to approve an Annual MRP Statement each year. The broad aim of the MHCLG guidance is to ensure that debt is repaid over a period that is reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or, in the case of borrowing supported by Government Revenue Support Grant, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of that grant.

MRP is not required to be charged to the Housing Revenue Account and where a local council's overall CFR is £nil or a negative amount there is no requirement to charge MRP.

Following the payment made to exit the Housing Revenue Account subsidy system for the new self-financing arrangements from April 2012, MRP will be determined as being equal to the principal amount repaid on the loans borrowed to finance that payment. The structure of the debt that was incurred to fund the self-financing was based on the principal being repaid over the life of the HRA business plan, which also takes into account the 'old' HRA debt. For 2020/21, as in previous years, the MRP for HRA is determined by the amounts of principal repaid on the loans that were taken out on an annuity basis.

The Section 151 Officer has undertaken a review of its MRP in 2018/19, to assess the council's current policy against the MHCLG Guidance and appropriateness for the needs of the organisation. In previous years, the council's policy in respect of MRP is to charge an amount equal to 4% of the non-housing CFR at the end of the preceding financial year, based on Option 2.

Going forward, the Section 151 Officer has revised this policy for 2019/20 onwards to asset life method, based on Option 3, whereby MRP is determined by reference to the useful life of the asset. It is considered more prudent to take the asset life method approach in line with MHCLG guidance.

### MRP Options:

Four options for prudent MRP are set out in the MHCLG Guidance. Details of each are set out below:

#### Option 1 – Regulatory Method.

For Capital expenditure incurred before 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008, MRP under this option, is the amount determined in accordance with the 2003 regulations. In effect, this is 4% of the total Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) excluding HRA borrowing and Adjustment A. Adjustment A is an accounting adjustment to ensure consistency with previous capital regulations. Once calculated this figure is fixed. For this Council, Adjustment A is fixed at £606,250.49.

#### Option 2 – CFR Method.

MRP under this option is the same as option 1 but ignores Adjustment A. In effect, this is 4% of the CFR less HRA borrowing.

#### Option 3 – Asset Life Method.

Where capital expenditure on an asset is financed either wholly or in part by borrowing or credit arrangements, MRP is determined by the life of the asset. For example, if the asset life is 5 years, then the MRP for that asset will be based on 20% of the capital expenditure (unsupported borrowing), per year for 5 years.

#### Option 4 - Depreciation Method.

Under this option, MRP would be based on the provision required under depreciation accounting. It would also take into account any residual value at the end of the life of the asset. For example, if the asset life was 5 years and the residual value was anticipated to be 10% of the asset value, then the MRP for that asset would be based on 20% of the capital expenditure (unsupported borrowing) less 10% residual value per year for 5 years.

Under Regulation 28 of the Local Authorities (*Capital Finance and Accounting*) (*England*) *Regulations 2003*, the council is also given flexibility in how they calculate MRP, providing the calculation is prudent.

#### **MRP Policy for 2020/21:**

- The council will apply Option 1 in respect of supported capital expenditure.
- The council will apply a prudent provision based on 'option 2' for unsupported borrowing incurred up to and including 31 March 2020.
- The council will apply an asset life method based on Option 3, in respect of new unsupported capital expenditure incurred from 1 April 2019 onwards.

Based on the council's latest estimate of its Capital Financing Requirement on 31 March 2020, the 2020/21 budget for General Fund MRP will be £748,762.44. The HRA will repay £1,153,676 of debt in 2020/21 through the two annuity loans.