



**HUMBERSIDE**  
POLICE & CRIME  
COMMISSIONER



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# TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

2024/25

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) 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 monies are invested in low risk counterparties or instruments commensurate with the PCC's low risk appetite, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the PCC's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the PCC, essentially the longer-term cash flow planning, to ensure that the PCC can meet his capital spending obligations. This management of longer-term cash may involve arranging long or short-term loans, or using longer-term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, when it is prudent and economic, any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet a risk or cost objectives.

CIPFA defines treasury management as:

*"The management of the local authority's borrowing, 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."*

PCC's are subject to the same requirements as Local Authority's in respect of treasury management.

### Reporting requirements

The PCC is currently required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals, additionally the PCC will receive quarterly update reports.

**Prudential and treasury indicators and treasury strategy** (this report) - The first and most important report covers:

- the capital plans (including prudential indicators);
- a minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
- the treasury management strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised) including treasury indicators; and
- an investment strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

**A mid-year treasury management report** – This will update the PCC with the progress of the capital position.

**An annual treasury report** – This provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

**Quarterly update reports** – This will provide the PCC with a quarterly update of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether any policies require revision.

## **Scrutiny**

The above reports are required to be adequately scrutinised before being recommended to the PCC. This role is undertaken by the Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC).

## **Capital Strategy**

In December 2017, CIPFA issued revised Prudential and Treasury Management Codes. As from 2019-20, all local authorities and PCCs are required to prepare an additional report, a Capital Strategy report, which is intended to provide the following:-

- a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services;
- an overview of how the associated risk is managed;
- the implications for future financial sustainability.

The aim of this report is to ensure that the PCC fully understands the overall strategy, governance procedures and risk appetite. The Capital Strategy is set out at Appendix 8 of this report.

## **Treasury Management Strategy for 2024/25**

The strategy for 2024/25 covers two main areas:

### **Capital issues**

- the capital plans and the prudential indicators;
- the minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy.

### **Treasury management issues**

- the current treasury position;
- treasury indicators which limit the treasury risk and activities of the PCC;
- prospects for interest rates;
- the borrowing strategy;
- policy on borrowing in advance of need;
- debt rescheduling;
- the investment strategy;
- creditworthiness policy; and
- the policy on use of external service providers.

These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, DLUHC MRP Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and DLUHC Investment Guidance.

The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that the PCC with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to Members of Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) who are responsible for scrutiny. Training will be arranged as required.

### **Treasury management consultants**

The PCC uses Link Asset Services, Treasury solutions as its external treasury management advisors.

The PCC recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers.

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 PCC 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.

## THE CAPITAL PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2024/25 – 2027/28

The PCC’s capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist the PCC’s overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

### Capital expenditure – Indicator 1

This prudential indicator is a summary of the PCC’s capital expenditure plans, both those agreed previously, and those forming part of this budget cycle.

Capital expenditure £m	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.933</b>	<b>15.824</b>	<b>15.699</b>	<b>4.989</b>	<b>5.163</b>

The table below summarises the above capital expenditure plans and how these plans are being financed by capital or revenue resources. Any shortfall of resources results in a funding borrowing need.

Financing of capital expenditure £m	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
<b>Net financing need for the year</b>	<b>6.933</b>	<b>15.824</b>	<b>15.699</b>	<b>4.989</b>	<b>5.163</b>

### The PCC’s borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement) – Indicator 2

The second prudential indicator is the PCC’s Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the PCC’s indebtedness and indicates underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for, will increase the CFR.

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the indebtedness in line with each assets life, and so charges the economic consumption of capital assets as they are used.

The PCC is asked to approve the CFR projections below:

£m	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
<b>Capital Financing Requirement</b>					
<b>Total CFR</b>	<b>126.303</b>	<b>134.126</b>	<b>141.453</b>	<b>137.821</b>	<b>135.078</b>
<b>CFR as a % of Budget Requirement</b>	<b>54.28%</b>	<b>54.67%</b>	<b>56.45%</b>	<b>54.40%</b>	<b>52.45%</b>
<b>Movement in CFR</b>	<b>0.371</b>	<b>7.823</b>	<b>7.327</b>	<b>(3.632)</b>	<b>(2.743)</b>
<b>Movement in CFR represented by</b>					
Net financing need for the year (above)	6.933	15.824	15.699	4.989	5.163
Less MRP/VRP and other financing movements	(6.562)	(8.001)	(8.372)	(8.621)	(7.906)
<b>Movement in CFR</b>	<b>0.371</b>	<b>7.823</b>	<b>7.327</b>	<b>(3.632)</b>	<b>(2.743)</b>

This table shows CFR increasing to circa 56% of our Budget Requirement (BR) over the period 2024/25 to 2026/26, before beginning to fall.

\*IFRS16 Leases comes into effect from 2024/25. The impact of this is yet to be established and will be reviewed throughout the year.

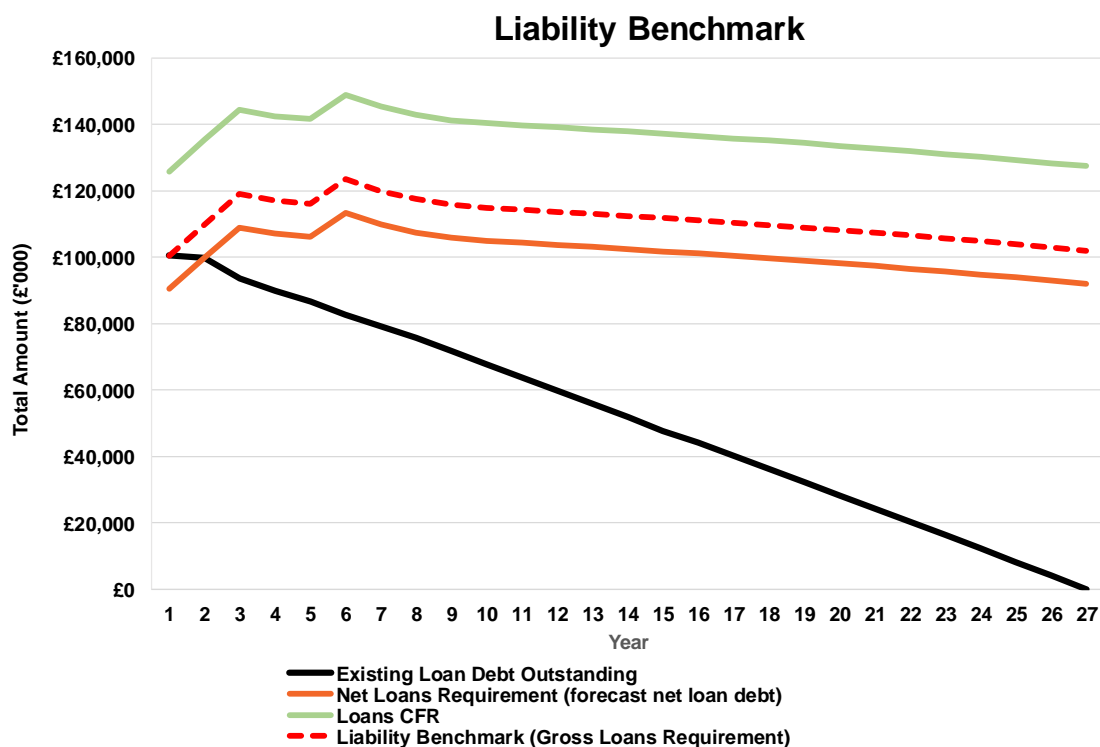
### The PCC's Liability Benchmark – Indicator 3

A third and new prudential indicator for 2024/25 is the Liability Benchmark (LB). The PCC is required to estimate and measure the LB for the forthcoming financial year and the following two financial years, as a minimum.

There are four components to the LB: -

- **Existing loan debt outstanding:** the PCC's existing loans that are still outstanding in future years.
- **Loans CFR:** this is calculated in accordance with the loans CFR definition in the Prudential Code and projected into the future based on approved prudential borrowing and planned MRP.
- **Net loans requirement:** this will show the PCC's gross loan debt less treasury management investments at the last financial year-end, projected into the future and based on its approved prudential borrowing, planned MRP and any other major cash flows forecast.
- **Liability benchmark (or gross loans requirement):** this equals net loans requirement plus short-term liquidity allowance.

The graph below shows that the PCC is currently slightly internally borrowed and this will increase over the next few years. The PCC will actively monitor interest rates and determine the most advantageous time to take actual long-term borrowing. Short-term borrowing may be used until borrowing rates become more attractive.



## Core funds and expected investment balances – Indicator 4

The application of resources (capital receipts, reserves etc.) to either finance capital expenditure or other budget decisions to support the revenue budget will have an ongoing impact on investments unless resources are supplemented each year from new sources (asset sales etc.). Detailed below are estimates of the year-end balances for each resource and anticipated day-to-day cash flow balances.

Year End Resources £m	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Fund balances / reserves	23.600	17.700	12.300	10.100	9.800
<b>Total core funds</b>	<b>23.600</b>	<b>17.700</b>	<b>12.300</b>	<b>10.100</b>	<b>9.800</b>
Working capital*	(10.000)	(10.000)	(10.000)	(10.000)	(10.000)
(Under)/over borrowing	(25.794)	(26.507)	(30.162)	(20.044)	(10.815)
<b>Expected investments</b>	<b>(12.194)</b>	<b>(18.807)</b>	<b>(27.862)</b>	<b>(19.944)</b>	<b>(11.015)</b>

\*Working capital balances shown are estimated year-end; these may be higher mid-year

## TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2024/25 – 2027/28

The capital expenditure plans set out in this section provide details of the service activity of the PCC. The treasury management function ensures that the PCC's cash is organised in accordance with the relevant professional codes, so that sufficient cash is available to meet this service activity and the PCC's capital strategy. This will involve both the organisation of the cash flow and, where capital plans require, the organisation of appropriate borrowing facilities. The strategy covers the relevant treasury / prudential indicators, the current and projected debt positions and the annual investment strategy.

### Current portfolio position

The PCC's estimated treasury portfolio position at 31 March 2024, with forward projections are summarised below. The table shows the actual external debt (the treasury management operations), against the underlying capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR), highlighting any over or under borrowing.

£m	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
<b>External Debt</b>					
Debt at 1 April	103.022	100.509	107.619	111.291	117.777
Expected change in Debt	(2.513)	7.110	3.672	6.486	6.486
Actual gross debt at 31 March	<b>100.509</b>	<b>107.619</b>	<b>111.291</b>	<b>117.777</b>	<b>124.263</b>
The Capital Financing Requirement	<b>126.303</b>	<b>134.126</b>	<b>141.453</b>	<b>137.821</b>	<b>135.078</b>
Under / (over) borrowing	<b>25.794</b>	<b>26.507</b>	<b>30.162</b>	<b>20.044</b>	<b>10.815</b>

Within the prudential indicators there are a number of key indicators to ensure that the PCC operates its activities within well-defined limits. One of these is that the PCC needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2024/25 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue or speculative purposes.

The Chief Finance Officer & S.151 Officer reports that the PCC complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in this budget report.

Treasury Indicators: limits to borrowing activity

### The operational boundary – Indicator 5

This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt and the ability to fund under-borrowing by other cash resources.

Operational boundary £m	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Debt	150.000	150.000	150.000	150.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.000</b>	<b>150.000</b>	<b>150.000</b>	<b>150.000</b>

### The authorised limit for external debt – Indicator 6

A further key prudential indicator represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the PCC. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term.

1. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all PCCs' plans, or those of a specific PCC, although this power has not yet been exercised.
2. The PCC is asked to approve the following authorised limit:

Authorised limit £m	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Debt	180.000	180.000	180.000	180.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>180.000</b>	<b>180.000</b>	<b>180.000</b>	<b>180.000</b>



## Prospects for interest rates

The PCC has appointed Link Group as its treasury advisor and part of their service is to assist the Authority to formulate a view on interest rates. Link provided the following forecasts on 8 January 2024. These are forecasts for certainty rates, gilt yields plus 80 bps.

Link Group Interest Rate View 08.01.24													
	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27
<b>BANK RATE</b>	5.25	5.25	4.75	4.25	3.75	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
3 month ave earnings	5.30	5.30	4.80	4.30	3.80	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 month ave earnings	5.20	5.10	4.60	4.10	3.70	3.30	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
12 month ave earnings	5.00	4.90	4.40	3.90	3.60	3.20	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.20	3.20
5 yr PWLB	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50
10 yr PWLB	4.70	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
25 yr PWLB	5.20	5.10	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
50 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.60	4.40	4.20	4.10	4.00	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90

*Additional notes by Link on this forecast table: -*

- Our central forecast for interest rates was previously updated on 7 November and reflected a view that the MPC would be keen to further demonstrate its anti-inflation credentials by keeping Bank Rate at 5.25% until at least H2 2024. We expect rate cuts to start when both the CPI inflation and wage/employment data are supportive of such a move, and when there is a likelihood of the overall economy enduring at least a slowdown or mild recession over the coming months (although most recent GDP releases have surprised with their on-going robustness).
- Naturally, timing on this matter will remain one of fine judgment: cut too soon, and inflationary pressures may well build up further; cut too late and any downturn or recession may be prolonged.
- In the upcoming months, our forecasts will be guided not only by economic data releases and clarifications from the MPC over its monetary policies and the Government over its fiscal policies, but also international factors such as policy development in the US and Europe, the provision of fresh support packages to support the faltering recovery in China as well as the on-going conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and Gaza and Israel.

## PWLB RATES

- The short and medium part of the gilt curve has rallied since the start of November as markets price in a quicker reduction in Bank Rate through 2024 and 2025 than held sway back then. This reflects market confidence in inflation falling back in a similar manner to that already seen in the US and the Euro-zone. At the time of writing there is c70 basis points difference between the 5 and 50 year parts of the curve.

**The balance of risks to the UK economy: -**

- The overall balance of risks to economic growth in the UK is even.

**Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates include: -**

- **Labour and supply shortages** prove more enduring and disruptive and depress economic activity (accepting that in the near-term this is also an upside risk to inflation and, thus, could keep gilt yields high for longer).

- **The Bank of England** has increased Bank Rate too fast and too far over recent months, and subsequently brings about a deeper and longer UK recession than we currently anticipate.
- **Geopolitical risks**, for example in Ukraine/Russia, the Middle East, China/Taiwan/US, Iran and North Korea, which could lead to increasing safe-haven flows.

**Upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates: -**

- Despite the tightening in Bank Rate to 5.25%, the **Bank of England allows inflationary pressures to remain elevated** for a long period within the UK economy, which then necessitates Bank Rate staying higher for longer than we currently project.
- **The pound weakens** because of a lack of confidence in the UK Government’s pre-election fiscal policies, which may prove inflationary, resulting in investors pricing in a risk premium for holding UK sovereign debt.
- Projected **gilt issuance, inclusive of natural maturities and QT**, could be too much for the markets to comfortably digest without higher yields compensating.

**Borrowing advice:** Our long-term (beyond 10 years) forecast for Bank Rate remains at 3% and reflects Capital Economics’ research that suggests AI and general improvements in productivity will be supportive of a higher neutral interest rate. As all PWLB certainty rates are currently significantly above this level, borrowing strategies will need to be reviewed in that context. Overall, better value can be obtained at the shorter end of the curve and short-dated fixed LA to LA monies should be considered. Temporary borrowing rates will remain elevated for some time to come but may prove the best option whilst the market continues to factor in Bank Rate reductions for 2024 and later.

Our suggested budgeted earnings rates for investments up to about three months’ duration in each financial year set out below.

Average earnings in each year	Now	Previously
2023/24 (residual)	5.30%	5.30%
2024/25	4.55%	4.70%
2025/26	3.10%	3.20%
2026/27	3.00%	3.00%
2027/28	3.25%	3.25%
2028/29	3.25%	3.25%
Years 6 to 10	3.25%	3.25%
Years 10+	3.25%	3.25%

As there are so many variables at this time, caution must be exercised in respect of all interest rate forecasts.

Our interest rate forecast for Bank Rate is in steps of 25 bps, whereas PWLB forecasts have been rounded to the nearest 10 bps and are central forecasts within bands of + / - 25 bps. Naturally, we continue to monitor events and will update our forecasts as and when appropriate.

### **Borrowing strategy**

The PCC 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 PCC's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is still an issue that needs to be considered.

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2024/25 treasury operations. The Chief Finance Officer & S.151 Officer will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:

- *if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in long and short term rates, (e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation), then long term borrowings will be postponed, and potential rescheduling from fixed rate funding into short term borrowing will be considered.*
- *if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in borrowing rates than that currently forecast, perhaps arising from an acceleration in the rate of increase in central rates in the USA and UK, an increase in world economic activity, or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the portfolio position will be re-appraised. Most likely, fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are lower than they are projected to be in the next few years.*

Any decisions will be reported to the PCC at the next available opportunity.

### **Policy on borrowing in advance of need**

The PCC 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 that value for money can be demonstrated and that the PCC can ensure the security of such funds.

Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism.

### **Debt rescheduling**

Rescheduling of current borrowing in our debt portfolio may be considered whilst premature redemption rates remain elevated but only if there is surplus cash available to facilitate any repayment or rebalancing of the portfolio to provide more certainty is considered appropriate.

All rescheduling will be reported to the PCC, at the earliest opportunity following its action.

### **New financial institutions as a source of borrowing and / or types of borrowing**

Currently the PWLB Certainty Rate is set at gilts + 80 basis points for both HRA and non-HRA borrowing. However, consideration may still need to be given to sourcing funding from the following sources for the following reasons:

- Local authorities (primarily shorter dated maturities out to 3 years or so – still cheaper than the Certainty Rate).
- Financial institutions (primarily insurance companies and pension funds but also some banks, out of forward dates where the objective is to avoid a “cost of carry” or to achieve refinancing certainty over the next few years).

Our advisors will keep us informed as to the relative merits of each of these alternative funding sources.

### Approved Sources of Long and Short-Term Borrowing

On Balance Sheet	Fixed	Variable
PWLB	●	●
Municipal bond agency	●	●
Local authorities	●	●
Banks	●	●
Pension funds	●	●
Insurance companies	●	●
UK Infrastructure Bank	●	●
Market (long-term)	●	●
Market (temporary)	●	●
Market (LOBOs)	●	●
Stock issues	●	●
Local temporary	●	●
Local Bonds	●	
Local authority bills	●	●
Overdraft		●
Negotiable Bonds	●	●
Internal (capital receipts & revenue balances)	●	●
Commercial Paper	●	
Medium Term Notes	●	
Finance leases	●	●

# ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

## Investment policy – management of risk

The Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC - this was formerly the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)) and CIPFA have extended the meaning of 'investments' to include both financial and non-financial investments. This report deals solely with treasury (financial) investments, (as managed by the treasury management team). Non-financial investments, essentially the purchase of income yielding assets and service investments, are covered in the Capital Strategy, (a separate report).

The PCC's investment policy has regard to the following: -

- DLUHC's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance")
- CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes 2021 ("the Code")
- CIPFA Treasury Management Guidance Notes 2021

The PCC's investment priorities will be security first, portfolio liquidity second and then yield, (return).

The above guidance from the DLUHC and CIPFA place a high priority on the management of risk. The PCC has adopted a prudent approach to managing risk and defines its risk appetite by the following means: -

1. Minimum acceptable **credit criteria** are applied in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties. This also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the short term and long-term ratings.
2. **Other information:** ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution; it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets. To achieve this consideration the PCC will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as "**credit default swaps**" and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings.
3. **Other information sources** used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.
4. The PCC has defined the list of **types of investment instruments** that the treasury management team are authorised to use. There are two lists in appendix 4 under the categories of 'specified' and 'non-specified' investments.
  - **Specified investments** are those with a high level of credit quality and subject to a maturity limit of one year.
  - **Non-specified investments** are those with less high credit quality, may be for periods in excess of one year, and/or are more complex instruments which require greater consideration by members and officers before being authorised for use.
5. **Non-specified investments limit.** The PCC has determined that it will limit the maximum total exposure to non-specified investments as being 10% of the total investment portfolio.

6. **Lending limits**, (amounts and maturity), for each counterparty will be set through applying the matrix table in the creditworthiness policy.
7. **Transaction limits** are set for each type of investment in the creditworthiness policy.
8. The PCC will set a limit for its investments which are invested for **longer than 365 days**.
9. Investments will only be placed with counterparties from countries with a specified minimum **sovereign rating**.
10. The PCC has engaged **external consultants**, to provide expert advice on how to optimise an appropriate balance of security, liquidity and yield, given the risk appetite of the PCC in the context of the expected level of cash balances and need for liquidity throughout the year.
11. All investments will be denominated in **sterling**.
12. As a result of the change in accounting standards for 2023/24 under IFRS 9, the PCC will consider the implications of investment instruments which could result in an adverse movement in the value of the amount invested and resultant charges at the end of the year to the General Fund. (In November 2018, the MHCLG, concluded a consultation for a temporary override to allow English local authorities time to adjust their portfolio of all pooled investments by announcing a statutory override to delay implementation of IFRS 9 for five years ending 31.3.23. More recently, a further extension to the over-ride to 31.3.25 has been agreed by the Government).

#### **Creditworthiness policy**

The primary principle governing the PCC's investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the yield or return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle, the PCC will ensure that:

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security. This is set out in the specified and non-specified investment sections below; and
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose, it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the PCC's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.

The Chief Finance Officer & S.151 Officer will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the following criteria and will revise the criteria and submit them to the PCC for approval as necessary. These criteria are separate to that which determines which types of investment instrument are either specified or non-specified as it provides an overall pool of counterparties considered high quality which the PCC may use, rather than defining what types of investment instruments are to be used.

Credit rating information is supplied by Link Group, our treasury advisors, on all active counterparties that comply with the criteria below. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria would be omitted from the counterparty (dealing) list. Any rating changes, rating Watches (notification of a likely change), rating Outlooks (notification of the longer-term bias outside the central rating view) are provided to officers almost immediately after they occur and this information is considered before dealing. For instance, a negative rating Watch applying to counterparty at the minimum Authority criteria will be suspended from use, with all others being reviewed in light of market conditions.

The criteria for providing a pool of high quality investment counterparties (both specified and non-specified investments) is:

- Banks 1 - good credit quality – the PCC will only use banks which:
  - i. are UK banks; and/or
  - ii. are non-UK and domiciled in a country which has a minimum sovereign Long Term rating of AA-
 and have, as a minimum, the following Fitch, Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s credit ratings (where rated):
  - i. Short Term – F1;
- Banks 2 – Part nationalised UK bank – Royal Bank of Scotland. This bank can be included provided it continues to be part nationalised or it meets the ratings in Banks 1 above;
- Building societies - The PCC will use all societies which:
  - i. Meet the ratings for banks outlined above;
- Money Market Funds – £2m limit (each). Subject to £6m maximum;
- Local authorities, Police and Fire and Crime Commissioners - £6m limit (each);
- Debt Management Office (DMO) - £no limit.

**Use of additional information other than credit ratings.** Additional requirements under the Code require the PCC to supplement credit rating information. Whilst the above criteria rely primarily on the application of credit ratings to provide a pool of appropriate counterparties for officers to use, additional operational market information will be applied before making any specific investment decision from the agreed pool of counterparties. This additional market information (for example Credit Default Swaps, negative rating Watches/Outlooks) will be applied to compare the relative security of differing investment opportunities.

**Time and monetary limits applying to investments.** The time and monetary limits for institutions on the PCC’s counterparty list are as follows (these will cover both specified and non-specified investments):

	Fitch Long-term Rating (or equivalent)	Money Limit	Transaction Limit	Time Limit
Individual Banks 1&2 higher quality	F1+	£6m	£6m	364 days
Individual Banks 1&2 medium Quality	F1	£6m	£6m	364 days
Individual UK Building societies	F1+	£6m	£6m	364 days
Individual UK Building societies	F1	£6m	£6m	364 days
Local authorities/Police, Fire and Crime Commissioners		£6m	£6m	364 days
Money Market Funds	AAA	£2m (each)	£2m (each)	liquid

The proposed criteria for specified and non-specified investments are shown in the appendices for approval.

### Country and sector limits

Due care will be taken to consider the country, group and sector exposure of the PCC's investments.

The PCC has determined that it will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- from Fitch. The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria as at the date of this report are shown in the appendices. This list will be added to, or deducted from, by officers should ratings change in accordance with this policy.

In addition:

- limits in place above will apply to a group of companies;
- sector limits will be monitored regularly for appropriateness.

### Investment strategy

**In-house funds.** Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months).

### Investment returns expectations.

The current forecasts are for the Bank Rate to peaked at 5.25%.

The suggested budgeted investment earnings rates for returns on investments placed for periods up to about three months during each financial year are as follows:

Average earnings in each year	
2023/24 (residual)	5.30%
2024/25	4.55%
2025/26	3.10%
2026/27	3.00%
2027/28	3.25%
Years 6 to 10	3.25%
Years 10+	3.25%

As there are so many variables at this time, caution must be exercised in respect of interest rate forecasts.

**Investment treasury indicator and limit** - total principal funds invested for greater than 365 days. These limits are set with regard to the PCC's liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for early sale of an investment and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

The PCC is asked to approve the following treasury indicator and limit:

Upper limit for principal sums invested for longer than 365 days is nil			
£m	2024/25	2026/27	2027/28
Principal sums invested for longer than 365 days	£m nil	£m nil	£m nil



Current investments as at <a href="#">31.03.23</a> in excess of 1 year maturing in each year	nil	nil	nil
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### **Investment risk benchmarking**

This PCC will use an investment benchmark to assess the investment performance of its investment using the SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average) rate .

### **End of year investment report**

At the end of the financial year, the PCC will report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Report.

### **Day to day Treasury Management**

Kingston Upon Hull City Council manage the PCC's treasury management functions under the terms of a service level agreement in accordance with the approved Annual Treasury Management Strategy.

## APPENDICES

1. Prudential and treasury indicators and MRP statement
2. Interest rate forecasts
3. Economic background
4. Treasury management practice 1 – credit and counterparty risk management
5. Approved countries for investments
6. Treasury management scheme of delegation
7. The treasury management role of the section 151 officer
8. Capital Strategy

## Appendix 1

### THE CAPITAL PRUDENTIAL AND TREASURY INDICATORS 2024/25 – 2027/28 AND MRP STATEMENT

The PCC's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist the PCCs' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

#### Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure £m	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.933</b>	<b>15.824</b>	<b>15.699</b>	<b>4.989</b>	<b>5.163</b>

#### Minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy statement

The PCC is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge (the minimum revenue provision - MRP), although it is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments if required (voluntary revenue provision - VRP).

CLG regulations have been issued which require the PCC to approve **an MRP Statement** in advance of each year. A variety of options are provided to authorities and PCCs, so long as there is a prudent provision. The PCC is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement:

The PCC has continued to adopt Option 2, the CFR approach in respect of pre-2007/08 debt as indicated above along with use of the asset life method of calculating the MRP for borrowing after that date by setting aside each year an amount that in simple terms equalled approximately 4% of the amount of capital expenditure financed from borrowing.

For post 2008 debt Option 3 is adopted, using the annuity method for calculating the MRP and that rate and amortisation period shall be determined by the PCC's Chief Finance Officer.

The annuity method is now widely used as it makes provision for an annual charge to revenue that takes account of the time value of money (whereby £100 in 10 years time is less of a burden than paying £100 now. The charges produced by the annuity method result in a consistent charge over the life of the asset taking into account the real value of the annual charges when they fall due. The method also reflects the fact that assets deteriorate and deterioration is slower in the early years and accelerates towards the latter end of the life of the assets. This approach conforms to the MHCLG requirement to make a prudent provision over a period which is broadly commensurate with the period that the capital expenditure provides benefit. The annuity calculation method results in lower MRP payments in the early years but higher payment in later years but has the advantage of linking MRP to the flow of benefits from an asset where these are expected to be in later years.

## Affordability prudential indicators

The previous sections cover the overall capital and control of borrowing prudential indicators, but within this framework prudential indicators are required to assess the affordability of the capital investment plans. These provide an indication of the impact of the capital investment plans on the PCC's overall finances. The PCC is asked to approve the following indicators:

### Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream – Indicator 7

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long-term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

%	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
Ratios	3.74%	4.09%	4.12%	4.14%	3.79%

The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals in this budget report.

### Maturity structure of borrowing

Maturity structure of borrowing. These gross limits are set to reduce the PCC's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing, and are required for upper and lower limits.

The PCC is asked to approve the following treasury indicators and limits:

Maturity structure of fixed interest rate borrowing 2024/25 – Indicator 8		
	Lower	Upper
Under 12 months	0	15%
12 months to 2 years	0	15%
2 years to 5 years	0	30%
5 years to 10 years	0	60%
10 years and above	0	80%

## Appendix 2

### Interest Rate Forecasts 2024 – 2027

Link Group Interest Rate View 08.01.24													
	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27
<b>BANK RATE</b>	5.25	5.25	4.75	4.25	3.75	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
3 month ave earnings	5.30	5.30	4.80	4.30	3.80	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 month ave earnings	5.20	5.10	4.60	4.10	3.70	3.30	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
12 month ave earnings	5.00	4.90	4.40	3.90	3.60	3.20	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.20	3.20
5 yr PWLB	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50
10 yr PWLB	4.70	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
25 yr PWLB	5.20	5.10	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
50 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.60	4.40	4.20	4.10	4.00	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90

PWLB forecasts are based on PWLB certainty rates.

## Appendix 3

### ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- The third quarter of 2023/24 saw:
  - A 0.3% m/m decline in real GDP in October, potentially partly due to unseasonably wet weather, but also due to the ongoing drag from higher interest rates. Growth for the second quarter, ending 30<sup>th</sup> September, was revised downwards to -0.1% and growth on an annual basis was also revised downwards, to 0.3%;
  - A sharp fall in wage growth, with the headline 3myy rate declining from 8.0% in September to 7.2% in October, although the ONS “experimental” rate of unemployment has remained low at 4.2%;
  - CPI inflation continuing on its downward trajectory, from 8.7% in April to 4.6% in October, then again to 3.9% in November;
  - Core CPI inflation decreasing from April and May’s 31 years’ high of 7.1% to 5.1% in November, the lowest rate since January 2022;
  - The Bank of England holding Bank Rate at 5.25% in November and December;
  - A steady fall in 10-year gilt yields as investors revised their interest rate expectations lower.
- The revision of GDP data in Q2 to a 0.1% q/q fall may mean the mildest of mild recessions has begun. Indeed, real GDP in October fell 0.3% m/m which does suggest that the economy may stagnate again in Q3. The weakness in October may partly be due to the unseasonably wet weather. That said, as the weakness was broad based it may also be the case that the ongoing drag from higher interest rates is more than offsetting any boost from the rise in real wages.
- However, the rise in the flash composite activity Purchasing Managers Index, from 50.7 in November to 51.7 in December, did increase the chances of the economy avoiding a contraction in Q3. The improvement was entirely driven by the increase in the services activity balance from 50.9 to 52.7. (Scores above 50 point to expansion in the economy, although only tepid in this instance.) The press release noted that this was primarily driven by a revival in consumer demand in the technological and financial services sectors. This chimes with the further improvement in the GfK measure of consumer confidence in December, from -24 to -22. The services PMI is now consistent with non-retail services output growing by 0.5% q/q in Q3, but this is in stark contrast to the manufacturing sector where the output balance slumped from 49.2 to 45.9 and, at face value, the output balance is consistent with a 1.5% q/q fall in manufacturing output in Q3.
- The 0.3% m/m fall in retail sales volumes in October means that after contracting by 1.0% q/q (which was downwardly revised from -0.8% q/q) in Q2, retail activity remained weak at the start of Q3. That suggests higher interest rates are taking a bigger toll on real consumer spending.
- Higher interest rates have filtered through the financial channels and weakened the housing market but, overall, it remains surprisingly resilient with the Halifax house price index recently pointing to a 1.7% year on year increase whilst Nationwide’s December data pointed to a -1.8% year on year decrease. However, the full weakness in real consumer spending and real business investment has yet to come as currently it is estimated that around two thirds to a half of the impact of higher interest rates on household interest payments has yet to be felt.
- Overall, we expect real GDP growth to remain subdued throughout 2024 as the drag from higher interest rates is protracted but a fading of the cost-of-living crisis and interest rate cuts in the second half of 2024 will support a recovery in GDP growth in 2025.
- The labour market remains tight by historical standards, but the sharp fall in wage growth seen in October will reinforce the growing belief in markets that interest rates will be cut mid-2024.

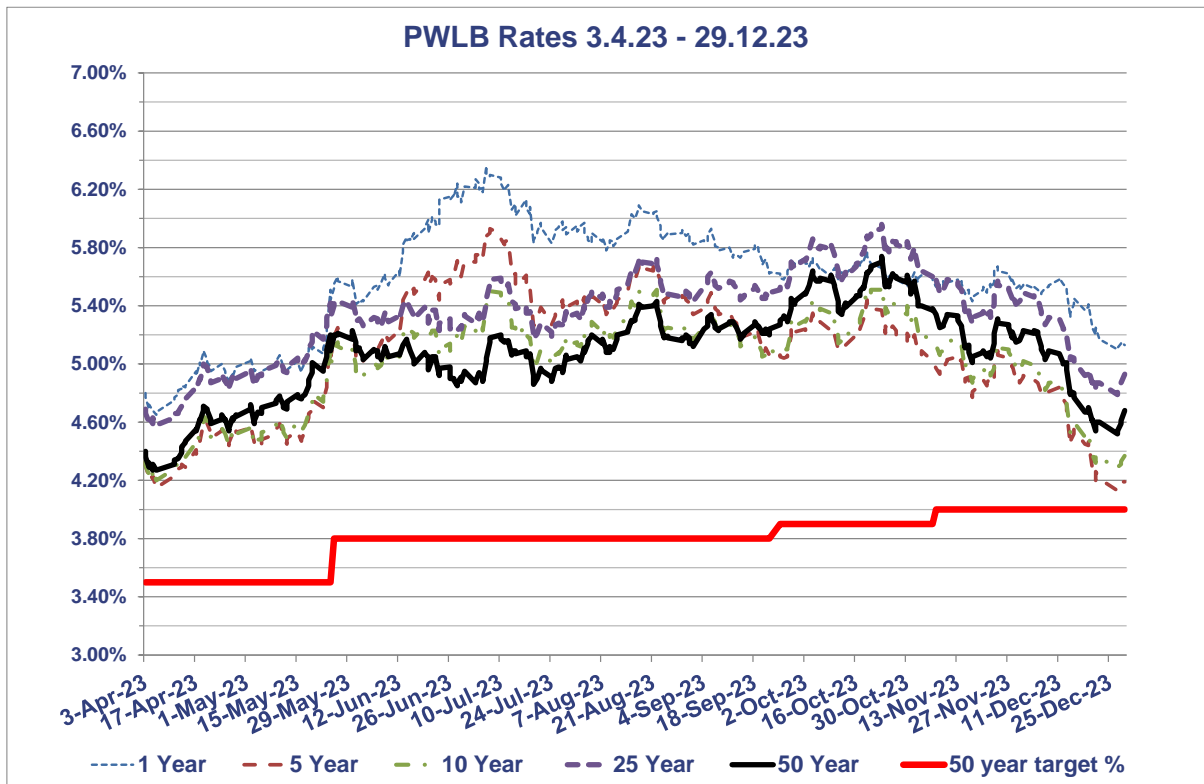
Wage growth eased in October much faster than the consensus expected. Total earnings fell by 1.6% m/m, which meant the headline 3myy rate eased from 8.0% in September to 7.2% in October. This news will be welcomed by the Bank of England. Indeed, the timelier three-month annualised rate of average earnings growth fell from +2.4% to -1.2%. Excluding bonuses, it fell from 5.3% to 2.0%. Furthermore, one of the Bank's key barometers of inflation persistence, regular private sector pay growth, dropped from 7.9% 3myy to 7.3%, which leaves it comfortably on track to fall to 7.2% by December, as predicted by the Bank in November.

- The fall in wage growth occurred despite labour demand being stronger in October than expected. The three-month change in employment eased only a touch from +52,000 in September to +50,000 in October. But resilient labour demand was offset by a further 63,000 rise in the supply of workers in the three months to October. That meant labour supply exceeded its pre-pandemic level for the first time, and the unemployment rate remained at 4.2% in October. In the three months to November, the number of job vacancies fell for the 17<sup>th</sup> month in a row, from around 959,000 in October to around 949,000. That has reduced the vacancy to unemployment ratio as demand for labour eases relative to supply, which may support a further easing in wage growth in the coming months.
- CPI inflation fell from 6.7% in September to 4.6% in October, and then again to 3.9% in November. Both these falls were bigger than expected and there are clear signs of easing in domestic inflationary pressures. The fall in core CPI inflation from 5.7% to 5.1% in November was bigger than expected (consensus forecast 5.6%). That's the lowest rate since January 2022. Some of the decline in core inflation was due to the global influence of core goods inflation, which slowed from 4.3% to 3.3%. But some of it was due to services inflation falling from 6.6% to 6.3%. The Bank views the latter as a key barometer of the persistence of inflation and it came in further below the Bank's forecast of 6.9% in its November Monetary Policy Report. This will give the Bank more confidence that services inflation is now on a firmly downward path.
- The Bank of England sprung no surprises with its December monetary policy committee (MPC) meeting, leaving interest rates at 5.25% for the third time in a row and pushing back against the prospect of near-term interest rate cuts. The Bank continued to sound hawkish, with the MPC maintaining its tightening bias saying that "further tightening in monetary policy would be required if there were evidence of more persistent inflationary pressures". And it stuck to the familiar script, saying that policy will be "sufficiently restrictive for sufficiently long" and that "monetary policy is likely to need to be restrictive for an extended period of time". In other words, the message is that the MPC is not yet willing to endorse investors' expectations that rates will be cut as soon as May 2024.
- Looking ahead, our colleagues at Capital Economics forecast that the recent downward trends in CPI and core inflation will stall over the next few months before starting to decline more decisively again in February. That explains why we think the Bank of England won't feel comfortable cutting interest rates until H2 2024.
- The fall in UK market interest rate expectations in December has driven most of the decline in 10-year gilt yields, which have fallen in line with 10-year US Treasury and euro-zone yields. 10-year gilt yields have fallen from 4.68% in October 2023 to around 3.70% in early January, with further declines likely if the falling inflation story is maintained.
- Investors' growing expectations that the Fed will cut interest rates soon has led to an improvement in risk sentiment, which has boosted the pound and other risky assets. In addition, the rise in the pound, from \$1.21 in November to \$1.27 now, has also been supported by the recent relative decline in UK wholesale gas prices.

- The further fall in 10-year real gilt yields in December has supported the recent rise in the FTSE 100. That said, the index remains 5% below its record high in February 2023. This modest rise in equities appears to have been mostly driven by strong performances in the industrials and rate-sensitive technology sectors. But UK equities have continued to underperform US and euro-zone equities. The FTSE 100 has risen by 2.2% in December, while the S&P 500 has risen by 3.8%. This is partly due to lower energy prices, which have been a relatively bigger drag on the FTSE 100, due to the index's high concentration of energy companies.

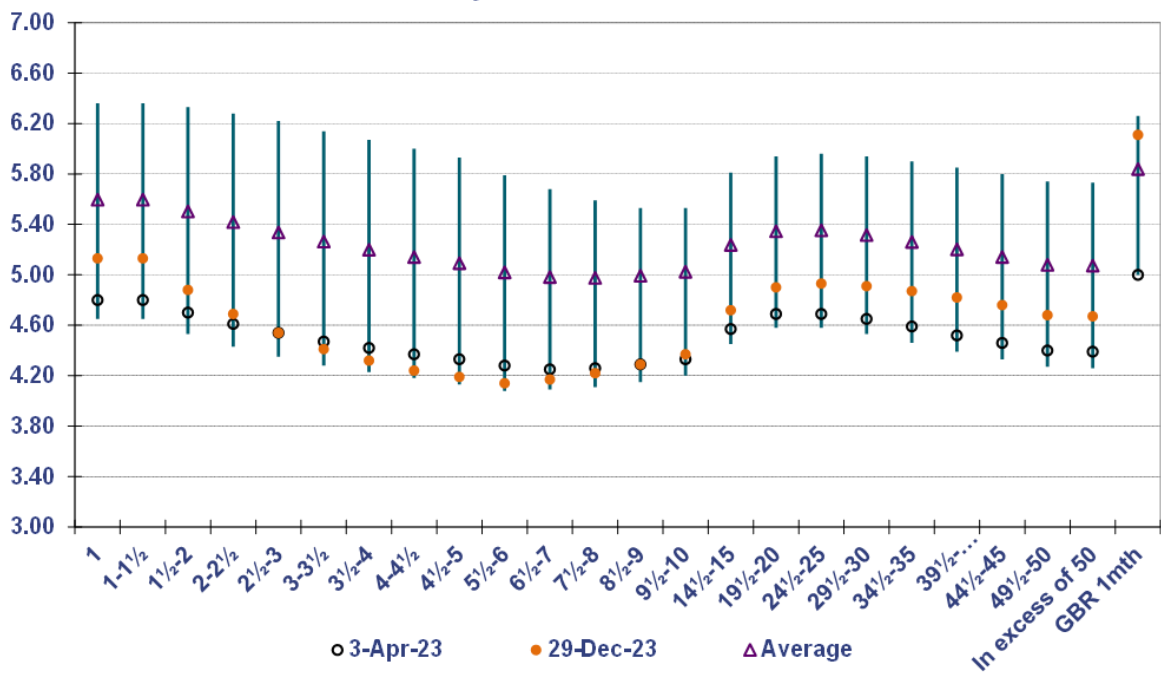
In the chart below, the rise in gilt yields across the curve in the first half of 2023/24, and therein PWLB rates, is clear to see, prior to the end of year rally based on a mix of supportive domestic and international factors.

**PWLB RATES 3.4.23 - 29.12.23**





PWLB Certainty Rate Variations 3.4.23 to 29.12.23



HIGH/LOW/AVERAGE PWLB RATES FOR 3.4.23 – 29.12.23

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
<b>Low</b>	4.65%	4.13%	4.20%	4.58%	4.27%
<b>Date</b>	06/04/2023	27/12/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	05/04/2023
<b>High</b>	6.36%	5.93%	5.53%	5.96%	5.74%
<b>Date</b>	06/07/2023	07/07/2023	23/10/2023	23/10/2023	23/10/2023
<b>Average</b>	5.60%	5.09%	5.03%	5.35%	5.08%
<b>Spread</b>	1.71%	1.80%	1.33%	1.38%	1.47%

#### MPC meetings 2<sup>nd</sup> November and 14<sup>th</sup> December 2023

- On 2<sup>nd</sup> November, the Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted to keep Bank Rate on hold at 5.25%, and on 14<sup>th</sup> December reiterated that view. Both increases reflected a split vote, the latter by 6 votes to 3, with the minority grouping voting for an increase of 0.25% as concerns about “sticky” inflation remained in place.
- Nonetheless, with UK CPI inflation now at 3.9%, and core inflating beginning to moderate (5.1%), markets are voicing a view that rate cuts should begin in Q1 2024/25, some way ahead of the indications from MPC members. Of course, the data will be the ultimate determinant, so upcoming publications of employment, wages and inflation numbers will be of particular importance, and on-going volatility in Bank Rate expectations and the gilt yield curve can be expected.
- In addition, what happens outside of the UK is also critical to movement in gilt yields. The US FOMC has kept short-term rates in the range of 5.25%-5.50%, whilst the ECB has moved its Deposit rate to a probable peak of 4%. Markets currently expect both central banks to start cutting rates in 2024.

## Appendix 4

### TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE – CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISK MANAGEMENT

#### SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS:

(All such investments will be sterling denominated, with **maturities up to maximum of 1 year**, meeting the minimum 'high' rating criteria where applicable)

	Minimum 'High' Credit Criteria	Use
Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility	--	In-house
Term deposits – local authorities	--	In-house
Term deposits – banks and building societies	F1	In-house

#### Term deposits with nationalised banks and banks and building societies

	Minimum Credit Criteria	Use	Max % of total investments	Max. maturity period
UK part nationalised banks	UK sovereign rating or Short-term F1, Sovereign rating AA-	In-house	50%	364 days
Banks part nationalised by high credit rated (sovereign rating) countries – non UK	Sovereign rating or Short-term F1, Sovereign rating AA-	In-house	50%	364 days

#### Collective Investment Schemes structured as Open Ended Investment Companies (OEICs): -

1. Money Market Funds	AAA rated	In-house
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**Accounting treatment of investments.** The accounting treatment may differ from the underlying cash transactions arising from investment decisions made by this PCC. To ensure that the PCC is protected from any adverse revenue impact, which may arise from these differences, we will review the accounting implications of new transactions before they are undertaken.

**NON-SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS:** The PCC will not make investments longer than 1 year

## **TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (TMP1) – CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISK MANAGEMENT**

The MHCLG issued Investment Guidance in 2018, and this forms the structure of the PCC's policy below. These guidelines do not apply to either trust funds or pension funds which operate under a different regulatory regime.

The key intention of the Guidance is to maintain the current requirement for authorities and PCCs to invest prudently, and that priority is given to security and liquidity before yield. In order to facilitate this objective the guidance requires this PCC to have regard to the CIPFA publication Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes. The PCC adopted the Code on 15/02/2010 and will apply its principles to all investment activity. In accordance with the Code, the Chief Finance Officer and S.151 Officer has produced its treasury management practices (TMPs). This part, TMP 1(1), covering investment counterparty policy requires approval each year.

**Annual investment strategy** - The key requirements of both the Code and the investment guidance are to set an annual investment strategy, as part of its annual treasury strategy for the following year, covering the identification and approval of following:

- The strategy guidelines for choosing and placing investments, particularly non-specified investments;
- The principles to be used to determine the maximum periods for which funds can be committed;
- Specified investments that the PCC will use. These are high security (i.e. high credit rating, although this is defined by the PCC, and no guidelines are given), and high liquidity investments in sterling and with a maturity of no more than a year;
- Non-specified investments, clarifying the greater risk implications, identifying the general types of investment that may be used and a limit to the overall amount of various categories that can be held at any time.

The investment policy proposed for the PCC is:

**Strategy guidelines** – The main strategy guidelines are contained in the body of the treasury strategy statement.

**Specified investments** – These investments are sterling investments of not more than one-year maturity. These are considered low risk assets where the possibility of loss of principal or investment income is small. These would include sterling investments which would not be defined as capital expenditure with:

1. The UK Government (such as the Debt Management Account deposit facility, UK treasury bills or a gilt with less than one year to maturity).
2. Supranational bonds of less than one year's duration.
3. A local authority, housing association, parish council or community council.
4. Pooled investment vehicles (such as money market funds) that have been awarded a high credit rating by a credit rating agency. For category 4 this covers pooled investment vehicles, such as money market funds, rated AAA by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and / or Fitch rating agencies.
5. A body that is considered of a high credit quality (such as a bank or building society For category 5 this covers bodies with a minimum Short Term rating of F1 (or the equivalent) as rated by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and / or Fitch rating agencies .

Within these bodies, and in accordance with the Code, the PCC has set additional criteria to set the time and amount of monies which will be invested in these bodies.

**Non-specified investments** –are any other type of investment (i.e. not defined as specified above). The PCC will not use these types of investments.

**The monitoring of investment counterparties** - The credit rating of counterparties will be monitored regularly. The PCC receives credit rating information (changes, rating watches and rating outlooks) from Link Asset Services as and when ratings change, and counterparties are checked promptly. On occasion ratings may be downgraded when an investment has already been made. The criteria used are such that a minor downgrading should not affect the full receipt of the principal and interest. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria will be removed from the list immediately by the Chief Finance Officer & S.151 Officer, and if required new counterparties which meet the criteria will be added to the list.

## **Appendix 5**

This list is based on those countries which have sovereign ratings of AA- or higher, (we show the lowest rating from Fitch, Moody's and S&P) and also, (except - at the time of writing - for Hong Kong and Luxembourg), have banks operating in sterling markets which have credit ratings of green or above in the Link credit worthiness service.

### ***Based on lowest available rating***

#### **AAA**

1. Australia
2. Denmark
3. Germany
4. Netherlands
5. Norway
6. Singapore
7. Sweden
8. Switzerland

#### **AA+**

9. Canada
10. Finland
11. U.S.A.

#### **AA**

12. Abu Dhabi (UAE)

#### **AA-**

13. Belgium
14. France
15. Qatar
16. **U.K.**

## **Appendix 6**

### **TREASURY MANAGEMENT SCHEME OF DELEGATION**

#### **Police and Crime Commissioner**

- receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities;
- approval of annual strategy;
- approval of/amendments to the organisation'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 and agreeing terms of appointment;
- reviewing the treasury management policy and procedures and making recommendations to the responsible body.

## **Appendix 7**

### **THE TREASURY MANAGEMENT ROLE OF THE SECTION 151 OFFICER**

#### **The S151 (responsible) officer**

- 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;
- 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 PCC;
- ensure that the PCC has appropriate legal powers to undertake expenditure on non-financial assets and their financing;
- ensuring the proportionality of all investments so that the PCC does not undertake a level of investing which exposes the PCC 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 of a schedule of all non-treasury investments including material investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, loans and financial guarantees;
- ensuring that there is an adequate understanding of the risk exposures taken on by the PCC;
- ensuring that the PCC 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 (TMP1 and schedules), including investment and risk management criteria for any material non-treasury investment portfolios;*

## Appendix 8

### CAPITAL STRATEGY

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 There is a new requirement on local authorities (including Police and Crime Commissioners) to prepare a capital strategy each year, which sets out our approach to capital expenditure and financing at a high level. The requirement to prepare a strategy arises from Government concerns about a small number of authorities borrowing substantial sums (relative to their budget) to invest in commercial property, often outside the area of the authority concerned.
- 1.2 There is also a new requirement on local authorities to prepare an investment strategy, which specifies our approach to making investments other than day to day treasury management investments (the latter is included in our treasury management strategy, as in previous years). Given that the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside makes no such investments, a strategy has not been prepared.
- 1.3 This Appendix sets out the proposed capital strategy for approval.

#### 2. Capital Expenditure

- 2.1 The capital expenditure plans are approved by the PCC, as part of the budget report each year.
- 2.2 The capital programme is usually restricted to:-
- (a) Investment in operational buildings – e.g. stations and administrative offices;
  - (b) Renewal of operational fleet;
  - (c) New and replacement equipment;
  - (d) Investment in ICT.
- 2.3 The PCC's Code of Corporate Governance sets out the delegations to the Chief Constable on the delivery of the capital programme.
- 2.4 Capital expenditure on **buildings**, where funded from the capital programme, is principally directed to maintaining the fitness of the operational estate. Major property investments are considered as part of the overall estates strategy.
- 2.5 Expenditure on the **renewal of the fleet** is directed by the replacement programme approved by the PCC.
- 2.6 Capital expenditure on **operational equipment** ensures equipment is replaced when it has reached the end of its useful life or has become technologically obsolescent. It also enables the PCC to invest in new technology.
- 2.7 Capital expenditure on **ICT** is determined by the ICT replacement and Improvement programme which is approved by the PCC.



- 2.8 Monitoring of capital expenditure is carried out by the COG; the Accountability Board, Joint Independent Audit Committee and the PCC. Reports are presented throughout the year and at outturn.
- 2.9 the PCC does not capitalise expenditure, except where it can do so in compliance with proper practices: it does not apply for directions to capitalise revenue expenditure.
- 2.10 Past and forecast capital expenditure is:-

<b>End of:</b>	<b>£m</b>
23/24	6.933
24/25	15.824
25/26	15.699
26/27	4.989
27/28	5.163

### **3. Financing of Capital Expenditure**

- 3.1 The PCC funds capital expenditure from the revenue budget, capital receipts and prudential borrowing.
- 3.2 Prudential borrowing is used to fund capital expenditure, within the limits prescribed within the Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement. This is reviewed annually for affordability.
- 3.3 The PCC measures its capital financial requirement, which shows our underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose. This is shown in the table below:-

<b>End of:</b>	<b>Total CFR</b>
	<b>£000</b>
24/25	134,126
25/26	141,453
26/27	137,821
27/28	135,078

- 3.4 Projections of actual debt are part of the treasury management indicators in the Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

### **4. Debt Repayment**

- 4.1 The PCC is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge (the minimum revenue provision - MRP), although it is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments if required (voluntary revenue provision - VRP).

CLG regulations have been issued which require the PCC to approve **an MRP Statement** in advance of each year. A variety of options are provided to authorities and PCCs, so long as there is a prudent provision. The PCC is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement:

The PCC has continued to adopt Option 2, the CFR approach in respect of pre-2007/08 debt as indicated above along with use of the asset life method of calculating the MRP for borrowing after that date by setting

aside each year an amount that in simple terms equalled approximately 4% of the amount of capital expenditure financed from borrowing.

For post 2008 debt Option 3 be adopted, using the annuity method for calculating the MRP and that rate and amortisation period shall be determined by the PCC's Chief Finance Officer.

The annuity method is now widely used as it makes provision for an annual charge to revenue that takes account of the time value of money (whereby £100 in 10 years time is less of a burden than paying £100 now. The charges produced by the annuity method result in a consistent charge over the life of the asset taking into account the real value of the annual charges when they fall due. The method also reflects the fact that assets deteriorate and deterioration is slower in the early years and accelerates towards the latter end of the life of the assets. This approach conforms to the MHCLG requirement to make a prudent provision over a period which is broadly commensurate with the period that the capital expenditure provides benefit. The annuity calculation method results in lower MRP payments in the early years but higher payment in later years but has the advantage of linking MRP to the flow of benefits from an asset where these are expected to be in later years.

## **5. Commercial Activity**

5.1 Government guidance now requires us to specify our policy towards non-financial investments.

5.2 The PCC makes no such investments.