

CYNGOR SIR POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL.

**AUDIT COMMITTEE
To be emailed**

**CABINET
5th November 2019**

**REPORT AUTHOR: County Councillor Aled Davies
Portfolio Holder for Finance**

SUBJECT: Treasury Management Qtr 2 Report

REPORT FOR: Information

1. Summary

- 1.1 CIPFA's 2009 Treasury Management Bulletin suggested:
"In order to enshrine best practice it is suggested that authorities report formally on treasury management activities at least twice a year and preferably quarterly."

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management emphasises a number of key areas including the following:-

- xi. Treasury management performance and policy setting should be subject to scrutiny prior to implementation.

- 1.2 In line with the above, this report is providing information on the activities for the quarter ending 30th September 2019.

2. Economic Background and Forecasts

- 2.1 The economic background is attached at Appendix B.
- 2.2 The most recent forecast of interest rates by the Authority's advisor is as follows:

	Dec 19	Mar 20	Jun 20	Sep 20	Dec 20	Mar 21	Jun 21	Sep 21
Bank rate	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
5yr PWLB	1.30%	1.50%	1.60%	1.70%	1.70%	1.80%	1.90%	2.00%
10yr PWLB	1.60%	1.80%	1.90%	2.00%	2.00%	2.10%	2.20%	2.30%
25yr PWLB	2.30%	2.40%	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%
50yr PWLB	2.20%	2.30%	2.40%	2.50%	2.60%	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%

3. Treasury Management Strategy

- 3.1 The Treasury Management Strategy approved by Full Council on 7th March 2019 is at Appendix A.

3.2 The Authority's investment priorities within the Strategy are: -

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

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

4. Current Investments

4.1 The current investment market is difficult in respect of earning the level of interest rates commonly seen in previous years as rates are very low and in line with the 0.75% Bank Rate.

4.2 The Authority had the following investments at 30th Sept 2019:-

Invested with:	Principal £000's	Interest Rate	Start Date	Maturity Date
BOS	3,205	0.55%		
HSBC	255	0.50%		
Thurrock BC	5,000	0.75%	30-Sep-19	06-Jan-20
Total	8,460			

4.3 Higher return rates have been difficult to achieve as the Authority is not in a position to invest its cash for more than a short period of time.

4.4 Redemption Penalties:
There are no current fixed investments to redeem.

4.5 Investment returns in future years:
Our advisors' current suggested earning rates for investments for budgeting purposes were as follows:-

2019/20	0.75%
2020/21	1.00%
2021/22	1.00%

These are based on investments for up to three months duration.

5. Credit Rating Changes

5.1 There have been no credit rating changes relevant to this Authority's position during the last quarter.

5.2 The credit rating list for end of September is attached as a separate file to this report.

6. **Borrowing / Re-scheduling**

6.1 Effective management of the Authority's debt is essential to ensure that the impact of interest payable is minimised against our revenue accounts whilst maintaining prudent borrowing policies.

6.2 The Authority's Capital Position:

The Council's underlying need to borrow for capital expenditure is termed the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This figure is a gauge of the Council's indebtedness. The CFR results from the capital activity of the Council and resources used to pay for the capital spend. It represents the current year's unfinanced capital expenditure and prior years' net or unfinanced capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for by revenue or other resources.

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.

Net external borrowing (borrowings less investments) should not, except in the short term, exceed the total of CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the current year and next two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years.

Original CFR Position (per original approved budget):

	As at 31.03.19 Actual	2019/20 Original Estimate	2020/21 Original Estimate	2021/22 Original Estimate
	£M	£M	£M	£M
Capital Financing Requirement	349,530	401,581	446,140	465,145

Updated CFR position as at 30.09.19:

	As at 31.03.19 Actual	2019/2020 Current Actual	2020/21 Current Estimate	2021/22 Current Estimate
	£M	£M	£M	£M
Capital Financing Requirement	349,530	412,422	453,234	488,563

6.3 The Authority had outstanding long-term external debt of £299.2m at 31st March 2019. In relation to the CFR figure for 31st March 2019, this equated to the Authority being under borrowed by £50.3m. Using cash reserves as opposed to borrowing has been a prudent and cost effective approach over the last few years. 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.

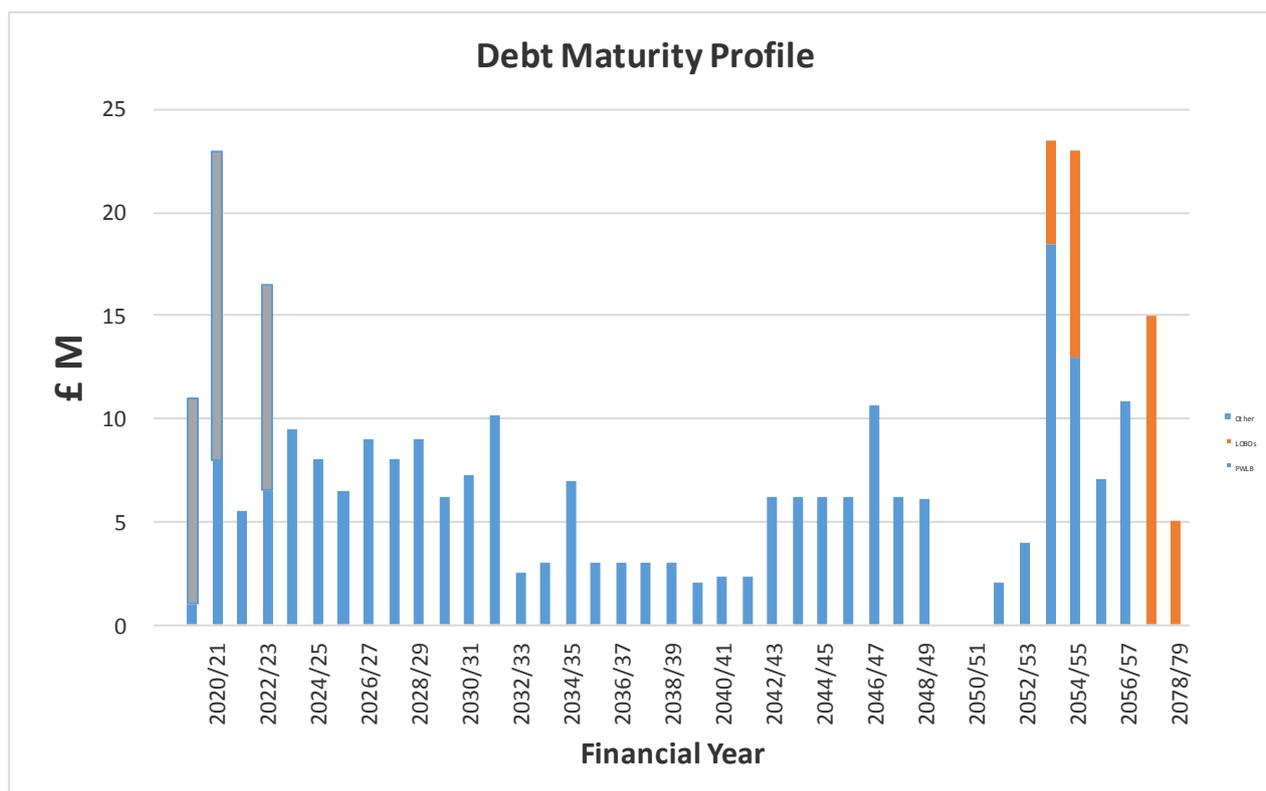
6.4 Capital Budget/Spend per efinancials:

Capital:	Original Approved Budget £	Working Budget £	Actual Capital Spend (not including commitments) £	%age Actual Spend
	92,234,000			
Qtr 1 end of June		123,568,153	6,655,314	5.39%
Qtr 2 end of Sept		102,036,287	21,973,109	21.53%

The financing of the approved capital budget included £51m of Prudential Borrowing and Supported Borrowing of £13.72m.

It remains a significant challenge to manage the Authority's cashflow and its need to borrow when the Capital working budget increases and decreases significantly during the financial year and, despite this, actual spend continues to be significantly below the working budget.

6.5 Debt Maturity Profile as at 30.09.19:



6.6 PWLB Loans Rescheduling:

The Public Works Loans Board released a circular regarding rates on 20th October 2010. As a result of this, rates immediately increased by 0.87-0.88 basis points across the board. The overall impact of this circular was that it is far more difficult for authorities to reschedule debt. PWLB interest rates in the last quarter have not been conducive towards any rescheduling.

7. Prudential Indicators

7.1 All TM Prudential Indicators were complied with in the quarter ending 30th September 2019.

8. VAT

8.1 The Technical Section of Finance act as the authority's VAT section. VAT can pose a risk to the authority hence the Treasury Manager has been asked to include VAT information in these quarterly reports.

8.2 The monthly VAT returns were submitted within the required deadlines during the quarter ending 30th September 2019.

8.3 Key Performance Indicators:

The VAT KPI's for 2019/20 are attached at Appendix C. The KPI's for debtor invoices are showing an improvement compared to previous years due to the introduction of a workflow process for checking debtor invoices implemented as part of the new financial system in April. Further to this, this process is now ensuring correct vat treatment prior to invoices being raised as opposed to after.

Proposal

It is proposed that the Treasury Management quarterly report is received.

Statutory Officers

The Head of Financial Services (acting s151 officer) notes the content of the report and supports the recommendation.

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 the Treasury Management Quarterly Report be received		To ensure Cabinet remains informed about current Treasury Management performance	
Relevant Policy (ies):		Treasury Management Policy	
Within Policy:	Y	Within Budget:	N/A
Person(s) To Implement Decision:		N/A	
Date By When Decision To Be Implemented:		N/A	
Contact Officer Name:	Tel:	Email:	
Ann Owen	01597 826327	ann.owen@powys.gov.uk	

Background Papers used to prepare Report:

CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management

Treasury Management Policy Statement / Advisors' Information

WAG Guidance on Local Government Investments 2010 / PWLB circulars

Appendix A:

Approved Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20:

7.5 "High" credit quality:

- 7.5.1 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 Moodys 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 Moodys Ratings	Permitted S&P Ratings
F1+	N/A	A-1+
F1	P-1	A-1

7.6 Country limits:

- 7.6.1 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

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

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

Specified Investments:

Institution	Maximum Investment per Group/Institution £M	Maximum Length	Credit Rating/Other Assessment of Risk
UK Banks	30	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

Non-Specified Investments:

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>			

Appendix B

Economic Background

UK. This first half year has been a time of upheaval on the political front as Theresa May resigned as Prime Minister to be replaced by Boris Johnson on a platform of the UK leaving the EU on or 31 October, with or without a deal. However, in September, his proroguing of Parliament was overturned by the Supreme Court and Parliament carried a bill to delay Brexit until 31 January 2020 if there is no deal by 31 October. MPs also voted down holding a general election before 31 October, though one is likely before the end of 2019. So far, there has been no majority of MPs for any one option to move forward on enabling Brexit to be implemented. At the time of writing, (first week in October), the whole Brexit situation is highly fluid and could change radically by the day. Given these circumstances and the likelihood of an imminent general election, any interest rate forecasts are subject to material change as the situation evolves. If the UK does soon achieve a deal on Brexit agreed with the EU, including some additional clarification wording on the Irish border backstop, then it is possible that growth could recover relatively quickly. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) could then need to address the issue of whether to raise Bank Rate when there is very little slack left in the labour market; this could cause wage inflation to accelerate which would then feed through into general inflation. On the other hand, if there was a no deal Brexit and there was a significant level of disruption to the economy, then growth could weaken even further than currently and the MPC would be likely to cut Bank Rate in order to support growth. However, with Bank Rate still only at 0.75%, it has relatively little room to make a big impact and the MPC would probably suggest that it would be up to the Chancellor to provide help to support growth by way of a fiscal boost by e.g. tax cuts, increases in government departments and services annual expenditure budgets and expenditure on infrastructure projects, to boost the economy.

The first half of 2019/20 has seen UK economic growth fall as Brexit uncertainty took a toll. In its Inflation Report of 1 August, the Bank of England was notably downbeat about the outlook for both the UK and major world economies. The MPC meeting of 19 September reemphasised their concern about the downturn in world growth and also expressed concern that the prolonged Brexit uncertainty would contribute to a build-up of spare capacity in the UK economy, especially in the context of a downturn in world growth. This mirrored investor concerns around the world which are now expecting a significant downturn or possibly even a recession in some major developed economies. It was therefore no surprise that the (MPC) has left Bank Rate unchanged at 0.75% throughout 2019 so far, and is expected to hold off on changes until there is some clarity on what is going to happen over Brexit. However, it is also worth noting that the new Prime Minister is making some significant promises on various spending commitments and a relaxation in the austerity programme. This will provide some support to the economy and, conversely, take some pressure off the MPC to cut Bank Rate to support growth.

As for inflation, CPI has been hovering around the Bank of England's target of 2% during 2019 but fell to 1.7% in August. It is likely to remain close to 2% over the next two years and so it does not pose any immediate concern to the MPC at the current time. However, if there was a no deal Brexit, inflation could rise towards 4%, primarily as a result of imported inflation on the back of a weakening pound.

With regard to the labour market, despite the contraction in quarterly GDP growth of -0.2%q/q, (+1.3% y/y), in quarter 2, employment continued to rise, but at only a muted rate of 31,000 in the three months to July after having risen by no less than 115,000 in quarter 2 itself. The latter figure, in particular, suggests that firms are preparing to expand output

and suggests there could be a return to positive growth in quarter 3. Unemployment continued at a 44 year low of 3.8% on the Independent Labour Organisation measure in July. Job vacancies fell for a seventh consecutive month after having previously hit record levels. However, with unemployment continuing to fall, this month by 11,000, employers will still be having difficulty filling job vacancies with suitable staff. It was therefore unsurprising that wage inflation picked up to a high point of 3.9% in June before easing back slightly to 3.8% in July, (3 month average regular pay, excluding bonuses). This meant that in real terms, (i.e. wage rates higher than CPI inflation), earnings grew by about 2.1%. As the UK economy is very much services sector driven, an increase in household spending power is likely to feed through into providing some support to the overall rate of economic growth in the coming months. The latest GDP statistics also included a revision of the savings ratio from 4.1% to 6.4% which provides reassurance that consumers' balance sheets are not over stretched and so will be able to support growth going forward. This would then mean that the MPC will need to consider carefully at what point to take action to raise Bank Rate if there is an agreed Brexit deal, as the recent pick-up in wage costs is consistent with a rise in core services inflation to more than 4% in 2020.

In the political arena, if there is a general election soon, this could result in a potential loosening of monetary policy and therefore medium to longer dated gilt yields could rise on the expectation of a weak pound and concerns around inflation picking up although, conversely, a weak international backdrop could provide further support for low yielding government bonds and gilts.

Appendix C

VAT - Key Performance Indicators:

Creditor Invoices

VAT return for	No of high value Creditor invoices checked	No of Creditor invoices highlighted as requiring "proper" document for VAT recovery	%age of creditor invoices checked requiring "proper" document for VAT recovery
Apr-19	102	3	2.94%
May-19	184	1	0.54%
Jun-19	224	0	0.00%
Jul-19	235	1	0.43%
Aug-19	226	1	0.44%
Sep-19	177	1	0.56%
Oct-19			
Nov-19			
Dec-19			
Jan-20			
Feb-20			
Mar-20			

Income Management Entries

VAT return for	No of entries checked by formula per the ledger account code used	No of entries needing follow up check (but not necessarily incorrect)	%age of entries needing follow up check
Apr-19	645	17	2.64%
May-19	676	4	0.59%
Jun-19	947	3	0.32%
Jul-19	974	7	0.72%
Aug-19	590	12	2.035
Sep-19	877	13	1.48%
Oct-19			
Nov-19			
Dec-19			
Jan-20			
Feb-20			
Mar-20			

Chargebacks to service areas

The upload of appropriate documents to the Barclaycard purchase card system to enable vat recovery was made mandatory in September 2017 as a result of the lack of response from service areas/establishments to provide documents when requested. Where no document has been uploaded, any VAT amount input against the transaction is charged to the service area as there is no evidence to support the vat recovery.

Any other VAT errors that come to light as a result of the various checks are also charged to the relevant service areas.

Budget holders are able to see this clearly as chargebacks are coded to account code EX400600 and the activity code used alongside this gives the reason why this chargeback has occurred.

The total amount charged back to service areas in 2019/20 to end of September is £4,279.11. The breakdown of this is as follows:-

Reason	£
Not a tax invoice	2,562.44
Not a tax invoice – no response from service area	0
PCC not the named customer	3,240.24
No VAT registration number on invoice	142.00
No invoice uploaded to Barclaycard system	7,582.00
Invoices uploaded do not match the payment	144.59
No evidence supplied to enable vat recovery	634.20
Foreign VAT (not recoverable)	65.64
No VAT amount on invoice in first place	317.37
Supplier not vat registered	155.40
Supply not to PCC	12,012.83
Overaccounting for VAT	3,431.51
PCC Internal payment	0
Document spoilt	0
Pool car adjustment	776.58
Total	31,064.80

Of the above the £14,305.47 was potentially recoverable.