

Pecyn Dogfennau Cyhoeddus

Cyngor Sir

Man Cyfarfod
**Siambwr y Cyngor, Neuadd y Sir
Llandrindod**

Dyddiad y Cyfarfod
Dydd Iau, 8 Mawrth 2018

Amser y Cyfarfod
10.30 am

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch â
Stephen Boyd
01597 826374
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Neuadd Y Sir
Llandrindod
Powys
LD1 5LG

02/03/2018

Mae croeso i'r rhai sy'n cymryd rhan ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg. Os hoffech chi siarad Cymraeg yn y cyfarfod, gofynnwn i chi roi gwybod i ni erbyn hanner dydd ddau ddiwrnod cyn y cyfarfod

AGENDA

1.	YMDDIHEURIADAU
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Derbyn ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb.

2.	DATGANIADAU O DDIDDORDEB
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Derbyn unrhyw ddatganiadau o ddiddordeb gan Aelodau yn ymwneud ag eitemau i'w hystyried ar yr agenda.

3.	CYHOEDDIADAU'R CADEIRYDD
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Derbyn unrhyw ddatganiadau gan Gadeirydd y Cyngor.

4.	CYHOEDDIADAU'R ARWEINYDD
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Derbyn unrhyw gyhoeddiadau gan yr Arweinydd.

5.	BRIFF Y PRIF WEITHREDWR
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Derbyn briff gan y Prif Weithredwr

6.	PENDERFYNIAD TRETH Y CYNGOR
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Cymeradwyo penderfyniad Treth y Cyngor a gosod taliadau Treth y Cyngor ar gyfer 2018/2019.

(Tudalennau 1 - 24)

7.	DATGANIAD BLYNYDDOL DARPARIAETH LLEIAFSWM REFENIW 2018/19
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Derbyn ac ystyried Datganiad Blynyddol Darpariaeth Lleiafswm Refeniw 2018/19.

(Tudalennau 25 - 28)

8.	TROSGLWYDDIADAU CYFALAF AR GYFER Y CYFRIF REFENIW TAI
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Ystyried trosglwyddiadau cyfalaf sydd angen cymeradwyaeth y Cyngor.

(Tudalennau 29 - 32)

9.	DATGANIAD POLISI CYFLOG
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Derbyn ac ystyried y datganiad polisi cyflog ar gyfer 2018/19.

(Tudalennau 33 - 54)

10.	TALIADAU AELODAU CYFETHOLEDIG
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Ystyried adroddiad Cyfreithiwr y Cyngor.

(To Follow)

11.	ADOLYGIAD O DREFNIADAU ETHOLIADOL - CYNIGION DRAFFT - SIR POWYS
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Ystyried adroddiad Cyfreithiwr y Cyngor.

(Tudalennau 55 - 60)

12.	DATGANIAD RHEOLI'R TRYSORLYS 2018/19
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Ystyried Datganiad Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys a Strategaeth Buddsoddi Blynyddol.

(Tudalennau 61 - 96)

13.	RHYBUDD O GYNNIG - DEFNYDD O BLASTIG
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Mae erchyllion ein dibyniaeth ar blastig bellach yn wybodaeth gyffredin. Mae gan blastig lle pwysig yn ein datblygiad technolegol ac mewn llawer o ffyrdd mae'n gynnyrch dyfeisgar a chwyldroadol. Serch hynny, mae'n bryd am chwyldro plastig arall. Mae'n bryd i gael gwared ar blastig un-defnydd. Ar ôl cael fy ethol i'r Cyngor ym mis Mai, roeddwn yn siomedig iawn gan nifer y cwpanau plastig un-defnydd a chwpanau cyfansawdd un-defnydd a ddefnyddir gan Aelodau, staff ac ymwelwyr

bob dydd. Mae'r ymateb i'r ymgyrch ddiweddar 'Powys Di-blastig' yn arwydd y byddai trigolion yn debygol o fod yr un mor siomedig.

A wnaiff Aelodau ddangos arweiniad trwy ofyn i'r Cyngor ;

A) Hyrwyddo Powys fel awdurdod sydd ar flaen y gad i gwtogi plastig

B) Datblygustrategaeth i:

1. Annog staff a thrigolion i:

- a. Gludo poteli dwr y gellir eu hail-lenwi ac yn yr hir-dymor, ystyried ffynhonnau ddwr yng nghanol trefi lle gellir eu hail-lenwi.
- b. Cludo cwpanau coffi y gellir eu hailddefnyddio ac i wrthod cwpanau coffi un-defnydd (er enghraifft, mae codi tâl o 5c ar gwpanau coffi un-defnydd mewn adeiladau sy'n cael eu rhedeg gan y cyngor yn un syniad)
- c. Osgoi cynhyrchion gyda gleiniau micro a chofio i fflysio papur yn unig yn eu toiledau. Byddai peidio â fflysio weips bach, ffyn gwlan cotwm a lensys cyffwrdd i lawr y toiled yn lleihau'r plastig yn y môr ac yn helpu'r system garthffosiaeth.

2. Annog mannau bwyd a diod ar draws y sir i:

- a. Gynnig dewis bioddiraddadwy ac i hysbysebu'r parodrwydd i lenwi cwpanau pobl
- b. Defnyddio gwellt papur a dim rhai plastig

Cynigydd: Cynghorydd Sir Emily Durrant

Eilydd: Cynghorydd Sir Bryn Davies

14.	RHYBUDD O GYNNIG - ANNOG MERCHED I REDEG AM ROLAU O FEWN GWLEIDYDDIAETH
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I ddathlu canmlwyddiant merched yn ennill y bleidlais, mae'r cyngor hwn yn cydnabod y cyfraniad anhygoel y mae merched wedi gwneud i wleidyddiaeth ym Mhowys, Cymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig ers cyn cof.

Bydd y cyngor hwn yn parhau i annog merched i redeg am rolau gwleidyddol yn y dyfodol ac yn ymdrechu i'w cynorthwyo mewn unrhyw ffordd y mae'n gallu.

Cynigydd: Y Cynghorydd Liam Fitzpatrick

Eilydd: Y Cynghorydd Amanda Jenner

15.	RHYBUDD O GYNNIG - COMISIYNYDD HEDDLU A THROSEDDU DYFED POWYS
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Gyda rhybuddion clir bod plismona cymunedol a phlismyn sy'n cerdded y stryd yn cael eu torri i'r asgwrn, mae ffigurau newydd yn dangos bod Heddlu Dyfed-Powys wedi mynd yn erbyn y duedd ac wedi gweld y cynnydd mwyaf yn nifer y plismyn a Swyddogion Cymorth Cymunedol yr Heddlu (PCSOs) yn y pum mlynedd diwethaf.

Mae yna 29 mwy o blismyn yn ardal yr heddlu nawr na phum mlynedd yn ôl - cynnydd o 2.6 y cant.

Gyda'r cynnydd yng nghyfanswm y plismyn ers 2012, mae Dyfed-Powys yn un o ddim ond tri heddlu yn y DU lle mae'r niferoedd cyffredinol o blismyn wedi cynyddu yn dilyn rhybuddion gan benaethiaid yr heddlu yn y DU fod plismyn cymunedol "o dan fygythiad difrifol o doriadau ariannol".

Mae nifer y plismyn cymdogaeth a swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu Dyfed-Powys hefyd wedi codi ers 2012, gyda 31 mwy o swyddogion lleol ar y strydoedd yn 2017 na phum mlynedd yn ôl.

Mae nifer y Swyddogion Cymorth Cymunedol yr Heddlu Dyfed-Powys wedi codi o 45 y cant i 143 yn yr amser hwnnw - dim ond un o bedwar heddlu lle cododd y niferoedd.

Penderfynir bod:

Y Cyngor yn croesawu ac yn llongyfarch heddlu Dyfed Powys a'r Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd, Dafydd Llywelyn, ar y newyddion ei fod yn un o ddim ond tri heddlu yn y DU sydd wedi cynyddu nifer y swyddogion er gwaethaf pwysau ariannol difrifol.

Mae nifer y Swyddogion Cymorth Cymunedol Heddlu Dyfed Powys wedi codi 45 y cant i 143 yn yr amser hwnnw - dim ond un o bedwar heddlu lle cododd y niferoedd.

Cynigydd: Y Cynghorydd Sir Elwyn Vaughan
Eilydd: Cynghorydd Sir Bryn Davies

16.	CWESTIYNAU YN UNOL A'R CYFANSODDIAD
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16.1. **Cwestiwn i'r Aelod Portffolio ar faterion Adfywio a Chynllunio gan y Cynghorydd Sir Kathryn Silk**

A all yr Aelod Cabinet egluro pa gyswllt mae Aelodau'r Cabinet neu swyddogion y Cyngor wedi cael gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ynghylch y cyhoeddiad ar 30 Ionawr gan y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am seilwaith digidol bod Powys i'w dargedu ar gyfer cysylltiad band eang cyflym iawn ar gyfer cartrefi a busnesau na chafwyd eu cysylltu o dan y cynllun Openreach blaenorol; faint o eiddo y disgwylir i elwa ym Mhowys o dan y contract arfaethedig newydd; pa ardaloedd o Bowys sy'n cael eu blaenoriaethu; sut mae'r blaenoriaethau hyn yn cael eu sefydlu; pryd y disgwylir y bydd y gwaith yn dechrau ac yn cael ei gwblhau; ac a all pob anheddiad ym Mhowys ddisgwyl i gael cysylltiad band eang cyflym iawn?

(Tudalennau 97 - 98)

Mae'r eitem ganlynol wedi cael ei amseru ar gyfer 2.00 p.m.
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17.	CYFLWYNIAD GAN Y PRIF SWYDDOG TAN
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Derbyn cyflwyniad gan y Prif Swyddog Tân, Chris Davies a'r Rheolwr Ardal, Iwan, Iwan Cray.

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

Full Council
Date 8th March 2018

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Aled Davies
Portfolio Holder for Finance

SUBJECT: Council Tax Resolution for 2018-2019

REPORT FOR: Decision

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to meet the Council's legal obligation to approve the Council Tax resolution and to set the Council Tax charges for 2018/2019.
- 1.2 The budget was agreed at Council on 22nd February 2018, this report contains a 5% increase in Council Tax for the financial year 2018-19.
- 1.3 That at a meeting of the Cabinet on the 21st November 2017, the Council calculated the following amounts for the year 2018/2019 in accordance with Regulations made under Section 33 (5) of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992.
- (a) Being the amount calculated by the Council, in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) Regulations 1995, as amended, as its Council Tax Base for the year 2018/2019.
- (b) Part of the Council's area community of:

Community of:

Community	Tax Base 2018-19
Abbeycwmhir	126.06
Aberedw	136.08
Aberhafesp	219.69
Abermule with Llandyssil	736.62
Banwy	324.42
Bausley with Criggion	362.70
Beguildy	381.35
Berriew	755.27
Betws Cedewain	222.87
Brecon	3463.81

Bronllys	433.43
Builth Wells	1061.56
Cadfarch	451.88
Caersws	698.94
Carno	349.22
Carreghofa	314.42
Castle Caereinion	297.15
Churchstoke	838.59
Cilmery	233.09
Clyro	413.30
Cray	135.79
Crickhowell	1110.45
Cwmdu and District	556.91
Disserth & Trecoed	552.64
Duhonw	155.42
Dwyrhiw	274.64
Erwood	254.70
Felinfach	382.64
Forden	768.16
Gladestry	224.55
Glantwymyn	655.30
Glasbury	561.67
Glascwm	262.93
Glyn Tarrell	302.11
Guilsfield	860.11
Gwernyfed	487.18
Hay-on-Wye	871.12
Honddu Isaf	223.07
Kerry	944.81
Knighton	1313.67
Llanafanfawr	242.70
Llanbadarn Fawr	338.40
Llanbadarn Fynydd	144.70
Llanbister	195.59
Llanbrynmair	497.70
Llanddew	119.62
Llanddewi Ystradenny	148.97
Llandinam	443.25
Llandrindod Wells	2363.91
Llandrinio & Arddleen	713.52
Llandysilio	543.31
Llanelwedd	193.81
Llanerfyl	215.23
LLanfair Caereinion	793.16
Llanfechain	273.64
Llanfihangel	273.25

Llanfihangel Rhydithon	122.60
Llanfrynach	326.91
Llanfyllin	692.89
Llangammarch	267.20
Llangattock	559.78
Llangedwyn	201.25
Llangorse	556.91
Llangunllo	207.30
Llangurig	387.90
Llangynidr	592.91
Llangyniew	308.47
Llangynog	195.29
Llanidloes	1183.55
Llanidloes Without	314.61
Llanigon	274.44
Llanrhaeadr Ym Mochnant	598.08
Llansantffraid	714.12
Llansilin	347.63
Llanwddyn	123.48
Llanwrthwl	109.40
Llanwrtyd Wells	389.59
Llanyre	585.28
Llywel	254.50
Machynlleth	868.64
Maescar	469.50
Manafon	179.22
Meifod	698.55
Merthyr Cynog	142.13
Mochdre with Penstrowed	253.51
Montgomery	715.90
Nantmel	348.13
New Radnor	231.79
Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn	4314.04
Old Radnor	397.53
Paincastle	294.48
Pen Y Bont Fawr	254.30
Penybont & Llandegley	205.01
Presteigne & Norton	1281.93
Rhayader	906.73
St Harmon	312.72
Talgarth	731.37
Talybont-on-Usk	390.29
Tawe Uchaf	572.58
Trallong	195.79
Trefeglwys	457.92
Treflys	225.55

Tregynon	389.10
Trewern	655.60
Vale of Grwyney	491.03
Welshpool	2634.58
Whitton	209.28
Yscir	261.35
Ystradfelte	255.39
Ystradgynlais	2891.74

61,768:85

being the amounts calculated by the Council in accordance with the Regulations, as the amounts of its Council Tax Base for the year 2018/2019 for dwellings in those parts of its area to which one or More special items relate. **Appendix One** confirms the 2018/19 precept and band D charge for each Town and Community Council.

2. THE CALCULATION

2.1. THAT the following amounts be now calculated by the Council for the year 2018/2019 in accordance with Sections 32 to 36 of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992:

- a) £443,211,841 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (2) (a) to (e) of the Act
- b) £192,376,996 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32 (3) (a) to (c) of the Act
- c) £250,834,845 being the amount by which the aggregate at 2.1(a) above exceeds the aggregate at 2.1(b) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 32 (4) of the Act, as its budget requirement for the year
- d) £173,870,422 being the aggregate of the sums which the Council estimates will be payable for the year into its General Fund in respect of re-distributed Non Domestic Rates, Revenue Support Grant, special grant or additional Grant.
- e) £1,246.01 being the amount at 2.1(c) above less the amount at 2.1(d) above, all divided by the amount at 1.3(a) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 33 (1) of the Act, as the basic amount of its

Council Tax for the year

f) £3,509,264

being the aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34 (1) of the Act

g) £1,189.20

being the amount at 2.1(e) above less the result given by dividing the amount at 2.1(f) above by the amount at 1.3(a) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34 (2) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which no special item relates.

h)

BRECKNOCK

COMMUNITY

COUNTY & COMMUNITY COUNCIL TAX BAND D

Brecon	£1,296.55
Bronllys	£1,216.89
Builth Wells	£1,275.49
Cilmery	£1,205.87
Cray	£1,226.02
Crickhowell	£1,231.39
Duhonw	£1,197.89
Erwood	£1,208.83
Felinfach	£1,211.41
Glyn Tarrell	£1,220.65
Gwernyfed	£1,207.67
Hay-on-Wye	£1,236.73
Honddu Isaf	£1,193.20
Llanafan Fawr	£1,199.50
Llanddew	£1,210.10
Cwmdu and District	£1,208.95
Llanfrynach	£1,224.72
Llangammarch	£1,225.88
Llangattock	£1,223.74
Llangorse	£1,211.65
Llangynidr	£1,213.75
Llanigon	£1,207.42
Llanwrthwl	£1,216.62
Llanwrtyd Wells	£1,236.69
Llywel	£1,224.56
Maescar	£1,221.15
Merthyr Cynog	£1,222.62
Talgarth	£1,263.03
Talybont-on-Usk	£1,231.28
Tawe Uchaf	£1,232.86
Trallong	£1,200.95
Treflys	£1,206.05
Vale of Grwyney	£1,204.47
Yscir	£1,201.20
Ystradfellte	£1,226.40
Ystradgynlais	£1,277.73

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY & COMMUNITY COUNCIL TAX BAND D</u>
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Aberhafesp	£1,213.55
Banwy	£1,215.86
Bausley with Criggion	£1,213.20
Berriew	£1,201.78
Betws Cedewain	£1,217.99
Cadfarch	£1,209.78
Caersws	£1,229.69
Carno	£1,229.01
Carreghafa	£1,224.87
Castle Caereinion	£1,222.53
Churchstoke	£1,214.96
Dwyrhiw	£1,204.49
Forden	£1,226.57
Glantwymyn	£1,208.28
Guilsfield	£1,205.59
Kerry	£1,217.70
Llanbrynmair	£1,215.72
Llandinam	£1,220.90
Llandrinio and Arddleen	£1,211.85
Llandysilio	£1,218.95
Abermule with Llandyssil	£1,238.07
Llanerfyl	£1,210.57
LLanfair Caereinion	£1,239.63
Llanfechain	£1,225.74
Llanfihangel	£1,231.29
Llanfyllin	£1,228.89
Llangedwyn	£1,204.11
Llangurig	£1,199.77
Llangyniew	£1,212.62
Llangynog	£1,225.04
Llanidloes	£1,300.66
Llanidloes Without	£1,216.22
Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant	£1,207.59
Llansantffraid	£1,215.11
Llansilin	£1,196.39
Llanwddyn	£1,249.94
Machynlleth	£1,359.01
Manafon	£1,231.05
Meifod	£1,209.96
Mochdre with Penstrowed	£1,215.63
Montgomery	£1,229.40
Newtown & Llanllwchaïarn	£1,338.82
Pen Y Bont Fawr	£1,229.70
Trefeglwys	£1,199.68
Tregynon	£1,228.05
Trewern	£1,217.81
Welshpool	£1,346.72

RADNORSHIRE

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>COUNTY & COMMUNITY COUNCIL TAX BAND D</u>
Abbeycwmhir	£1,216.66
Aberedw	£1,192.14
Beguildy	£1,213.20
Clyro	£1,200.49
Disserth & Trecoed	£1,210.16
Gladestry	£1,202.56
Glasbury	£1,206.94
Glascwm	£1,205.86
Knighton	£1,242.49
Llanbadarn Fawr	£1,208.41
Llanbadarn Fynydd	£1,217.20
Llanbister	£1,211.18
Llanddewi Ystradenny	£1,198.60
Llandrindod Wells	£1,256.48
Llanelwedd	£1,202.10
Llanfihangel Rhydithon	£1,214.89
Llangunllo	£1,203.67
Llanyre	£1,209.20
Nantmel	£1,215.08
New Radnor	£1,217.93
Old Radnor	£1,209.30
Painscastle	£1,194.97
Penybont & Llandegley	£1,214.42
Presteigne & Norton	£1,242.25
Rhayader	£1,231.66
St Harmon	£1,221.16
Whitton	£1,200.20

being the amounts given by adding to the amount at 2.1(g) above the amounts of the special item or items relating to dwellings in those parts of the Council's area mentioned above divided in each case by the amount at 1.3(b) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34 (3) of the Act, as the basic amounts of its Council Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which one or more special items relate

- (i) Part of the Council's area

BRECKNOCK**COMMUNITY****COUNTY & COMMUNITY
COUNCIL TAX BANDS**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Brecon	£864.37	£1,008.43	£1,152.49	£1,296.55	£1,584.67	£1,872.79	£2,160.92	£2,593.10	£3,025.28
Bronllys	£811.26	£946.47	£1,081.68	£1,216.89	£1,487.31	£1,757.73	£2,028.15	£2,433.78	£2,839.41
Builth Wells	£850.33	£992.05	£1,133.77	£1,275.49	£1,558.93	£1,842.37	£2,125.82	£2,550.98	£2,976.14
Cilmerly	£803.91	£937.90	£1,071.88	£1,205.87	£1,473.84	£1,741.81	£2,009.78	£2,411.74	£2,813.70
Cray	£817.35	£953.57	£1,089.80	£1,226.02	£1,498.47	£1,770.92	£2,043.37	£2,452.04	£2,860.71
Crickhowell	£820.93	£957.75	£1,094.57	£1,231.39	£1,505.03	£1,778.67	£2,052.32	£2,462.78	£2,873.24
Duhonw	£798.59	£931.69	£1,064.79	£1,197.89	£1,464.09	£1,730.29	£1,996.48	£2,395.78	£2,795.08
Erwood	£805.89	£940.20	£1,074.52	£1,208.83	£1,477.46	£1,746.09	£2,014.72	£2,417.66	£2,820.60
Felinfach	£807.61	£942.21	£1,076.81	£1,211.41	£1,480.61	£1,749.81	£2,019.02	£2,422.82	£2,826.62
Glyn Tarrell	£813.77	£949.39	£1,085.02	£1,220.65	£1,491.91	£1,763.16	£2,034.42	£2,441.30	£2,848.18
Gwernyfed	£805.11	£939.30	£1,073.48	£1,207.67	£1,476.04	£1,744.41	£2,012.78	£2,415.34	£2,817.90
Hay-on-Wye	£824.49	£961.90	£1,099.32	£1,236.73	£1,511.56	£1,786.39	£2,061.22	£2,473.46	£2,885.70
Hondy Isaf	£795.47	£928.04	£1,060.62	£1,193.20	£1,458.36	£1,723.51	£1,988.67	£2,386.40	£2,784.13
Llandanfawr	£799.67	£932.94	£1,066.22	£1,199.50	£1,466.06	£1,732.61	£1,999.17	£2,399.00	£2,798.83
Llandnew	£806.73	£941.19	£1,075.64	£1,210.10	£1,479.01	£1,747.92	£2,016.83	£2,420.20	£2,823.57
Cwmbran and District	£805.97	£940.29	£1,074.62	£1,208.95	£1,477.61	£1,746.26	£2,014.92	£2,417.90	£2,820.88
Llanfrynach	£816.48	£952.56	£1,088.64	£1,224.72	£1,496.88	£1,769.04	£2,041.20	£2,449.44	£2,857.68
Llangamarch	£817.25	£953.46	£1,089.67	£1,225.88	£1,498.30	£1,770.72	£2,043.13	£2,451.76	£2,860.39
Llangattock	£815.83	£951.80	£1,087.77	£1,223.74	£1,495.68	£1,767.62	£2,039.57	£2,447.48	£2,855.39
Llangorse	£807.77	£942.39	£1,077.02	£1,211.65	£1,480.91	£1,750.16	£2,019.42	£2,423.30	£2,827.18
Llangynidr	£809.17	£944.03	£1,078.89	£1,213.75	£1,483.47	£1,753.19	£2,022.92	£2,427.50	£2,832.08
Llanigon	£804.95	£939.10	£1,073.26	£1,207.42	£1,475.74	£1,744.05	£2,012.37	£2,414.84	£2,817.31
Llanwrthwl	£811.08	£946.26	£1,081.44	£1,216.62	£1,486.98	£1,757.34	£2,027.70	£2,433.24	£2,838.78
Llanwrtyd Wells	£824.46	£961.87	£1,099.28	£1,236.69	£1,511.51	£1,786.33	£2,061.15	£2,473.38	£2,885.61
Llywel	£816.37	£952.44	£1,088.50	£1,224.56	£1,496.68	£1,768.81	£2,040.93	£2,449.12	£2,857.31
Maescar	£814.10	£949.78	£1,085.47	£1,221.15	£1,492.52	£1,763.88	£2,035.25	£2,442.30	£2,849.35
Merthyr Cynog	£815.08	£950.93	£1,086.77	£1,222.62	£1,494.31	£1,766.01	£2,037.70	£2,445.24	£2,852.78
Talgarth	£842.02	£982.36	£1,122.69	£1,263.03	£1,543.70	£1,824.38	£2,105.05	£2,526.06	£2,947.07
Talybont-on-Usk	£820.85	£957.66	£1,094.47	£1,231.28	£1,504.90	£1,778.52	£2,052.13	£2,462.56	£2,872.99
Tawe Uchaf	£821.91	£958.89	£1,095.88	£1,232.86	£1,506.83	£1,780.80	£2,054.77	£2,465.72	£2,876.67
Trallong	£800.63	£934.07	£1,067.51	£1,200.95	£1,467.83	£1,734.71	£2,001.58	£2,401.90	£2,802.22
Treflys	£804.03	£938.04	£1,072.04	£1,206.05	£1,474.06	£1,742.07	£2,010.08	£2,412.10	£2,814.12
Vale of Grwyney	£802.98	£936.81	£1,070.64	£1,204.47	£1,472.13	£1,739.79	£2,007.45	£2,408.94	£2,810.43
Yscir	£800.80	£934.27	£1,067.73	£1,201.20	£1,468.13	£1,735.07	£2,002.00	£2,402.40	£2,802.80
Ystradfellte	£817.60	£953.87	£1,090.13	£1,226.40	£1,498.93	£1,771.47	£2,044.00	£2,452.80	£2,861.60
Ystradgynlais	£851.82	£993.79	£1,135.76	£1,277.73	£1,561.67	£1,845.61	£2,129.55	£2,555.46	£2,981.37

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

COMMUNITY

	<u>COUNTY & COMMUNITY</u>								
	<u>COUNCIL TAX BANDS</u>								
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>
Aberhafesp	£809.03	£943.87	£1,078.71	£1,213.55	£1,483.23	£1,752.91	£2,022.58	£2,427.10	£2,831.62
Banwy	£810.57	£945.67	£1,080.76	£1,215.86	£1,486.05	£1,756.24	£2,026.43	£2,431.72	£2,837.01
Bausley with Criggion	£808.80	£943.60	£1,078.40	£1,213.20	£1,482.80	£1,752.40	£2,022.00	£2,426.40	£2,830.80
Berriew	£801.19	£934.72	£1,068.25	£1,201.78	£1,468.84	£1,735.90	£2,002.97	£2,403.56	£2,804.15
Betws Cedewain	£811.99	£947.33	£1,082.66	£1,217.99	£1,488.65	£1,759.32	£2,029.98	£2,435.98	£2,841.98
Cadfarch	£806.52	£940.94	£1,075.36	£1,209.78	£1,478.62	£1,747.46	£2,016.30	£2,419.56	£2,822.82
Caersws	£819.79	£956.43	£1,093.06	£1,229.69	£1,502.95	£1,776.22	£2,049.48	£2,459.38	£2,869.28
Carno	£819.34	£955.90	£1,092.45	£1,229.01	£1,502.12	£1,775.24	£2,048.35	£2,458.02	£2,867.69
Carreghofa	£816.58	£952.68	£1,088.77	£1,224.87	£1,497.06	£1,769.26	£2,041.45	£2,449.74	£2,858.03
Castle Caereinion	£815.02	£950.86	£1,086.69	£1,222.53	£1,494.20	£1,765.88	£2,037.55	£2,445.06	£2,852.57
Churchstoke	£809.97	£944.97	£1,079.96	£1,214.96	£1,484.95	£1,754.94	£2,024.93	£2,429.92	£2,834.91
Dwyrnaw	£802.99	£936.83	£1,070.66	£1,204.49	£1,472.15	£1,739.82	£2,007.48	£2,408.98	£2,810.48
Forden	£817.71	£954.00	£1,090.28	£1,226.57	£1,499.14	£1,771.71	£2,044.28	£2,453.14	£2,862.00
Glanwymyn	£805.52	£939.77	£1,074.03	£1,208.28	£1,476.79	£1,745.29	£2,013.80	£2,416.56	£2,819.32
Guilfield	£803.73	£937.68	£1,071.64	£1,205.59	£1,473.50	£1,741.41	£2,009.32	£2,411.18	£2,813.04
Kerry	£811.80	£947.10	£1,082.40	£1,217.70	£1,488.30	£1,758.90	£2,029.50	£2,435.40	£2,841.30
Llanbrynmair	£810.48	£945.56	£1,080.64	£1,215.72	£1,485.88	£1,756.04	£2,026.20	£2,431.44	£2,836.68
Llandinam	£813.93	£949.59	£1,085.24	£1,220.90	£1,492.21	£1,763.52	£2,034.83	£2,441.80	£2,848.77
Llandrinio and Arddleen	£807.90	£942.55	£1,077.20	£1,211.85	£1,481.15	£1,750.45	£2,019.75	£2,423.70	£2,827.65
Llandysilio	£812.63	£948.07	£1,083.51	£1,218.95	£1,489.83	£1,760.71	£2,031.58	£2,437.90	£2,844.22
Abermule with Llandyssil	£825.38	£962.94	£1,100.51	£1,238.07	£1,513.20	£1,788.32	£2,063.45	£2,476.14	£2,888.83
Llanerfyl	£807.05	£941.55	£1,076.06	£1,210.57	£1,479.59	£1,748.60	£2,017.62	£2,421.14	£2,824.66
LLanfair Caereinion	£826.42	£964.16	£1,101.89	£1,239.63	£1,515.10	£1,790.58	£2,066.05	£2,479.26	£2,892.47
Llanfechain	£817.16	£953.35	£1,089.55	£1,225.74	£1,498.13	£1,770.51	£2,042.90	£2,451.48	£2,860.06
Llanfihangel	£820.86	£957.67	£1,094.48	£1,231.29	£1,504.91	£1,778.53	£2,052.15	£2,462.58	£2,873.01
Llanfyllin	£819.26	£955.80	£1,092.35	£1,228.89	£1,501.98	£1,775.06	£2,048.15	£2,457.78	£2,867.41
Llangedwyn	£802.74	£936.53	£1,070.32	£1,204.11	£1,471.69	£1,739.27	£2,006.85	£2,408.22	£2,809.59
Llangurig	£799.85	£933.15	£1,066.46	£1,199.77	£1,466.39	£1,733.00	£1,999.62	£2,399.54	£2,799.46
Llangyniew	£808.41	£943.15	£1,077.88	£1,212.62	£1,482.09	£1,751.56	£2,021.03	£2,425.24	£2,829.45
Llangynog	£816.69	£952.81	£1,088.92	£1,225.04	£1,497.27	£1,769.50	£2,041.73	£2,450.08	£2,858.43
Llanidloes	£867.11	£1,011.62	£1,156.14	£1,300.66	£1,589.70	£1,878.73	£2,167.77	£2,601.32	£3,034.87
Llanidloes Without	£810.81	£945.95	£1,081.08	£1,216.22	£1,486.49	£1,756.76	£2,027.03	£2,432.44	£2,837.85
Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant	£805.06	£939.24	£1,073.41	£1,207.59	£1,475.94	£1,744.30	£2,012.65	£2,415.18	£2,817.71
Llansantffraid	£810.07	£945.09	£1,080.10	£1,215.11	£1,485.13	£1,755.16	£2,025.18	£2,430.22	£2,835.26

COMMUNITYCOUNTY & COMMUNITYCOUNCIL TAX BANDS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Llansilin	£797.59	£930.53	£1,063.46	£1,196.39	£1,462.25	£1,728.12	£1,993.98	£2,392.78	£2,791.58
Llanwddyn	£833.29	£972.18	£1,111.06	£1,249.94	£1,527.70	£1,805.47	£2,083.23	£2,499.88	£2,916.53
Machynlleth	£906.01	£1,057.01	£1,208.01	£1,359.01	£1,661.01	£1,963.01	£2,265.02	£2,718.02	£3,171.02
Manafon	£820.70	£957.48	£1,094.27	£1,231.05	£1,504.62	£1,778.18	£2,051.75	£2,462.10	£2,872.45
Meifod	£806.64	£941.08	£1,075.52	£1,209.96	£1,478.84	£1,747.72	£2,016.60	£2,419.92	£2,823.24
Mochdre with Penstrowed	£810.42	£945.49	£1,080.56	£1,215.63	£1,485.77	£1,755.91	£2,026.05	£2,431.26	£2,836.47
Montgomery	£819.60	£956.20	£1,092.80	£1,229.40	£1,502.60	£1,775.80	£2,049.00	£2,458.80	£2,868.60
Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn	£892.55	£1,041.30	£1,190.06	£1,338.82	£1,636.34	£1,933.85	£2,231.37	£2,677.64	£3,123.91
Pen Y Bont Fawr	£819.80	£956.43	£1,093.07	£1,229.70	£1,502.97	£1,776.23	£2,049.50	£2,459.40	£2,869.30
Trefeglwys	£799.79	£933.08	£1,066.38	£1,199.68	£1,466.28	£1,732.87	£1,999.47	£2,399.36	£2,799.25
Tregynon	£818.70	£955.15	£1,091.60	£1,228.05	£1,500.95	£1,773.85	£2,046.75	£2,456.10	£2,865.45
Trewern	£811.87	£947.19	£1,082.50	£1,217.81	£1,488.43	£1,759.06	£2,029.68	£2,435.62	£2,841.56
Welshpool	£897.81	£1,047.45	£1,197.08	£1,346.72	£1,645.99	£1,945.26	£2,244.53	£2,693.44	£3,142.35

RADNORSHIRE

COMMUNITY

COUNTY & COMMUNITY

COUNCIL TAX BANDS

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>
Abbeycwmhir	£811.11	£946.29	£1,081.48	£1,216.66	£1,487.03	£1,757.40	£2,027.77	£2,433.32	£2,838.87
Aberedw	£794.76	£927.22	£1,059.68	£1,192.14	£1,457.06	£1,721.98	£1,986.90	£2,384.28	£2,781.66
Beguildy	£808.80	£943.60	£1,078.40	£1,213.20	£1,482.80	£1,752.40	£2,022.00	£2,426.40	£2,830.80
Clyro	£800.33	£933.71	£1,067.10	£1,200.49	£1,467.27	£1,734.04	£2,000.82	£2,400.98	£2,801.14
Disserth & Trecoed	£806.77	£941.24	£1,075.70	£1,210.16	£1,479.08	£1,748.01	£2,016.93	£2,420.32	£2,823.71
Gladestry	£801.71	£935.32	£1,068.94	£1,202.56	£1,469.80	£1,737.03	£2,004.27	£2,405.12	£2,805.97
Glasbury	£804.63	£938.73	£1,072.84	£1,206.94	£1,475.15	£1,743.36	£2,011.57	£2,413.88	£2,816.19
Glasewm	£803.91	£937.89	£1,071.88	£1,205.86	£1,473.83	£1,741.80	£2,009.77	£2,411.72	£2,813.67
Knights	£828.33	£966.38	£1,104.44	£1,242.49	£1,518.60	£1,794.71	£2,070.82	£2,484.98	£2,899.14
Llanbadarn Fawr	£805.61	£939.87	£1,074.14	£1,208.41	£1,476.95	£1,745.48	£2,014.02	£2,416.82	£2,819.62
Llanbadarn Fynydd	£811.47	£946.71	£1,081.96	£1,217.20	£1,487.69	£1,758.18	£2,028.67	£2,434.40	£2,840.13
Llanbister	£807.45	£942.03	£1,076.60	£1,211.18	£1,480.33	£1,749.48	£2,018.63	£2,422.36	£2,826.09
Llanddewi Ystradenny	£799.07	£932.24	£1,065.42	£1,198.60	£1,464.96	£1,731.31	£1,997.67	£2,397.20	£2,796.73
Llandrindod Wells	£837.65	£977.26	£1,116.87	£1,256.48	£1,535.70	£1,814.92	£2,094.13	£2,512.96	£2,931.79
Llanelwedd	£801.40	£934.97	£1,068.53	£1,202.10	£1,469.23	£1,736.37	£2,003.50	£2,404.20	£2,804.90
Llanfihangel Rhydithon	£809.93	£944.91	£1,079.90	£1,214.89	£1,484.87	£1,754.84	£2,024.82	£2,429.78	£2,834.74
Llangunllo	£802.45	£936.19	£1,069.93	£1,203.67	£1,471.15	£1,738.63	£2,006.12	£2,407.34	£2,808.56
Llanyre	£806.13	£940.49	£1,074.84	£1,209.20	£1,477.91	£1,746.62	£2,015.33	£2,418.40	£2,821.47
Nantmel	£810.05	£945.06	£1,080.07	£1,215.08	£1,485.10	£1,755.12	£2,025.13	£2,430.16	£2,835.19
New Radnor	£811.95	£947.28	£1,082.60	£1,217.93	£1,488.58	£1,759.23	£2,029.88	£2,435.86	£2,841.84
Old Radnor	£806.20	£940.57	£1,074.93	£1,209.30	£1,478.03	£1,746.77	£2,015.50	£2,418.60	£2,821.70
Painscastle	£796.65	£929.42	£1,062.20	£1,194.97	£1,460.52	£1,726.07	£1,991.62	£2,389.94	£2,788.26
Penybont & Llandegley	£809.61	£944.55	£1,079.48	£1,214.42	£1,484.29	£1,754.16	£2,024.03	£2,428.84	£2,833.65
Presteigne & Norton	£828.17	£966.19	£1,104.22	£1,242.25	£1,518.31	£1,794.36	£2,070.42	£2,484.50	£2,898.58
Rhayader	£821.11	£957.96	£1,094.81	£1,231.66	£1,505.36	£1,779.06	£2,052.77	£2,463.32	£2,873.87
St Harmon	£814.11	£949.79	£1,085.48	£1,221.16	£1,492.53	£1,763.90	£2,035.27	£2,442.32	£2,849.37
Whitton	£800.13	£933.49	£1,066.84	£1,200.20	£1,466.91	£1,733.62	£2,000.33	£2,400.40	£2,800.47

being the amounts given by multiplying the amounts at 2(h) above by the number which, in the proportion set out in Section 5 (1) of the Act, is applicable to dwellings listed in a particular Valuation Band divided by the number which in that proportion is applicable to dwellings listed in Valuation Band D, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 36 (1) of the Act, as the amounts to be taken into account for the year in respect of categories of dwellings listed in different Valuation Bands.

- 2.2. THAT it be noted for the year 2018/2019 the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys Police has stated the following amounts in precepts issued to the Council, in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992, for each of the categories of dwellings shown below:

Valuation Bands

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
£ 149.71	£ 174.66	£ 199.61	£ 224.56	£ 274.46	£ 324.36	£ 374.27	£ 449.12	£ 523.97

- 2.3. THAT, having calculated the aggregate in each case of the amounts at 2.1(i) and 2.2 above, the Council in accordance with Section 30 (2) of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992, hereby sets the following amounts as the amounts of Council Tax for the year 2018/2019 for each of the categories of dwellings shown below.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE/SIR FRYCHEINIOG

COMMUNITY/CYMUNED

Council Tax Band Charges

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Brecon	£1,014.07	£1,183.09	£1,352.10	£1,521.11	£1,859.13	£2,197.16	£2,535.18	£3,042.22	£3,549.26
Bronllys	£960.97	£1,121.13	£1,281.29	£1,441.45	£1,761.77	£2,082.09	£2,402.42	£2,882.90	£3,363.38
Builth Wells	£1,000.03	£1,166.71	£1,333.38	£1,500.05	£1,833.39	£2,166.74	£2,500.08	£3,000.10	£3,500.12
Cilmery	£953.62	£1,112.56	£1,271.49	£1,430.43	£1,748.30	£2,066.18	£2,384.05	£2,860.86	£3,337.67
Cray	£967.05	£1,128.23	£1,289.40	£1,450.58	£1,772.93	£2,095.28	£2,417.63	£2,901.16	£3,384.69
Crickhowell	£970.63	£1,132.41	£1,294.18	£1,455.95	£1,779.49	£2,103.04	£2,426.58	£2,911.90	£3,397.22
Duhonw	£948.30	£1,106.35	£1,264.40	£1,422.45	£1,738.55	£2,054.65	£2,370.75	£2,844.90	£3,319.05
Erwood	£955.59	£1,114.86	£1,274.12	£1,433.39	£1,751.92	£2,070.45	£2,388.98	£2,866.78	£3,344.58
Felinfach	£957.31	£1,116.87	£1,276.42	£1,435.97	£1,755.07	£2,074.18	£2,393.28	£2,871.94	£3,350.60
Glynnfarrell	£963.47	£1,124.05	£1,284.63	£1,445.21	£1,766.37	£2,087.53	£2,408.68	£2,890.42	£3,372.16
Gwynnyfed	£954.82	£1,113.96	£1,273.09	£1,432.23	£1,750.50	£2,068.78	£2,387.05	£2,864.46	£3,341.87
Hay-on-Wye	£974.19	£1,136.56	£1,298.92	£1,461.29	£1,786.02	£2,110.75	£2,435.48	£2,922.58	£3,409.68
Horddu Isaf	£945.17	£1,102.70	£1,260.23	£1,417.76	£1,732.82	£2,047.88	£2,362.93	£2,835.52	£3,308.11
Llanafanfawr	£949.37	£1,107.60	£1,265.83	£1,424.06	£1,740.52	£2,056.98	£2,373.43	£2,848.12	£3,322.81
Llanddew	£956.44	£1,115.85	£1,275.25	£1,434.66	£1,753.47	£2,072.29	£2,391.10	£2,869.32	£3,347.54
Cwmdu and District	£955.67	£1,114.95	£1,274.23	£1,433.51	£1,752.07	£2,070.63	£2,389.18	£2,867.02	£3,344.86
Llanfrynach	£966.19	£1,127.22	£1,288.25	£1,449.28	£1,771.34	£2,093.40	£2,415.47	£2,898.56	£3,381.65
Llangammarch	£966.96	£1,128.12	£1,289.28	£1,450.44	£1,772.76	£2,095.08	£2,417.40	£2,900.88	£3,384.36
Llangattock	£965.53	£1,126.46	£1,287.38	£1,448.30	£1,770.14	£2,091.99	£2,413.83	£2,896.60	£3,379.37
Llangorse	£957.47	£1,117.05	£1,276.63	£1,436.21	£1,755.37	£2,074.53	£2,393.68	£2,872.42	£3,351.16
Llangynidr	£958.87	£1,118.69	£1,278.50	£1,438.31	£1,757.93	£2,077.56	£2,397.18	£2,876.62	£3,356.06
Llanigon	£954.65	£1,113.76	£1,272.87	£1,431.98	£1,750.20	£2,068.42	£2,386.63	£2,863.96	£3,341.29
Llanwrthwl	£960.79	£1,120.92	£1,281.05	£1,441.18	£1,761.44	£2,081.70	£2,401.97	£2,882.36	£3,362.75
Llanwrtyd Wells	£974.17	£1,136.53	£1,298.89	£1,461.25	£1,785.97	£2,110.69	£2,435.42	£2,922.50	£3,409.58
Llywel	£966.08	£1,127.09	£1,288.11	£1,449.12	£1,771.15	£2,093.17	£2,415.20	£2,898.24	£3,381.28
Maescar	£963.81	£1,124.44	£1,285.08	£1,445.71	£1,766.98	£2,088.25	£2,409.52	£2,891.42	£3,373.32
Merthyr Cynog	£964.79	£1,125.58	£1,286.38	£1,447.18	£1,768.78	£2,090.37	£2,411.97	£2,894.36	£3,376.75
Talgarth	£991.73	£1,157.01	£1,322.30	£1,487.59	£1,818.17	£2,148.74	£2,479.32	£2,975.18	£3,471.04
Talybont-on-Usk	£970.56	£1,132.32	£1,294.08	£1,455.84	£1,779.36	£2,102.88	£2,426.40	£2,911.68	£3,396.96
Tawe Uchaf	£971.61	£1,133.55	£1,295.48	£1,457.42	£1,781.29	£2,105.16	£2,429.03	£2,914.84	£3,400.65
Trallong	£950.34	£1,108.73	£1,267.12	£1,425.51	£1,742.29	£2,059.07	£2,375.85	£2,851.02	£3,326.19
Treflys	£953.74	£1,112.70	£1,271.65	£1,430.61	£1,748.52	£2,066.44	£2,384.35	£2,861.22	£3,338.09
Vale of Grwyney	£952.69	£1,111.47	£1,270.25	£1,429.03	£1,746.59	£2,064.15	£2,381.72	£2,858.06	£3,334.40
Yscir	£950.51	£1,108.92	£1,267.34	£1,425.76	£1,742.60	£2,059.43	£2,376.27	£2,851.52	£3,326.77
Ystradfellte	£967.31	£1,128.52	£1,289.74	£1,450.96	£1,773.40	£2,095.83	£2,418.27	£2,901.92	£3,385.57
Ystradgynlais	£1,001.53	£1,168.45	£1,335.37	£1,502.29	£1,836.13	£2,169.97	£2,503.82	£3,004.58	£3,505.34

MONTGOMERYSHIRE/SIR DREFALDWYN

COMMUNITY/CYMUNED

COUNCIL TAX BANDS/TRETH CYNGOR BAND

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>
Aberhafesp	£958.74	£1,118.53	£1,278.32	£1,438.11	£1,757.69	£2,077.27	£2,396.85	£2,876.22	£3,355.59
Banwy	£960.28	£1,120.33	£1,280.37	£1,440.42	£1,760.51	£2,080.61	£2,400.70	£2,880.84	£3,360.98
Bausley with Criggion	£958.51	£1,118.26	£1,278.01	£1,437.76	£1,757.26	£2,076.76	£2,396.27	£2,875.52	£3,354.77
Berriew	£950.89	£1,109.38	£1,267.86	£1,426.34	£1,743.30	£2,060.27	£2,377.23	£2,852.68	£3,328.13
Betws Cedewain	£961.70	£1,121.98	£1,282.27	£1,442.55	£1,763.12	£2,083.68	£2,404.25	£2,885.10	£3,365.95
Cadfarch	£956.23	£1,115.60	£1,274.97	£1,434.34	£1,753.08	£2,071.82	£2,390.57	£2,868.68	£3,346.79
Caersws	£969.50	£1,131.08	£1,292.67	£1,454.25	£1,777.42	£2,100.58	£2,423.75	£2,908.50	£3,393.25
Carno	£969.05	£1,130.55	£1,292.06	£1,453.57	£1,776.59	£2,099.60	£2,422.62	£2,907.14	£3,391.66
Carreghofa	£966.29	£1,127.33	£1,288.38	£1,449.43	£1,771.53	£2,093.62	£2,415.72	£2,898.86	£3,382.00
Castle Caereinion	£964.73	£1,125.51	£1,286.30	£1,447.09	£1,768.67	£2,090.24	£2,411.82	£2,894.18	£3,376.54
Churchstoke	£959.68	£1,119.63	£1,279.57	£1,439.52	£1,759.41	£2,079.31	£2,399.20	£2,879.04	£3,358.88
Dwyrnaw	£952.70	£1,111.48	£1,270.27	£1,429.05	£1,746.62	£2,064.18	£2,381.75	£2,858.10	£3,334.45
Fordale	£967.42	£1,128.66	£1,289.89	£1,451.13	£1,773.60	£2,096.08	£2,418.55	£2,902.26	£3,385.97
Glandymyn	£955.23	£1,114.43	£1,273.64	£1,432.84	£1,751.25	£2,069.66	£2,388.07	£2,865.68	£3,343.29
Guilsfield	£953.43	£1,112.34	£1,271.24	£1,430.15	£1,747.96	£2,065.77	£2,383.58	£2,860.30	£3,337.02
Kerry	£961.51	£1,121.76	£1,282.01	£1,442.26	£1,762.76	£2,083.26	£2,403.77	£2,884.52	£3,365.27
Llanbrynmair	£960.19	£1,120.22	£1,280.25	£1,440.28	£1,760.34	£2,080.40	£2,400.47	£2,880.56	£3,360.65
Llandinam	£963.64	£1,124.25	£1,284.85	£1,445.46	£1,766.67	£2,087.89	£2,409.10	£2,890.92	£3,372.74
Llandrinio and Arddleen	£957.61	£1,117.21	£1,276.81	£1,436.41	£1,755.61	£2,074.81	£2,394.02	£2,872.82	£3,351.62
Llandysilio	£962.34	£1,122.73	£1,283.12	£1,443.51	£1,764.29	£2,085.07	£2,405.85	£2,887.02	£3,368.19
Abermule with Llandyssil	£975.09	£1,137.60	£1,300.12	£1,462.63	£1,787.66	£2,112.69	£2,437.72	£2,925.26	£3,412.80
Llanerfyl	£956.75	£1,116.21	£1,275.67	£1,435.13	£1,754.05	£2,072.97	£2,391.88	£2,870.26	£3,348.64
LLanfair Caereinion	£976.13	£1,138.81	£1,301.50	£1,464.19	£1,789.57	£2,114.94	£2,440.32	£2,928.38	£3,416.44
Llanfechain	£966.87	£1,128.01	£1,289.16	£1,450.30	£1,772.59	£2,094.88	£2,417.17	£2,900.60	£3,384.03
Llanfihangel	£970.57	£1,132.33	£1,294.09	£1,455.85	£1,779.37	£2,102.89	£2,426.42	£2,911.70	£3,396.98
Llanfyllin	£968.97	£1,130.46	£1,291.96	£1,453.45	£1,776.44	£2,099.43	£2,422.42	£2,906.90	£3,391.38
Llangedwyn	£952.45	£1,111.19	£1,269.93	£1,428.67	£1,746.15	£2,063.63	£2,381.12	£2,857.34	£3,333.56
Llangurig	£949.55	£1,107.81	£1,266.07	£1,424.33	£1,740.85	£2,057.37	£2,373.88	£2,848.66	£3,323.44
Llangyniew	£958.12	£1,117.81	£1,277.49	£1,437.18	£1,756.55	£2,075.93	£2,395.30	£2,874.36	£3,353.42
Llangynog	£966.40	£1,127.47	£1,288.53	£1,449.60	£1,771.73	£2,093.87	£2,416.00	£2,899.20	£3,382.40
Llanidloes	£1,016.81	£1,186.28	£1,355.75	£1,525.22	£1,864.16	£2,203.10	£2,542.03	£3,050.44	£3,558.85
Llanidloes Without	£960.52	£1,120.61	£1,280.69	£1,440.78	£1,760.95	£2,081.13	£2,401.30	£2,881.56	£3,361.82

COMMUNITY/CYMUNED**COUNCIL TAX BANDS/TRETH CYNGOR BAND**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant	£954.77	£1,113.89	£1,273.02	£1,432.15	£1,750.41	£2,068.66	£2,386.92	£2,864.30	£3,341.68
Llansantffraid	£959.78	£1,119.74	£1,279.71	£1,439.67	£1,759.60	£2,079.52	£2,399.45	£2,879.34	£3,359.23
Llansilin	£947.30	£1,105.18	£1,263.07	£1,420.95	£1,736.72	£2,052.48	£2,368.25	£2,841.90	£3,315.55
Llanwddyn	£983.00	£1,146.83	£1,310.67	£1,474.50	£1,802.17	£2,129.83	£2,457.50	£2,949.00	£3,440.50
Machynlleth	£1,055.71	£1,231.67	£1,407.62	£1,583.57	£1,935.47	£2,287.38	£2,639.28	£3,167.14	£3,695.00
Manafon	£970.41	£1,132.14	£1,293.88	£1,455.61	£1,779.08	£2,102.55	£2,426.02	£2,911.22	£3,396.42
Meifod	£956.35	£1,115.74	£1,275.13	£1,434.52	£1,753.30	£2,072.08	£2,390.87	£2,869.04	£3,347.21
Mochdre with Penstrowed	£960.13	£1,120.15	£1,280.17	£1,440.19	£1,760.23	£2,080.27	£2,400.32	£2,880.38	£3,360.44
Montgomery	£969.31	£1,130.86	£1,292.41	£1,453.96	£1,777.06	£2,100.16	£2,423.27	£2,907.92	£3,392.57
Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn	£1,042.25	£1,215.96	£1,389.67	£1,563.38	£1,910.80	£2,258.22	£2,605.63	£3,126.76	£3,647.89
Pen Y Bont Fawr	£969.51	£1,131.09	£1,292.68	£1,454.26	£1,777.43	£2,100.60	£2,423.77	£2,908.52	£3,393.27
Trefeglwys	£949.49	£1,107.74	£1,265.99	£1,424.24	£1,740.74	£2,057.24	£2,373.73	£2,848.48	£3,323.23
Tregynon	£968.41	£1,129.81	£1,291.21	£1,452.61	£1,775.41	£2,098.21	£2,421.02	£2,905.22	£3,389.42
Trewern	£961.58	£1,121.84	£1,282.11	£1,442.37	£1,762.90	£2,083.42	£2,403.95	£2,884.74	£3,365.53
Welshpool	£1,047.52	£1,222.11	£1,396.69	£1,571.28	£1,920.45	£2,269.63	£2,618.80	£3,142.56	£3,666.32

RADNORSHIRE/SIR FAESYFED

COMMUNITY/CYMUDED

COUNCIL TAX BANDS/TRETH CYNGOR BAND

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>
Abbeycwmhir	£960.81	£1,120.95	£1,281.08	£1,441.22	£1,761.49	£2,081.76	£2,402.03	£2,882.44	£3,362.85
Aberedw	£944.47	£1,101.88	£1,259.29	£1,416.70	£1,731.52	£2,046.34	£2,361.17	£2,833.40	£3,305.63
Beguildy	£958.51	£1,118.26	£1,278.01	£1,437.76	£1,757.26	£2,076.76	£2,396.27	£2,875.52	£3,354.77
Clyro	£950.03	£1,108.37	£1,266.71	£1,425.05	£1,741.73	£2,058.41	£2,375.08	£2,850.10	£3,325.12
Disserth & Trecoed	£956.48	£1,115.89	£1,275.31	£1,434.72	£1,753.55	£2,072.37	£2,391.20	£2,869.44	£3,347.68
Gladestry	£951.41	£1,109.98	£1,268.55	£1,427.12	£1,744.26	£2,061.40	£2,378.53	£2,854.24	£3,329.95
Glasbury	£954.33	£1,113.39	£1,272.44	£1,431.50	£1,749.61	£2,067.72	£2,385.83	£2,863.00	£3,340.17
Glascwm	£953.61	£1,112.55	£1,271.48	£1,430.42	£1,748.29	£2,066.16	£2,384.03	£2,860.84	£3,337.65
Knighton	£978.03	£1,141.04	£1,304.04	£1,467.05	£1,793.06	£2,119.07	£2,445.08	£2,934.10	£3,423.12
Llanbadarn Fawr	£955.31	£1,114.53	£1,273.75	£1,432.97	£1,751.41	£2,069.85	£2,388.28	£2,865.94	£3,343.60
Llanbadarn Fynydd	£961.17	£1,121.37	£1,281.56	£1,441.76	£1,762.15	£2,082.54	£2,402.93	£2,883.52	£3,364.11
Llanbister	£957.16	£1,116.69	£1,276.21	£1,435.74	£1,754.79	£2,073.85	£2,392.90	£2,871.48	£3,350.06
Llanddewi Ystradenny	£948.77	£1,106.90	£1,265.03	£1,423.16	£1,739.42	£2,055.68	£2,371.93	£2,846.32	£3,320.71
Llandudod Wells	£987.36	£1,151.92	£1,316.48	£1,481.04	£1,810.16	£2,139.28	£2,468.40	£2,962.08	£3,455.76
Llanerwedd	£951.11	£1,109.62	£1,268.14	£1,426.66	£1,743.70	£2,060.73	£2,377.77	£2,853.32	£3,328.87
Llanfangel Rhydithon	£959.63	£1,119.57	£1,279.51	£1,439.45	£1,759.33	£2,079.21	£2,399.08	£2,878.90	£3,358.72
Llangunllo	£952.15	£1,110.85	£1,269.54	£1,428.23	£1,745.61	£2,063.00	£2,380.38	£2,856.46	£3,332.54
Llanyre	£955.84	£1,115.15	£1,274.45	£1,433.76	£1,752.37	£2,070.99	£2,389.60	£2,867.52	£3,345.44
Nantmel	£959.76	£1,119.72	£1,279.68	£1,439.64	£1,759.56	£2,079.48	£2,399.40	£2,879.28	£3,359.16
New Radnor	£961.66	£1,121.94	£1,282.21	£1,442.49	£1,763.04	£2,083.60	£2,404.15	£2,884.98	£3,365.81
Old Radnor	£955.91	£1,115.22	£1,274.54	£1,433.86	£1,752.50	£2,071.13	£2,389.77	£2,867.72	£3,345.67
Painscastle	£946.35	£1,104.08	£1,261.80	£1,419.53	£1,734.98	£2,050.43	£2,365.88	£2,839.06	£3,312.24
Penybont & Llandegley	£959.32	£1,119.21	£1,279.09	£1,438.98	£1,758.75	£2,078.53	£2,398.30	£2,877.96	£3,357.62
Presteigne & Norton	£977.87	£1,140.85	£1,303.83	£1,466.81	£1,792.77	£2,118.73	£2,444.68	£2,933.62	£3,422.56
Rhayader	£970.81	£1,132.62	£1,294.42	£1,456.22	£1,779.82	£2,103.43	£2,427.03	£2,912.44	£3,397.85
St Harmon	£963.81	£1,124.45	£1,285.08	£1,445.72	£1,766.99	£2,088.26	£2,409.53	£2,891.44	£3,373.35
Whitton	£949.84	£1,108.15	£1,266.45	£1,424.76	£1,741.37	£2,057.99	£2,374.60	£2,849.52	£3,324.44

3.0 Powys Change Plan

3.1 There are no known implications to the Powys change plan.

4.0 Options Considered/Available

4.1 Option One- The calculations contained within 2.1 and 2.3 above be Approved.

5.0 Preferred Choice and Reasons

5.1 Option One – to meet legal requirements of the Council to approve the Council Tax resolution and to set the Council Tax charges.

6.0 Sustainability and Environmental Issues/Equalities/Crime and Disorder,/Welsh Language/Other Policies etc

6.1 There is no impact on the above.

7.0 Children and Young People's Impact Statement - Safeguarding and Wellbeing

7.1 There is no impact on children and young people.

8.0 Local Member(s)

8.1 All properties will be subject to the Council Tax charge, the amount of charge is determined by the location of the property and the relevant property band.

9.0 Other Front Line Services

9.1 There is no impact on front line services

10.0 Support Services (Legal, Finance, HR, ICT, BPU)

10.1 Professional Lead for legal notes the proposal and the Councils requirement to meet its statutory obligations, subsequent to approval by Full Council of the Budget on the 22nd February 2018.

10.2 The Reporting and Data Integrity Accountant confirms that the report has been calculated in accordance with the Final Settlement from Welsh Government and the Council Tax rate approved by Council and included in the budget on the 22nd February 2018.

11.0 Local Service Board/Partnerships/Stakeholders etc

11.1 There is no impact on the LSB, a partner body/organisation or

stakeholders.

12.0 Corporate Communications

12.1 Communications commented: the report is of public and service user interest and requires news release and social media activity to publicise the decision.

13.0 Statutory Officers

13.1 The Head of Financial Services (Acting Section 151 Officer) notes the comments made by Finance and confirms the purpose of this report is to meet the Council's legal obligation to set the Council Tax before 11th March (i.e. no later than 10th March). The Council has a clear legal duty to set a Council Tax and a resolution, not to set a Council Tax would be unlawful, being in breach of Section 30, Local Government Finance Act 1992. So would be a resolution to set a Council Tax which deliberately did not balance the various calculations.

13.2 The Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) has commented as follows: " I note the legal comment and have nothing to add to the report"

14.0 Members' Interests

14.1 The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If Members have an interest they should declare it at the start of the meeting and complete the relevant notification form.

15.0 Future Status of the Report

15.1 Members are invited to consider the future status of this report and whether it can be made available to the press and public either immediately following the meeting or at some specified point in the future.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
<p>1. THAT the amounts contained in paragraph 2.1 above be accepted by the Council for the year 2018/2019 in accordance with Sections 32 to 36 of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992</p> <p>2. THAT, the Council in accordance with Section 30 (2) of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992, hereby sets the amounts contained in paragraph 2.3 as the</p>	<p>To meet the legal requirements of the Council to set an amount of Council Tax.</p>

amounts of Council Tax for the year 2018/2019 for each of the categories of dwellings shown.			
Relevant Policy (ies):			
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	Y
Relevant Local Member(s):			
Person(s) To Implement Decision:	Mark Evans		
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	1st April 2018		
Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
A M Griffiths	01874 623309		andrew.griffiths@powys.gov.uk

APPENDIX ONE

Town/Community Council	Precept	Band D charge
Abbeycwmhir	3,461.24	27.46
Aberedw	400.00	2.94
Aberhafesp	5,350.00	24.35
Abermule with Llandyssil	36,000.00	48.87
Banwy	8,650.00	26.66
Bausley with Criggion	8,704.00	24.00
Beguildy	9,152.00	24.00
Berriew	9,500.00	12.58
Betws Cedewain	6,416.00	28.79
Brecon Town	371,850.00	107.35
Bronllys	12,000.00	27.69
Builth Wells Town	91,600.00	86.29
Cadfarch	9,300.00	20.58
Caersws	28,297.00	40.49
Carno	13,904.00	39.81
Carreghofa	11,215.00	35.67
Castle Caereinion	9,903.70	33.33
Churchstoke	21,605.95	25.76
Cilmery	3,885.00	16.67
Clyro	4,668.00	11.29
Cray	5,000.00	36.82
Crickhowell Town	46,846.00	42.19
Cwmdu and District	11,000.00	19.75
Disserth & Trecoed	11,582.00	20.96
Duhonw	1,350.00	8.69
Dwyrhiw	4,200.00	15.29
Erwood	5,000.00	19.63
Felinfach	8,500.00	22.21
Forden	28,709.00	37.37
Gladestry	3,000.00	13.36
Glantwymyn	12,500.00	19.08
Glasbury	9,963.40	17.74
Glascwm	4,381.00	16.66
Glyn Tarrell	9,500.00	31.45
Guilsfield	14,095.00	16.39
Gwernyfed	8,998.21	18.47
Hay-on-Wye Town	41,401.00	47.53
Honddu Isaf	892.00	4.00
Kerry	26,928.00	28.50
Knighton Town	70,000.00	53.29
Llanafan Fawr	2,500.00	10.30
Llanbadarn Fawr	6,500.00	19.21

Llanbadarn Fynydd	4,051.60	28.00
Llanbister	4,300.00	21.98
Llanbrynmair	13,200.00	26.52
Llanddew	2,500.00	20.90
Llanddewi Ystradenny	1,400.00	9.40
Llandinam	14,050.00	31.70
Llandrindod Wells Town	159,050.00	67.28
Llandrinio	16,161.23	22.65
Llandysilio	16,165.00	29.75
Llanelwedd	2,500.00	12.90
Llanerfyl	4,600.00	21.37
Llanfair Caereinion	40,000.00	50.43
Llanfechain	10,000.00	36.54
Llanfihangel	11,500.00	42.09
Llanfihangel Rhydithon	3,150.00	25.69
Llanfrynach	11,610.58	35.52
Llanfyllin Town	27,500.00	39.69
Llangammarch	9,800.00	36.68
Llangattock	19,335.00	34.54
Llangedwyn	3,000.00	14.91
Llangorse	12,500.00	22.45
Llangunllo	3,000.00	14.47
Llangurig	4,100.00	10.57
Llangynidr	14,558.00	24.55
Llangyniew	7,225.00	23.42
Llangynog	7,000.00	35.84
Llanidloes Town	131,924.00	111.46
Llanidloes Without	8,500.00	27.02
Llanigon	5,000.00	18.22
Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant	11,000.00	18.39
Llansantffraid	18,500.00	25.91
Llansilin	2,500.00	7.19
Llanwddyn	7,500.00	60.74
Llanwrthwl	3,000.00	27.42
Llanwrtyd Wells Town	18,500.00	47.49
Llanyre	11,705.60	20.00
Llywel	9,000.00	35.36
Machynlleth Town	147,500.00	169.81
Maescar	15,000.00	31.95
Manafon	7,500.00	41.85
Meifod	14,500.00	20.76
Merthyr Cynog	4,750.00	33.42
Mochdre with Penstrowed	6,700.00	26.43
Montgomery Town	28,781.70	40.20
Nantmel	9,010.00	25.88
New Radnor	6,659.33	28.73

Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn Town	645,474.00	149.62
Old Radnor	7,990.35	20.10
Painscastle	1,700.00	5.77
Penybont & Llandegly	5,170.00	25.22
Penybont Fawr	10,300.00	40.50
Presteigne & Norton Town	68,006.00	53.05
Rhayader Town	38,500.00	42.46
St Harmon	9,995.00	31.96
Talgarth Town	54,000.00	73.83
Talybont-on-Usk	16,425.00	42.08
Tawe Uchaf	25,000.00	43.66
Trallong	2,300.00	11.75
Trefeglwys	4,800.00	10.48
Treflys	3,800.00	16.85
Tregynon	15,115.00	38.85
Trewern	18,755.00	28.61
Vale of Grwyney	7,500.00	15.27
Welshpool Town	415,000.00	157.52
Whitton	2,302.80	11.00
Yscir	3,136.00	12.00
Ystradfellte	9,500.00	37.20
Ystradgynlais Town	256,000.00	88.53

£3,509,263.69

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNCIL
8TH March 2018REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Aled Davies
Portfolio Holder for Finance

SUBJECT: Minimum Revenue Provision Annual Statement 2018/19

REPORT FOR: Decision

1. Summary

- 1.1 The Welsh Government (WG) Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) (issued in 2010) places a duty on local authorities to make a prudent provision for debt redemption, by putting aside resources to repay the debt in later years.
- 1.2 The guidance requires the authority to approve an annual MRP statement each year and recommends a number of options for calculating the amount of MRP.

2. Background

- 2.1 MRP is the annual charge that local authorities are required to make for the repayment of their debt liability in respect of capital expenditure funded by borrowing, for both the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Debt.
- 2.2 This capital expenditure is set out as part of the calculation of the Authority's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and forecasts are updated regularly to reflect changing borrowing needs and the resulting costs.
- 2.3 The CFR is the amount of capital expenditure that is not financed from revenue resources such as reserves, capital grants, other contributions and capital receipts. Any expenditure that is not financed from these resources increases the authority's underlying need to borrow. The authority has to plan to finance the increase in the CFR by setting aside resources.
- 2.3 The Prudential Code was originally implemented in 2003, prescribing how much MRP an authority should charge, linked to its CFR. A radical overhaul of the system through the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 shifted the emphasis from regulation to guidance on the calculation of the General Fund MRP, based on prudence.
- 2.4 Subsequent regulatory changes in 2010 offer more discretion in calculating MRP, and the guidance set out recommendations rather than prescriptive requirements. Key, however, is still the requirement for a prudent provision to be made to ensure that debt is repaid over a period commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits.

3. Proposal

- 3.1 Regulation 21 Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) Regulations 2003) places a requirement on local authorities in respect of calculating MRP.
- 3.2 Regulation 22 details how MRP should be calculated. In 2010 WG issued statutory guidance which set various options for calculating prudent provision. The broad aim of the guidance is to ensure that the debt is repaid over a period that is reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits. Regulation 22, confirms that there is a duty for an authority each year to make an amount of MRP which it considers to be “prudent”.
- 3.3 The regulation itself does not define “prudent amount”. However, the MRP guidance makes recommendations to authorities on the interpretation of that term. The current MRP policy was introduced for the 2015/16 financial year and continues, based on the following:
- 3.4 **MRP on Supported Borrowing** (i.e. borrowing that receives central government support through the RSG). It is recommended to continue to calculate the MRP on a 2% on a straight line basis for borrowing Council Fund debt previously financed from supported borrowing or credit approvals. The estimated amount for 2018/19 is £3.004m.
- 3.5 The advantage of the straight line basis is that the debt is extinguished over a shorter time period. This means that the current debt liability will be reduced to nil in 2057, rather than in 2065. The second advantage is greater certainty about the amount of debt
- 3.6 **MRP on Unsupported Borrowing** - (i.e. on borrowing that doesn't receive central government support, locally known as “Prudential Borrowing”) this charges MRP on Prudential Borrowing over the life of asset life.
- 3.7 Estimated life periods will be determined under delegated powers. Whatever type of expenditure is involved, it will be grouped together in a manner which reflects the nature of the components of expenditure and will only be divided up in cases where there are two or more major components with substantially different economic lives. In 2018/19 this MRP is estimated to be £2.162m.
- 3.8 **MRP for the HRA** - The HRA CFR, which is a combination of historic and settlement debt, is subject to the 2% reducing balance method calculation. MRP and is currently estimated at £1.629m. The HRA MRP for prudential debt will be calculated using the asset life method and is estimated at £415k for 2018/19.
- 3.9 **Assets Under Construction** - In addition the guidance allows for MRP to be deferred for assets under construction and this part of the guidance should be adopted because the asset is not used by the authority until it is operational and therefore the MRP will match the life of the asset.
- 3.10 Any MRP requirement for finance leases or PFI schemes will be regarded as being met by a charge equal to the rent/charge that goes to write down the balance sheet

liability. The authority has recognised some leases as finances leases under the IFRS.

4. Options Considered/Available

4.1 A detailed review was undertaken by external consultants on the method of calculating the MRP in 2015/16, and changes were then made.

5. Local Member(s)

Not applicable

6. Other Front Line Services

Not applicable

7. Support Services (Legal, Finance, Corporate Property, HR, ICT, BPU)

7.1 The Finance function lead on this technical area of work and abide by the approach included in the report.

7.2 Legal – The recommendations can be supported from a legal perspective

8 Corporate Communications

8.1 No proactive communication action required.

9 Statutory Officers

9.1 The Head of Financial Services (Acting Section 151 Officer) comments as follows:

It is appropriate that we review our existing MRP policy annual and the report recommends a prudent approach that complies with regulations. In reviewing the policy to MRP calculation proper regard has been given to the statutory guidance.

9.2 The Solicitor to the. Council (Monitoring Officer) has commented as follows: “I note the legal comment and have nothing to add to the report.

10 Members’ Interests

10.1 The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If Members have an interest they should declare it at the start of the meeting and complete the relevant notification form.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
1. To use a 2% straight line calculation for MRP in relation to Supported Borrowing.	Statutory Requirement
2. To use Asset Life Annuity Method for the calculation of MRP in relation to Unsupported (Prudential) Borrowing.	Statutory Requirement
3. To use a 2% reducing balance for MRP in relation to Historic and the Settlement Debt for the HRA	Statutory Requirement
4. To use Asset Life for the calculation of MRP in relation to Prudential Borrowing for the HRA	Statutory Requirement

5. To take advantage of the guidance that allows for MRP to be deferred for assets under construction.	To match the cost of MRP to the use of an asset by a service.
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Relevant Policy (ies):	MRP Policy		
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	Y

Relevant Local Member(s):	
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	Acting S 151 Officer
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	1st April 2018

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
Jane Thomas	01597 827789		Jane.thomas@powys.gov.uk

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL

Powys County Council
8th March 2018

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Aled Davies
Portfolio Holder for Finance

SUBJECT: Capital Virements in respect of the Housing Revenue Account

REPORT FOR: Decision

1. Summary

1.1 This report is to request capital virements in respect of the Housing Revenue Account. The impact of the proposals detailed below will transfer £7.64m from the current financial year into 2018/19.

2 Roll forward of £1.29m into financial year 2018-2019 of the HRA Non Traditional Properties budget;

2.1 External Wall Insulation (EWI) - Initially there was a 4 month delay in procuring the EWI works and they were eventually awarded in July 2017. Two events during June and July also had an adverse effect and delayed the programme further.

2.2 We were advised by Welsh Government and attended a Seminar where one of the main topics were Radon Gas, a further delay was incurred while we sought levels of Radon in our Housing areas via a post code survey. It is conclusive that EWI increases the level of Radon in a property and therefore a monitoring exercise was carried out on some properties in the high Radon areas prior to the installation of EWI. We will continue monitoring once the EWI has been installed, this will provide us with sufficient evidence moving forward on whether we need to carry out remedial work to install additional ventilation to alleviate any raised Radon levels.

2.3 Due to the Grenfell disaster, we had to suspend all works while we firstly carried out a scrutiny of our buildings, seeking advice from experts such as Building Research Establishment (BRE) and the manufacturers of our products, to ensure they were all compliant and caused no hazards or risks to our tenants and assets in the form of our buildings. We also liaised with designers and again manufacturers, for forward planning, to determine if we needed to build in additional fire breaks especially between blocks of flats.

3 Roll forward of £4.33m of HRA budgets into financial year 2018-2019. The delay in awarding the Welsh Housing Quality Standards (WHQS) Framework Contracts until July has reduced our working year by 4 months. Furthermore, we have been waiting for the procurement of the following Contracts – Heating, doors and windows, and Dynamic Purchasing System, which will cover all our Estate Works including level access and remodelling and reconfiguration. This has prevented us from awarding many programmes of work this current financial year.

3.1 Due to the delays highlighted above, the compliance date for WHQS has been moved from March 2018 to December 2018, it is therefore imperative that we roll the underspend from this financial year forward to ensure that we meet the new target date.

The amounts to be rolled forward for each budget virement are detailed in the table below:

Project Area	Roll Forward Required
Bathrooms North	£190k
Bathrooms South	£70K
Rewiring North	£235k
Rewiring South	£19k
Windows/Doors North	£300k
Windows/Doors South	£280k
Wall work North	£60k
Wall work South	£40k
Estate Works North	£450k
Estate Works South	£450k
Gwaelod Y Bryn	£240k
Fairview	£500k
Heating North	£500k
Heating South	£105k
Fit for Purpose North	£135k
Level Access Bungalows North	£125k
Level Access Bungalows South	£155k
Fit for Purpose South	£125k
External Wall Insulation	£350k

4 Roll forward of £0.720m of HRA Roof South budget into financial year 2018-2019. Challenge from a Contractor with regards to the roofing contract in the South of the County, has prevented completion of the planned programme for 2017/2018.

5 **Roll forward of £1.3 million of the allocated new build budget into financial year 2018-2019.** The 4 current new development project officers are working at full capacity and are unable to progress more than the 8 sites currently under consideration.

6. Options Considered / Available

6.1 No alternative options are considered appropriate as a result of this report.

7. Preferred Choice and Reasons

7.1 None to consider.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1 Is an impact assessment required? Yes/No

8.2 If yes is it attached? Yes/No

9. Corporate Improvement Plan

9.1 To achieve the Corporate Improvement Plan (CIP) objectives the Council undertakes forward planning with its medium term financial strategy (MTFS) - this sets out the financial requirements to deliver the short and longer term council vision. These capital and revenue monitoring reports, are used to ensure the funding identified to deliver the council priorities is spent appropriately and remains within a cash limited budget.

10. Local Member(s)

10.1 This report relates to all service areas across the whole County.

11. Other Front Line Services

11.1 This report relates to all service areas across the whole County.

12. Communications

This report has no specific communication considerations. Detailed finance reports are presented to Heads of Service, Cabinet and the Audit Committee. These reports are public and are part of a range of statutory and non-statutory financial information documents including The Statement of Accounts.

13. Support Services (Legal, Finance, Corporate Property, HR, ICT, Business Services)

13.1 This report has no specific impact on support services other than

reporting on those service areas with capital programmes. Financial Services work closely with all service areas in monitoring financial performance on capital programmes against budgets.

- 13.2 The Capital and Financial Planning Accountant confirms these projects are included in the Housing Revenue Account Capital Programme and form part of their Business Plan.

14. Scrutiny

- 14.1 This report presents financial information which will help inform the future capital strategy and therefore has implications for any related organisation.

15. Statutory Officers

- 15.1 The Head of Financial Services (Acting Section 151 Officer) notes the comments of the Capital and Financial Planning Accountant overall capital position.

The Monitoring Officer has no specific concerns with this report.

16. Members' Interests

- 16.1 The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If Members have an interest they should declare it at the start of the meeting and complete the relevant notification form.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
<p>To approve the following virements to roll forward capital budgets to the financial year 2018/19;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £1.29m Non Traditional Properties • £4.33m Welsh Housing Quality Standards • £0.720m Roofing South • £1.3m New Build Budget <p>as detailed in this report.</p>	<p>To ensure appropriate virements are carried out that reflect the forecasted capital spend.</p>

Relevant Policy (ies):	
Within Policy:	Y
Within Budget:	Y

Relevant Local Member(s):	
----------------------------------	--

Person(s) To Implement Decision:	
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.**County Council****8 March 2018****REPORT AUTHOR: Chief Executive and Head of Paid Service****SUBJECT: Pay Policy Statement 2018-19**

REPORT FOR: Decision

1. Background and Purpose

All English and Welsh Local Authorities are required under local government legislation to produce and publish a Pay Policy Statement each financial year.

This Pay Policy Statement sets out the Council's approach to pay policy in accordance with the requirements of Section 38 of the Localism Act 2011. It takes account of the Revised Guidance relating to Pay Policy statements issued by the Welsh Government on 25th February 2014, on Pay Accountability in Local Government in Wales.

The purpose of the statement is to provide transparency with regard to the Council's approach to setting the pay of its employees (excluding those working in local authority schools) by identifying the methods by which salaries of all employees are determined. This requires English and Welsh Local Authorities to produce and publish a Pay Policy Statement for each financial year detailing:

- The Council's policies towards all aspects and elements of the remuneration of Chief Officers;
- The approach to the publication of, and access to, information relating to all aspects of the remuneration of Chief Officers;
- The Council's policy on the remuneration of its lowest paid employees (including the definition adopted and reasons for it);
- The relationship between the remuneration of its Chief Officers and other employees.

2. Legislative Framework

In determining the pay and remuneration of all of its employees, the Council will comply with all relevant employment legislation. The Council will aim to ensure there is no pay discrimination within its pay structures by complying with Equal Pay requirements and that all pay differentials can be objectively justified through the use of equality proofed Job Evaluation mechanisms which directly relate salaries to the requirements, demands and responsibilities of the role.

3. Proposal

The attached Pay Policy Statement sets out the Council's arrangements for the pay and remuneration of its employees for financial year 2018-19.

It is proposed that the Council approves the Pay Policy Statement to ensure compliance with Section 38 (1) of the Localism Act 2011.

4. Statutory Officers

The Head of Financial Services and Acting Section 151 Officer comments that:

"The attached statement ensures we comply with the relevant legislative requirements."

The views of the Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) are:

"The Council is required by the Localism Act 2011 to have a Pay Policy Statement."

5. Members' Interests

The Monitoring Officer is not aware of any specific interests that may arise in relation to this report. If Members have an interest they should declare it at the start of the meeting and complete the relevant notification form.

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
To approve the attached pay policy statement.	Ensure compliance with section 38 (1) of the Localism Act 2011.

Relevant Policy (ies):			
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	Y

Relevant Local Member(s):	Cllr Aled Wyn Davies Cllr James Evans
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Person(s) To Implement Decision:	Graham Evans – Professional Lead, Employment Services
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:	1st April 2018

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
Graham Evans – Professional Lead, Employment Services	01597 826609		graham.evans@powys.gov.uk

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol

POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL

Pay Policy Statement 2018/19

POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL

Pay Policy Statement 2018/19

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POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL

Pay Policy Statement 2018/19

1. Introduction and Purpose

- 1.1 This Pay Policy statement sets out the Council's approach to pay policy in accordance with the requirements of Section 38 (1) of the Localism Act 2011. The Act requires English and Welsh local authorities to produce and publish a pay policy statement each financial year, detailing:
- The authority's policies towards all aspects and elements of the remuneration of chief officers
 - Their approach to the publication of and access to information relating to all aspects of the remuneration of chief officers
 - The authority's policies towards the remuneration of its lowest paid employees (including the definition adopted and reasons for it)
 - The relationship between the remuneration of its chief officers and other employees.
- 1.2 Local authorities are large complex organisations with multi-million pound budgets. They have a very wide range of functions and provide and/or commission a wide range of essential services. The general approach to remuneration levels may therefore differ from one group of employees to another to reflect specific circumstances at a local, Welsh or UK national level. It will also need to be flexible when required to address a variety of changing circumstances whether foreseeable or not.
- 1.3 The Council will continue to develop a Pay Policy and Strategy in this context and will seek to align rewards systems with business objectives. Once approved by the full Council, as required by the legislation prior to 31 March 2018, this pay policy statement will come into effect from 1 April 2018, and will be subject to review on a minimum of an annual basis in accordance with the relevant legislation prevailing at that time.

2. Legislative Framework

- 2.1 In determining the pay and remuneration of all of its employees, the Council will comply with all relevant employment legislation. This includes:
- Equality Act 2010
 - Part Time Employment (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations 2000
 - The Agency Workers Regulations 2010
 - Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Earnings) Regulations.
- 2.2 With regard to the Equal Pay requirements contained within the Equality Act, the Council will ensure there is no pay discrimination within its pay structures and that all pay differentials can be objectively justified through the use of equality proofed Job Evaluation mechanisms which directly relate salaries to the requirements, demands and responsibilities of the role.

3. Scope of the Pay Policy

- 3.1 The Localism Act 2011 requires authorities to develop and make public their pay policy on all aspects of Chief Officer Remuneration (including on ceasing to hold office), and that pertaining to the 'lowest paid' in the authority, explaining their policy on the relationship between remuneration for Chief Officers and other groups.
- 3.2 Nothing within the provisions of the Localism Act 2011 detracts from the Council's autonomy in making decisions on pay that are appropriate to local circumstances and which deliver value for money for local tax payers.

4. Development of Pay and Reward Strategy

- 4.1 The primary aim of a reward strategy is to attract, retain and motivate suitably skilled staff so that the organisation can perform at its best. The biggest challenge for the council in the current circumstances is to maximise productivity and efficiency within current resources. The pay policy then is a matter of striking a sometimes difficult balance between setting remuneration levels at appropriate levels to facilitate a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled individuals to fill the authority's very wide range of posts, and ensuring that the burden on the taxpayer does not become greater than can be fully and objectively justified.
- 4.2 In this context it does need to be recognised that at the more senior grades in particular, remuneration levels need to enable the attraction of a suitably wide pool of talent (which will ideally include people from the private as well as public sector and from outside as well as within Wales), and the retention of suitably skilled and qualified individuals once in post. It must be recognised that the council will often be seeking to recruit in competition with other good public and private sector employers.
- 4.3 In addition the council is a major employer in the area. As such we must have regard to our role in improving the economic well-being of the people of the County. The availability of good quality employment on reasonable terms and conditions and fair rates of pay has a beneficial impact on the quality of life in the community as well as on the local economy.
- 4.4 In designing, developing and reviewing Pay and Reward strategy the council will seek to balance these factors appropriately to maximise outcomes for the organisation and the community it serves, while managing pay costs appropriately and maintaining sufficient flexibility to meet future needs.

5. Specific Local Factors Affecting Pay Policy

5.1 Local Labour Market Factors

Data from the 2011 Census and other statistics relating to Powys population trends and labour market information indicates a low birth rate and a large outward migration of young people coupled with a large inward migration of older people. Powys is seen as an attractive place to retire and there are limited opportunities for higher education and employment opportunities for young people. Currently the Council employs very few young people under the age of 21 and opportunities for school leavers and graduates have been limited, mainly due to the economic climate and the constraints on budgets. The Council's workforce reflects the community which is steadily getting older and it is recognised that the Council will need to react to this trend by introducing employment and training opportunities for young people if we are to have sufficient skills to sustain services in the future.

5.2 Current Recruitment and Retention Issues

Traditionally Powys County Council has difficulties attracting large numbers of candidates for 'hard to fill' posts. These have tended to be in the areas of Social Care, in particular for Social Workers and Children's Residential Care Workers. This difficulty also exists with Chief Officer roles and to a lesser degree in other professionally qualified areas such as Planning, Engineering, Legal and Finance. The Council also has an ageing population in comparison to other Local Authorities in Wales and this, combined with the rural nature of the county, means that the Council can experience difficulties with recruitment and retention. As such the Council has introduced an Apprenticeship initiative including career graded pay rates.

6. Pay Structure

6.1 Current Position

The Council applies the NJC nationally negotiated pay spine as the basis for its grading structure. This determines the salaries of the larger majority of the workforce (with the exception of teachers). The 2016-2018 national pay award was effective from 1st April 2016 with employees within the scale point range 18 – 49 receiving a 1% increase. Employees in the scale point range 6 – 17 received an increase ranging from 6.6% to 1.18%.

As part of the same pay agreement, effective from 1st April 2017, employees within the scale point range 6 – 18 received an increase ranging from 3.45% to 1.28%. Employees within the scale point range 19 – 49 are to receive a 1% increase.

The 2018 Pay Agreement has yet to be confirmed, with negotiations between the Employers Side and Trade Unions currently on-going. As such, the pay rates effective from 1st April 2017 will apply until a 2018 pay agreement is announced.

Please see section 6.4 regarding the impact of the Living Wage Foundation rate on spinal column points 6 – 12 inclusive. The pay spine is attached at Appendix A.

6.2 Job Evaluation

The Council's systematic approach to determining the value and worth of posts that are currently subject to the NJC nationally agreed pay spine was implemented from the 1st April 2013. This revised pay and grading structure was subject to an equal pay audit. Payment protection paid to staff suffering a detriment was agreed for a 12 month period and ended on the on 31st March 2014.

6.3 Terms and Conditions

In conjunction with the job evaluation process a review of associated terms and conditions has been undertaken which has consolidated the range of nationally and locally negotiated terms which have been agreed through previous collective bargaining. The objective is to apply a single status approach across the authority which is fair for all staff and which also complies with the equality impact assessment.

6.4 Living Wage

Following acceptance of the 2018/19 budget at the Full Council meeting on 22 February 2018, it was agreed that the 2017/18 Living Wage Foundation rate of £8.45 per hour (£16,303 FTE) will remain in place from 1 April 2018. This is paid as a Living Wage Supplement, through uplift to the salary points, as outlined in Appendix A.

The 2018 National Pay Negotiations are likely to increase the pay of the lowest paid employees to at least £8.50 per hour, thus superseding the £8.45 per hour Living Wage Foundation rate.

For reference, the Council continues to pay the lowest paid staff significantly above the Statutory National Living Wage and National Minimum Wage rates, which are as follows:

Year	25 and over	21 to 24	18 to 20	Under 18	Apprentice
1 st April 2017	£7.50	£7.05	£5.60	£4.05	£3.50
1 st April 2018	£7.83	£7.38	£5.90	£4.20	£3.70

6.5 Acting Up/Honoraria

On occasions when employees undertake additional responsibilities for a limited period of time, the Head of Service will have the discretion to award an honorarium or acting up payment. This will be applied in line with the Guidance attached at Appendix B.

6.6 Pay and Performance

From April 2015, a new Individual Performance Review (IPR) process was introduced, replacing all previous methods. The Authority expects high levels of performance from all its' employees. Individual performance is managed and supported by line managers, and the relationship between line manager and staff member is key to having engaged, motivated staff, who are enabled in their work and can utilise their ideas to improve service. There are no bonus related pay incentives in place.

7. Accountability and Decision Making

- 7.1 In accordance with statutory requirements and the Constitution of the Council policies relating to the recruitment, pay, terms and conditions, and severance arrangements of all employees of the Council is the responsibility of the Council.

8. Chief Officer Remuneration

8.1 Definition of Chief Officer:

For the purposes of this statement, 'chief officers' are as defined within S43 of the Localism Act. The posts falling within the statutory definition are set out below:

- Chief Executive
- Strategic Directors
- Director
- Heads of Service

The above posts are governed by JNC terms and conditions of employment.

The 2016-2018 nationally agreed pay award applies a 1% uplift to salaries from 1st April 2017. There have been no discussions nationally regarding any subsequent pay awards.

The Council also has a category of employees employed on Senior Manager (SM) grades. These grades fall between the top of the NJC pay spine and the bottom of the Head of Service range. These posts are governed by NJC terms and conditions of employment, with national pay awards applied accordingly.

The grades ranges for all the above posts are agreed locally and are attached at Appendix C.

The Council has a number of posts within the Schools Service and Youth Service that are employed under Soulbury or Youth & Community terms and conditions. The Soulbury grades are attached at Appendix D, with Youth & Community attached at Appendix E. The last pay award agreed for both bodies was 1% effective from 1st September 2016, with a further 1% to be applied from 1st September 2017. There have been no discussions held nationally regarding any subsequent pay awards.

8.2 Recruitment of Chief Officers

The Council's policy and procedures with regard to the recruitment of Chief Officers is set out within Part 4 of the Constitution. When recruiting to all posts the Council will take full and proper account of its Equal Opportunities, Recruitment and Redeployment policies. The determination of the remuneration to be offered to any newly appointed Chief Officer will be in accordance with the pay structure and relevant policies in place at the time of recruitment.

8.3 Policy on the Payment of Chief Officers on ceasing to hold office or to be employed by the Council

Should a Chief Officer be in a redundancy situation and no alternative employment can be found they will, like all other employees, be entitled to compensation in line with the Council's Redundancy Compensation Scheme.

The Council's approach to statutory and discretionary payments on termination of employment of chief officers (and all other employees), prior to reaching normal retirement age, is set out within its Early Retirement and Redundancy Policy, in accordance with Regulations 5 and 6 of the Local Government (Early Termination of Employment) (Discretionary Compensation) Regulations 2006. This is in respect of a redundancy payment being based on actual weekly earnings (Regulation 5) and when an enhanced redundancy payment of up to 45 weeks would be granted (Regulation 6). Regulations 12 and 13 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Benefits, Membership and Contribution) Regulations 2007 do not apply as the Authority does not increase the total membership of active members (Regulation 12) or award additional pension (Regulation 13).

Decisions relating to any other payments falling outside the provisions or the relevant periods of contractual notice will be taken by those officers and members authorized to do so by the Constitution.

9. Re-employment of Staff

9.1 The Council has a Re-employment of Former Employees Policy which came in to effect from 1 September 2014.

9.2 The purpose of the policy is to set out the Council's approach to the re-employment of certain categories of ex-employees.

9.3 Ex-employees who have left the Council's employment on the grounds of redundancy or efficiency and received redundancy / severance payments and/or early retirement benefits, the Council will not engage such ex-employees on a contract of employment, or through an employment agency, nor engage them in a contract for services, for a period of 12 months from the date of termination of their employment.

- 9.4 Ex-employees who have been dismissed on the grounds of misconduct or lack of capability, or have resigned in circumstances where sufficient evidence existed to convene a formal hearing to consider dismissal on those grounds, will not be re-employed by the Council. The Council will not engage with their services through an employment agency nor under a contract for services, and there is no qualifying period applicable.
- 9.5 The Council recognises that there may be a compelling case for re-employment or re-engagement in some exceptional circumstances, which may be driven by the needs of the Council. Appointments are not made without express permission of the Head of Professional Services and relevant Director, with advice sought from the Section 151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer in respect of financial or legal implications.

10. Remuneration at the Lowest Grades

- 10.1 The lowest paid employees employed under a contract of employment with the Council, are remunerated on full time equivalent salaries in accordance with the minimum NJC spinal column point currently in use within the Council's grading structure. From 1st April 2018 this is spinal column point 6, £15,107 FTE per annum (£7.83 per hour), however as outlined in 6.4, the Living Wage Foundation rate is applied which increases this minimum scale point value to £16,303 FTE per annum. The enhanced pay rates will remain in place until the current pay negotiations are agreed, when the rate will likely be superseded.
- 10.2 The Council does run an apprenticeship scheme where individuals are engaged under a fixed term contract for a period of three years. During this time their rates of pay comply with the nationally applied rates for an apprentice and therefore they do not fall into the category of lowest grade or lowest paid in the council.
- 10.3 The relationship between the rate of pay for the lowest paid and chief officers is determined by the processes used for determining pay and grading structures as set out earlier in this policy statement

11. Pay Relativities within the Authority

- 11.1 The statutory guidance under the Localism Act recommends the use of pay multiples as a means of measuring the relationship between pay rates across the workforce and that of senior managers, as included within the Hutton 'Review of Fair Pay in the Public Sector' (2010). The Hutton Report was asked by Government to explore the case for a fixed limit on dispersion of pay through a requirement that no public sector manager can earn more than 20 times the lowest paid person in the organisation. The report concluded that the relationship to median earnings was a more relevant measure and the Government's Code of Recommended Practice on Data Transparency recommends the publication of the ratio between highest paid salary and the median average salary of the whole of the Authority's workforce.

- 11.2 The multiples of pay for Powys County Council are as follows:

Tudalen 45

1. The multiple between the lowest paid full time equivalent employee and the chief executive is 1:8.31 *(Previous year 1:8.41)*
2. The multiple between the lowest paid employee and mean average chief officer is 1:5.23 *(Previous year 1:5.23)*
3. The multiple between the median (average) full time equivalent earnings (excluding schools) and the chief executive is 1:6.56 *(Previous year 1:6.70)*
4. The multiple between the median (average) full time equivalent earnings (excluding schools) and mean average chief officer is 1:4.13 *(Previous year 1:4.10)*

(information based on Payroll data January 2018)

12. Publication

- 12.1 Upon approval by the full Council, this statement will be published on the Council's website.

13. Partnership with Trade Unions

- 13.1 The Council will endeavour to maintain the constructive partnership approach that it has developed with the recognised Trade Unions and will continue to work closely with them on pay related matters. Collective bargaining will be followed as appropriate for any proposed changes to pay and /or allowances.

14. Reviewing the Policy

- 14.1 This Policy outlines the current position in respect of pay and reward within the Council and it will be reviewed over the next year to ensure that it meets the principles of fairness, equality, accountability and value for money for the citizens of Powys. The Policy will be reviewed annually and reported to Council.

Pay Scales for NJC Employees – applicable from 1 April 2018

Grade	Scale Point (SCP)	FTE Salary (£)	1/12th Monthly FTE (£)	Hourly Rate (365*7/37) (£)
Grade 1 (0-234)	6*	15,107	1,258.92	7.8304
Grade 2 (235-279)	7*	15,115	1,259.58	7.8345
	8*	15,246	1,270.50	7.9024
	9*	15,375	1,281.25	7.9693
Grade 3 (280-324)	10*	15,613	1,301.08	8.0926
	11*	15,807	1,317.25	8.1932
	12*	16,123	1,343.58	8.3570
	13	16,491	1,374.25	8.5477
Grade 4 (325-369)	14	16,781	1,398.42	8.6980
	15	17,072	1,422.67	8.8489
	16	17,419	1,451.58	9.0287
	17	17,772	1,481.00	9.2117
Grade 5 (370-414)	18	18,070	1,505.83	9.3662
	19	18,746	1,562.17	9.7165
	20	19,430	1,619.17	10.0711
Grade 6 (415-459)	21	20,138	1,678.17	10.4381
	22	20,661	1,721.75	10.7091
	23	21,268	1,772.33	11.0238
Grade 7 (460-499)	24	21,962	1,830.17	11.3835
	25	22,658	1,888.17	11.7442
	26	23,398	1,949.83	12.1278
Grade 8 (500-539)	26	23,398	1,949.83	12.1278
	27	24,174	2,014.50	12.5300
	28	24,964	2,080.33	12.9395
Grade 9 (540-579)	29	25,951	2,162.58	13.4511
	30	26,822	2,235.17	13.9026
	31	27,668	2,305.67	14.3411
Grade 10 (580-619)	33	29,323	2,443.58	15.1989
	34	30,153	2,512.75	15.6291
	35	30,785	2,565.42	15.9567
Grade 11 (620-649)	36	31,601	2,633.42	16.3796
	37	32,486	2,707.17	16.8384
	38	33,437	2,786.42	17.3313
Grade 12 (650-679)	39	34,538	2,878.17	17.9020
	40	35,444	2,953.67	18.3716
	41	36,379	3,031.58	18.8562
Grade 13 (680-719)	43	38,237	3,186.42	19.8193
	44	39,177	3,264.75	20.3065
	45	40,057	3,338.08	20.7626
Grade 14 (720+)	47	41,967	3,497.25	21.7526
	48	42,899	3,574.92	22.2357
	49	43,821	3,651.75	22.7136

* Please see Living Wage Foundation Supplement values on next page

Living Wage Foundation Rates applicable from 1 April 2018:

Powys County Council applies a discretionary Living Wage supplement to all employees earning less than £8.45 per hour from 1 April 2018. The Living Wage supplement is not guaranteed and is subject to regular review by the Council, is non contractual and can be removed at any time.

The following Grades and Scale points (6 to 12 inclusive) are uplifted through a salary value of £16,303 FTE per annum, £8.45 per hour from 1 April 2018:

Grade	Scale Point (SCP)	FTE Salary (£)	1/12th Monthly FTE (£)	Hourly Rate (365*7/37) (£)
Grade 1 (0-234)	6*	16,303	1,358.58	8.45
Grade 2 (235-279)	7*	16,303	1,358.58	8.45
	8*	16,303	1,358.58	8.45
	9*	16,303	1,358.58	8.45
Grade 3 (280-324)	10*	16,303	1,358.58	8.45
	11*	16,303	1,358.58	8.45
	12*	16,303	1,358.58	8.45
	13	16,491	1,374.25	8.5477

Acting Up / Honoraria and Relief Arrangements

Cover for Managers /Supervisors

Acting up allowances will be paid in the event of a temporary and unforeseen absence of a manager or supervisor where an employee is required to cover the duties of the post for more than one calendar month. Cover provided for absences less than this will not be paid.

Where an absence is likely to be lengthy, e.g Maternity Leave, managers must consider making an appointment to the temporary vacancy through advertisement to a wider field of potential applicants.

Once cover extends beyond one month then employees will be paid the difference between their own rate and the job evaluated rate for the job being covered, backdated to the beginning of the period of cover. A minimum of one spinal column point higher will be paid. A percentage of the difference in rate may be made to reflect a lesser range of responsibilities being covered. Percentage acting up allowances may be paid to more than one member of a team if responsibilities are being shared. Where full duties are shared the acting allowances should be equal to the full difference in salary.

Honoraria

On occasion when employees undertake additional responsibilities for a limited period of time the Head of Service will have the discretion to award an honorarium. This will not be a full job evaluated rate given the time limits on the responsibilities however the job evaluation scheme can be used to help establish a reasonable honoraria rate. If the additional duties are outside the usual knowledge and skill requirements it maybe necessary to use market information (in accordance with the market supplement policy) to establish a payment level. Honoraria should cease after 12 months. If the additional duties continue then an evaluated rate must be established, if necessary with a market premium, in accordance with the market Supplement Policy.

Relief / Casual Arrangements

Where there is a business requirement for a relief duty officer e.g as part of a duty roster a single fixed job evaluated rate for the relief role should be established and paid as a change of rate for the period during which the employee covers the duty requirements.

Casual workers are entitled to the evaluated rate for the job unless they are not required to cover the full duties of the job. If this is the case then a casual worker job evaluated rate must be established. The casual worker is entitled to any allowances arising from non-standard working in the same circumstances as an established employee.

Chief Officer & Senior Manager Pay Scales
National Pay Rates applicable from 1 April 2017

Type	Description	Grade	SCP	New Salary	New Monthly Salary 1/12th
Senior Manager	Senior Manager 2	SM2	003	£48,988.00	£4,082.33
			004	£50,849.00	£4,237.42
			005	£51,409.00	£4,284.08
			006	£52,714.00	£4,392.83
	Senior Manager 1	SM1	009	£55,880.00	£4,656.67
			010	£57,370.00	£4,780.83
			011	£58,861.00	£4,905.08
			012	£60,352.00	£5,029.33
Heads of Service	Heads of Service 3	HS3	013	£60,307.00	£5,025.58
			014	£61,784.00	£5,148.67
			015	£63,248.00	£5,270.67
			016	£64,723.00	£5,393.58
	Heads of Service 2	HS2	017	£65,543.00	£5,461.92
			018	£67,729.00	£5,644.08
			019	£69,912.00	£5,826.00
			020	£72,098.00	£6,008.17
	Heads of Service 1	HS1	021	£74,281.00	£6,190.08
			022	£76,467.00	£6,372.25
			023	£78,652.00	£6,554.33
			024	£80,836.00	£6,736.33
Director	Director 2	D2	025	£82,180.00	£6,848.33
			026	£84,437.00	£7,036.42
			027	£86,694.00	£7,224.50
			028	£88,953.00	£7,412.75
	Director 1	D1	029	£93,221.00	£7,768.42
			030	£95,477.00	£7,956.42
			031	£97,735.00	£8,144.58
			032	£99,992.00	£8,332.67
Strategic Directors **		SD1	033	£100,319.00	£8,359.92
			034	£102,578.00	£8,548.17
			035	£102,779.00	£8,564.92
			036	£104,992.00	£8,749.33
Chief Executive *		CE1	037	£126,908.00	£10,575.67
			038	£129,763.00	£10,813.58
			039	£132,618.00	£11,051.50
			040	£135,473.00	£11,289.42

The Chief Executive is also the Returning Officer and payment for these duties for each electoral division or community ward is made as follows:

Contested Election	£110
Uncontested Election	£ 55

Returning Officer fees for national elections and referenda are paid by central government.

Soulbury Pay Agreement

National Pay Rates applicable from 1 September 2016 & 1 September 2017

Educational Improvement Professionals (EIPs)

SCP	01/09/2017
1	34,067
2	35,287
3	36,439
4	37,606
5	38,767
6	39,928
7	41,148
8	42,321
9	43,689
10	44,908
11	46,112
12	47,277
13	48,597
14	49,773
15	51,073
16	52,248
17	53,426
18	54,582
19	55,775
20	56,391
21	57,575
22	58,607
23	59,744
24	60,762
25	61,851
26	62,914
27	64,001
28	65,102
29	66,207
30	67,309
31	68,402
32	69,512
33	70,623
34	71,761
35	72,895
36	74,062
37	75,210
38	76,371
39	77,515
40	78,659
41	79,809
42	80,958
43	82,106
44	83,259
45	84,410
46	85,562
47	86,719
48	87,865
49	89,016
50	90,168

Educational Psychologists

SCALE A

SCP	01/09/2017
1	35,731
2	37,545
3	39,359
4	41,171
5	42,984
6	44,797
7	46,504
8	48,211
9	49,810
10	51,411
11	52,903

SCALE B

SCP	01/09/2017
1	44,797
2	46,504
3	48,211
4	49,810
5	51,411
6	52,903
7	53,516
8	54,661
9	55,795
10	56,950
11	58,081
12	59,235
13	60,409
14	61,543
15	62,731
16	63,908
17	65,093
18	66,276

Young People's / Community Service Managers Spine

SCP	01/09/2017
1	35,333
2	36,489
3	37,645
4	38,824
5	40,023
6	41,192
7	42,388
8	43,747
9	44,497
10	45,654
11	46,805
12	47,958
13	49,103
14	50,259
15	51,417
16	52,578
17	53,745
18	54,904
19	56,057
20	57,235
21	58,435
22	59,663
23	60,915
24	62,194

**JNC for Youth & Community Workers
National Pay Rates applicable from 1 September 2016 & 1 September 2017**

Support Worker Range

Youth & Community Support Worker Range				Living Wage Foundation Impact		
SCP	01/09/2016	01/09/2017		SCP	01/09/2016	01/09/2017
1	-	-		1	-	-
2	15,507	15,807	**	2	15,917	16,303
3	16,117	16,417		3	16,117	16,417
4	16,681	16,931		4	16,681	16,931
5	17,241	17,491		5	17,241	17,491
6	17,828	18,006		6	17,828	18,006
7	18,450	18,636		7	18,450	18,636
8	19,069	19,260		8	19,069	19,260
9	19,856	20,055		9	19,856	20,055
10	20,472	20,677		10	20,472	20,677
11	21,467	21,682		11	21,467	21,682
12	22,441	22,665		12	22,441	22,665
13	23,445	23,679		13	23,445	23,679
14	24,485	24,730		14	24,485	24,730
15	25,194	25,446		15	25,194	25,446
16	25,935	26,194		16	25,935	26,194
17	26,662	26,929		17	26,662	26,929

**** SCP 2 uplifted in line with Living Wage Foundation rate**

Professional Range

Youth & Community Professional Range		
SCP	01/09/2016	01/09/2017
13	23,445	23,679
14	24,485	24,730
15	25,194	25,446
16	25,935	26,194
17	26,662	26,929
18	27,396	27,670
19	28,123	28,404
20	28,852	29,141
21	29,672	29,969
22	30,601	30,907
23	31,505	31,820
24	32,413	32,737
25	33,329	33,662
26	34,243	34,585
27	35,159	35,511
28	36,085	36,446
29	37,005	37,375
30	37,924	38,304
31*	38,545	38,930
32*	39,565	39,961

* discretionary points

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNCIL
8 March 2018

REPORT AUTHOR: Solicitor to the Council

SUBJECT: Review of Electoral Arrangements – Draft Proposals -
 County of Powys

REPORT FOR: Decision

Introduction

On 23 June 2016 the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government published a Written Statement asking the Commission to restart its 10 year programme with a new prioritised timetable with an expectation that all 22 electoral reviews be completed in time for the new arrangements to be put into place for the 2022 local government elections.

The Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales have completed the first stage of their review of the electoral arrangements for the County of Powys and have published its Draft Proposals. A copy of the Draft Proposals has been put in your pigeon holes in County Hall or can be accessed at the following website

<http://ldbc.gov.wales/reviews/electoralelections/currereviews/59530911/?lang=en>

Summary of Proposals

The Commission propose a reduction in the council size from 73 to 68 members. The 68 elected members will represent 60 divisions, of which 7 will be multi-member: Abercraf and Ystrad(2), Brecon (3), Crickhowell with Cwmdru and Tretower(2), Knighton and Beguildy, Llandrindod South(2) , Llanidloes with Llangurig (2), Newtown Central and South(2).

24 of our existing electoral wards will experience no change in their arrangements: Builth, Churchstoke, Cwmtwrch, Dolforwyn, Glantwymwn, Gwernyfed, Hay, Llandrindod North, Llandrinio, Llandysilio, Llanfyllin, Llanrhaedr-ym-Mochant/ Llansilin, Llansantffraid, Machynlleth, Maescar/ Llwyel, Newtown East, Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North, Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West, Rhayader, Rhiwcynon, Talgarth, Talybont-on-Usk, Tawe Uchaf, Ynyscedwyn.

The largest proposed under-representation (in terms of electoral variance) is to be in Brecon and Forden and Montgomery (both 28% above the proposed county average). The largest proposed over-representation (in terms of electoral variance) is to be in Llanfyllin (22% below the proposed county average).

The Commission is proposing to split 5 communities across the county, within the Town of Presteigne, and the Communities of Cwmdru and District, Forden with Leighton and Trelystan, Treflys, and Kerry.

49 wards have the following changes being proposed:

Aber-craf and Ystradgynlais

The commission proposes to combine the existing wards of Abercraf and Ystradgynlais to form a two member electoral ward of 3,242 electors.

Llangattock and Llangynidr

The Commission proposes to combine the existing wards of Llangattock and Llangynidr to form an electoral ward of 1,686 electors.

Bwlch and Crickhowell

The Commission proposes the existing Crickhowell ward is combined with the Community of Cwmdu and District (previously part of the Bwlch electoral ward) to form a two member electoral ward of 2,718 electors.

Bwlch and Llangors

The Commission proposes the existing ward of Llangors is combined with the Community of Bwlch (previously part of the Bwlch electoral ward) to form an electoral ward of 1,381 electors.

St David Within, St John and St Mary of Brecon

The three existing wards of Brecon are combined to form a three member electoral ward of 6,023.

Felin Fach and Yscir

The existing ward of Yscir is combined with the communities of Honddu Isaf and Llanddew (currently part of the Felin-Fach electoral ward) to form an electoral ward of 1,433 electors called Yscir with Honddu Isaf and Llanddew.

Bronllys and Felin-Fach

The existing ward of Bronllys is combined with the community of Felin-fach (previously part of the Felin-fach electoral ward) to form an electoral ward of 1,623.

Glasbury and Old Radnor

The Commission proposes that the Communities of Gladestry and Old Radnor (currently part of the Old Radnor ward) and the Painscastle community (currently part of the Glasbury ward) combine to form an electoral ward of 1,465 electors called Old Radnor and Glasbury.

Llanbadarn Fawr, Llanelwedd and Old Radnor

The Commission proposes the current ward of Llanbadarn Fawr is combined with the communities of Glascwm (currently part of Llanelwedd) and New Radnor (currently part of Old Radnor ward) is combined to form an electoral ward of 1,760 called Glascwm, Llanbadarn Fawr and New Radnor.

Disserth & Trecoed and Llanelwedd

The commission proposes the current ward of Disserth & Trecoed is combined with the community of Llanelwedd (currently part of Llanelwedd) to form an electoral ward of 1,638 called Aberedw, Disserth and Trecoed and Llanelwedd.

Llanafanfawr and Llanwrtyd Wells

The Commission proposes the current ward of Llanafanfawr is combined with the community ward of Garth (currently part of Llanwrtyd Wells ward) to form an electoral ward of 1,324 electors called Llanafanfawr with Garth.

The remainder of Llanwrtyd Wells is retained as an electoral ward with an electorate of 1,352.

Llanyre and Nantmel

The Commission proposes the existing ward of Llanyre and the communities of Nantmel and St Harmon (currently part of the existing ward of Nantmel) is combined to create an electoral ward of Llanyre and Nantmel with an electorate of 1,575.

Llandrindod East/Llandrindod West and Llandrindod South

The Commission proposes existing Llandrindod South electoral ward and the existing Llandrindod East/West ward is combined to create an electoral ward of two members called Llandrindod South.

Llangunllo and Presteigne

The Commission proposes the existing ward of Llangunllo is combined with the community ward of Norton (currently part of Presteigne) to create an electoral ward called Llangunllo with Norton of 1,625 electors.

The Presteigne Town ward would be left as an electoral ward of Presteigne with an electorate of 1,737.

Beguildy and Knighton

The Commission proposes the existing electoral ward of Knighton is combined with the Beguildy community (currently part of Beguildy electoral ward) to form an electoral ward called Knighton with Beguildy with an electorate of 2,923, represented by 2 councillors.

Beguildy and Nantmel

The Commission proposes the remaining communities of the current Beguildy ward: Llanbister and Llanbadarn Fynydd are combined with the remaining communities of the Nantmel electoral ward: St Harmon and Abbey Cwmhir to form an electoral ward called Abbey Cwmhir, Llanbadarn and Llanbister with an electorate of 1,266.

Blaen Hafren and Llanidloes

The Commission proposes the existing electoral ward of Llanidloes and the Llangurig Community (currently part of Blaen Hafren electoral ward) are combined to form an electoral ward of 2,910 electors, called Llanidloes with Llangurig represented by two councillors.

The Commission proposes that the remaining communities of the current Blaen Hafren ward: Trefeglwys and Llanidloes Without form an electoral ward of 1,279 called Llanidloes Without and Trefeglwys, represented by a single councillor.

Kerry and Llandinam

The Commission proposes that the existing electoral ward of Llandinam is combined with the Dolfor ward of Kerry Community (currently part of the Kerry electoral ward) to create a new ward called Llandinam with Dolfor, with an electorate of 1,279.

The remaining Kerry community wards of Kerry and Sarn are retained to form a new electoral ward of Kerry, with an electorate of 1,464.

Newtown Central and Newtown South

The Commission proposes that the existing electoral wards of Newtown Central and Newtown South are combined to form a multi member electoral ward of 3,644 electors to be called Newtown Central and South and represented by two councillors.

Caersws and Llanbrynmair

The Commission proposes the existing ward of Llanbrynmair and Carno Community is combined to form a new electoral ward of Carno and Llanbrynmair with 1,362 electors.

As a consequence, the Commission proposes that the remainder of Caersws, is retained as an electoral ward of 1,270 electors.

Forden and Montgomery

The Commission proposes the existing ward of Montgomery combine with the community ward of Forden (currently part of the Forden electoral ward) to create a new electoral ward of 2,001 electors called Forden and Montgomery.

Forden and Trewern

The Commission proposes the remaining community ward of Trelystan (currently part of the Forden electoral ward) is combined with the existing electoral ward of Trewern to form an electoral ward of Trelystan and Trewern, with an electorate of 1,425.

Welshpool Castle, Welshpool Gungrog and Welshpool Llanerchydol

Welshpool Town Council made representation to adjust the current electoral and community ward boundaries to achieve better electoral parity between the existing three wards. These proposals have been utilised by the Commission to retain the existing three wards with adjusted boundaries, each with one councillor.

Berriew and Guilsfield

The Commission proposes to combine the existing electoral ward of Berriew with the Castle Caereinion Community (currently part of Guilsfield electoral ward) to form a new ward of 1,650 electors, called Berriew and Castle Caereinion.

As a consequence, the remaining part of Guilsfield electoral ward (Guilsfield Community) forms an electoral ward of 1,404 electors of the same name.

Banwy, Llanfihangel and Llanwddyn

The Commission is proposing to combine the existing electoral ward of Llanwddyn with the Community of Banwy (currently part of Banwy electoral ward) and the Community of Llanfihangel (currently part of Llanfihangel electoral ward) to form an electoral ward called Banwy, Llanfihangel and Llanwddyn with an electorate of 1,808.

Banwy and Llanfair Caereinion

It is proposed to combine the remaining part of Banwy, the Community of Llanerfyl with the existing electoral ward of Llanfair Caereinion to form an electoral ward called Llanerfyl and Llanfair Caereinion with an electorate of 1,667 electors.

Llanfihangel and Meifod

The Commission proposes the existing electoral ward of Meifod is combined with the Community of Llangyniew (currently part of Llanfihangel electoral ward) to form an electoral ward called Llangyniew and Meifod with an electorate of 1,615 electors.

Responses to the Report

The proposed electoral wards have been given working names by the Commission which are intended to represent an area rather than particular settlements, villages, or towns. The Commission recognises that there may be names that are more appropriate and it would welcome alternative suggestions. The Commission would request that these suggested names should not merely consist of listed communities and villages but, instead, should reflect the character of the areas involved as well as being effective in either English or Welsh.

The draft scheme represents the Commission's preliminary views on the electoral arrangements for the County of Powys. The Commission welcomes any representations in respect of these proposals and will consider carefully all representations made to before formulating its final proposals and submitting them to the Welsh Government. Representations can be made by individuals and/or political groups, and/ or by the Council as a whole.

All observations on these draft proposals should be sent to:

The Chief Executive

Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales

Hastings House

Fitzalan Court

Cardiff CF24 0BL Or by email to: ldbc.wales@gov.wales not later than 29 May 2018

Recommendation:	Reason for Recommendation:
To provide Group Leaders with delegated authority to consider and provide a Powys County Council response.	To prepare a draft response for Council approval.

Person(s) To Action Decision:	Sandra Matthews
Date By When Decision To Be Actioned:	28th May 2018

Relevant Policy (ies):	None		
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	Y

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
Sandra Matthews	01597 826747	01597 826220	sandram@powys.gov.uk

Relevant Portfolio Member(s):	County Councillor Aled Davies
Relevant Local Member(s):	N/A

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

The Review of Electoral Arrangements of the County of Powys – Draft Proposals Report, February 2018

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

FULL COUNCIL

8th March 2018

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Aled Davies
Portfolio Holder for Finance

SUBJECT: TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT &
ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

REPORT FOR: Decision

Summary**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy report is a requirement of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and a requirement under the Local Government Act 2003. It has regard to the 2010 Guidance on Local Government Investments issued by the Welsh Assembly Government which requires the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment to be approved by Full Council.
- 1.2 The report details the expected activities of the Treasury function in the forthcoming financial year 2018/19, in respect of borrowing and investments.
- 1.3 The report requires an appropriate strategy for borrowing and investing for the financial year 2018/19.
- 1.4 The Strategy will be monitored throughout the year and will be revised for approval by Full Council if there are any significant changes necessary due to such things as the following:-
- updates in legislation/guidance
 - changes in the economy/financial outlook which may affect the Authority's Strategy
 - changes in the financial position of the Authority.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Council is required to operate a balanced budget which broadly means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus cash is invested. The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer-term cash flow planning, to ensure that the Council can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer-

term cash involves arranging short or long-term loans or using longer-term cash flow surpluses.

3. CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and Prudential Code 2011

3.1 In 2011 CIPFA issued a revised edition of the TM Code of Practice. It is a requirement of the Code that this Authority should formally adopt the key principles of the Code and this was done by Cabinet on 14th February 2012 (see Appendix B).

3.2 The 2011 Code emphasises a number of key areas including the following:-

- i. All authorities must formally adopt the revised Code
- ii. The strategy report will affirm that the effective management and control of risk are prime objectives of the Authority's treasury management activities
- iii. The Authority's appetite for risk must be clearly identified within the strategy report and will affirm that priority is given to security of capital and liquidity when investing funds and explain how that will be carried out
- iv. Responsibility for risk management and control lies within the organisation and cannot be delegated to any outside organisation
- v. Credit ratings should only be used as a starting point when considering risk. Use should also be made of market data and information, the quality financial press, information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that government support
- vi. Authorities need a sound diversification policy with high credit quality counterparties and should consider setting country, sector and group limits
- vii. Borrowing in advance of need is only to be permissible when there is a clear business case for doing so and only for the current capital programme or to finance future debt maturities
- viii. The main annual treasury management reports must be approved by Cabinet/Full Council
- ix. There needs to be, at a minimum, a mid-year review of treasury management strategy and performance. This is intended to highlight any areas of concern that have arisen since the original strategy was approved
- x. Each Authority must delegate the role of scrutiny of treasury management strategy and policies to a specific named body
- xi. Treasury management performance and policy setting should be subject to scrutiny prior to implementation
- xii. Members should be provided with access to relevant training
- xiii. Those charged with governance are also personally responsible for ensuring they have the necessary skills and training
- xiv. Responsibility for treasury management activities must be clearly defined within the organisation
- xv. Officers involved in treasury management must be explicitly required to follow treasury management policies and procedures when making investment and borrowing decisions on behalf of the Authority.

3.3 The Authority will adopt the following reporting arrangements in accordance with the revised Code of Practice:-

Report/Document	Committee	Frequency
Treasury Management Policy Statement and Practices	Audit Committee followed by Cabinet	When changes require
Treasury Management Strategy and Annual Investment Strategy	Full Council	Annually before the start of financial year
Treasury Management Quarterly Reports	Audit Committee followed by Cabinet	Quarterly
Treasury Management Annual Review	Audit Committee followed by Cabinet	Annually by 30 th Sept after the end of financial year

3.4 CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and Prudential Code 2017

In December 2017 CIPFA issued a revised TM Code of Practice and a revised Prudential Code. CIPFA has issued a statement that accepts that the issue of revised codes at a late stage of the 2018-19 budget cycle makes it very difficult for most authorities to fully implement both codes. Accordingly, full implementation is not expected until 2019-20. However, for members’ information at this stage, a brief overview of the main change is attached at Appendix F.

4. Economic Background and Forecasts

4.1 The economic background is attached at Appendix C. The information contained therein is considered in the formulation of this Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy.

4.2 The most recent forecast of interest rates for 2018/19 by the Authority’s advisor is:

	Mar18	Jun18	Sep18	Dec18	Mar19	Jun19	Sep19	Dec19
Bank rate	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%
5yr PWLB	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%	2.10%	2.20%	2.30%	2.30%	2.40%
10yr PWLB	2.50%	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.70%	2.80%	2.80%	2.90%
25yr PWLB	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.20%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%
50yr PWLB	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.00%	3.10%	3.10%

The Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) delivered a 0.25% increase in Bank Rate on 2nd November 2017. This removed the emergency cut in August 2016 after the EU referendum. The MPC also gave forward guidance that they expected to increase Bank Rate only twice more by 0.25% by 2020 to end at 1.00%. At its February 2018 meeting there was no change in Bank Rate but the forward guidance changed significantly to warn of “earlier and greater

than anticipated” rate of increases in Bank Rate compared to their previous forward guidance.

Economic and interest rate forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. As such, the above forecasts (and MPC decisions) will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data and developments in financial markets transpire over the next year. Geopolitical developments, especially in the EU, could also have a major impact.

5. Borrowing Strategy

- 5.1 The Authority’s Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is the amount of capital expenditure that is not financed from revenue resources, capital grants and other contributions and capital receipts. Any expenditure that is not financed from these resources increases the authority’s underlying need to borrow. Part of the Council’s treasury activities is to address the funding requirements for this borrowing need. Depending on the capital expenditure programme, the treasury service organises the Council’s cash position to ensure that sufficient cash is available to meet the capital plans and cash flow requirements. This may be sourced through external borrowing or utilising temporary cash resources within the Council.

The Authority is currently maintaining an under borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement) has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Authority’s reserves, balances and cashflow has been used as a temporary measure. This is a prudent and cost effective approach in the current economic climate of low interest rates and is a good use of the Council’s cash. However, members will be aware that internal borrowing is only a temporary situation and officers have advised that, based on capital estimates, it will be necessary for the Authority to borrow at stages over the next few years. Temporary borrowing has been carried out during the 2017/18 financial year and £20m of longer term borrowing has also taken place. This is a prudent approach to ensure some borrowing takes place whilst interest rates are at their low levels as opposed to borrowing at a future date at increased rates.

The Authority’s estimated closing Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) for 2017/18 is £339.6M. If no further borrowing takes place within the remainder of the current financial year, the outstanding debt at 31st March 2018 will be £246.4M showing that the Authority is currently borrowed well below its CFR. Analysis of the balance sheet confirms the Authority to be in an internally borrowed position which, as mentioned above, is a prudent and cost effective approach in the current climate of low interest rates.

The approved Capital budget for 2018/19 is £87.7M with Prudential Borrowing of £28.9M.

Borrowing rates have been volatile in 2017-18 and increased sharply after the result of the general election in June 2017, after the September MPC meeting and again in January and February 2018. The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances has served well over the last few years. However, this needs to be carefully reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in later times when

the Authority will not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance capital expenditure and/or to refinance maturing debt. There will remain a cost of carry to any new long-term borrowing that will cause a temporary increase in cash balances due to the difference between borrowing costs and investment returns.

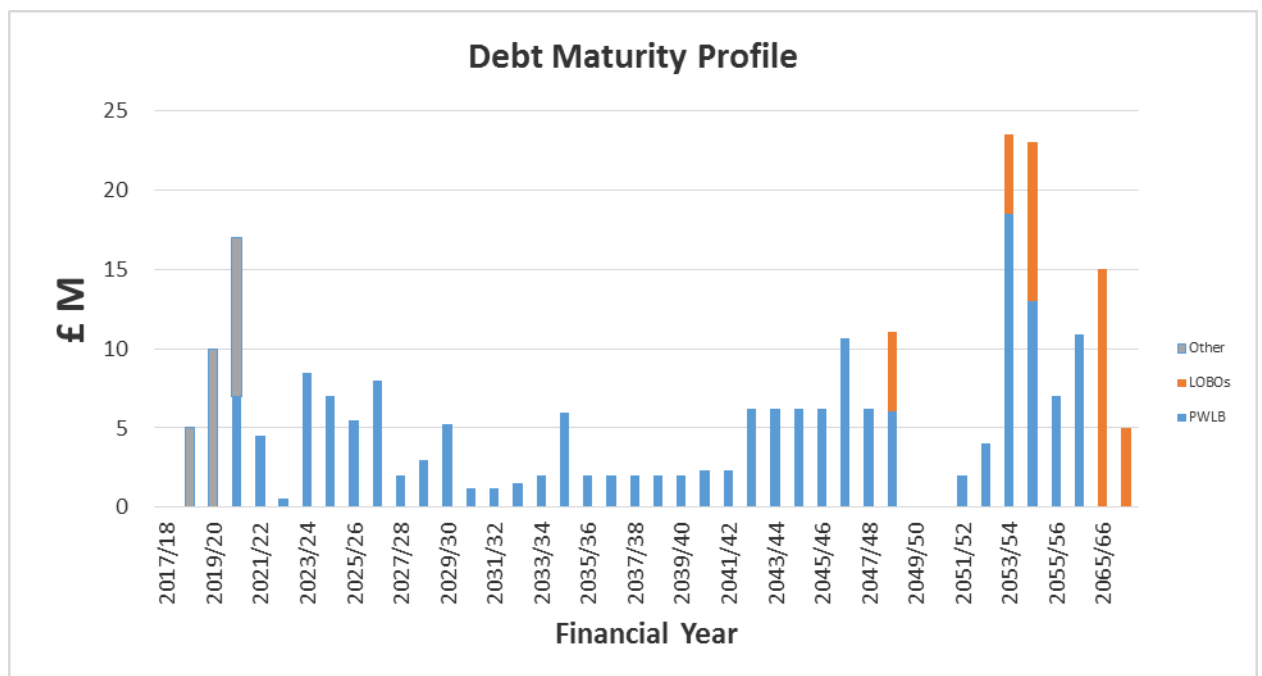
In view of the Authority's position and the above interest rate forecast, officers will monitor interest rates and will, when required, give consideration to new borrowing.

5.2 PWLB Certainty Rate:

In 2012-13, the Government introduced a 20 basis points (bps) discount on loans from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) under the prudential borrowing regime for those principal local authorities providing improved information and transparency on their locally-determined long-term borrowing and associated capital spending plans. The Government said it would also work with the local authority sector to consider the potential for an independent body to facilitate the provision of PWLB lending at a reduced rate to authorities demonstrating best quality and value for money. This certainty rate continues to be available and this Authority has registered its interest in this preferred rate option.

5.3 Estimated Debt Maturity Profile as at 01.04.18:

(please click on the graph below and increase the percentage in the View option of the toolbar above for an enhanced view)



Members will see that the debt maturity profile is fairly even across the years. This maturity profile has been managed as such, so as to ensure that there is no undue preponderance in any particular year which may put the Authority's financing and cashflow position at risk.

6. Debt Rescheduling

- 6.1 The introduction by the PWLB in 2007 of a spread between the rates applied to new borrowing and repayment of debt, which was compounded on 20th October 2010 by a considerable further widening of the difference between new borrowing and repayment rates, has meant that PWLB to PWLB debt restructuring is now much less attractive than before both of these events.
- 6.2 However, as short term borrowing rates will be considerably cheaper than longer term rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. However, these savings will need to be considered in the light of the current treasury position and the size of the cost of any debt repayment i.e. premiums incurred.

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- the generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings,
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy
- enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

- 6.3 All rescheduling will be reported to Cabinet as soon as is practicable.

7. Policy on borrowing in advance of need

- 7.1 The Authority will not borrow more than or in advance of its needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates and will be considered carefully to ensure value for money can be demonstrated and that the Authority can ensure the security of such funds.

8. Investments

8.1 *Investment Policy:*

- 8.1.1 The Authority has regard to the CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes (“the CIPFA TM Code”) and the Welsh Assembly Government Guidance on Local Government Investments.

- 8.1.2 The Authority’s investment priorities are: -

- (a) the security of capital and
- (b) the liquidity of its investments.

- 8.1.3 The Authority will aim to achieve the optimum return on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. The risk appetite of this Authority has been low in order to give priority to security of its investments.

8.1.4 The borrowing of monies purely to invest or on-lend and make a return is unlawful and this Authority will not engage in such activity.

8.1.5 The minimum amount that is to be held during the financial year in investments other than long-term is Nil.

8.2 *Definition of Investments – Specified and Non-Specified:*

8.2.1 The Local Government Act 2003 refers to specified and non-specified investments. The Welsh Assembly Government's Guidance on Local Government Investments, effective from 1st April 2010, defines the following:-

Specified Investments:

An investment is a specified one if all of the following apply:-

- (a) it is denominated in sterling and any payments or repayments in respect of it are payable only in sterling
- (b) the investment is not a long-term one i.e. one which is due to be repaid within 12 months of the date on which the investment was made or one which may require to be repaid within that period
- (c) the making of the investment is not defined as capital expenditure by virtue of regulation 20(1)(d) of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) Regulations 2003 [SI 3239 as amended]
- (d) the investment is made with a body or in an investment scheme of * high credit quality or with one of the following public sector bodies:
 - i. the UK Government
 - ii. a local authority in England or Wales (as defined in section 23 of the 2003 Act) or a similar body in Scotland or Northern Ireland
 - iii. a parish or community council.

* High credit quality is defined in Paragraph 8.4 below.

Non-specified Investments:

- (i) An investment is non-specified if it does not meet the above definition.

There are various innovative products on offer which fit this criteria, many of which do so because their initial and maturity value can differ. The spirit of the 2004 National Assembly for Wales guidance was to ensure that authorities had the skills to assess any such products prior to possible commitment. Our advisors have confirmed that officers within Powys have the ability and knowledge to assess the value of such products. Any such assessment will involve determining a high credit quality in line with Paragraph 7.4 below.

As per Prudential Indicator 16.3.3 below the Authority has a maximum limit for investments held for a period of over 364 days.

As per Paragraph 8.6 below the Authority has a maximum limit to be held in Money Market Funds of £50M.

8.3 *Creditworthiness policy:*

8.3.1 This Authority uses the creditworthiness service provided by Link Asset Services although the Authority has adopted a position that is slightly more risk averse than Link's suggested list in respect of counterparties and durations.

8.3.2 Link uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three main rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays: -

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies
- CDS (credit default swap) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This approach is in line with the CIPFA Code of Practice which states that "credit ratings should only be used as a starting point when considering credit risk". Authorities should also use financial press, market data, information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that government support.

8.3.3 Link's modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes can be used by the Authority to determine the suggested duration for investments and are therefore referred to as durational bands:-

- Yellow - 5 years
for UK Government debt or its equivalent, Money Market Funds and collateralised deposits where the collateral is UK Government debt
- Dark pink - 5 years
for Ultra-Short Dated Bond Funds with a credit score of 1.25
- Light pink - 5 years
for Ultra-Short Dated Bond Funds with a credit score of 1.5
- Purple - 2 years
- Blue - 1 year
only applies to nationalised or semi nationalised UK Banks
- Orange - 1 year
- Red - 6 months
- Green - 100 days
- No Colour - not to be used

8.3.4 A copy of the current full credit rating list is being sent to members alongside this report for information regarding which banks fall into each duration.

8.3.5 The TM Code of Practice advises that authorities have regard for all the ratings issued by all three main agencies and to make their decisions based on all ratings. The advisors' creditworthiness service corresponds with this as it uses the ratings from all three agencies but, by using a scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

8.4 "High" credit quality:

8.4.1 It is proposed that the Authority continue with the following in respect of defining a "high" credit quality. If a rating is not available from any of the rating agencies then the available ratings will be used. Members will note that this proposal excludes investments with some banks off the advisors' suggested list:-

Long Term Ratings (in respect of long-term investments):

Permitted Fitch Ratings	Permitted Moody's Ratings	Permitted S&P Ratings
AAA	Aaa	AAA
AA+	Aa1	AA+
AA	Aa2	AA
AA-	Aa3	AA-

Short Term Ratings (in respect of short-term investments):

Permitted Fitch Ratings	Permitted Moody's Ratings	Permitted S&P Ratings
F1+	N/A	A-1+
F1	P-1	A-1

8.4.2 All credit ratings will be monitored daily. The Authority is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the advisors' creditworthiness service.

8.4.3 Any institution which drops below any of the above ratings will be removed from the Authority's counterparty list for investments. Any investments held with the counterparty will also be reviewed in order to establish whether the premature maturity of the investment should be sought.

8.4.4 In addition to the use of Credit Ratings the Authority will also be advised of information in movements in Credit Default Swap against the iTraxx benchmark and other market data on a weekly basis. Extreme market movements may result in downgrade of an institution or removal from the Authority's investment list. Any investments held with the counterparty will also be reviewed in order to establish whether the premature maturity of the investment should be sought.

8.4.5 Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. In addition the Authority will also use market data and information, information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that government support.

8.5 Country limits:

8.5.1 It is proposed that the Authority will use approved counterparties from the UK and approved counterparties from other countries with the following sovereign credit ratings:-

Permitted Fitch Ratings	Permitted Moodys Ratings	Permitted S&P Ratings
AAA	Aaa	AAA

The list of countries (excluding the UK) that qualify using this credit criteria as at the date of this report are shown in Appendix D. This list will be added to or deducted from by officers should ratings change.

8.5.2 Our advisor's view is that all Authorities should avoid a concentration of investments in too few counterparties or countries but that a suitable spreading approach in itself is likely to be sufficient given the safeguards already built into its creditworthiness service.

As such the following limits are proposed:-

Country	Maximum Investment per Country	Credit Rating/Other Assessment of Risk
AAA countries (listed at Appendix C)	£20M (held in call accounts)	As per rating list
UK	No Maximum Investment	As per rating list

8.6 *Group/Institutions - Counterparty Criteria/Limits:*

The current limits per the 2017/18 Strategy are as follows:-

Specified Investments (2017/18):

Institution	Maximum Investment per Group/Institution £M	Maximum Length	Credit Rating/Other Assessment of Risk
UK Banks	20 (a maximum £10M to be held in fixed term investments)	Up to 364 days	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Foreign Banks	5	Up to 364 days	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Other Local Authorities	25	Up to 364 days	N/A

It is proposed that the limits above remain the same for 2018/19.

Non-Specified Investments (2017/18):

Institution	Maximum Investment per Group/Institution £M	Maximum Length	Credit Rating/Other Assessment of Risk
UK Banks	10 (£2M limit with any one institution)	Up to 2 years	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Lloyds Bank (as a mortgage lender in the LAMS scheme)	5	Up to 5 years	N/A
Foreign Banks	2	Up to 2 years	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Money Market Funds (max. of 5)	10	N/A	All are AAA rated plus the parents/owners must meet the Authority's short term investment criteria
Other Local Authorities	10	Up to 2 years	N/A
European Investment Bank Bonds	3	2-3 years	N/A
<i>Note: Limits for Specified and Non-Specified are combined limits. The maximum limit will also apply to a banking group as a whole.</i>			

It is proposed that the following limits are in place for 2018/19.

Institution	Maximum Investment per Group/Institution £M	Maximum Length	Credit Rating/Other Assessment of Risk
UK Banks	10 (£5M limit with any one institution)	Up to 2 years	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Foreign Banks	2	Up to 2 years	As per Link's matrices and the Authority's definition of a high credit rating
Money Market Funds (max. of 5)	10	N/A	All are AAA rated
Other Local Authorities	10	Up to 5 years	N/A
<i>Note: Limits for Specified and Non-Specified are combined limits. The maximum limit will also apply to a banking group as a whole.</i>			

9. Investment Strategy

9.1 In-house funds:

The majority of the Authority's in-house managed funds are cash flow derived. However, this has and will continue to decrease as per the information in 5.1 above.

9.2 Investment returns area likely to remain relatively low during 2018/19. The suggested budgeted investment returns from the Authority's advisors for investments up to 100 days are:

2018/19	0.60%
2018/19	0.90%

Members should be aware that these returns may not be achieved by this Authority whilst cash levels are low and hence being kept in liquid accounts.

9.3 The Authority currently has no investments that are longer-term. It is unlikely that the Authority will lock into further longer term deals while investment rates are down at historically low levels and due to the reduction in cash balances.

9.4 For its cash flow generated balances, the Authority will seek to utilise its business reserve accounts, fixed term deposits (if appropriate) and money market funds.

10. Policy on the use of external service providers

10.1 The Authority currently uses Link Asset Services as its external treasury management advisors. This contract was awarded following a competitive process and runs to 31st August 2018.

10.2 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 on external service providers.

10.3 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 properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review. This review will incorporate assessing the following:-

- level of technical expertise/advice
- appropriateness of advice given
- value of information provided i.e. market commentaries, forecasts, etc.
- value of training given
- attendance at meetings

11. Scheme of delegation

- ### 11.1 (i) Full Council
- approval of annual strategy

- (ii) Audit Committee
 - reviewing the treasury management policy and procedures and making recommendations to the responsible body.
- (iii) Cabinet
 - receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities
 - approval of amendments to the Authority's adopted clauses, treasury management policy statement and treasury management practices
 - budget consideration and approval
 - approval of the division of responsibilities
 - receiving and reviewing regular monitoring reports and acting on recommendations
 - approving the selection of external service providers.

12. Role of the section 151 officer (Chief Financial Officer)

- 12.1 The S151 officer will have responsibility for:
- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance
 - submitting regular treasury management policy reports
 - submitting budgets and budget variations
 - receiving and reviewing management information reports
 - reviewing the performance of the treasury management function
 - ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function
 - ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit
 - recommending the appointment of external service providers.

13. Treasury Management Training

- 13.1 The Authority recognises that relevant individuals will need appropriate levels of training in treasury management due to its increasing complexity. There are two categories of relevant individuals: -
- treasury management staff employed by the Authority
 - members charged with governance of the treasury management function.

13.2 All treasury management staff should receive appropriate training relevant to the requirements of their duties at the appropriate time. All treasury management staff are required to be members of an appropriate professional body and, in line with the continuing professional development requirements of these professional bodies, the Authority operates a Professional Development Review system which identifies the training requirements of individual members of staff engaged on treasury related activities. Additionally, training is also provided in the job and it is the s the level of training appropriate to their duties.

13.3 Details of Approved Training Courses

Treasury management staff and members will go on courses provided by our treasury management advisors, CIPFA, etc.

13.4 Records of Training received by Treasury Staff

As required by their relevant professional bodies, treasury management staff will maintain records of training they receive.

13.5 Approved Qualifications for Treasury Staff

It is the Authority's policy that the Treasury Manager and the Technical Accountancy Assistants are qualified to at least AAT level.

13.6 Members

The CIPFA Code of Practice states that members charged with governance (all members as the annual strategy requires approval by Full Council) have a personal responsibility to ensure that they have the appropriate skills and training for their role. To aid this, the Authority normally holds two briefing sessions per year for members and members should ensure that they attend at least one of these each year.

14. **Pension Fund Cash**

The Authority will comply with the requirements of The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009, which were implemented on 1st Jan 2010. From 1st April 2010 the Pension fund has its own bank accounts although, due to use of the Authority's financial systems, a small amount of pension fund cash remains pooled with the Authority's cash balances for investment purposes. Any investments made by the pension fund directly with this local authority will comply with the requirements of SI 2009 No 393.

15. **Treasury Management Budget**

A requirement of the Authority's Treasury Management Policy Statement is that a summary treasury management budget is included in the Strategy report. This is attached at Appendix E.

16. CIPFA Prudential Code - Prudential and Treasury Indicators

16.1 The following indicators, required by the CIPFA Prudential Code, are included as part of the annual budget report :-

- authorised limit for external debt
- operational boundary for external debt
- actual external debt

16.2 Prudential and Treasury Indicators are relevant for the purposes of setting an integrated treasury management strategy and, as such, the indicators required to be included as part of this strategy are as follows:-

16.3.1 *Interest Rate Exposure:*

The setting of upper and lower limits for interest rate exposures has the effect of creating ranges within which the Authority will limit its exposure to both fixed and variable interest rate movements.

The current limits are as follows:-

Fixed rates	140%
Variable rates	60%

As dictated by the Code of Practice, this indicator for fixed and variable limits is calculated by looking at the net position between debt and investments. The following table shows an example of the Authority's position and clearly shows what the Indicator is trying to achieve in that the investments we hold in variable rate contracts easily outweigh those in fixed rates:

	Debt	Investments	Net Debt
	£,000	£,000	£,000
Total at Fixed Rates	115,804	4	115,800
Total at Variable Rates	35,000	25,295	9,705
Total	150,804	25,299	125,505
	%	%	%
Fixed Debt less investments (net position)	76.79%	0.02%	92.27%
Variable Debt less investments (net position)	23.21%	99.98%	7.73%

It is proposed that the limits above remain the same for 2018/19.

16.3.2 *Maturity Structure of Borrowing:*

Local authorities are exposed to the risk of having to refinance debt at a time in the future when interest rates may be volatile or uncertain. This indicator is designed to assist authorities in avoiding large concentrations of fixed rate debt that has the same maturity structure and would therefore need to be replaced at the same time. It is recommended that the Authority sets upper and lower limits in each period as a percentage of its total borrowings.

The current limits are as follows:-

	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
Under 12 months	40%	0%
12 months to 2 years	40%	0%
2 years to 5 years	40%	0%
5 years to 10 years	40%	0%
10 years to 20 years	40%	0%
20 years to 30 years	40%	0%
30 years to 40 years	40%	0%
40 years to 50 years	40%	0%

It is proposed that the limits above remain the same for 2018/19.

16.3.3 Principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days:

This indicator is used to demonstrate that the Authority has taken into account all the resources available for investment. This is to minimise the possibility that longer-term investments will need to be realised early which might have disadvantageous results. This indicator is also used to demonstrate that the Authority is not borrowing more than it needs to, or in advance of its needs, purely to profit through investment from the extra borrowing.

The current limit is set at £10M.

It is proposed that this limit remains at £10M for 2018/19.

Proposal

It is proposed that Council approves the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy.

Statutory Officers

The Head of Financial Services (Acting s151 officer) has made the following comment:

“The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy forms a key part of the Council’s overall approach to borrowing and investments. The report ensures the authority complies with relevant legislation and the Code of Practice on Treasury Management.”

The Solicitor to the Council (Monitoring Officer) has made the following comment:

“I have nothing to add to the report.”

Future Status of the Report

Not applicable

Recommendation:		Reason for Recommendation:	
That Council approves the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy		Statutory Requirement	
Relevant Policy:		Treasury Management Policy	
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	Y
Person(s) To Implement Decision:		Ann Owen – Treasury Manager	
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:			1st April 2018

Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Fax:	Email:
Ann Owen	01597 826327	01597 826290	ann.owen@powys.gov.uk

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes
Treasury Management Policy Statement
Advisors' Information
WAG Guidance on Local Government Investments 2010

Appendix A:

Treasury Management Policy Statement

1. This organisation defines its treasury management activities as: “The management of the authority’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks”.
2. This organisation regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.
3. This organisation acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable comprehensive performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management.”

Appendix B:

1. This Authority adopts the key principles of CIPFA's *Treasury Management in the Public Services : Code of Practice (2011 Edition)*, as described in Section 4 of that Code as follows:-

Key Principle 1:

Public service organisations should put in place formal and comprehensive objectives, policies and practices, strategies and reporting arrangements for the effective management and control of their treasury management activities.

Key Principle 2:

Their policies and practices should make clear that the effective management and control of risks are prime objectives of their treasury management activities and that responsibility for these lies clearly within their organisations. Their appetite for risk should form part of their annual strategy, including any use of financial instruments for the prudent management of those risks, and should ensure that priority is given to security and liquidity when investing funds.

Key Principle 3:

They should acknowledge that the pursuit of value for money in treasury management and the use of suitable performance measures are valid and important tools for responsible organisations to employ in support of their business and service objectives; and that, within the context of effective risk management, their treasury management policies and practices should reflect this.

In framing these recommendations, CIPFA acknowledges the difficulties of striving for effective risk management and control, whilst at the same time pursuing value for money. This code does not seek to be prescriptive about how this issue should be handled, particularly since it covers such a wide variety of organisations. However, where appropriate, the sector specific guidance notes give suitable advice. CIPFA recognises that no two organisations in the public services are likely to tackle this issue in precisely the same manner but success in this area of treasury management is likely to be viewed, especially in value for money terms, as an indicator of a strongly performing treasury management function.

Even though it dates back to 1991, CIPFA considers that the report by the Treasury and Civil Service Committee of the House of Commons on the BCCI closure is still pertinent, wherein it was stated that:

In balancing risk against return, local authorities should be more concerned to avoid risks than to maximise returns.

Indeed this view was supported by the Communities and Local Government Select Committee report into local authority investments in 2009.

It is CIPFA's view that throughout the public services the priority is to protect capital rather than to maximise return. The avoidance of all risk is neither appropriate nor possible. However, a balance must be struck with a keen responsibility for public money.

2. Accordingly, the Authority will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:

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

The content of the policy statement and TMPs will follow the recommendations contained in Sections 6 and 7 of the Code, subject only to amendment where necessary to reflect the particular circumstances of the Authority. Such amendments will not result in the Authority materially deviating from the Code's key principles.

3. The Authority will also have regard for the Guidance on Local Government Investments issued by the Welsh Assembly Government and effective from 1st April 2010.
4. Full Council will receive the annual strategy report as recommended in the Welsh Assembly Guidance on Local Government Investments and the Authority's Cabinet will receive reports on its treasury management policies, practices and activities, including, as a minimum, a mid-year review and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in its TMPs.
5. The Authority delegates responsibility for the implementation and regular monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices to the Cabinet, and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to the Chief Financial Officer, who will act in accordance with the Authority's policy statement and TMPs and, if he/she is a CIPFA member, CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
6. The Authority nominates Audit Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of treasury management policies, practices and performance.

Appendix C:

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

UK

After the UK surprised with strong economic growth in 2016, growth in 2017 has confounded pessimistic forecasts of weak growth by coming in at 1.8%, only marginally down on the 1.9% rate for 2016. The outstanding performance came from the manufacturing sector which showed a 1.3% increase in Q4 and +3.1% y/y, helped by an increase in exports due to the lower value of sterling over the last year and robust economic growth in our main trade partners, the EU and US. It is also notable that there has been a progressive acceleration in total GDP growth during the year which gives ground for optimism looking forward into 2018.

While the Bank of England is expected to give forward guidance to prepare financial markets for gradual changes in policy, the Monetary Policy Committee, (MPC), meeting of 14 September 2017 managed to shock financial markets and forecasters by suddenly switching to a much more aggressive tone in terms of its words around warning that Bank Rate will need to rise soon. The Bank of England Inflation Reports during 2017 have clearly flagged up that it expected CPI inflation to peak at just under 3% in 2017, before falling back to near to its target rate of 2% in two years' time. The Bank revised its forecast for the peak to just over 3% at the 14 September meeting. (Inflation actually came in at 3.1% in November so that may prove now to be the peak. Inflation fell to 3.0% in December and January.) This marginal revision in the Bank's forecast can hardly justify why the MPC became so aggressive with its wording; rather, the focus was on an emerging view that with unemployment having already fallen to only 4.3%, the lowest level since 1975, and improvements in productivity being so weak, that the amount of spare capacity in the economy was significantly diminishing towards a point at which they now needed to take action. In addition, the MPC took a more tolerant view of low wage inflation as this now looks like a common factor in nearly all western economies as a result of automation and globalisation. However, the Bank was also concerned that the withdrawal of the UK from the EU would effectively lead to a decrease in such globalisation pressures in the UK, and so this would cause additional inflationary pressure over the next few years.

At its 2 November meeting, the MPC duly delivered a 0.25% increase in Bank Rate. It also gave forward guidance that they expected to increase Bank Rate only twice more in the next three years to reach 1.0% by 2020. This was, therefore, not quite the 'one and done' scenario but was, nevertheless, a very relaxed rate of increase prediction in Bank Rate in line with previous statements that Bank Rate would only go up very gradually and to a limited extent.

The 8 February 2018 MPC meeting did not change Bank Rate but the forward guidance changed significantly to warn of "earlier, and greater than anticipated" rate of increases in Bank compared to their previous forward guidance. The Link Asset Services forecast has therefore added an additional 0.25% increase in Bank Rate in May 2018 compared to the previous forecast, and then increases occurring November 2018, November 2019 and August 2020 to end at 1.50%

However, some forecasters are flagging up that they expect growth to accelerate significantly in 2018. This view is based primarily on the coming fall in inflation, (as the effect of the effective devaluation of sterling after the EU referendum drops out of the CPI

statistics), which will bring to an end the negative impact on consumer spending power. In addition, a strong export performance will compensate for weak services sector growth. If this scenario was indeed to materialise, then the MPC would be likely to accelerate further its pace of increases in Bank Rate during 2018 and onwards.

It is also worth noting the contradiction within the Bank of England between action in 2016 and in 2017 by two of its committees. After the shock result of the EU referendum, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted in August 2016 for emergency action to cut Bank Rate from 0.50% to 0.25%, restarting £70bn of QE purchases, and also providing UK banks with £100bn of cheap financing. The aim of this was to lower borrowing costs, stimulate demand for borrowing and thereby increase expenditure and demand in the economy. The MPC felt this was necessary in order to ward off their expectation that there would be a sharp slowdown in economic growth. Instead, the economy grew robustly, although the Governor of the Bank of England strongly maintained that this was *because* the MPC took that action. However, other commentators regard this emergency action by the MPC as being proven by events to be a mistake. Then in 2017, we had the Financial Policy Committee (FPC) of the Bank of England taking action in June and September over its concerns that cheap borrowing rates, and easy availability of consumer credit, had resulted in too rapid a rate of growth in consumer borrowing and in the size of total borrowing, especially of unsecured borrowing. It, therefore, took punitive action to clamp down on the ability of the main banks to extend such credit! Indeed, a PWC report in October 2017 warned that credit card, car and personal loans and student debt will hit the equivalent of an average of £12,500 per household by 2020. However, averages belie wide variations in levels of debt with much higher exposure being biased towards younger people, especially the 25 -34 year old band, reflecting their lower levels of real income and asset ownership.

One key area of risk is that consumers may have become used to cheap rates since 2008 for borrowing, especially for mortgages. It is a major concern that some consumers may have over extended their borrowing and have become complacent about interest rates going up after Bank Rate had been unchanged at 0.50% since March 2009 until falling further to 0.25% in August 2016. This is why forward guidance from the Bank of England continues to emphasise slow and gradual increases in Bank Rate in the coming years. However, consumer borrowing is a particularly vulnerable area in terms of the Monetary Policy Committee getting the pace and strength of Bank Rate increases right - without causing a sudden shock to consumer demand, confidence and thereby to the pace of economic growth.

Moreover, while there is so much uncertainty around the Brexit negotiations, consumer confidence, and business confidence to spend on investing, it is far too early to be confident about how the next two to three years will actually pan out.

EZ. Economic growth in the eurozone (EZ), (the UK's biggest trading partner), had been lack lustre for several years after the financial crisis despite the ECB eventually cutting its main rate to -0.4% and embarking on a massive programme of QE. However, growth picked up in 2016 and has now gathered substantial strength and momentum thanks to this stimulus. GDP growth was 0.6% in quarter 1 (2.1% y/y), 0.7% in quarter 2 (2.4% y/y), +0.7% in quarter 3 (2.8% y/y) and quarter 4 +0.6% (2.7%y/y) However, despite providing massive monetary stimulus, the European Central Bank is still struggling to get inflation up to its 2% target and in December inflation was 1.4%. It is therefore unlikely to start on an upswing in rates until possibly 2019. It has, however, announced that it will slow down its

monthly QE purchases of debt from €60bn to €30bn from January 2018 and continue to at least September 2018.

USA. Growth in the American economy was notably erratic and volatile in 2015 and 2016. 2017 started erratically with quarter 1 coming in at an annualised rate of only 1.2%, quarter 2 at 2.3%, quarter 3 3.1% and quarter 4 2.6%. This gave an overall figure for annual growth in 2017 of 2.6%, an acceleration from 1.5% in 2016. Unemployment in the US has also fallen to the lowest level for seventeen years, reaching 4.1%, while wage inflation pressures, and inflationary pressures in general, have been building. The Fed has started on a gradual upswing in rates with five increases in all and four increases since December 2016; the latest rise was in December 2017 and lifted the central rate to 1.25 – 1.50%. There could then be another four increases in 2018. At its September meeting, the Fed said it would start in October to gradually unwind its \$4.5 trillion balance sheet holdings of bonds and mortgage backed securities by reducing its reinvestment of maturing holdings.

CHINA. Economic growth has been weakening over successive years, despite repeated rounds of central bank stimulus; medium term risks are increasing. Major progress still needs to be made to eliminate excess industrial capacity and the stock of unsold property, and to address the level of non-performing loans in the banking and credit systems.

JAPAN. GDP growth has been gradually improving during 2017 to reach an annual figure of 2.1% in quarter 3. However, it is still struggling to get inflation up to its target of 2%, despite huge monetary and fiscal stimulus. It is also making little progress on fundamental reform of the economy.

Brexit timetable and process

- March 2017: UK government notifies the European Council of its intention to leave under the Treaty on European Union Article 50
- March 2019: initial two-year negotiation period on the terms of exit. In her Florence speech in September 2017, the Prime Minister proposed a two year transitional period after March 2019.
- UK continues as a full EU member until March 2019 with access to the single market and tariff free trade between the EU and UK. Different sectors of the UK economy will leave the single market and tariff free trade at different times during the two year transitional period.
- The UK and EU would attempt to negotiate, among other agreements, a bi-lateral trade agreement over that period.
- The UK would aim for a negotiated agreed withdrawal from the EU, although the UK could also exit without any such agreements in the event of a breakdown of negotiations.
- If the UK exits without an agreed deal with the EU, World Trade Organisation rules and tariffs could apply to trade between the UK and EU - but this is not certain.
- On full exit from the EU: the UK parliament would repeal the 1972 European Communities Act.
- The UK will then no longer participate in matters reserved for EU members, such as changes to the EU's budget, voting allocations and policies.

Appendix D:

Approved Countries for Investment

AAA

- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

Appendix E:

Summary Treasury Management Budget

	2018/19 £	2017/18 £
Employees	165,000	165,000
Transport	1,266,450	1,514,310
Supplies and Services	200,000	205,000
Interest Paid	12,699,120	10,791,945
Debt Management Expenses	6,000	6,000
Gross Expenditure	14,336,570	12,682,255
Interest Received	0	0
Gross Income	0	0
Net Expenditure	14,336,570	12,682,255

Notes:

- Transport is the Authority's leasing costs – leasing is classified as a Treasury Management activity.
- Supplies and Services includes the following main items:-

Bank and dr/cr card charges	175k
Treasury /Leasing Advice	15k
- The Interest Paid figure for 2018/19 does not include Prudential Borrowing costs but does include potential replacement borrowing.
- Interest Received has no budget as cash balances have significantly reduced. Any interest received in respect of cash surpluses may need to be used to offset borrowing costs for negative cash balances.

Appendix F:

CIPFA 2017 revised TM Code of Practice – further responsibilities of the s151 officer

The 2017 Code has introduced a major extension of the functions of this role, especially in respect of non-financial investments which CIPFA has defined as being part of treasury management.

These functions are:-

- preparation of a Capital Strategy to include capital expenditure, capital financing, non-financial investments and treasury management with a long-term timeframe
- ensuring that the Capital Strategy is prudent, sustainable, affordable and prudent in the long-term and provides value for money
- ensuring that due diligence has been carried out on all treasury and non-financial investments and is in accordance with the risk appetite of the authority
- ensuring that the authority has appropriate legal powers to undertake expenditure on non-financial assets and their financing
- ensuring the proportionality of all investments so that the authority does not undertake a level of investing which exposes the authority to an excessive level of risk compared to its financial resources
- ensuring that an adequate governance process is in place for the approval, monitoring and ongoing risk management of all non-financial investments and long-term liabilities
- provision to members of a schedule of all non-treasury investments including material investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, loans and financial guarantees
- ensuring that members are adequately informed and understand the risk exposures taken on by the authority
- ensuring that the authority has adequate expertise, either in-house or externally provided, to carry out the above
- creation of Treasury Management Practices which specifically deal with how non-treasury investments will be carried out and managed, to include the following:-
 - risk management including investment and risk management criteria for any material non-treasury investment portfolios
 - performance measurement and management including methodology and criteria for assessing the performance and success of non-treasury investments
 - decision making, governance and organisation, including a statement of the governance requirements for decision making in relation to non-treasury

investments and arrangements to ensure that appropriate professional due diligence is carried out to support decision making

- reporting and management information, including where and how often monitoring reports are taken
- training and qualifications, including how the relevant knowledge and skills in relation to non-treasury investments will be arranged.

Mae'r dudalen hon wedi'i gadael yn wag yn fwriadol

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16.1

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL

County Council

8th March 2018

REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Martin Weale, Portfolio Holder for Regeneration and Planning

SUBJECT: Question from County Councillor Kathryn Silk

Can the Cabinet Member explain what contact Cabinet Members or officials of the Council have had with the Welsh Government about the Minister responsible for digital infrastructure's announcement on 30th January that Powys is to be targeted for connection to superfast broadband for homes and businesses not connected under the previous Openreach scheme; how many properties are expected to benefit in Powys under the proposed new contract; what areas of Powys are being prioritised; how those priorities are being established; when delivery is expected to begin and to be completed; and whether every settlement in Powys can now expect connection to superfast broadband?

Response

The Council's Regeneration Team continues to work with Welsh Government's ICT Infrastructure team over the roll out of Superfast Broadband in Phase 2 of its programme. We understand the budget for this programme across Wales which will cover the period 2018-23 is circa £80M with Mid Wales identified as a priority area for investment.

The Superfast Broadband initiative is a Welsh Government programme and Powys County Council's is a consultee in this process.

In July 2017 as part of the Phase 2 consultation Powys County Council highlighted what it felt were priority areas for the next phase of roll out.

The second phase contracts (2018-23) are currently out to tender and it is anticipated that a Welsh Government decision on these will be known around April 2018.

We are given to understand that delivery locations will be agreed through the tender process itself.

Suppliers are required to indicate what and where they are able to deliver in the bids they submit.

Once this process is completed we will then understand how many properties may be connected in Phase 2.

At this time the detailed time table for delivery is not available as it has yet to be agreed with the successful suppliers.

As much of the core fibre network has already been installed it is anticipated that the second phase of delivery will include a higher number of alternative broadband solutions such as community based Wi-Fi systems and other technologies.

A successful Wi-Fi based pilot project was recently completed in the community of Crai, in the Brecon Beacons with support from the Regeneration Team providing stable 30Mb connections for 75 premises <https://www.growinpowys.com/crai-project-uk> .