

PRUDENTIAL AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS FOR 2024-25

Capital Expenditure	2022-23 actual £m	2023-24 current £m	2024-25 forecast £m	2025-26 forecast £m	2026-27 forecast £m
General Fund	94.199	88.862	128.282	59.672	14.301
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	43.079	72.157	118.715	158.060	108.143
Total	137.278	161.019	246.997	217.732	122.444
Financed by:					
External resources (grants and developer contributions)	53.170	73.694	121.657	45.869	16.949
Capital Receipts	11.343	19.504	38.874	56.802	28.266
Revenue Financing	23.748	35.200	31.884	30.067	31.586
Net financing need (borrowing) for the year	49.017	32.621	54.582	84.994	45.643
Prudential Borrowing - GF	33.808	14.866	16.558	29.391	5.501
HRA Borrowing	15.209	17.755	38.024	55.603	40.142
Net financing need (borrowing) for the year	49.017	32.621	54.582	84.994	45.643

	2022-23 Limit £m	2023-24 Limit £m	2024-25 Limit £m	2025-26 Limit £m	2026-27 Limit £m
Authorised limit - borrowing	609	572	635	708	790
Authorised limit - PFI and leases	49	50	65	59	53
Authorised limit - total external debt	658	622	700	767	843
Operational boundary - borrowing	569	542	585	658	690
Operational boundary - PFI and leases	49	45	60	54	48
Operational boundary - total external debt	618	587	645	712	738
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 365 days (per maturity date)	£150m	£150m	£150m	£140m	£125m

Maturity structure of new fixed rate borrowing during 2024-25	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
under 12 months	50%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	50%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	60%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	75%	0%
10 years and within 20 years	100%	0%
20 years and within 30 years	100%	0%
30 years and within 40 years	100%	0%
40 years and within 50 years	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. Council

- receiving reports from the Audit Committee on treasury management policies, practices and activities
- approval of annual Treasury Management and Investment Strategy
- approval of annual Capital Strategy

2. 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 policies, practices and activities and making recommendations to the responsible body
- receiving the mid-year and annual outturn reports
- 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	Council	Annually before the start of the financial year to which policies relate
Mid-Year Treasury Management Report	Audit Committee or Council	Annually during the financial year to which the report relates
Updates or revisions to the Treasury Management Strategy Statement Annual Investment Strategy Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Capital Strategy Report	Audit Committee or Council	As necessary
Annual Treasury Outturn Report	Audit Committee or Council	Annually after the year end to which the report relates
Treasury Management Practices	Corporate Director, Resources	Annually
Scrutiny of Treasury Management Strategy Statement Annual Investment Strategy Capital 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

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 similar to a fixed deposit with a bank but is more liquid as it can be sold to another counterparty should the need arise.
Commercial paper	Commercial paper is a discounted security issued by large corporations to obtain funds to meet short-term debt obligations.
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 to raise debt funding.
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.
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 for the Bank of England on the CPI. The CPI inflation target is set at 2%. The CPI differs from the RPI in that CPI excludes housing costs.
Credit Default Swap (CDS)	A derivative providing protection against counterparty default.

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 to indicate the financial strength of a counterparty.
Creditworthiness	The strength of a counterparty with regard to its chances of becoming insolvent and therefore defaulting.
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.
Gilts	Gilt-edged securities are bonds issued by the UK government to raise funding from investors to meet the fiscal deficit.
Interest Rate exposure	A measure of the impact movements in interest rates will have on the Council's debt cost and investment income budgets.
Impaired investment	An investment that has had a reduction in value to reflect changes that could impact significantly on the benefits expected from it.
BID	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.
Money Market Fund (MMF)	A 'pool' of investments managed by a fund manager that invests in highly liquid short-term financial instruments. The Council can invest in these funds to maintain liquidity and gain the creditworthiness benefits of the diversified structure.
Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)	Committee designated by the Bank of England whose main role is to set monetary policy.
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	This is the amount which must be set aside from the revenue budget each year to cover future repayment of the CFR.
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.
Treasury bills (or T-bills)	Treasury bills (or T-bills) are short-term debt securities issued by the UK government to manage its cash position.
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.