DECISION-MAKER:	GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE			
SUBJECT:	REVIEW OF PRUDENTIAL LIMITS AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT OUTTURN 2019/20			
DATE OF DECISION:	27 JULY 2020			
REPORT OF:	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FINANCE & COMMERCIALISATION (S151 Officer)			

CONTACT DETAILS					
AUTHOR:	**Name:**	Steve Harrison	**Tel:**	023 8083 4153
	E-mail:	steve.harrison@southampton.gov.uk		
Director	**Name:**	John Harrison	**Tel:**	023 8083 4897
	E-mail:	john.harrison@southampton.gov.uk		

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY
NOT APPLICABLE

BRIEF SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to inform Governance Committee of the Treasury Management activities and performance for 2019/20 against the approved Prudential Indicators for External Debt and Treasury Management.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that Governance committee:

	(i)	Notes the Treasury Management (TM) activities for 2019/20 and the outturn on the Prudential Indicators.
	(ii)	Notes that the continued proactive approach to TM has led to reductions in borrowing costs and safeguarded investment income during the year.
	(iii)	Continues to delegate authority to the S151 Officer to make any future changes which benefit the authority and to report back at the next Treasury update.

REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

1.	The reporting of the outturn position for 2019/20 forms part of the approval of the statutory accounts. The Treasury Management (TM) Strategy and Prudential Indicators are approved by Governance Committee in February each year in accordance with legislation and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice.
2.	The Treasury Management Code requires public sector authorities to determine an annual TM Strategy and now, as a minimum, formally report on their treasury activities and arrangements to Governance Committee mid-year and after the year-end. These reports enable those tasked with implementing policies and undertaking transactions to demonstrate they have properly fulfilled their responsibilities, and enable those with ultimate responsibility/governance of the TM function to scrutinise and assess its effectiveness and compliance with policies and objectives.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

3.	No alternative options are relevant to this report.	
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)		
CONSULTATION		
4.	Not applicable.	
BACKGROUND		
5.	The Local Government Act 2003 introduced a system for borrowing based largely on self-regulation by local authorities themselves. The basic principle of the new system is that local authorities will be free to borrow as long as their capital spending plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.	
6.	The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management Code (CIPFA's TM Code) requires that authorities report on the performance of the treasury management function at least twice a year (mid-year and at year end).	
7.	The Authority's TM Strategy for 2019/20 was approved by Council on 20 February 2019. These were subsequently reviewed and revised as part of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2020/21 at Governance Committee on 10 February 2020. The 2017 Prudential Code includes a requirement for local authorities to provide a Capital Strategy, a summary document approved by full Council covering capital expenditure and financing, treasury management and non-treasury investments. The Authority's Capital Strategy, complying with CIPFA's requirement, was approved by full Council on 26 February 2020.	
8.	Overall responsibility for treasury management remains with the Council. No TM activity is without risk; the effective identification and management of risk are integral to the Council's treasury management objectives. The Authority has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. This report covers treasury activity and the associated monitoring and control of risk.	
9.	Please note that this report: • is prepared in accordance with the revised CIPFA Treasury Management Code and the revised Prudential Code; • presents details of capital financing, borrowing, debt rescheduling and investment transactions: • reports on the risk implications of treasury decisions and transactions; • gives details of the outturn position on treasury management transactions in 2019/20; and • confirms compliance with treasury limits and Prudential Indicators.	
10.	The report and appendices also highlight that:	
	a)	Borrowing activities have been undertaken within the borrowing limits approved by Governance Committee on 10 February 2020.
	b)	There has been full compliance with the Prudential Indicators approved by Governance Committee on 10 February 2020.
	c)	As we have an increasing borrowing requirement our overall treasury strategy is to minimise both external borrowing and investments and to only borrow to the level of its net borrowing requirement. The reasons

		for this are to reduce credit risk, take pressure off the Council's lending list and also to avoid the cost of carry existing in the current interest rate environment. Throughout the year, capital expenditure levels, market conditions and interest rate levels were monitored to minimise borrowing costs over the medium to longer term and to maintain stability.
	d)	For longer term investments the Council aims to continue to diversify into more secure and/or higher yielding asset classes. Total Investment returns during 2019/20 were £2.08M at an average rate of 4.31%.
	e)	The differential between debt costs and investment earnings continued to be acute, resulting in the use of internal resources in lieu of borrowing often being the most cost effective means of financing capital expenditure. As a result the average rate for repayment of debt, (the Consolidated Loans & Investment Account Rate – CLIA), at 2.84%, is lower than that budgeted and lower than last year (3.31%), this is as a result of a reduction in base rates during 2019/20 resulting in an decrease in variable rate debt, this was offset by a corresponding decrease in variable interest on investments. This includes short term debt which was taken during the year, which averaged 1.25%. It is the intention to continue to borrow in the short term markets during 2020/21 to take further advantage of the current interest environment.
	f)	Since 2012, the Council has pursued a strategy of internal borrowing – minimising external borrowing by running down its own investment balances and only borrowing short term to cover cash flow requirements. This has both reduced the credit risk exposure and saved the Council money in terms of net interest costs. If opportunities arise long term borrowing would be considered as demonstrated during 2019/20 when the benchmark gilt rates for PWLB loans fell to historic lows and a £90M 15 year EIP (Equal Instalment Payment) loan was taken at 1.12% to secure this advantageous rate and add some certainty to the debt portfolio.
	g)	In achieving interest rate savings the Council is exposed to interest rate risk by taking out variable debt. This was and continues to be very financially favourable in current markets but does mean that close monitoring of the markets is required to ensure that the Council can act quickly should the situation begin to change.
	h)	Net loan debt increased during 2019/20 from £248M to £284M (£36M) as detailed in Appendix 2, paragraph 5. Actual debt charges for the year for borrowing (excluding HCC transferred debt and PFI schemes) was £7.9M at an average interest rate of 2.79%
	i)	The initial reaction to the COVID crisis in March meant that short term liquidity became difficult, as for example local authorities held on to their cash balances in reaction to the uncertainties. However, after the initial uncertainty the markets have returned to a more 'normal' position, with increased willingness for lending to counterparties. Government has also sought to assist cash flow by providing up front

		funding as far as possible, both in terms of the grants to businesses administered by the Council on its behalf and the funding to the local authority itself (under the business rates retention scheme). As a result of this grant funding year end investment balances were higher than expected.
	j)	The impact of COVID-19 will continue during the current financial year and will be reported as part of the quarterly monitoring reports and as part of the mid-year report.
11.	Appendix 1 summarises the economic outlook and events in the context of which the Council operated its treasury function during 2019/20.	
12.	Appendix 2 summarises treasury activity during the year and covers: • Borrowing Requirement and Debt Management • Investment Activity • Non – Treasury Investments	

COMPLIANCE WITH PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

13. It can be confirmed that the Council has complied with its Prudential Indicators for 2019/20, approved by Governance Committee on 10 February 2020.

14. In compliance with the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice this report provides members with a summary report of TM activity during 2019/20. None of the Prudential Indicators has been breached and a prudent approach has been taken in relation to investment activity with priority being given to security and liquidity over yield. The table below summarises the Key Indicators, further details can be seen in appendix 3.

15. ***Table1: Key Prudential Indicators***

Indicator	Limit	Actual at 31/3/2020
Authorised Limit for external debt	£925M	£385M
Operational Limit for external debt	£875M	£385M
Maximum external borrowing year to date	£875M	£351M
Limit of fixed interest debt	100%	86%
Limit of variable interest debt	50%	14%
Limit for long term investments	£55M	£30M

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

<u>Capital/Revenue</u>

16. This report is a requirement of the TM Strategy, which was approved at Council on 10 February 2020.

17. The interest cost of financing the Authority’s long term and short term loan debt is charged corporately to the Income and Expenditure account. The interest cost of financing the Authority’s loan debt amounted to £7.87M in 2019/20. This is lower than budgeted mainly due to variable interest rates being lower than those estimated and the new long term borrowing being taken at preferential rates.

18. In addition interest earned on temporary balances invested externally is credited to the Income and Expenditure account. In 2019/20 £2.03M was

	earned which was higher than budgeted mainly due to continuing investment in bonds and LAPF and higher than expected balances after the PWLB loan was taken in September.
19.	The expenses of managing the Authority's loan debt consist of brokerage and internal administration charges. These are pooled and borne by the HRA and General Fund proportionately to the related loan debt. Debt management expenses amounted to £0.14M in 2019/20 compared to an estimate of £0.16M. This is mainly as a result of a reduction in brokerage costs due to fewer treasury deals being undertaken and deferring PWLB borrowing a further year resulting in a saving on commission paid in year.
Property/Other	
20.	None.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:	
21.	Local Authority borrowing is regulated by Part 1, of the Local Government Act 2003, which introduced the new Prudential Capital Finance System. From 1 April 2004, investments are dealt with, not in secondary legislation, but through guidance. Similarly, there is guidance on prudent investment practice, issued by the Secretary of State under Section 15(1)(a) of the 2003 Act. A local authority has the power to invest for "any purpose relevant to its functions under any enactment or for the purposes of the prudent management of its financial affairs". The reference to the "prudent management of its financial affairs" is included to cover investments, which are not directly linked to identifiable statutory functions but are simply made in the course of treasury management. This also allows the temporary investment of funds borrowed for the purpose of expenditure in the reasonably near future; however, the speculative procedure of borrowing purely in order to invest and make a return remains unlawful.
Other Legal Implications:	
22.	None.
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
23.	Not Applicable
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
24.	This report has been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on TM.

KEY DECISION?	~~Yes~~/No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	NONE

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4"><u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u></th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Appendices</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">2019/20 Economic Background</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td colspan="3">Treasury Activity during 2019/20</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td colspan="3">Southampton Benchmarking 31st March 2020</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td colspan="3">Compliance with Prudential Indicators</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td colspan="3">Glossary of Treasury Terms</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Documents In Members’ Rooms</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td colspan="3">None.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Equality Impact Assessment</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out.</td><td>~~Yes~~/No</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Privacy Impact Assessment</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.</td><td>~~Yes~~/No</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Other Background Documents
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Title of Background Paper(s)</td><td colspan="2">Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>The Medium Term Financial Strategy, Budget Capital Programme 2020/21 to 2022/23 – reported to Council 26 February 2020</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>