

PRUDENTIAL AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS FOR 2019/20

APPENDIX D

Prudential Indicators	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Extract from Estimate and rent setting reports	Actual	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Capital Expenditure						
General Fund	97.309	253.199	159.097	180.420	155.592	35.626
HRA	35.391	108.763	54.785	138.761	121.653	70.362
TOTAL	132.700	361.962	213.882	319.181	277.245	105.988
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream						
General Fund	2.50%	0.59%	2.87%	3.14%	3.51%	3.89%
HRA	0.49%	7.09%	1.81%	2.34%	3.90%	4.98%
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Gross Debt and Capital Financing Requirement						
Gross Debt	133.167	129.555	129.555	126.742	123.373	119.497
Capital Financing Requirement	373.318	448.593	448.593	580.174	679.209	696.452
Over/(Under) Borrowing	(240.151)	(319.038)	(319.038)	(453.432)	(555.836)	(576.955)
Capital Financing Requirement as at 31 March						
General Fund	288.415	337.783	337.783	388.083	422.283	415.083
HRA	84.903	110.810	110.810	192.091	256.926	281.369
TOTAL	373.318	448.593	448.593	580.174	679.209	696.452
Incremental Impact of Financing Costs (£)						
Increase in Council Tax (band D) per annum	35.908	42.112	42.112	46.770	40.680	42.310
Increase in average housing rent per week	2.152	2.525	2.525	3.809	2.940	0.0000

Treasury Management Indicators	2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Actual	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m

Authorised Limit For External Debt -						
Borrowing & Other long term liabilities	376.488	373.318	448.593	580.174	679.209	696.452
Headroom	20.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
TOTAL	396.488	403.318	478.593	610.174	709.209	726.452
Operational Boundary For External Debt -						
Borrowing	316.614	313.444	391.327	525.721	628.125	649.244
Other long term liabilities	59.874	57.266	57.266	54.453	51.084	47.208
TOTAL	376.488	373.318	448.593	580.174	679.209	696.452
Gross Borrowing	73.293	72.288	72.288	72.288	72.288	72.288
Upper Limit For Fixed Interest Rate Exposure						
Net principal re fixed rate borrowing / investments	£450m	£450m	£450m	£450m	£450m	£450m
Upper Limit For Variable Rate Exposure						
Net interest payable on variable rate borrowing / investments	£450m	£450m	£450m	£450m	£450m	£450m
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 364 days (per maturity date)	£150m	£150m	£150m	£150m	£150m	£150m

Maturity structure of new fixed rate borrowing during 2019/20	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
Under 12 months	10%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	30%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	40%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	80%	0%
10 years and above	100%	0%

Treasury Management Policy Statement

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets defines the policies and objectives of its treasury management activities as follows: -

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

Policy on use of an External Treasury Advisor

The Council shall employ an external treasury advisor to provide treasury management advice and cash management support services. However, the Council shall control the credit criteria and the associated counter-party list for investments.

The Council recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council 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.

Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation

1. Full Council / Cabinet

- receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities
- receiving the mid-year and annual (outturn) reports
- approval of annual strategy
- approval of capital strategy report.

2. Cabinet /Section 151 Officer

- approval of/amendments to the organisation's adopted clauses and treasury management policy statement
- budget consideration and approval
- approval of the division of responsibilities
- approving the selection of external service providers and agreeing terms of appointment.

3. Audit Committee

- reviewing the treasury management policy and procedures and making recommendations to the responsible body.
- receiving and reviewing regular monitoring reports and acting on recommendations

Treasury Management Reporting Arrangement

Area of Responsibility	Council/Committee/ Officer	Frequency
Treasury Management Strategy Statement/ Annual Investment Strategy/ Minimum Revenue Provision Policy/Capital Strategy Report	Full Council	Annually before the start of the financial year to which policies relate
Mid-Year Treasury Management Report	Full Council	Semi-Annually in the financial year to which policies relate
Updates or revisions to the Treasury Management Strategy Statement/ Annual Investment Strategy/ Minimum Revenue Provision Policy/Capital Strategy Report	Audit Committee or Full Council	As necessary
Annual Treasury Outturn Report	Audit Committee and Full Council	Annually by 30 September after the year end to which the report relates
Treasury Management Practices	Corporate Director, Resources	N/A
Scrutiny of Treasury Management Strategy Statement/capital Strategy Report/Annual Investment Strategy	Overview and Scrutiny Committee (if called in) / Audit Committee	Annually before the start of the financial year to which the report relates
Scrutiny of Treasury Management Performance	Audit Committee	Quarterly

GLOSSARY

Appendix H

Asset Life	How long an asset, e.g. a Council building is likely to last.
Borrowing Portfolio	A list of loans held by the Council.
Borrowing Requirements	The principal amount the Council requires to borrow to finance capital expenditure and loan redemptions.
Capitalisation direction or regulations	Approval from central government to fund certain specified types of revenue expenditure from capital resources.
CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management	A professional code of Practice which regulates treasury management activities.
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	Capital Financing Requirement- a measure of the Council's underlying need to borrow to fund capital expenditure.
Certificates of Deposits	A certificate of deposit (CD) is a time deposit, a financial product. CDs are similar to savings accounts in that they are insured and thus virtually risk free; they are "money in the bank." They are different from savings accounts in that the CD has a specific, fixed term (often monthly, three months, six months, or one to five years) and, usually, a fixed interest rate. It is intended that the CD be held until maturity, at which time the money may be withdrawn together with the accrued interest.
Commercial paper	Commercial paper is a money-market security issued (sold) by large corporations to obtain funds to meet short-term debt obligations (for example, payroll), and is backed only by an issuing bank or corporation's promise to pay the face amount on the maturity date specified on the note. Since it is not backed by collateral, only firms with excellent credit ratings from a recognized credit rating agency will be able to sell their commercial paper at a reasonable price. Commercial paper is usually sold at a discount from face value, and carries higher interest repayment rates than bonds
Counterparties	Organisations or Institutions the Council lends money to e.g. Banks; Local Authorities and MMF.
Corporate bonds	A corporate bond is a bond issued by a corporation. It is a bond that a corporation issues to raise money effectively in order to expand its business. The term is usually applied to longer-term debt instruments, generally with a maturity date falling at least a year after their issue date.
Covered bonds	A covered bond is a corporate bond with one important enhancement: recourse to a pool of assets that secures or "covers" the bond if the originator (usually a financial institution) becomes insolvent. These assets act as additional credit cover; they do not have any bearing on the contractual cash flow to the investor, as is the case with Securitized assets.
Consumer Prices Index & Retail Prices Index (CPI & RPI)	The main inflation rate used in the UK is the CPI. The Chancellor of the Exchequer bases the UK inflation target on

	the CPI. The CPI inflation target is set at 2%. The CPI differs from the RPI in that CPI excludes housing costs. Also used is RPIX, which is a variation of RPI, one that removes mortgage interest payments.
Credit Default Swap (CDS)	A kind of protection that can be purchased by MMF companies from insurance companies (for their investment) in exchange for a payoff if the organisation they have invested in does not repay the loan i.e. they default.
Credit watch	Variety of special programs offered by credit rating agencies and financial institutions to monitor organisation/individual's (e.g. bank) credit report for any credit related changes. A credit watch allows the organisation/individuals to act on any red flags before they can have a detrimental effect on credit score/history.
Credit Arrangements	Methods of Financing such as finance leasing
Credit Ratings	A scoring system issued by credit rating agencies such as Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors that indicate the financial strength and other factors of a bank or similar Institution.
Creditworthiness	How highly rated an institution is according to its credit rating.
Debt Management Office (DMO)	The DMO is an agency of the HM Treasury which is responsible for carrying out the Government's Debt Management Policy.
Debt Rescheduling	The refinancing of loans at different terms and rates to the original loan.
Depreciation Method	The spread of the cost of an asset over its useful life.
Gilt	Gilt-edged securities are bonds issued by certain national governments. The term is of British origin, and originally referred to the debt securities issued by the Bank of England, which had a gilt (or gilded) edge. Hence, they are known as gilt-edged securities, or gilts for short. Today the term is used in the United Kingdom as well as some Commonwealth nations, such as South Africa and India. However, when reference is made to "gilts", what is generally meant is "UK gilts," unless otherwise specified.
Interest Rate exposures	A measure of the proportion of money invested and what impact movements in the financial markets would have on them.
The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	is an intergovernmental organisation which states its aims as to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
Impaired investment	An investment that has had a reduction in value to reflect changes that could impact significantly on the benefits expected from it.
LIBID	The London Interbank Bid Rate – it is the interest rate at which

	major banks in London are willing to borrow (bid for) funds from each other.
Market Loans	Loans from banks available from the London Money Market including LOBOS (Lender Option, Borrowing Option) which enable the Council to take advantage of low fixed interest for a number of years before an agreed variable rate comes into force.
Money Market Fund (MMF)	A 'pool' of different types of investments managed by a fund manager that invests in lightly liquid short term financial instruments with high credit rating.
Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)	Committee designated by the Bank of England, whose main role is to regulate interest rates.
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	This is the amount which must be set aside from the revenue budget each year to cover future repayment of loans.
Non Prime Investments	Investments deemed to have a greater element of risk such as investments for longer than one year
Premium	Cost of early repayment of loan to PWLB to compensate for any losses that they may incur
Prudential Indicators	Set of rules providing local authorities borrowing for funding capital projects under a professional code of practice developed by CIPFA and providing measures of affordability and prudence reflecting the Council's Capital Expenditure, Debt and Treasury Management.
PWLB	Public Works Loan Board, a statutory body whose function is to lend money to Local Authorities (LAs) and other prescribed bodies. The PWLB normally are the cheapest source of long term borrowing for LAs.
Prime Investments	Investments that meet the Council's high credit quality criteria and repayable within 12 months.
Supranational bonds	Supranational bonds are issued by institutions that represent a number of countries, not just one. Thus, organisations that issue such bonds tend to be the World Bank or the European Investment Bank. The issuance of these bonds are for the purpose of promoting economic development
Treasury bills (or T-bills)	Treasury bills (or T-bills) mature in one year or less. Like zero-coupon bonds, they do not pay interest prior to maturity; instead they are sold at a discount of the par value to create a positive yield to maturity. Many regard Treasury bills as the least risky investment available.
Unrated institution	An institution that does not possess a credit rating from one of the main credit rating agencies.
Unsupported Borrowing	Borrowing where costs are wholly financed by the Council.