This report demonstrates the council is embracing best practice in accordance with CIPFA's recommendations, by keeping members informed of Treasury Management activity.

## 1. The Council's Investments

1.1 At the year end the council held the following investments:

| Investment | Term | Maturity <br> Date | Interest <br> Rate | Amount invested <br> £m | £m |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

1.2 As can be seen from the above, of the $£ 26.40$ million held at the year end $£ 11.00$ million was tied up in term deposits leaving liquid balances of $£ 15.40$ million.
1.3 Short-term borrowing of $£ 9.50$ million was taken out between 04/01/11 and 16/02/11 to provide extra liquidity around the year end. The interest rates payable varied between $0.45 \%$ and $0.60 \%$ and so on most days, if not all, the interest earned on these additional funds would have exceeded the interest payable. One loan for $£ 4$ million at $0.45 \%$ was repaid on 31 March 2011. The rest of the loans totalling $£ 5.50$ million were repaid in April and early May.
1.4 The balances at the year end were also bolstered by a new Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) loan of $£ 5$ million which was advanced on 3 March 2011.
1.5 During the year the daily interest rate earned on investments varied between 0.72\% (June 2010) to $1.26 \%$ at the end of the year.
1.6 The total invested ranged from $£ 14$ million (at the start of the year) to $£ 59$ million (in October). The average interest rate achieved for the year was $0.97 \%$, which compares favourably with the generally accepted benchmark of the average 7-Day London Inter-Bank Bid (LIBID) rate of $0.43 \%$.
1.7 The council's investment income exceeded the budget by $£ 162,559$ as shown below.

|  | Average Amount Invested | Interest Earned | Average Interest Rate Earned |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £m | £ |  |
| April | 23.7 | 19,866 | 1.02\% |
| May | 30.5 | 24,156 | 0.94\% |
| June | 44.7 | 29,272 | 0.79\% |
| July | 49.3 | 35,726 | 0.85\% |
| August | 41.2 | 35,136 | 1.01\% |
| September | 47.6 | 38,175 | 0.98\% |
| October | 48.8 | 40,381 | 0.97\% |
| November | 44.4 | 37,782 | 1.04\% |
| December | 42.7 | 39,597 | 1.16\% |
| January | 47.8 | 41,759 | 1.09\% |
| February | 42.6 | 33,477 | 1.09\% |
| March | 37.0 | 33,717 | 1.23\% |
| Total treasury management interest earned |  | 409,044 |  |
| Add interest from car loans etc |  | 15,195 |  |
| Less interest paid out to trust funds etc |  | $(12,610)$ |  |
| Total net interest received for year |  | 411,629 |  |
| Budget for year |  | 249,070 |  |
| Surplus interest received |  | 162,559 |  |
| Add PWLB discount received (see 2.4) |  | 5,558 |  |
| Total surplus |  | 168,117 |  |

## 2. The Council's Borrowing

2.1 Loan rescheduling occurred during the year, repaying expensive and replacing with new loans from PWLB. In 2010/11 the following transactions were made:

New PWLB Loans 2010-11

| Date of advance | Amount borrowed | Interest rate | Type of Ioan | Term | Interest Cost in 2010-11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24/06/2010 | 10,000,000 | 2.47\% | EIP* | 10 years | £186,197 |
| 27/07/2010 | 5,000,000 | 2.24\% | EIP* | 9 years | $£ 74,718$ |
| 27/08/2010 | 5,000,000 | 3.95\% | Maturity | 50 years | £116,877 |
| 15/10/2010 | 4,000,000 | 1.85\% | Maturity | 5 years | £33,858 |
| 15/10/2010 | 3,000,000 | 2.16\% | Maturity | 6 years | £29,648 |
| 03/03/2011 | 5,000,000 | 3.71\% | EIP* | 10 years | £14,230 |
| Total of extra interest paid in 2010-11 |  |  |  |  | £455,528 |

PWLB Loans Repaid in 2010-11

| Date of <br> repayment | Principal <br> repaid | Interest <br> rate | Type of <br> loan | Remaining <br> term | Interest <br> Saved in <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 0 - 1 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $30 / 07 / 2010$ | $5,000,000$ | $4.25 \%$ | Maturity | 23 years | $£ 142,054$ |
| $02 / 08 / 2010$ | $5,000,000$ | $4.20 \%$ | Maturity | 37 years | $£ 138,657$ |
| $02 / 08 / 2010$ | $5,000,000$ | $4.20 \%$ | Maturity | 41 years | $£ 138,657$ |

Total interest saved in 2010-11
£419,368

EIP* = Equal Instalments of Principal, so that a 10 year EIP loan would necessitate the council repaying $£ 500,000$ of principal every six months
2.2 By rescheduling $£ 15$ million of longer term loans (see transactions shaded above) the council made interest savings of $£ 158,453$ in 2010-11. Total interest savings over the term of the new loans (multiplying the beneficial interest rate differential by the principal outstanding) will amount to $£ 1.38$ million.
2.3 Loans were taken out in advance of repaying old loans to take advantage of interest rates. The council waited until interest rates had risen sufficiently to repay old loans without having to pay redemption premiums. In fact repayment discounts totalling $£ 83,400$ were received. Accounting rules require that this discount is released to revenue over ten years following the date of repayment. For 2011-12 $£ 5,558$ has been added to investment income relating to this discount (as shown in 1.8 above).
2.4 In order to take advantage of historically low interest rates, most of the new loans were for relatively short maturity periods. The exception to this was when the 50 year maturity rate dropped below $4.00 \%$ for a week at the end of August. It is rare for the 50 year rate to drop
below $4.00 \%$ (this was the only time in 2010/11) and so the council borrowed $£ 5$ million for 50 years at $3.95 \%$.
2.5 At 31 March 2011 the average interest rate payable on the council's borrowing was $4.02 \%$ compared to $4.35 \%$ at 31 March 2010.
2.6 Significant savings have been made on borrowing costs as a result of:

- Slippage in the capital programme;
- Borrowing for shorter maturity periods at reduced rates; and
- Rescheduling debt - replacing more expensive longer term loans with cheaper shorter-term debt.
2.7 As a result of the above, the council achieved savings of $£ 1.389$ million in 2010/11, $£ 351,000$ relating to MRP (set -aside for principal repayment) and $£ 1.038$ million for interest payments.

3. Summary of Investments and Borrowing at 31 March 2011

|  | 31 March 2011 £m | 31 March 2010 £m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Borrowing |  |  |
| PWLB borrowing | 128.1 | 113.1 |
| Bank loans | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Short-term loans (now repaid) | 5.5 | - |
| Gross Borrowing | 145.6 | 125.1 |
| Investments | 26.4 | 12.9 |
| Net Borrowing | 119.2 | 112.2 |
| Treasury management income | £417,187 | £254,277 |
| Borrowing costs |  |  |
| Loan Interest | £5,479,164 | £5,178,426 |
| Minimum Revenue Provision | £8,827,236 | £8,308,032 |
|  | £14,306,400 | £13,486,458 |

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

| PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS <br> As recommended by CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2009/10 } \\ \text { Actual } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 2010/11 } \\ & \text { Strategy } \end{aligned}$ | 2010/11 Actual Outturn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital Expenditure ( $£^{\prime} 000$ ) | £84,677 | £77,904 | £70,315 |
| Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream *Due to new accounting requirements for PFI schemes, the actual figures for 2009/10 and 2010/11 include PFI interest | *10.70\% | 9.90\% | *11.41\% |
| Capital Financing Requirement as at $31^{\text {st }}$ March ( $£^{\prime} 000$ ) (Includes liabilities relating to Private Finance Initiatives) | £196,665 | £222,100 | £208,226 |
| PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR <br> Treasury Management Prudential Indicators | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { 2009/10 } \\ \text { Final } \end{gathered}$ | 2010/11 <br> Strategy | 2010/11 <br> Final |
| Authorised Limit for External Debt - |  |  |  |
| Borrowing ( $£^{\prime} 000$ ) | £190,000 | £200,000 | £200,000 |
| Other Long Term Liabilities ( $£^{\prime} 000$ ) | £30,000 | £30,000 | £30,000 |
| Total (£'000) | £220,000 | £230,000 | £230,000 |
| Operational Boundary for External Debt - |  |  |  |
| Borrowing ( $£^{\prime} 000$ ) | £174,000 | £190,000 | £180,000 |
| Other Long Term Liabilities ( $£^{\prime} 000$ ) | £30,000 | £30,000 | £30,000 |
| Total ( $£^{\prime} 000$ ) | £204,000 | £220,000 | £210,000 |
| Upper Limit for Fixed Interest Rate Exposure Net principal re: fixed rate borrowing/investments | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Upper Limit for Variable Rate Exposure <br> Net principal re: variable rate borrowing/investments | 25\% | 25\% | 25\% |
| Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 364 days ( $£^{\prime} 000$ ) | £10,000 | £10,000 | £10,000 |


| Maturity structure of total fixed rate borrowing as at 31 March 2011 | 2010/11 Strategy |  | Actual as at 31 March 2011 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lower Limit | Upper Limit | Amount £'m | $\begin{gathered} \text { Upper Limit } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Under 12 months | 0\% | 20\% | 17.84 | 12.73\% |
| 12 months and within 24 months | 0\% | 20\% | 3.33 | 2.38\% |
| 24 months and within 5 years | 0\% | 30\% | 14.29 | 10.20\% |
| 5 years and within 10 years | 0\% | 40\% | 19.81 | 14.14\% |
| 10 years and within 20 years | 0\% | 40\% | 26.83 | 19.15\% |
| 20 years and over | 40\% | 100\% | 58.00 | 41.40\% |
| Total loans |  |  | 140.10 | 100.00\% |

Notes

1. In the above analysis the council's two bank loans totalling $£ 12$ million are stated as payable within 12 months because if the lenders choose to increase interest rates the council may well repay these loans. However, if the interest rates are not increased the council may hold these loans until their maturity in 2054.
2. Total borrowing does not include $£ 5.5$ million of short-term loans repayable before the end of May 2011.

| TERNAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE INDICATOR |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Performance at keeping council's current account balance at less than $£ 100,000$ (debit or credit) overnight: |  |  |  |
|  | Target | Actual | Interest cost |
| Number of times $£ 100,000$ exceeded | Less than 10 | 5 (4 credits plus 1 debit) | Credit interest foregone $£ 55$ (using average rate of $0.97 \%$ ) and debit interest paid of $£ 50$ (at $1.50 \%$ ) |

The council's aim is to maintain a nil net cleared overnight balance on its accounts with National Westminster bank as current account balances do not earn interest. In practice this is hard to achieve because some receipts are credited directly to the bank and this can happen quite late on in the day.

