

## APPENDIX 1

### Performance against Treasury Management Indicators agreed in Treasury Management Strategy Statement

#### 1. Authorised limit for external debt

These limits include current commitments and proposals in the budget report for capital expenditure, plus additional headroom over & above the operational limit for unusual cash movements.

	<b>2018/19 Prudential Indicator</b>	<b>Actual as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018</b>
	£'000	£'000
Borrowing	434,000	182,762
Other long term liabilities	2,000	0
<b>Cumulative Total</b>	<b>436,000</b>	<b>182,762</b>

#### 2. Operational limit for external debt

The operational boundary for external debt is based on the same estimates as the authorised limit but without the additional headroom for unusual cash movements.

	<b>2018/19 Prudential Indicator</b>	<b>Actual as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018</b>
	£'000	£'000
Borrowing	403,000	182,762
Other long term liabilities	2,000	0
<b>Cumulative Total</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>182,762</b>

#### 3. Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure

This is the maximum amount of total borrowing which can be at fixed interest rate, less any investments for a period greater than 12 months which has a fixed interest rate.

	<b>2018/19 Prudential Indicator</b>	<b>Actual as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018</b>
	£'000	£'000
<b>Fixed interest rate exposure</b>	<b>403,000</b>	<b>162,762*</b>

\* The £20m of LOBO's are quoted as variable rate in this analysis as the Lender has the option to change the rate at 6 monthly intervals (the Council has the option to repay the loan should the Lender exercise this option to increase the rate).

#### 4. Upper limit for variable interest rate exposure

While fixed rate borrowing contributes significantly to reducing uncertainty surrounding interest rate changes, the pursuit of optimum performance levels may justify keeping flexibility through the use of variable interest rates. This is the maximum amount of total borrowing which can be at variable interest rates.

	<b>2018/19 Prudential Indicator</b>	<b>Actual as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018</b>
	£'000	£'000
<b>Variable interest rate exposure</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>

## 5. Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 364 days

This is the maximum amount of total investments which can be over 364 days. The purpose of this indicator is to control the Council's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments.

	<b>2018/19 Prudential Indicator</b>	<b>Actual as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018</b>
	£'000	£'000
<b>Investments over 364 days</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>

## 6. Maturity Structure of borrowing

This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to refinancing risk.

	<b>Upper Limit</b>	<b>Lower Limit</b>	<b>Actual as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018</b>
	%	%	%
Under 12 months	50	Nil	10.9*
12 months and within 24 months	75	Nil	5.5
24 months and within 5 years	75	Nil	0
5 years and within 10 years	100	Nil	0
10 years and above	100	Nil	83.6

\* The CIPFA Treasury management Code now requires the prudential indicator relating to Maturity of Fixed Rate Borrowing to reference the maturity of LOBO loans to the earliest date on which the lender can require payment, i.e. the next call date (which are at 6 monthly intervals for the £20m of LOBO's). However, the Council would only consider repaying these loans if the Lenders exercised their options to alter the interest rate.

## 7. Average Credit Rating

The Council has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the weighted average credit rating of its investment portfolio. A summary guide to credit ratings is set out at **Appendix 7**.

	<b>2018/19 Prudential Indicator</b>	<b>Actual as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018</b>
	Rating	Rating
<b>Minimum Portfolio Average Credit Rating</b>	<b>A-</b>	<b>AA</b>

## APPENDIX 2

### The Council's Investment position at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018

The term of investments is as follows:

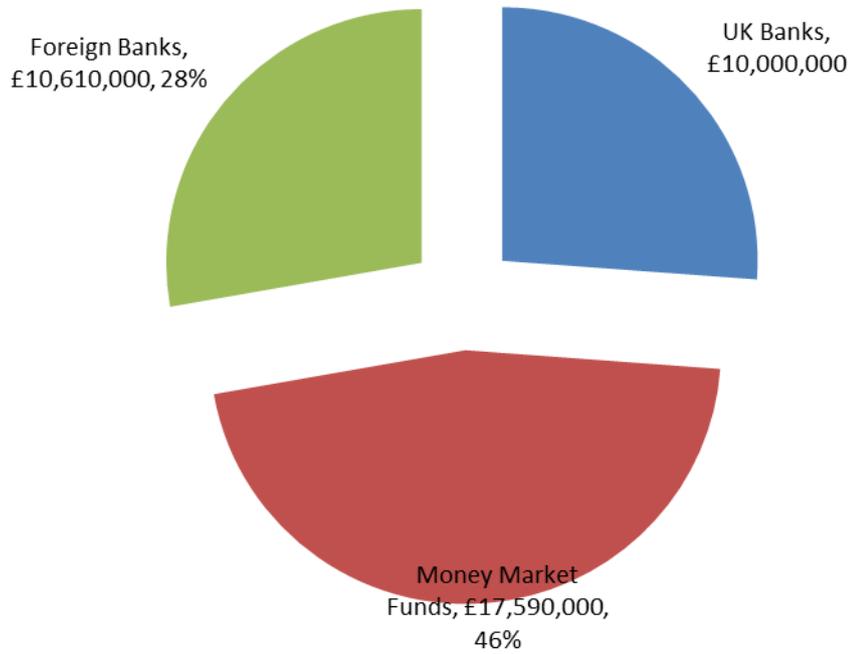
<b>Term Remaining as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018</b>	<b>Balance at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018</b>
	£'000's
Notice (instant access funds)	18,200
Up to 1 month	10,000
1 month to 3 months	0
Over 3 months	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,200</b>

The investment figure of £33.9 million is made up as follows:

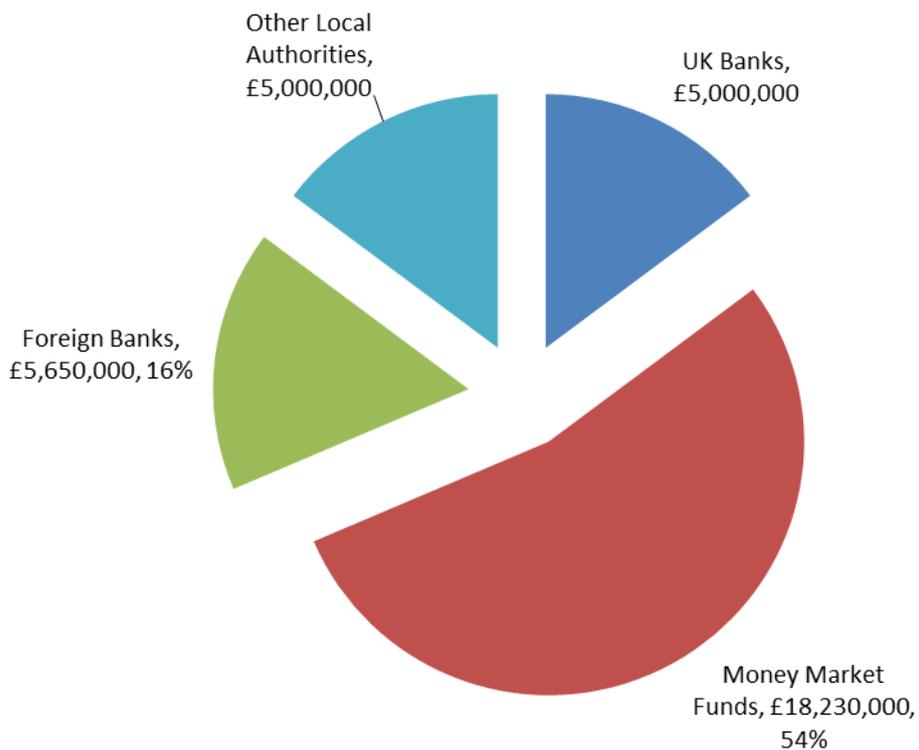
	<b>Balance at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018</b>
	£'000's
B&NES Council	32,961
Schools	5,239
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,200</b>

The Council had a total average net positive balance of £39.8m during the period April 2018 to September 2018.

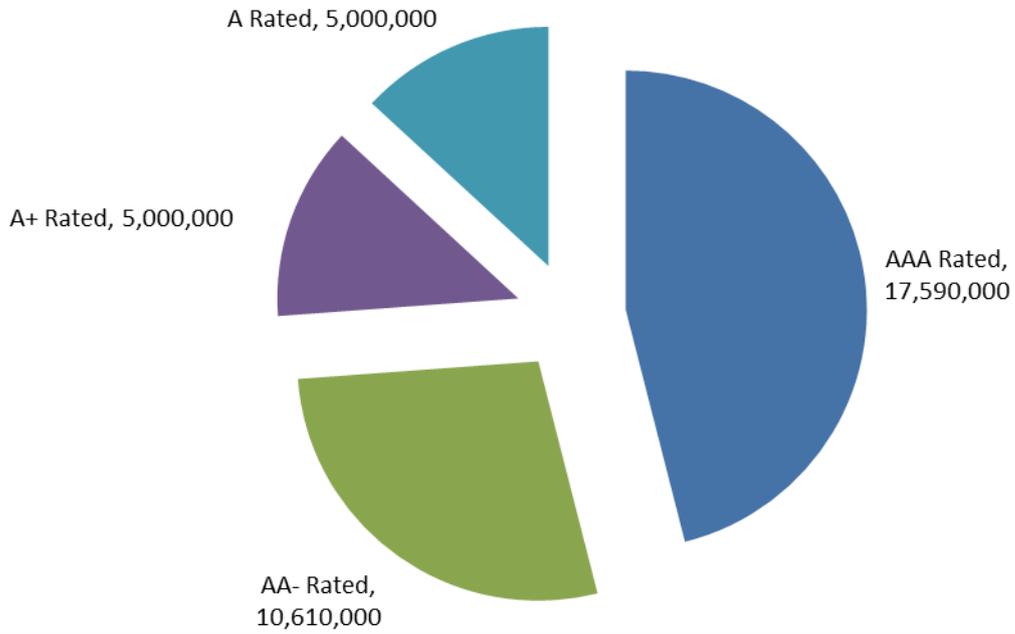
**Chart 1: Council Investments as at 30th September 2018 (£38.2m)**



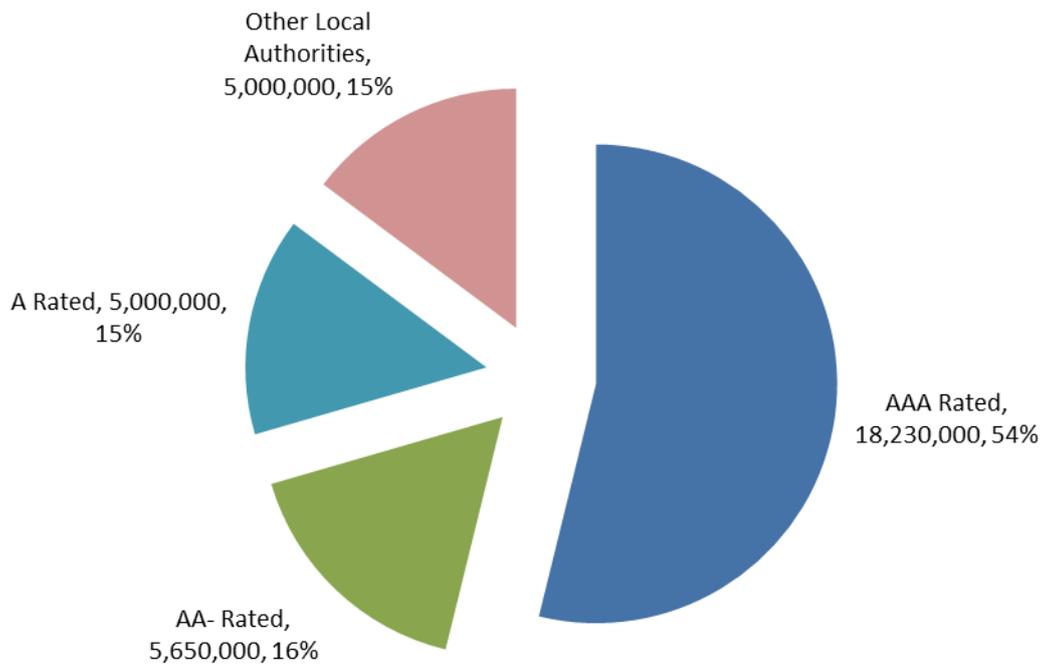
**Chart 2: Council Investments as at 30th June 2018 (£33.9m)**



**Chart 3: Council Investments per lowest equivalent Long Term credit rating (£38.2m) 30th September 2018**



**Chart 4: Council Investments per lowest equivalent Long Term credit rating (£33.9m) 30th June 2018**



**APPENDIX 3****Average rate of return on investments for 2018/19.**

	<b>April %</b>	<b>May %</b>	<b>June %</b>	<b>July %</b>	<b>Aug %</b>	<b>Sep %</b>	<b>Average for Period</b>
<b>Average rate of interest earned</b>	0.50%	0.60%	0.61%	0.60%	0.71%	0.74%	<b>0.63%</b>
<b>Benchmark = Average 7 Day LIBID rate +0.05% (source: Arlingclose)</b>	0.41%	0.41%	0.41%	0.41%	0.63%	0.64%	<b>0.49%</b>
<b>Performance against Benchmark %</b>	+ 0.09%	+ 0.19%	+ 0.20%	+ 0.19%	+ 0.08%	+ 0.10	+ <b>0.14%</b>

**APPENDIX 4****Councils External Borrowing at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018**

<b>Borrowing</b>	<b>Amount (£)</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Maturity DaBte</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>
<b>LONG TERM</b>				
PWLB	10,000,000	15/10/04	15/10/34	4.75%
PWLB	5,000,000	12/05/10	15/08/35	4.55%
PWLB	5,000,000	12/05/10	15/02/60	4.53%
PWLB	5,000,000	05/08/11	15/02/31	4.86%
PWLB	10,000,000	05/08/11	15/08/29	4.80%
PWLB	15,000,000	05/08/11	15/02/61	4.96%
PWLB	5,300,000	29/01/15	08/04/34	2.62%
PWLB	5,000,000	29/01/15	08/10/64	2.92%
PWLB	18,795,590	20/06/16	20/06/41	2.36%
PWLB	9,480,184	24/02/17	16/02/40	2.28%
PWLB	9,545,227	04/04/17	16/02/43	2.26%
PWLB	8,112,949	08/05/17	15/02/42	2.25%
PWLB	6,931,389	10/08/17	10/04/67	2.64%
PWLB	9,851,890	13/12/17	10/10/42	2.35%
PWLB	9,855,212	06/03/18	10/10/42	2.52%
PWLB	9,889,305	06/03/18	10/10/47	2.62%
PWLB	10,000,000	10/09/18	20/06/43	2.42%
KBC Bank N.V*	5,000,000	08/10/04	08/10/54	4.50%
KBC Bank N.V*	5,000,000	08/10/04	08/10/54	4.50%
Eurohypo Bank*	10,000,000	27/04/05	27/04/55	4.50%
Gloucestershire C C	5,000,000	25/11/14	19/12/19	2.05%
Gloucestershire C C	5,000,000	19/12/14	19/12/19	2.05%
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>182,761,746</b>			

\*All LOBO's (Lender Option / Borrower Option) have reached the end of their fixed interest period and have reverted to the variable rate of 4.50%. The lender has the option to change the interest rate at 6 monthly intervals. Should the lender use the option to change the rate, then at this point the borrower has the option to repay the loan without penalty.

## APPENDIX 5

### Economic and market review for April to September 2018

**Economic background:** Oil prices rose by 23% over the six months to around \$82/barrel. UK Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) for August rose to 2.7% year/year, above the consensus forecast and that of the Bank of England's in its August Inflation Report, as the effects of sterling's large depreciation in 2016 began to fade. The most recent labour market data for July 2018 showed the unemployment rate at 4%, its lowest since 1975. The 3-month average annual growth rate for regular pay, i.e. excluding bonuses, was 2.9% providing some evidence that a shortage of workers is providing support to wages. However real wages (i.e. adjusted for inflation) grew only by 0.2%, a marginal increase unlikely to have had much effect on households.

The rebound in quarterly GDP growth in Q2 to 0.4% appeared to overturn the weakness in Q1 which was largely due to weather-related factors. However, the detail showed much of Q2 GDP growth was attributed to an increase in inventories. Year/year GDP growth at 1.2% also remains below trend. The Bank of England made no change to monetary policy at its meetings in May and June, however hawkish minutes and a 6-3 vote to maintain rates was followed by a unanimous decision for a rate rise of 0.25% in August, taking Bank Rate to 0.75%.

Having raised rates in March, the US Federal Reserve again increased its target range of official interest rates in each of June and September by 0.25% to the current 2%-2.25%. Markets now expect one further rise in 2018.

The escalating trade war between the US and China as tariffs announced by the Trump administration appeared to become an entrenched dispute, damaging not just to China but also other Asian economies in the supply chain. The fallout, combined with tighter monetary policy, risks contributing to a slowdown in global economic activity and growth in 2019.

The EU Withdrawal Bill, which repeals the European Communities Act 1972 that took the UK into the EU and enables EU law to be transferred into UK law, narrowly made it through Parliament. With just six months to go when Article 50 expires on 29th March 2019, neither the Withdrawal Agreement between the UK and the EU which will be legally binding on separation issues and the financial settlement, nor its annex which will outline the shape of their future relationship, have been finalised, extending the period of economic uncertainty.

**Financial markets:** Gilt yields displayed marked volatility during the period, particularly following Italy's political crisis in late May when government bond yields saw sharp moves akin to those at the height of the European financial crisis with falls in yield in safe-haven UK, German and US government bonds. Over the period, despite the volatility, the net change in gilt yields was small. The 5-year benchmark gilt only rose marginally from 1.13% to 1.16%. There was a larger increase in 10-year gilt yields from 1.37% to 1.57% and in the 20-year gilt yield from 1.74% to 1.89%. The increase in Bank Rate resulted in higher money market rates. 1-month, 3-month and 12-month LIBID rates averaged 0.56%, 0.70% and 0.95% respectively over the period.

**Credit background:** Reflecting its perceived higher risk, the Credit Default Swap (CDS) spread for non-ringfenced bank NatWest Markets plc rose relatively sharply over the

period to around 96bps. The CDS for the ringfenced entity, National Westminster Bank plc, has held steady below 40bps. Although the CDS of other UK banks rose marginally over the period, they continue to remain low compared to historic averages.

The ringfencing of the big four UK banks - Barclays, Bank of Scotland/Lloyds, HSBC and RBS/Natwest Bank plc – is complete, the transfer of their business lines into retail (ringfenced) and investment banking (non-ringfenced) is progressing and will need to be completed by the end of 2018.

There were a few credit rating changes during the period. Moody's downgraded Barclays Bank plc's long-term rating to A2 from A1 and NatWest Markets plc to Baa2 from A3 on its view of the credit metrics of the entities post ringfencing. Upgrades to long-term ratings included those for Royal Bank of Scotland plc, NatWest Bank and Ulster Bank to A2 from A3 by Moody's and to A- from BBB+ by both Fitch and Standard & Poor's (S&P). Lloyds Bank plc and Bank of Scotland plc were upgraded to A+ from A by S&P and to Aa3 from A1 by Moody's.

Our treasury advisor Arlingclose will henceforth provide ratings which are specific to wholesale deposits including certificates of deposit, rather than provide general issuer credit ratings. Non-preferred senior unsecured debt and senior bonds are at higher risk of bail-in than deposit products, either through contractual terms, national law, or resolution authorities' flexibility during bail-in. Arlingclose's creditworthiness advice will continue to include unsecured bank deposits and CDs but not senior unsecured bonds issued by commercial banks.

**Technical Update** Following consultation in 2017, CIPFA published new versions of the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (Prudential Code) and the Treasury Management Code of Practice but has yet to publish the local authority specific Guidance Notes to the latter. In England, MHCLG published its revised Investment Guidance which came into effect from April 2018. The updated Prudential Code includes a new requirement for local authorities to provide a Capital Strategy, which is to be a summary document approved by full Council covering capital expenditure and financing, treasury management and non-treasury investments. The Authority will be producing its Capital Strategy later in 2018/19 for approval by full Council.

## APPENDIX 6

### Interest & Capital Financing Costs – Budget Monitoring 2018/19 (Apr to September)

April to September 2018	YEAR END FORECAST			ADV/FAV
	Budgeted Spend or (Income) £'000	Forecast Spend or (Income) £'000	Forecast over or (under) spend £'000	
<b>Interest &amp; Capital Financing</b>				
- Debt Costs	7,647	7,167	(480)	FAV
- Internal Repayment of Loan Charges	(9,245)	(8,295)	950	ADV
- Ex Avon Debt Costs	1,140	1,140	0	
- Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	6,230	5,270	(960)	FAV
- Interest on Balances	(304)	(309)	(5)	FAV
<b>Sub Total - Capital Financing</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>(495)</b>	<b>FAV</b>

## APPENDIX 7

### Summary Guide to Credit Ratings

Rating	Details
AAA	Highest credit quality – lowest expectation of default, which is unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
AA	Very high credit quality - expectation of very low default risk, which is not likely to be significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
A	High credit quality - expectations of low default risk which may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
BBB	Good credit quality - expectations of default risk are currently low but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
BB	Speculative - indicates an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time.
B	Highly speculative - indicates that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.
CCC	Substantial credit risk - default is a real possibility.
CC	Very high levels of credit risk - default of some kind appears probable.
C	Exceptionally high levels of credit risk - default is imminent or inevitable.
RD	Restricted default - indicates an issuer that has experienced payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased operating.
D	Default - indicates an issuer that has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.