

Angus Council - Treasury Management Annual Report 2016/17

1. Introduction

The Council is required through regulations issued under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 to produce an annual treasury report reviewing treasury management activities and prudential and treasury indicators following the end of each financial year. This report meets the requirements of both the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the Code) and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code).

During 2016/17 the minimum reporting requirements were that the full Council should receive the following reports:

- an annual treasury strategy in advance of the year (report 120/16 refers);
- a mid year treasury management review (report 438/16 refers);
- an annual report following the year end describing the activity compared to the strategy (this report).

The regulatory environment places an onus on members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report is important in that respect, as it provides details of the outturn position for treasury activities and highlights compliance with the Council's policies previously approved by members.

The report also fulfils the requirement under the Code that relevant treasury management reports are considered and if necessary commented upon by the Scrutiny and Audit Committee.

This annual report contains details of the Council's borrowing and investment activities during 2016/17 including;

- borrowing outturn for 2016/17 (Section 3)
- borrowing strategy for 2016/17 (3.1);
- debt rescheduling during 2016/17 (3.5);
- investment outturn for 2016/17 (Section 4);
- investment strategy for 2016/17 (4.2);
- variations from agreed policies and practices (Section 5);
- compliance with treasury and prudential limits (Section 6).

2. Treasury Management Performance Overview for 2016/17

2.1 Borrowing and investment position as at 31 March 2017

The Council's debt and investment position is organised by the treasury management team in order to ensure adequate liquidity for revenue and capital activities, security for investments and to manage risks within all treasury management activities. Procedures and controls to achieve these objectives are well established both through the member reporting detailed in the introduction above, and through officer activity detailed in the Council's Treasury Management Practices.

The Council's treasury position as at 31 March 2017 is shown in Table 1 below. The treasury position as at 31 March 2016 is also shown for comparative purposes.

Table 1 – Borrowing and Investment Position

External Debt	Position as at 31 March 2017	Position as at 31 March 2016
Fixed Rate Borrowing - PWLB*	£128.739m	£129.484m
Fixed Rate Borrowing - LOBO**	£16.000m	£30.000m
Fixed Rate Borrowing – Market***	£14.000m	£00.000m
Fixed Rate Total	£158.739m	£159.484m
Variable Rate Borrowing PWLB	Nil	Nil
Variable Rate Borrowing - Market	Nil	Nil
Total External Debt	£158.739m	£159.484m
Investments	(£46.845m)	(£45.570m)
Total Net External Debt	£111.894m	£113.914m

Notes

*PWLB = Public Works Loans Board

** LOBO borrowing is from banks and similar financial institutions – These loans allow the lender to vary the rate of interest at specific points in time (referred to as call dates) but the Council is not legally obliged to accept such changes hence both the lender and borrower have options on whether to continue the loan or not. The council LOBOs' are a hybrid of both fixed and variable rates.

*** Market borrowing is from banks and similar institutions in traditional fixed rate and fixed term form.

In addition to its net external debt of £111.894m the Council also administers a number of other funds (for example, Charitable Funds and Common Good) and maintains a number of internal revenue balances (for example, Capital Fund, General Fund Balance, Housing Revenue Account Balance and Renewal and Repair Funds).

Table 1 includes debt which the Council administered for the former Tayside Police Joint Board and continues to administer on behalf of Police Scotland. The amount of capital debt outstanding at 31 March 2017 for the former Tayside Police Joint Board was £5,940,000. Police Scotland meet the costs of this debt which the Council manages on their behalf.

2.2 Treasury management 2016/17 performance summary

The financial year 2016/17 continued the challenging investment environment of previous years, namely low investment returns. The original expectation for 2016/17 was that the Bank Rate would start rising gently during the financial year, however given the ongoing challenging economic conditions, no rise in bank rate materialised. Instead the Bank Rate was actually cut during the financial year from 0.50% to 0.25%.

The challenging economic environment and historically low interest rates again required proactive management of debt and investments to keep the loans fund interest rate low and to protect the Council's investments.

Despite the continuing turbulence in the money market during the 2016/17 financial year, the Council has performed relatively well by taking the opportunity of securing long term investment interest rates from suitable counterparties at times when their interest rates on offer were relatively high. This resulted in an investment rate of return of 0.63% which is 0.21% above the 3 month London Interbank Bid rate benchmark return of 0.42%.

However, depending on the level and timing of the Council's available cash balances and market investment interest rates it may not always be possible to outperform the benchmark rate.

The Angus Council loans fund interest rate used to calculate the amount of interest payable on outstanding debt at the end of 2016/17 is detailed in Table 2 below:

Table 2 – Loans Fund Interest Rate

Year	Budget (%)	Actual (%)
2016/17	4.80	4.44
2015/16	4.80	4.47

It can be seen from Table 2 above the Council's loans fund interest rate for 2016/17 was 0.36% lower than the budget and 0.03% lower than the previous year's interest rate. A number of factors affect the interest rate including the interest rates payable on new / refinanced external borrowing; the level of return on short term investments, the existing total Loans Fund advances outstanding and the level of new Loans Fund advances associated with in-year capital spend levels. The reduced rate between 2015/16 and 2016/17 primarily reflects a broadly similar external debt level; lower than budgeted levels of loans fund advances; and replacement borrowing undertaken at lower rates.

The Council, of course, incurs expenses in administering and managing the loans fund and the rate required to recover such expenses from borrowing accounts in 2016/17 was 0.07% which was an increase of 0.01% from financial year 2015/16.

Whilst the 2016/17 loans fund comparative rates for all other Scottish Authorities have not been published provisional information from the Scottish Directors of Finance Performance Indicators demonstrate that the 2016/17 loans pool rate for Angus Council is likely to be broadly in line with the Scottish Average rate when published.

It should be noted that the treasury management team is assisted by the Council's treasury management advisers (Capita Asset Services) in undertaking treasury management activities.

In summary as a result of sound treasury management activity, the Council was able to meet all its financial obligations and cashflow requirements throughout the financial year without encountering any liquidity problems.

3. Borrowing outturn for 2016/17

3.1 Borrowing Strategy for 2016/17

The Council's strategy for borrowing in 2016/17 (report 120/16) was to be as flexible as possible, within the constraints of the Prudential and Treasury Indicators, to ensure that borrowing could be undertaken at what was considered to be the most appropriate time (based on the information, intelligence and advice available at the time of making the decision) and for a term suited to the Council's debt maturity profile.

The borrowing strategy for 2016/17 was therefore to borrow either long or short term (to fund the Council's capital financing requirement) when interest rates were at or below the target levels provided by Capita Asset Services.

As part of the above strategy the capital financing requirement based on the anticipated borrowing needs was set at £187.188million. The actual position at the end of the financial year was £168.182million. The end of the year position has mainly arisen as a result of: slippage in capital programmes resulting in the deferral of some long term borrowing; and reduced borrowing as a result of increased capital receipts / capital funded from current revenue.

3.2 Public Works Loans Board interest rates

The highest and lowest P W L B interest rates available during the financial year 2016/17 for 5, 10, 25 and 50 year terms are detailed in Table 3 below. The rates shown have been reduced to reflect the 20 basis point P W L B certainty rate reduction. It will be noted that there was significant movement and volatility in the interest rates available.

Table 3 – PWLB Interest Rates 2016/17

Period	Interest Rate Low Point (%)	Interest Rate High Point (%)
5 years	0.98	2.03
10 years	1.42	2.51
20 years	2.02	3.19
25 years	2.10	3.27
45 years	1.87	3.07
50 years	1.87	3.07

3.3 New external borrowing undertaken in 2016/17

New external borrowing of £4.0million was undertaken from the P W L B during the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 reflecting the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes identified from the calculation of the capital financing requirement and the very low interest rates available. This borrowing refinanced a portion of debt which matured during the year as detailed at section 3.4 below. The following table details the interest rate and terms at which the new long term P W L B loan was undertaken:

Table 4 – New External Borrowing 2016/17

Date Taken	Amount	Term	Rate (%)
29/06/2016	£2.0million	48 years	2.38
12/08/2016	£2.0million	46 years	1.93
Total	£4.0million		

3.4 Debt repayments

The Council repaid £4.745million in financial year 2016/17 for P W L B loans that naturally matured. Details of the loans repaid are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5 – Matured Debt Repaid 2016/17

Start Date	Maturity Date	Amount	Rate (%)
31/03/2016	30/06/2016	£4.000million	3.24

12/05/1987	15/11/2016	£0.597million	8.88
15/05/1990	31/03/2017	£0.148million	11.63
	Total Repaid	£4.745million	

3.5 Debt rescheduling

There was no debt rescheduling undertaken in 2016/17.

3.6 Borrowing summary

The new external borrowing originally estimated to be required in 2016/17 was £32.749 million per the 2016/17 Treasury Management Strategy Statement (report 120/16 refers). This figure represented the difference between the total estimated external debt for 2015/16 and the estimated 2016/17 Capital Financing Requirement (£159.184million - £187.188million = £28.004million) along with borrowing to replace loans that were due to naturally mature throughout the financial year (£4.745million).

As can be seen from Table 4 above a total of only £4.0million of new external borrowing was undertaken in the financial year which is £28.75million below the original estimate of £32.749million. This was due to a number of factors but the 2 main ones were:-

Lower than expected borrowing requirements to fund the General Fund and Housing capital programmes due to slippage on projects, higher levels of capital receipts than budgeted and additional funding from the revenue budget (CFCR). In short our need to borrow was reduced/deferred.

Relatively high levels of temporary cash balances available for investment meant there was no urgency to taking new borrowing – given the outlook for investment interest rates to remain low in the medium term and the need to manage counterparty risk on temporary investments the Head of Corporate Improvement and Finance took a prudent view that further additional borrowing was unnecessary in the financial year. The Head of Corporate Improvement & Finance also took the view that the cost of new borrowing could be avoided by postponing new borrowing with minimal risk of a large rise in the interest rates the Council could borrow at.

4. Investment outturn for 2016/17

4.1 Investment policy

The Council's investment policy is governed by the Scottish Government Investment Regulations, which were originally implemented as part of the 2010/11 annual investment strategy approved by the Council on 25 March 2010.

The policy sets out the approach for choosing investment categories and counterparties, and is based on credit ratings provided by the three main credit rating agencies supplemented by additional market data (such as rating outlooks, credit default swaps, bank share prices etc.).

4.2 Investment strategy for 2016/17

The investment strategy for 2016/17 was for investments to be made with reference to the Council's core cash balance, cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (that is to say - rates for investments up to 12 months).

An internal local investment rate target of 0.65% was set as an investment return based on the interest rates available and expectations for the 2016/17 year at the time of setting the strategy.

The strategy also noted that for its cash flow generated balances, the Council would seek to utilise its business reserve accounts, Money Market Funds and short-dated deposits (overnight to three months) in order to benefit from the compounding of interest whilst still maintaining adequate liquidity to deal with unforeseen needs for cash which might arise during the year.

4.3 Investment rates in 2016/17

The Bank Rate remained at historic lows throughout the year; dropping from 0.50% to 0.25% on 4 August 2016 and remaining at that level to the end of the financial year. Market expectations as to the timing of the start of monetary tightening ended up being advanced to late 2017.

The average investment rates available in the money market during the financial year 2016/17 are detailed in Table 6 below.

Table 6 – Average Investment Rates

Overnight	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year
0.34	0.43	0.66	0.78

4.4 Investment performance in 2016/17

In accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Code of Practice, it is the Council's priority to ensure the security of capital whilst maintaining liquidity, and thereafter to obtain an appropriate level of return which is consistent with the Council's risk appetite.

The average level of funds available on a daily basis for investment purposes in 2016/17 was £52.626 million. These funds were available on a temporary basis, and the level of funds that were available was mainly dependent on the timing of payments, receipts of grants and progress on the capital programme.

A full list of investments held by the Council as at 31 March 2017 is shown in Annex A – Table 1.

The Council's cautious and controlled approach to lending resulted in an average daily investment and rate of return for 2016/17, as shown in Table 7 below:

Table 7 – Investment Return Details

Average Daily Investment Exposure £000	Angus Council Rate of Return %	3 Month Benchmark Return %	Internally set local investment rate target %
52.626	0.63	0.42	0.65

The above benchmark represents the un compounded 3 month London Interbank Bid rate. It can be seen from the above that the Angus Council rate of return is 0.21% higher than the benchmark and 0.02% lower than the internally set local investment rate target of 0.65%.

It should be noted that the credit worthiness of all investment counterparties utilised by Angus Council is monitored on an ongoing basis in conjunction with the Council's treasury adviser, Capita Asset Services.

No institutions in which investments were made had any difficulty in repaying investments and interest in full during the year.

5. Variations from agreed policies and practices

There were no variations from agreed policies or practices during the 2016/17 financial year.

6. Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits

It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the "Affordable Borrowing Limits". The Council's approved Prudential and Treasury Indicators are outlined in the 2016/17 Treasury Management Strategy Statement and detailed in the Setting of Prudential Indicators for 2016/17 Budget Process Committee Report (report 61/16 refers).

During financial year 2016/17 the Council operated within the Prudential and Treasury Indicators set out in the Council's 2016/17 Treasury Management Strategy Statement and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices. Further information with regards to the Prudential Indicator actuals for 2016/17 is presented in Annex B.

APPENDIX 1 - ANNEX A

Table 1 - Angus Council External Investments as at 31 March 2017

Counterparty	Investment Type	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity Date	Principal Amount (£)	Group Lending Limit* (£)
Clydesdale Bank PLC	Overnight on Call	0.25	01/04/17	6,845,000	20,000,000
Bank of Scotland	Fixed Term Deposit	0.75	13/09/17	5,000,000	
Bank of Scotland Total				5,000,000	5,000,000
Nordea UK	Certificate of Deposit	0.7125	13/04/17	5,000,000	
Nordea UK Total				5,000,000	5,000,000
Skandinaviska Enskilda	Certificate of Deposit	0.65	07/07/17	5,000,000	
Skandinaviska Enskilda Total				5,000,000	10,000,000
UBS	Certificate of Deposit	0.7125	11/09/17	5,000,000	
UBS Total				5,000,000	5,000,000
Royal Bank of Scotland	Fixed Term Deposit	0.58	12/01/18	2,500,000	
Royal Bank of Scotland	Fixed Term Deposit	0.84	16/02/18	2,500,000	
RBS Total				5,000,000	15,000,000
Goldman Sachs International	Fixed Term Deposit	0.73	17/07/17	5,000,000	
Goldman Sachs Total				5,000,000	5,000,000
Toronto Dominion Bank	Certificate of Deposit	0.5525	15/09/17	5,000,000	
Toronto Dominion Bank				5,000,000	10,000,000
Santander UK Plc	Certificate of Deposit	0.70	25/09/17	5,000,000	
Santander UK Plc Total				5,000,000	5,000,000
Total Investments				46,845,000	

The Group Lending Limit Column – The group lending limits detailed in the above table were the limits based on the credit ratings of each financial institution as at 31 March 2017.

APPENDIX 1 – ANNEX B

Table 1 – Prudential and Treasury Indicators 2016/17

Details	2016/17 Actual	2016/17 Estimate
	£million	£million
<u>Prudential Indicators</u>		
Gross capital expenditure		
General Fund	28.503	32.387
Housing Revenue Account	10.600	12.368
Total Gross capital expenditure	39.103	44.755
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream		
General Fund	10.7%	9.8%
Housing Revenue Account	8.1%	8.9%
Capital Financing Requirement as at 31 March (Excluding Other Long Term Liabilities)	168.182	186.112
Incremental impact of capital investment decisions		
Increase in council tax (band D) per annum	Nil	Nil
Increase in average rent per week	Nil	Nil
<u>Treasury Indicators</u>		
Authorised limit for external debt		
Borrowing	See note below	220.000
Other long term liabilities	See note below	82.394
Total Authorised limit for external debt		302.394
Operational boundary for external debt		
Borrowing	See note below	205.000
Other long term liabilities	See note below	82.394
Total Operational boundary for external debt		287.394

Note – The authorised limit and operational boundaries were not exceeded in the 2016/17 financial year.

Table 2 – Limits for Investments over 364 days

Details	Actual @ 31/03/17	2016/17 Limit
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 364 days:		
Year 1	Nil	Unlimited
Year 2	Nil	Unlimited
Year 3 onwards	Nil	Nil

Table 3 – Maturity Structure of Borrowing at 31 March 2017

Maturity structure of borrowing	Actual @ 31/03/17	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
Under 12 months	2.99%	25%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	3.93%	25%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	5.74%	50%	0%
5 years and 10 years	8.10%	50%	0%
10 years and above	79.24%	100%	50%