

## TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT AND ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY FOR 2017/18

### Background

1. The Local Government Act 2003 and supporting regulations require the Council to 'have regard to' the Prudential Code and to set Prudential Indicators for the next three years to ensure that the Council's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.
2. The Act requires the Council to set out its treasury strategy for borrowing and to prepare an Annual Investment Strategy (as required by Investment Guidance issued subsequent to the Act). The Annual Investment Strategy sets out the Council's policies for managing its investments and for giving priority to the security and liquidity of those investments.
3. Treasury management is defined as: "The management of the local authority's 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."
4. The proposed strategy for 2017/18 in respect of the following aspects of the treasury management function is based upon the views of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Team (TMST)<sup>1</sup>, informed by market forecasts provided by the Council's treasury advisor, Arlingclose Limited. The strategy covers:
  - Treasury limits in force which limit the treasury risk and activities of the Council;
  - Treasury Management Prudential Indicators for 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20;
  - the current treasury position;
  - prospects for interest rates;
  - the borrowing strategy;
  - the borrowing requirement and
  - the Annual Investment Strategy.
5. It is a statutory requirement for the Council to produce a balanced budget and to calculate its council tax requirement for each financial year to include the revenue costs that flow from capital financing decisions. This means that increases in capital expenditure must be limited to a level whereby increases in charges to revenue caused by increased borrowing to finance additional capital expenditure (and any increases in running costs from new capital

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<sup>1</sup>Comprising the Chief Finance Officer, Service Manager (Pensions), Strategic Finance Manager (Treasury & Banking) and Financial Manager (Treasury Management).

projects) are limited to a level which is affordable within the projected income of the Council for the foreseeable future.

### **Treasury Limits for 2017/18 to 2019/20**

6. It is a statutory duty, under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003, for the Council to determine and keep under review the amount it can afford to borrow. This amount is termed the 'Affordable Borrowing Limit' and is equivalent to the 'Authorised Borrowing Limit' as specified in the Prudential Code.
7. The Authorised Borrowing Limit requires the Council to ensure that total capital investment remains within sustainable limits and, in particular, that the impact upon future council tax levels is 'acceptable'.
8. Whilst termed an "Affordable Borrowing Limit" within the Act, the capital plans to be considered for inclusion incorporates financing by both external borrowing and other forms of liability, such as credit arrangements. The Authorised Limit is to be set, on a rolling basis, for the forthcoming financial year and two successive financial years.

### **Prudential Indicators for 2017/18 to 2019/20**

9. The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (2011) requires the Council to set and monitor against Prudential Indicators in the following categories:
  - Affordability
  - Prudence
  - Capital Expenditure
  - External Debt
  - Treasury Management

Further Treasury Management indicators are specified in the Code of Practice on Treasury Management (2011).

10. Prudential Indicators are set out in full at Appendix A to this strategy:
  - i. Gross debt and the Capital Financing Requirement
  - ii. Estimates of Capital Expenditure
  - iii. Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream
  - iv. Capital Financing Requirement
  - v. Incremental Impact of Capital Investment decisions
  - vi. Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary for External Debt
  - vii. Actual External Debt
  - viii. Adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice
  - ix. Gross and net debt
  - x. Upper and lower limits to maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing

- xi. Upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest exposures
  - xii. Upper limit to total of principal sums invested longer than 364 days
11. Prudential Indicators are reported to and monitored by the TMST on a regular basis and will be reported to the Audit & Governance Committee and Cabinet in the Treasury Management Outturn Report 2016/17 and the Treasury Management Mid-Term Review 2017/18, which will be considered in July and November 2017 respectively.

### Forecast Treasury Portfolio Position

12. The Council's treasury forecast portfolio position for the 2017/18 financial year comprises:

	<b>Principal £m</b>	<b>Average Rate %</b>
<b>Opening External Debt Balance</b>		
PWLB	335.383	4.43
Money Market Loans	50.000	3.94
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT</b>	<b>385.383</b>	
<u>2017/18 Average Cash Balance</u>		
Average In-House Cash	296.900	
Average Externally Managed	55.685	
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>352.585</b>	

13. The average forecast cash balance for 2017/18 is comprised of the following:

	<b>Average Balance £m</b>
Earmarked Reserves	49.0
Capital and Developer Contributions	130.4
General Balances	17.4
Cashflow and Working Capital Adjustments	86.2
Provisions and Deferred Income	13.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>296.9</b>

### Prospects for Interest Rates

#### *Economic Background – Provided by Arlingclose*

14. The major external influence on the Authority's treasury management strategy for 2017/18 will be the UK's progress in negotiating a smooth exit from the European Union. Financial markets, wrong-footed by the referendum outcome, have since been weighed down by uncertainty over whether leaving the Union also means leaving the single market. Negotiations are expected to start once the UK formally triggers exit in early 2017 and last for at least two

years. Uncertainty over future economic prospects will therefore remain throughout 2017/18.

15. The fall and continuing weakness in sterling and the near doubling in the price of oil in 2016 have combined to drive inflation expectations higher. The Bank of England is forecasting that Consumer Price Inflation will breach its 2% target in 2017, the first time since late 2013, but the Bank is expected to look through inflation overshoots over the course of 2017 when setting interest rates so as to avoid derailing the economy.
16. Initial post-referendum economic data showed that the feared collapse in business and consumer confidence had not immediately led to lower GDP growth. However, the prospect of a leaving the single market has dented business confidence and resulted in a delay in new business investment and, unless counteracted by higher public spending or retail sales, will weaken economic growth in 2017/18.
17. Looking overseas, with the US economy and its labour market showing steady improvement, the market has priced in a high probability of the Federal Reserve increasing interest rates in December 2016. The Eurozone meanwhile has continued to struggle with very low inflation and lack of momentum in growth, and the European Central Bank has left the door open for further quantitative easing.
18. The impact of political risk on financial markets remains significant over the next year. With challenges such as immigration, the rise of populist, anti-establishment parties and negative interest rates resulting in savers being paid nothing for their frugal efforts or even penalised for them, the outcomes of the French presidential and general elections (April – June 2017) and the German federal elections (August – October 2017) have the potential for upsets.

*Credit outlook – Provided by Arlingclose:*

19. Markets have expressed concern over the financial viability of a number of European banks recently. Sluggish economies and continuing fines for pre-crisis behaviour have weighed on bank profits, and any future slowdown will exacerbate concerns in this regard.
20. Bail-in legislation, which ensures that large investors including local authorities will rescue failing banks instead of taxpayers in the future, has now been fully implemented in the European Union, Switzerland and USA, while Australia and Canada are progressing with their own plans. The credit risk associated with making unsecured bank deposits has therefore increased relative to the risk of other investment options available to the Authority; returns from cash deposits however continue to fall.

*Interest rate forecast – Provided by Arlingclose:*

21. The Authority's treasury adviser Arlingclose's central case is for UK Bank Rate to remain at 0.25% during 2017/18. The Bank of England has, however, highlighted that excessive levels of inflation will not be tolerated for sustained periods. Given this view and the current inflation outlook, further falls in the Bank Rate look less likely. Negative Bank Rate is currently perceived by some policymakers to be counterproductive but, although a low probability, cannot be entirely ruled out in the medium term, particularly if the UK enters recession as a result of concerns over leaving the European Union.
22. Gilt yields have risen sharply, but remain at low levels. The Arlingclose central case is for yields to decline when the government triggers Article 50. Long-term economic fundamentals remain weak, and the quantitative easing (QE) stimulus provided by central banks globally has only delayed the fallout from the build-up of public and private sector debt. The Bank of England has defended QE as a monetary policy tool, and further QE in support of the UK economy in 2017/18 remains a possibility, to keep long-term interest rates low

*Treasury Management Strategy Team's View*

23. The Council's TMST, taking into account the advice from Arlingclose, market implications and the current economic outlook, have determined the rates to be included in the Strategic Measures budget for 2017/18 and over the medium term. The Bank Rate forecasts set out below represent the average rate for the financial year:
- 2017/18            0.25%
  - 2018/19            0.25%
  - 2019/20            0.25%
  - 2020/21            0.25%
24. The TMST team has agreed that based on the current portfolio of deposits and market rates, the target in-house rate of return should be 0.55% in 2017/18, reducing to 15 basis points above the forecast average base rate for 2018/19 and 5 basis points above forecast average base rate for 2019/20 and 2020/21. The reduction in the size of the premium above base rate in later years reflects the forecast maturity of long term investments held at higher rate. These rates have been incorporated into the strategic measures budget estimates:
- 2017/18            0.55%
  - 2018/19            0.40%
  - 2019/20            0.30%
  - 2020/21            0.30%

## Borrowing Strategy

### *Arlingclose's View*

25. The Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) sets new borrowing rates at the gilt yield plus 1.00%. Arlingclose have forecast gilt yields as follows:
- The 50 year gilt yield is expected to start the financial year at 1.40%, increasing gradually to 1.60% by December 2019.
  - The 20 year gilt yield is expected to start the financial year at 1.50%, rising to 1.70% by the end of the forecast in December 2019.
  - The 10 year gilt yield is expected to start the financial year at 0.95%, rising to 1.15% by December 2019.
  - The 5 year gilt yield is expected to start the financial year at 0.40% and to reach 0.65% by December 2019.
26. Arlingclose's forecasts have an upside variation range of between 25 and 40 basis points, and a downside variation range of between 30 and 60 basis points depending on the economic and political climate.

### *Treasury Management Strategy Team's View*

27. It is expected that the Bank Rate will remain low during 2017/18 and that there will continue to be a high "cost of carry<sup>2</sup>" associated with the long term borrowing compared to temporary investment returns. The TMST will continue to monitor the Council's debt portfolio and will consider debt repayment if it is in the Council's interest.
28. In April 2011 the Government replaced the 'credit approval' system for capital financing with direct provision of capital resources in the form of capital grant. This means that the Council only needs to borrow to finance prudential borrowing schemes. The Council's Capital Financing Strategy applies capital grants, developer contributions, capital receipts and revenue contributions to fund capital expenditure before using prudential borrowing. This means that the majority of the current capital programme is fully funded without the need to take up any new borrowing.
29. Financing the Council's borrowing requirement internally would reduce the cost of carry in the short term but there is a risk that the internal borrowing would need to be refinanced with external borrowing at a time when PWLB (or its successor) and market rates exceed those currently available. This could result in higher financing costs over the long term.
30. Internal borrowing is a short term financing solution as cash surpluses are temporary balances made up of creditors over debtors, earmarked reserves

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<sup>2</sup> The difference between the interest payable on borrowing on debt and the interest receivable from investing surplus cash.

and capital reserves. As reserves are drawn down for their earmarked purpose internal borrowing will need to be replaced with external borrowing.

31. The Council's TMST have agreed that they should continue to have the option to fund new or replacement borrowing up to the value of 25% of the portfolio through internal borrowing. Internal borrowing will have the effect of reducing some of the "cost of carry" of funding. Internal borrowing will also be used to finance prudential schemes.
32. If market conditions change during the 2017/18 financial year such that the policy to borrow internally is no longer in the short term or long term interests of the Council, the TMST will review the borrowing strategy and report any changes to Cabinet.
33. As the Accountable Body for OxLEP Ltd, the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership, the Council will be required to prudentially borrow £40m on behalf of OxLEP for project funding by 2018/19. The loans will be repaid through the retained business rates of OxLEP. This represents projects to be delivered by the Council. The TMST monitor interest rates and will consider forward borrowing on behalf of OxLEP at the end of 2016/17 and in 2017/18 if it is determined to be cost-effective. This is consistent with the expectation that interest rates and Gilt yields will begin to rise over the period.
34. As part of the Local Growth Fund bids via the Council, OxLEP were able to apply for the Public Works Loan Board (PWL) project rate, at 40 basis points below the standard rate across all loan types and maturities in 2016/17. OxLEP were able to borrow up to £20m at this discounted rate in 2016/17 but as at 30 November 2016 this has not yet been required. It is not yet clear if the OxLEP will have the opportunity to apply for this rate again in future Local Growth Fund rounds.
35. The Council's chief objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriate balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Authority's long-term plans change is a secondary objective.
36. The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing are:
  - Public Works Loan Board and any successor body
  - UK local authorities
  - any institution approved for investments (see below)
  - any other bank or building society authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority to operate in the UK
  - UK public and private sector pension funds
  - capital market bond investors
  - special purpose companies created to enable joint local authority bond issues.

### *Borrowing for the Capital Financing Requirement*

37. The Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) represents the Council's underlying need to finance capital expenditure by borrowing. The CFR is the value of the Council's assets that have not been permanently financed, in other words, borrowing has been used to finance spending. When capital expenditure is financed by grants, capital receipts or direct contributions from revenue this is not included the CFR.
38. The Council is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the repayment of debt termed the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). This contribution reduces the CFR and effectively provides the resource to permanently finance the capital expenditure and reduce the Council's borrowing requirement by that amount. The Council's MRP Policy Statement sets out the methodology that the Council applies in its MRP calculation. The MRP Policy statement is currently being revised and is prepared outside of Treasury Management. The revised statement will be reported to Cabinet on 24 January 2017.
39. Under the Prudential Code, the Council must ensure that gross external borrowing does not, except in the short term, exceed the sum of the CFR in the previous year plus estimates of any increases to the CFR for the current and next two financial years. Where the gross debt is greater than the CFR the reasons for this should be clearly stated in the annual treasury management strategy. The Council's current position is set out below.
40. The Council's CFR is currently forecast to increase over the medium term financial plan. This is a result of the requirement to borrow on behalf of the OxLEP discussed in paragraph 41.
41. The Council's external debt is also forecast to increase over the medium term financial plan as new external borrowing required for OxLEP projects is forecast to exceed the rate at which existing long term debt is repaid upon maturity.
42. The Council's external debt is forecast to match the CFR in 2017/18. In 2018/19 and 2019/20, external debt will fall below the expected CFR, resulting in an internal borrowing requirement, before aligning again in 2020/21.

### *Borrowing Instruments*

43. The TMST's forecast for the period 2017/18 – 2020/21 for 20 and 50 year PWLB rates over the medium term are an average rate of 2.26% and 2.19% per year respectively.
44. In November 2012 the PWLB introduced the Certainty Rate which allows eligible Councils to borrow at a discounted rate of 0.20% below the advertised borrowing rate. Eligibility is established by the submission of an annual application form to the Department of Communities and Local Government.



The Council has successfully applied and qualified for the rate for the period from 1 November 2016 to 31 October 2017.

45. An annual application will be made to renew eligibility for the Certainty Rate, in order to maintain the option should it be required.
46. The Council has historically set a maximum limit of 20% of the debt portfolio to be borrowed in the form of Lender's Option Borrower's Option (LOBOs). It is recommended that this remain as the limit for 2017/18. As at 30 November 2016, LOBOs represent 11.68% of the total external debt.
47. The Council has five £5m LOBO's with call options in 2017/18, three of which have two call options in year, whilst two have a single call option in year. At each call date the lender may choose to exercise their option to change the interest rate payable on the loan. If the lender chooses to do so, the Council will evaluate alternative financing options before deciding whether or not to exercise the borrower's option to repay the loan or to accept the new rate offered. It is likely that if the rate is changed the debt will be repaid.

### **Annual Investment Strategy**

48. The Council has regard to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance") issued in March 2004 and CIPFA's Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes ("the CIPFA TM Code"). It also has regard to the subsequent Communities and Local Government update to the Investment Guidance, Capital Finance Regulations and Minimum Revenue Provision Guidance issued in April 2010. The Council's investment priorities are:-
  - The security of capital and
  - The liquidity of its investments
49. The Council also aims to achieve the optimum return on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. The borrowing of monies purely to invest or on-lend and make a return is unlawful and the Council will not engage in such activity.
50. The Treasury Management Code of Practice requires the Council to approve a Treasury Management Policy Statement. Good practice requires that this statement is regularly reviewed and revised as appropriate. The Treasury Management Policy Statement is included at Appendix E. Cabinet is recommended to recommend Council to approve the Treasury Management Policy Statement.

### *Investment Instruments*

51. Investment instruments identified for use in the 2017/18 financial year are set out at Appendices C and D under the 'Specified' and 'Non-Specified' Investment categories.
52. Guidance states that specified investments are those requiring "minimal procedural formalities". The placing of cash on deposit with banks and building societies 'awarded high credit ratings by a credit rating agency', the use of AAA rated Money Market Funds (MMFs) and investments with the UK Government and local authorities qualify as falling under this phrase as they form a normal part of day to day treasury management.
53. Money market funds (MMFs) will be utilised, but good treasury management practice prevails and whilst MMFs provide good diversification the council will also seek to diversify any exposure by using more than one MMF where practical. It should be noted that while exposure will be limited, the use of MMFs does give the council exposure to institutions that may not be included on the approved lending list for direct deposits. This is deemed to be an acceptable risk due to the benefits of diversification. The Treasury team use an online portal to provide details of underlying holdings in MMFs. This enables more effective and regular monitoring of full counterparty risk.
54. All specified investments will be sterling denominated, with maturities up to a maximum of 1 year, meeting the 'high' credit rating criteria where applicable.
55. Non specified investment products are those which take on greater risk. They are subject to greater scrutiny and should therefore be subject to more rigorous justification and agreement of their use in the Annual Investment Strategy; this applies regardless of whether they are under one year investments and have high credit ratings.
56. A maximum of 50% of the portfolio will be held in non-specified investments.

### **Changes to Instruments**

57. There are no proposed changes to instruments for 2017/18

### *Credit Quality*

58. The updated CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (2011) recommends that Councils have regard to the ratings issued by the three major credit rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's) and to make decisions based on all ratings.
59. Whilst the Council will have regard to the ratings provided by all three ratings agencies, the Council uses Fitch ratings as the basis by which to set its minimum credit criteria for deposits and to derive its maximum counterparty

limits. Counterparty limits and maturity limits are derived from the credit rating matrix as set out in the tables at paragraphs 82 and 83 respectively.

60. The TMST may further reduce the derived limits due to the ratings provided by Moody's and Standard & Poor's or as a result of monitoring additional indicators such as Credit Default Swap rates, share prices, Ratings Watch & Outlook notices from credit rating agencies and quality Financial Media sources.
61. Notification of any rating changes (or ratings watch and outlook notifications) by all three ratings agencies are monitored daily by a member of the Treasury Management Team. Updates are also provided by the Council's Treasury Management advisors Arlingclose and reported to TMST.
62. Where a change in the Fitch credit rating places a counterparty on the approved lending list outside the credit matrix (as set out in tables at paragraphs 82 and 83), that counterparty will be immediately removed from the lending list.
63. Where a counterparty has been placed on Negative Watch or Outlook by any of three major credit rating agencies the counterparty's status on the approved lending list will be reviewed by the TMST and appropriate action taken.
64. The Authority defines "high credit quality" organisations as those having a credit rating of A- or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of AA+ or higher with the Fitch ratings agency.

### *Liquidity Management*

65. The Council has developed a cash flow forecast which is used to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed. The forecast is compiled on a pessimistic basis, with receipts under-estimated and payments over-estimated to minimise the risk of the Council being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments. Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Council's medium term financial plan and cash flow forecast. The Council uses instant access bank deposit accounts and money market funds for balances forecast to be required at short notice to meet commitments due. The TMST will continue to monitor options available to maintain the required liquidity, and will open new accounts with approved counterparties as appropriate.

### *Lending Limits*

66. In addition to the limits determined by the credit quality of institutions, the TMST apply further limits to mitigate risk by diversification. These include:
  - Limiting the amount lent to banks in any one country (excluding the UK) to a maximum of 20% of the investment portfolio.

- Limiting the amount lent to any bank, or banks within the same group structure to 10% of the investment portfolio.
67. Where the Council has deposits on instant access, this balance may temporarily exceed the 10% bank or group limit. However the limits as set out in paragraphs 78 and 79 will still apply.
68. Counterparty limits as set out in paragraphs 78 and 79, may be temporarily exceeded by the accrual and application of interest amounts onto accounts such as call accounts, money market funds or notice accounts. Where the application of interest causes the balance with a counterparty to exceed the agreed limits, the balance will be reduced when appropriate, dependent upon the terms and conditions of the account and cashflow forecast.
69. Any changes to the approved lending list will be reported to Cabinet as part of the Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report.
70. The Council also manages its credit risk by setting counterparty limits. The matrix below sets out the maximum proposed limits for 2017/18. The TMST may further restrict lending limits dependent upon prevailing market conditions. BBB+ to BBB- ratings is included for overnight balances with the Council's bank, currently Lloyds Bank Plc. This is for practical purposes should the bank be downgraded.

<b>LENDING LIMITS - Fitch Rating</b>	Short Term Rating	
	<b>F1+</b>	<b>F1</b>
Long Term Rating		
<b>AAA</b>	£30m	£20m
<b>AA+</b>	£30m	£20m
<b>AA</b>	£25m	£15m
<b>AA-</b>	£25m	£15m
<b>A+</b>	£20m	£15m
<b>A</b>	£20m	£15m
<b>A-</b>	£15m	£10m
<b>BBB+, BBB, BBB-</b> (bank with which the Council has its bank account)	£20m	£20m

71. The Council also manages its counterparty risk by setting maturity limits on deposits, restricting longer term lending to the very highest rated counterparties. The table below sets out the maximum approved limits. The TMST may further restrict lending criteria in response to changing market conditions.

<b>MATURITY LIMITS – Fitch Rating</b>	Short Term Rating	
Long Term Rating	<b>F1+</b>	<b>F1</b>
<b>AAA</b>	3 years	364 days
<b>AA+</b>	2 years	364 days
<b>AA</b>	2 years	9 months
<b>AA-</b>	2 years	9 months
<b>A+</b>	364 days	9 months
<b>A</b>	9 months	6 months
<b>A-</b>	6 months	3 months
<b>BBB+, BBB, BBB-</b> (bank with which the Council has its bank account)	Overnight	Overnight

### **Other institutions included on the councils lending list**

72. In addition to highly credit rated banks and building societies the authority may also place deposits with:-
- AAA rated Money Market funds,
  - Collective Investment Schemes
  - Local authorities.

### **Structured Products**

73. As at 30 November 2016, the Council had no structured products within its investment portfolio. Structured products involve varying degrees of additional risk over fixed rate deposits, with the potential for higher returns. It is recommended that the authority maintain the option to use structured products up to a maximum of 10% of the investment portfolio. The Council will continue to monitor structured products and consider restructuring opportunities as appropriate.

### **External Funds**

74. As at 30 November 2016, the Council had £55.3m invested in external funds (excluding MMFs), representing 16.5% of the Council's total investment portfolio. These funds have a variable net asset value which means that the value of the funds can decrease as well as increase depending on the performance of the instruments in the fund.
75. The Council uses external fund managers and pooled funds to diversify the investment portfolio through the use of different investment instruments, investment in different markets, and exposure to a range of counterparties. It is expected that these funds should outperform the Council's in-house investment performance over a rolling three year period. The Council will have no more than 50% of the total portfolio invested with external fund managers and pooled funds (excluding MMFs). This allows the Council to achieve diversification while limiting the exposure to funds with a variable net asset value.

76. In order to ensure appropriate diversification within externally managed and pooled funds these should be diversified between a minimum of two asset classes.
77. The performance of the pooled funds is monitored by the TMST throughout the year against the funds' benchmarks and the in-house investment returns.
78. The TMST will keep the external fund investments under review and consider alternative instruments and fund structures, to manage overall portfolio risk. It is recommended that authority to withdraw, or advance additional funds to/from external fund managers, continue to be delegated to the TMST.

### **Investment Approach**

79. Given the increased risk for short-term bank and building society deposits as a result of bail-in legislation, the Authority aims to diversify into more secure asset classes during 2017/18.
80. The weighted average maturity (WAM) of in-house deposits as at 30 November 2016 was 210 days. This was made up of £61.8m of instant access balances with a maturity of 1 day, and £247m of deposits with a WAM of 262 days.
81. The in-house WAM has decreased from 260 days, reported on 30 November 2015. The shorter WAM is partly a result of a reduction to durations for bank and building society deposits on the Council's lending list. The shorter WAM will provide a greater degree of flexibility in securing investment returns in an uncertain interest rate environment.
82. With continued uncertainty over the timing of a rise in base rate, the TMST will aim to maintain the balance between longer-term deposits with local authorities and short-term secured and unsecured deposits with high credit quality financial institutions. Money Market Funds will continue to be utilised for instant access cash. This approach will maintain a degree of certainty about the investment returns for a proportion of the portfolio, as well while also enabling the Treasury Management team to respond to any increases in interest rates in the short-term.
83. The Council maintain the option to invest directly in UK Government Gilts, T-bills, Certificates of Deposits and other Sovereign Bonds, use of such instruments remains dependent upon custody arrangements. If availability of acceptable credit worthy institutions is reduced, the Council may use the Debt Management Office Deposit Facility and will continue to prioritise security and liquidity of assets over investment returns.
84. It is proposed that any further changes required to the Annual Treasury Management Strategy & Annual Investment Strategy, continue to be delegated to the Chief Finance Officer in consultation with the Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Finance.

## Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives

85. Local authorities have previously made use of financial derivatives embedded into loans and investments both to reduce interest rate risk (e.g. interest rate collars and forward deals) and to reduce costs or increase income at the expense of greater risk (e.g. LOBO loans and callable deposits). The general power of competence in Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 removes much of the uncertainty over local authorities' use of standalone financial derivatives (i.e. those that are not embedded into a loan or investment). The CIPFA Code (2011) requires authorities to clearly detail their policy on the use of derivatives in the annual strategy.
86. The Council will only use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options) where they can be clearly demonstrated to reduce the overall level of the financial risks that the Council is exposed to. Additional risks presented, such as credit exposure to derivative counterparties, will be taken into account when determining the overall level of risk. Embedded derivatives will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.
87. Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria. The current value of any amount due from a derivative counterparty will count against the counterparty credit limit and the relevant foreign country limit.
88. It is the view of the TMST that the use of standalone financial derivatives will not be required for Treasury Management purposes during 2017/18. The Council will only use derivatives after seeking expertise, a legal opinion and ensuring officers have the appropriate training for their use.

## Performance Monitoring

89. The Council will monitor its Treasury Management performance against other authorities through its membership of the CIPFA Treasury Management benchmarking club.
90. Arlingclose benchmark the performance of their clients against each other on a quarterly basis, looking at a variety of indicators including investment risk and returns.
91. The Council will benchmark its internal return against the 3 month London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID) - the rate at which banks are willing to borrow from other banks.
92. Latest performance figures will be reported to the Audit & Governance Committee and Cabinet in the Treasury Management Outturn Report 2016/17, and the Treasury Management Mid-Term Review 2017/18, which will be considered in July and November 2017 respectively.

### **Investment Training**

93. All members of the Treasury Management Strategy Team are members of CIPFA or other professional accounting body. In addition, key Treasury Management officers receive in-house and externally provided training as deemed appropriate and training needs are regularly reviewed, including as part of the staff appraisal process.

### **Treasury Management Advisors**

94. Arlingclose continue to provide the Council's Treasury Management Advisory Service, following the award of a three year contract via a competitive procurement process in May 2013. The contract included an option to extend for up to one year, which the TMST have agreed will be exercised under existing terms. Under the contract the Council will receive specific advice on investment, debt and capital finance issues.
95. The contract with Arlingclose is due for renewal in early 2017/18 and the process of selecting a provider will be completed in line with the Councils procurement rules. Any changes will be reported to members.



## Appendix A

**Prudential Indicators 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20****i. Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement**

- i.i. This is a key indicator of prudence. In order to ensure that the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the local authority should ensure that the gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the capital financing requirement (CFR) in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional increases to the capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years.
- i.ii. The Chief Finance Officer reports that the Council's level of gross debt exceeded the CFR in 2015/16 and is also forecast to do so in 2016/17. This is because the repayment of external debt has not been in-line with decrease in the CFR. In 2017/18 the level of gross debt and the CFR will align. From 2018/19 onwards, the CFR will be higher than gross debt, indicating a level of internal borrowing. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans and the proposals in the approved budget.

<b>Debt</b>	<b>31.03.16 Actual £m</b>	<b>31.03.17 Revised £m</b>	<b>31.03.18 Estimate £m</b>	<b>31.03.19 Estimate £m</b>	<b>31.03.20 Estimate £m</b>
<b>External Borrowing</b>	393.383	385.383	383.383	383.383	381.383
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	24.864	23.960	23.003	21.971	20.860
<b>Total Debt</b>	418.247	409.343	406.386	405.354	402.243

**ii. Estimates of Capital Expenditure**

- ii.i. The Council is required to make reasonable estimates of the total of capital expenditure that it plans to incur during 2017/18 and the following two financial years. The Council must also approve the actual expenditure for 2015/16 and revised expenditure for 2016/17.

	<b>2015/16 Actual £m</b>	<b>2016/17 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2017/18 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2018/19 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimate £m</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	126.323	142.167	116.227	130.577	85.800

	Actual 2015/16 £m	Estimates			
		2016/17 £m	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m
Prudential Borrowing	0.024	21.853	22.546	33.367	10.876
Grants and Contributions	118.027	117.140	93.216	69.699	65.957
Capital Receipts	0.000	2.724	0.315	19.648	2.880
Revenue	8.272	0.450	0.150	0.150	0.150
Reserves	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.713	5.937
	<b>126.323</b>	<b>142.167</b>	<b>116.227</b>	<b>130.577</b>	<b>85.800</b>

- ii.ii. The indicators have been based on the January 2017 capital programme which will be considered for approval by Council on 14 February 2017 with the Service & Resource Planning Report.
- ii.iii. The capital expenditure figures for beyond 2017/18 will be able to be revised in twelve months' time.

### iii. The Ratio of Financing Costs to the Net Revenue Stream

- iii.i. This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet financing costs. The definition of financing costs is set out in the Prudential Code.

Year	Actual/ Estimate	Financing Cost £m	Net Revenue Stream £m	Ratio %
2015/16	Actual	34.041	444.232	7.66%
2016/17	Estimate	30.988	437.610	7.08%
2017/18	Estimate	25.360	441.420	5.74%
2018/19	Estimate	26.183	442.212	5.92%
2019/20	Estimate	27.675	445.096	6.08%

- iii.ii. Financing costs include interest payable on borrowing, interest and investment income and the amount required for the minimum revenue provision (MRP). The ratio falls in 2017/18 due to the change in the MRP policy.

#### iv. The Capital Financing Requirement

- iv.i Estimates of the end of year Capital Financing Requirement for the Authority for the current and future years and the actual Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2016 that are recommended for approval are:

Year	Actual/Estimate	£m
2015/16	Actual	389.758
2016/17	Estimate	394.972
2017/18	Estimate	407.360
2018/19	Estimate	429.284
2019/20	Estimate	427.838

- iv.ii The Capital Financing Requirement measures the authority's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose. In accordance with best professional practice the County Council does not associate borrowing with particular items or types of expenditure. The authority has an integrated Treasury Management Strategy and has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services. The Council has, at any point in time, a number of cashflows both positive and negative, and manages its treasury position in terms of its borrowings and investments in accordance with its approved treasury management strategy and practices. In day-to-day cash management, no distinction can be made between revenue cash and capital cash. External borrowing arises as a consequence of all the financial transactions of the authority and not simply those arising from capital spending. In contrast, the capital financing requirement reflects the authority's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

#### v. The Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions

- v.i. This is an indicator of affordability that shows the impact of capital investment decisions on Council Tax and Housing Rent levels. The incremental impact is calculated by comparing the total revenue budget requirement of the current approved capital programme with an equivalent calculation of the revenue budget requirement arising from the proposed capital programme.
- v.ii. The estimate of the incremental impact of capital investment decisions proposed in the Capital Programme, over and above capital investment decisions that have previously been taken by the Council are, for the Band D Council Tax:

Year	Actual/Estimate	£
2017/18	Estimate	-30.15
2018/19	Estimate	-28.21
2019/20	Estimate	-26.40

**vi. Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary for External Debt**

- vi.i. The Authority has an integrated treasury management strategy and manages its treasury position in accordance with its approved strategy and practice. Overall borrowing will therefore arise as a consequence of all the financial transactions of the Authority and not just those arising from capital spending reflected in the CFR.
- vi.ii. The Authorised Limit sets the maximum level of external debt on a gross basis (i.e. excluding investments) for the Authority. It is measured on a daily basis against all external debt items on the Balance Sheet (i.e. long and short term borrowing, overdrawn bank balances and long term liabilities). This Prudential Indicator separately identifies borrowing from other long term liabilities such as finance leases. It is consistent with the Authority's existing commitments, its proposals for capital expenditure and financing and its approved treasury management policy statement and practices.
- vi.iii. The Authorised Limit is the statutory limit determined under Section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003 (referred to in the legislation as the Affordable Limit).
- vi.iv. The Operational Boundary has been set on the estimate of the most likely, i.e. prudent but not worst case scenario with sufficient headroom over and above this to allow for unusual cash movements.
- vi.v. The Operational Boundary links directly to the Authority's estimates of the CFR and estimates of other cashflow requirements. This indicator is based on the same estimates as the Authorised Limit reflecting the most likely, prudent but not worst case scenario but without the additional headroom included within the Authorised Limit.

	<b>2016/17 probable outturn</b>	<b>2017/18 estimate</b>	<b>2018/19 estimate</b>	<b>2019/20 Estimate</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>Operational Boundary for external debt -</b>				
Borrowing	400.000	420.000	430.000	440.000
other long term liabilities	25.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>425.000</b>	<b>450.000</b>	<b>460.000</b>	<b>470.000</b>
<b>Authorised Limit for external debt -</b>				
Borrowing	410.000	430.000	440.000	450.000
other long term liabilities	35.000	35.000	35.000	35.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>445.000</b>	<b>455.000</b>	<b>475.000</b>	<b>485.000</b>

**vii. Actual External Debt**

- vii.i This indicator enables the comparison of Actual External Debt at year end to the Operational Boundary and Authorised Limit.

<b>Total External Debt as at 31.03.16</b>	<b>£m</b>
External Borrowing	393.383
Financing Liability	24.864
<b>Total</b>	<b>418.247</b>

**viii. Adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice**

- viii.i This indicator demonstrates that the Council has adopted the principles of best practice.
- viii.ii The Council has incorporated the changes from the revised CIPFA Code of Practice into its treasury policies, procedures and practices.

<b>Adoption of the CIPFA Code of Practice in Treasury Management</b>
The Council approved the adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code at its meeting of Full Council on 1 April 2003.

**ix. Gross and net debt**

- ix.i This indicator is intended to identify where an authority may be borrowing in advance of need.

**Upper Limit of net debt:**

	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
Net Debt / Gross Debt	70%	70%	70%	70%

**x. Upper and lower limits to maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing**

- x.i This indicator highlights the existence of any large concentrations of fixed rate debt needing to be replaced at times of uncertainty over interest rates and is designed to protect against excessive exposures to interest rate changes in any one period, in particular in the course of the next ten years.
- x.ii It is calculated as the amount of projected borrowing that is fixed rate maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing that is fixed rate. The maturity of borrowing is determined by reference to the earliest date on which the lender can require payment.

- x.iii. LOBOs are classified as maturing on the next call date, this being the earliest date that the lender can require repayment.

<b>Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing during 2017/18</b>	<b>Lower Limit %</b>	<b>Upper Limit %</b>
Under 12 months	0	20
12 months and within 24 months	0	25
24 months and within 5 years	0	35
5 years and within 10 years	5	40
10 years and above	50	95

**xi. Upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest exposures**

- xi.i These indicators allow the Authority to manage the extent to which it is exposed to changes in interest rates.

Fixed interest rate exposure

- xi.ii Limits in the table below have been set to reflect the current low interest rate environment. The limits set out offer the Council protection in an uncertain interest rate environment by allowing the majority of the debt portfolio to be held at fixed interest rates, thus not subjecting the Council to rising debt interest.

**Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure:**

	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
Net principal re fixed rate borrowing / investments	150%	£350m	£350m	£350m

- xi.iii Fixed rate investments and borrowings are those where the rate of interest is fixed for at least 12 months, measured from the start of the financial year or the transaction date if later. All other instruments are classed as variable rate.

Variable interest rate exposure

- xi.iv The upper limit for variable rate exposure has been set to ensure that the Authority is not exposed to interest rate rises which could adversely impact on the revenue budget. As with the fixed rate exposure limits, the variable rate exposure limits set offer the council protection in an uncertain interest rate environment. This is achieved by ensuring variable rate debt is lower than variable rate investments, which would result in a net benefit if interest rates were to increase.
- xi.v Interest rate exposure limits will be amended in future years to reflect any changes to the forecast trajectory of interest rates.

**Upper limit for variable rate exposure:**

	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
Net principal re variable rate borrowing / investments	25%	£0	£0	£0

**xii. Upper limit to total of principal sums invested longer than 364 days**

- xii.i The purpose of this limit is to contain exposure to the risk of loss that may arise as a result of the Authority having to seek early repayment of the sums invested.
- xii.ii It is proposed that the limit reduce to £85m in 2017/18 and reduce in subsequent years thereafter. This is to reflect the forecast reduction to in-house cash balances over the period. The average in-house cash balance for 2015/16 was just under £320m.

	2016/17 £m	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m
Upper limit on principal sums invested longer than 364 days	100	85	75	65

## Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement for 2017/18

### Introduction

1. The Council is required by statute to charge a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) to the General Fund Revenue account each year for the repayment of debt. The MRP charge is the means by which capital expenditure which has been funded by borrowing is paid for by council tax payers.
2. Until 2007/08, the basis of the calculation for the MRP was specified in legislation. Legislation (Statutory Instrument 2008 no. 414 s4) which came into force on 31 March 2008, gives local authorities more freedom to determine what a prudent level of MRP is.
3. The legislation requires local authorities to draw up a statement of their policy on the annual MRP, for full approval by Council before the start of the financial year to which the provision will relate.
4. The implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requirements brought some service concession arrangements on balance sheet and resulted in some leases being reclassified as finance leases instead of operating leases. Part of the service charge or rent payable is taken to reduce the balance sheet liability rather than being charged to revenue accounts. To ensure that this does not result in a one-off increase in the capital financing requirement and in revenue account balances, an amount equal to the amount that has been taken to the balance sheet is included in the annual MRP charge.

### Prudent Provision

5. Guidance on the legislation sets out a number of options for making 'prudent provision' or allows an authority to determine an alternative method. Two options in the guidance relate to capital expenditure that was incurred before 1 April 2008, when Government provided support for borrowing through Revenue Support Grant. There are a further two options that relate to new borrowing under the Prudential system for which no Government support is given and is therefore self-financed.
6. To date, the Council's policy has been Option 1, the Regulatory method, for pre-2008 expenditure and Option 3, the Asset Life Method, for prudential borrowing. These two options are explained below.

#### *Option 1 - Regulatory Method*

7. This is the current method, and for debt supported by Revenue Support Grant (RSG), authorities can choose to continue to use the formula. This is calculated as 4% of the council's general fund capital financing requirement,



adjusted for smoothing factors from the transition to the prudential capital financing regime in 2003.

### *Option 3 – Asset Life Method*

8. For new borrowing under the Prudential system, Option 3 is to make provision in equal instalments over the estimated life of the asset for which the borrowing is undertaken or the alternative is the annuity method which has the advantage of linking MRP the flow of benefits from an asset where the benefits are expected to increase in later years. As with the existing scheme of MRP, provision for the debt will normally commence in the financial year following the one in which the expenditure is incurred. There is however one exception to this rule under Option 3. In the case of the construction of a new building or infrastructure, MRP would not have to be charged until the new asset came into service. The MRP 'holiday' would perhaps be two or three years in the case of major projects and could make them more affordable.

### *Review*

9. During 2016/17, a review of the existing policy has taken place. The use of Option 1 results in the debt never being fully repaid as it is calculated on a reducing balance method and so results in a balance continuing in perpetuity, well in excess of the lives of any assets that have been funded by this borrowing. Also, when the guidance was written, RSG from central government included an element of support for borrowing costs that equated to 4% of the assumed debt. Since 2008 local government funding has changed and RSG funding has reduced significantly, therefore the 4% figure of support has reduced alongside these cuts.
10. It is proposed to write down the pre-2008 debt over a 50 year period. This will ensure that the debt is financed in full over a shorter period than at present. Using this methodology, the pre-2008 debt is fully financed by 31 March 2067 whilst the 4% reducing balance method leaves £42.54m outstanding at the same date.

### **MRP Methodology Statement 2017/18**

11. The Council is recommended therefore to approve the following statement:
12. For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008, the MRP policy for 2017/18 onwards will be a straight-line charge of the outstanding pre-2008 expenditure as at 1 April 2017 calculated over a 50-year period.
13. For all unsupported (prudential) borrowing, the MRP policy will continue to be based on the estimated life of the assets for which the borrowing is undertaken (Option 3 – Asset Life Method or Annuity Method).

14. In the case of finance leases and on-balance sheet Private Finance Initiative (PFI) type contracts, the MRP requirement will be regarded as being met by a charge equal to the element of the rent/charge that goes to write-down the balance sheet liability, including the retrospective element in the first year (Option 3 in modified form).

**Specified Investments**

<b>Investment Instrument</b>	<b>Minimum Credit Criteria</b>	<b>Use</b>
Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility	N/A	In-house and Fund Managers
Term Deposits – UK Government	N/A	In-house
Term Deposits – Banks and Building Societies	Short-term F1, Long-term BBB+, Minimum Sovereign Rating AA+	In-house and Fund Managers
Certificates of Deposit issued by Banks and Building Societies	A1 or P1	In-house on a buy and hold basis and Fund Managers
Money Market Funds with a Constant Net Asset Value	AAA	In-house and Fund Managers
Other Money Market Funds and Collective Investment Schemes <sup>3</sup>	Minimum equivalent credit rating of A+. These funds do not have short-term or support ratings.	In-house and Fund Managers
UK Government Gilts	AA	In-house on a buy and hold basis and Fund Managers
Treasury Bills	N/A	In-house and Fund Managers
Reverse Repurchase Agreements - maturity under 1 year from arrangement and counterparty is of high credit quality (not collateral)	Long Term Counterparty Rating A-	In-house and Fund Managers
Covered Bonds – maturity under 1 year from arrangement	Minimum issue rating of A-	In-house and Fund Managers

<sup>3</sup> I.e., credit rated funds which meet the definition of a collective investment scheme as defined in SI 2004 No 534 and SI 2007 No 573.

## Appendix D

## Non-Specified Investments

<b>Investment Instrument</b>	<b>Minimum Credit Criteria</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Max % of total Investments</b>	<b>Max Maturity Period</b>
Term Deposits – other Local Authorities (maturities in excess of 1 year)	N/A	In-house	50%	3 years
Term Deposits – Banks and Building Societies (maturities in excess of 1 year)	Fitch short-term F1+, Long-term AA-	In-house and Fund Managers	50% in-house; 100% External Funds	3 years
Structured Products (e.g. Callable deposits, range accruals, snowballs, escalators etc.)	Fitch short-term F1+, Long-term AA-	In-house and Fund Managers	50% in-house; 100% External Funds	3 years
UK Government Gilts with maturities in excess of 1 year	AAA	In-house and Fund Managers	50% in-house; 100% External Funds	5 years in-house, 10 years fund managers
Bonds issued by Multilateral development banks	AAA	In-house and Fund Managers	50% in-house; 100% External Fund	5 years in-house, 10 years fund managers
Bonds issued by a financial institution which is guaranteed by the UK Government	AA	In-house and Fund Managers	50% in-house; 100% External Fund	5 years in-house

<b>Investment Instrument</b>	<b>Minimum Credit Criteria</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Max % of total Investments</b>	<b>Max Maturity Period</b>
Supranationals	N/A	In-house and Fund Managers	50% in-house; 100% of External Fund	5 years in-house, 30 years fund managers
Money Market Funds and Collective Investment Schemes <sup>4</sup> but which are not credit rated	N/A	In-house and Fund Managers	50% In-house; 100% External Funds	Pooled Funds do not have a defined maturity date
Sovereign Bond Issues	AAA	In-house on a buy and hold basis. Fund Managers	50% in-house; 100% External Funds	5 year in-house, 30 years fund managers
Reverse Repurchase Agreements - maturity in excess of 1 year, or/and counterparty not of high credit quality.	Minimum long term rating of A-	In-house and Fund Managers	50% in-house; 100% External Funds	3 years
Covered Bonds	Minimum issue rating of A-	In-house and Fund Managers	50% in-house; 100% External Funds	3 years, 10 years fund managers
Registered Providers	As agreed by TMST in consultation with the Leader and the Cabinet Member for Finance	In-house	50% In-house	5 years

The maximum limits for in-house investments apply at the time of arrangement.

<sup>4</sup> Pooled funds which meet the definition of a collective investment scheme as defined in SI 2004 No 534 and SI 2007 No 573.



## TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT

1. Oxfordshire County Council defines its treasury management activities as:  
“The management of the organisation’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. Oxfordshire County Council 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. Oxfordshire County Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards 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.
4. The Council’s borrowing will be affordable, sustainable and prudent and consideration will be given to the management of interest rate risk and refinancing risk. The source from which the borrowing is taken and the type of borrowing should allow the Council transparency and control over its debt.
5. The Council’s primary objective in relation to investments remains the security of capital. The liquidity or accessibility of the Authority’s investments followed by the yield earned on investments remain important but are secondary considerations.
6. The manner in which Oxfordshire County Council will seek to achieve these objectives and the arrangements for managing and controlling treasury management activities is prescribed in the treasury management practices which support this policy statement.
7. Responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the Council’s treasury management policies and practices are vested in the Council. The officer responsible for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions is the Chief Finance Officer, who will act in accordance with this Policy Statement, Treasury Management Practices and CIPFA’s Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.

8. The Council nominates the Audit & Governance Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of the treasury management strategy and policies.
9. Council will receive reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities including as a minimum, an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, a mid-year review and an annual report after its close.