

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES – SCHEDULES

This section contains the schedules which set out the details of how the Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) are put into effect by the Council. There are no changes to practices from last year, only minor updates.

1. TMP1 CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISK MANAGEMENT

The CLG issued Investment Guidance in 2010, and this forms the structure of the Council's strategy. These guidelines do not apply to either trust funds or pension funds which are under a different regulatory regime,

The key intention of the Guidance is to maintain the current requirement for Councils to invest prudently, and that priority is given to security and liquidity before yield. In order to facilitate this objective the guidance requires this Council to have regard to the CIPFA publication "Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes". This Council adopted the Code on 10 February 2010 and will apply its principles to all investment activity. In accordance with the Code, the Section 151 Officer has produced its treasury management practices (TMPs).

1.1. LIQUIDITY

1.1.1. Amounts of approved minimum cash balances and short-term investments

The Treasury Management section shall seek to ensure that there is nil balance in the Council's main bank accounts at the close of each working day, in order to minimise the amount of bank overdraft interest payable, and maximise the amount of credit interest receivable. Borrowing or lending shall be arranged in order to achieve this aim.

1.1.2. Standby facilities

The Council has several instant access Money Market Funds and call accounts, where monies can be invested or withdrawn as required on the same day.

1.1.3. Bank arrangements

The balance held in Barclays can be up to the limit stipulated in the Credit and Counterparty Criteria list. A transfer called a 'sweep' can be made between the Barclays main bank account and a Barclays interest bearing account. The overdraft limit is £500,000, with an annual fee of £2,500 and interest charged at 2%. Unauthorised overdraft will be charged at 3%. The overdraft is assessed on a group basis for the Council's accounts

1.2. INTEREST RATE

1.2.1. Details of approved interest rate exposure limits

Please refer to Prudential Indicators Appendix 3.

1.2.2. Trigger points and other guidelines for managing changes to interest rate levels

Please refer to annual Treasury Strategy which will outline views for the year.

1.2.3. Minimum/maximum proportions of variable rate debt/interest

Maximum proportion of interest on borrowing which is subject to variable rate interest permissible is 50%.

Minimum proportion of interest on borrowing which is subject to variable rate interest permissible is 0%.

1.2.4. Minimum/maximum proportions of fixed rate debt/interest

Minimum proportion of interest on borrowing which is subject to fixed rate interest permissible is 50%.

Maximum proportion of interest on borrowing which is subject to fixed rate interest permissible is 100%.

1.2.5. Policies concerning the use of financial derivatives and other instruments for interest rate management.

a) **Forward dealing (agreeing to invest money at a future date):** Consideration will be given to dealing from forward periods dependent upon market conditions. Any hedging tools such as derivatives are only used for the management of risk and the prudent management of financial affairs, and that the policy for the use of derivatives is clearly detailed in the annual strategy. All forward dealing should have the approval of either the Section 151 Officer or Deputy Section 151 Officer.

b) **Callable deposits:** Callable deposits are permitted subject to approval from the Section 151 Officer.

c) **LOBOS (borrowing under lender's option/borrower's option):** The use of LOBOs are considered as part of the borrowing strategy. Any money borrowed for periods in excess of one month must be approved by either the Section 151 Officer, Deputy Section 151 Officer or a Finance Manager.

1.3. EXCHANGE RATE

1.3.1. Approved criteria for managing changes in exchange rate levels

Exchange rate risk will mainly arise from the receipt of income or the incurring of expenditure in a currency other than sterling. Northumberland County Council rarely deals with foreign currency so an exposure to exchange rate risk will be extremely minimal.

On rare occasions where investments are made in non-sterling, advice on the risk to exchange rate fluctuations will be sought from the Council's bankers and other professionals as necessary.

Where there is a contractual obligation to receive income or make a payment in a currency other than sterling at a date in the future, forward foreign exchange transactions will be considered, with professional advice. Unexpected receipt of foreign currency income will be converted to sterling at the earliest opportunity unless the Council has a contractual obligation to make a payment in the same currency at a date in the future. In this instance, the currency will be held on deposit to meet this expenditure commitment.

1.4. INFLATION

1.4.1. Details of approved inflation exposure limits for cash investments/debt

There is significant uncertainty with economic forecasts. Whilst short term investment rates are expected to remain low, borrowing rates are expected to rise very gently. Inflation is expected to return to around 2%.

The key consideration is that investments reap the highest real rate of return, with debt costing the lowest real cost, consistent with other risks mentioned within this section.

1.4.2. Approved criteria for managing changes in inflation levels

Inflation both current and projected will form part of the debt and investment decision making criteria within both the strategy and operational considerations.

1.5. CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY POLICIES

1.5.1. Criteria to be used for creating/managing approved counterparty lists/limits

a) Suitable criteria for assessing and monitoring the credit risk of investment counterparties will be formulated and a lending list comprising time, type, sector and specific counterparty limits will be constructed.

b) Treasury management staff will decide which counterparties to use in line with the strategy on criteria for selection of counterparties. Changes to the Credit and Counterparty Criteria List will be included in the annual report, mid year report, or where necessary an ad hoc report to Council.

c) Credit ratings will be used as supplied from at least two of the following credit rating agencies:

- Fitch Ratings;
- Moody's Investors Services;
- Standard & Poor's.

d) Treasury Management Advisors provide a weekly update of all ratings relevant to the Council, as well as any changes to individual counterparty credit ratings. This information is accessible on line via Capita's new website - Passport.

e) No lending is allowed without prior approval.

f) Subsidiaries that do not have a credit rating in their own right may be used if they are guaranteed by a highly rated parent company.

g) The maximum value for any one investment transaction will be £35 million.

h) Investment in the building society sector should be limited to 30% of the average annual investment balances.

1.5.2. Approved methodology for changing limits and adding/removing counterparties

Credit ratings for individual counterparties can change at any time. The Section 151 Officer is responsible for applying the credit rating criteria detailed in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for selecting approved counterparties.

The Section 151 Officer will also adjust lending limits and periods when there is a change in the credit ratings of individual counterparties or in banking structures e.g. on mergers or takeovers in accordance with the criteria set out in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement. This is delegated on a daily basis to staff in the treasury management function.

1.6. REFINANCING

1.6.1. Debt/other capital financing maturity profiling, policies and practices

Any debt rescheduling is likely to take place when the difference between the refinancing rate and the redemption rate is most advantageous and the situation will be continually monitored in order to take advantage of any perceived anomalies in the yield curve. The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

a) The generation of cash savings at minimum risk;

b) To reduce the average interest rate;

c) To enhance the balance of the long term portfolio (amend the maturity profile and /or the balance of volatility).

d) To reduce the risk associated with the investment of surplus funds.

The Section 151 Officer has delegated authority, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Corporate Services, to reschedule current long-term debt and to arrange the necessary borrowings within the following remit: -

a) The maximum amount of outstanding borrowing shall be as stated in the prudential indicators.

b) Within that sum the maximum amount of short term borrowing is 25%.

c) The limit on the proportion of borrowings on which interest is payable at variable rates is 50%.

The Council will seek to limit refinancing exposure by ensuring that no more than 25% of the loan portfolio matures in any one year.

1.6.2. Projected capital investment requirements

As part of the annual budget setting process a four year plan for capital expenditure for the Council is produced. The capital plan will be used to prepare a four year revenue budget for asset rentals which include loan charges of principal repayments, interest and expenses. These take account of the plans for capital expenditure, loan repayments and forecasts of interest rate changes.

1.6.3. Policy concerning limits on revenue consequences of capital financing

The Prudential Code supports local authorities in determining their Capital Programmes, within the clear framework that the plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable. To demonstrate that local authorities fulfil these criteria the Code sets out indicators that must be used.

A number of these Prudential Indicators are relevant to setting an integrated Treasury Management Strategy. The indicators are set on a rolling basis, for the forthcoming financial year and two successive financial years. Please refer to the prudential Indicators are contained within Appendix 3.

1.7. LEGAL AND REGULATORY

1.7.1. References to relevant statutes and regulations

The treasury management activities of the Council shall comply fully with legal statute and the regulations of the Council. These are:

- a) CIPFA's Treasury Management Code of Practice (revised 2009 and 2011)
- b) The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities 2003 (revised 2009 and 2011)
- c) CIPFA Guide for Chief Financial Officers on Treasury Management in Local Authorities
- d) CIPFA Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management
- e) Local Government Act 2003 (revised 2010)
- f) The Non Investment Products Code (formerly known as The London Code of Conduct) for principals and broking firms in the wholesale markets.
- g) Council's Constitution relating to Contracts
- h) Council's Finance and Contract Rules
- i) Council's Scheme of Delegations

j) The Bribery Act 2010

1.7.2. Procedures for evidencing the organisation's powers/authorities to counterparties

The Council will prepare, adopt, and maintain, as the cornerstone for effective treasury management:-

- a) A Treasury Management Strategy Statement, stating the overriding principles and objectives of its treasury management activities; and
- b) The Annual Investment Strategy

1.7.3. Required information from counterparties concerning their powers / authorities

Lending shall only be made to counterparties which meet the criteria set out in the Credit and Counterparty Criteria List.

Northumberland County Council hold letters verifying that the approved brokers are regulated by the Financial Services Authority under the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, under which Local Authorities are classified as market counterparties.

Building Societies are members of Building Society Association and are governed by Building Society Act 1986.

Banks are regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority under the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

1.7.4. Statement on the organisation's political legislative or regulatory risks

The Council recognises that future political, legislative or regulatory changes may impact on its treasury management activities and, so far as it is reasonably able to do so, will seek to minimise the risk of these impacting adversely on the authority.

1.8. FRAUD, ERROR AND CORRUPTION, AND CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT

1.8.1. Details of systems and procedures to be followed, including internet services

a) Authority:

- Loan procedures are defined in the Council's Financial Regulations.
- The Scheme of Delegation to Officers sets out the appropriate delegated levels. All loans and investments, including PWLB, are negotiated by authorised persons within the Corporate Services Group.

b) Occurrence:

- Detailed register of loans and investments is maintained on Excel spreadsheets in the Corporate Finance section. This is reconciled to the ledger balance.
- Adequate and effective cash flow forecasting records are maintained to support the decision to lend, invest or borrow.
- Written confirmation is received from the lending, investment or borrowing institution
- All transactions placed through the brokers are confirmed by a broker note, showing details of the loan arranged.

c) Completeness:

- The loans register spreadsheet is updated to record all lending and borrowing. This includes the date of the transaction, interest rates etc.

d) Measurement:

- The calculation of repayment of principal and interest notified by the lender or borrower is checked for accuracy against the amount calculated by the senior accountant responsible for Treasury Management.
- A senior accountant calculates periodic interest payments of loans. This is used to check the amount paid to these lenders.

e) Timeliness:

- The Treasury Management spreadsheet prompts the treasury management officer that money borrowed or invested is due to be repaid.

f) Regularity:

- Investments and loans are only made to institutions which meet the Credit and Counterparty Criteria List.
- All loans and investments raised and repayments made go directly to and from the Council's bank account.
- Authorisation limits are set for every institution by the Credit and Counterparty Criteria List. Brokers have a list of named officials authorised to perform investment transactions.
- There is adequate insurance cover for employees involved in loans management and accounting.
- There is a separation of duties in the Section between the authorisation of transactions and their execution.

- The bank reconciliation is carried out monthly from the bank statement to the financial ledger by a senior accountant and checked by a Finance Manager.

g) Security:

- Barclays Net can only be accessed by users using their individual security card and PIN through a card reader.
- Payments are checked and authorised by an agreed bank signatory. The list of signatories having previously been agreed with the current provider of our banking services.

h) Substantiation:

- A quarterly reconciliation is carried out matching transactions from the treasury management spreadsheets to the financial ledger codes.

1.8.2. Emergency and contingency planning arrangements

Barclays Net online can be accessed on a number of PCs and mobile devices which have the necessary software installed. All spreadsheets are held on the shared drive and therefore can be accessed by other PCs if necessary. If Barclays Net cannot be accessed cash balances can be obtained from Barclays Bank via e-mail. CHAPs payments, which are normally input directly into Barclays Net by the income section, can be faxed, emailed or delivered to the bank for processing.

1.8.3. Insurance details

The Council has 'Fidelity' insurance cover with Zurich Municipal. This covers the loss of cash by fraud or dishonesty of employees. The excess for Fidelity guarantee is £5,000. The Council also has a 'Professional Indemnity' insurance policy with Zurich Municipal which covers loss to the Council from the actions and advice of its officers which are negligent and without due care. This cover is limited to £5 million (named departments) for any one event with an excess of £25,000 for any one event with the exception of legal services where the limit is £1,000,000 with an excess of £1,000 for any one event.

The Council also has a 'Business Interruption' cover as part of its property insurance with Zurich Municipal.

1.9. MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

1.9.1. Details of approved procedures and limits for controlling exposure to investments whose capital value may fluctuate (gilts, CDS etc.)

In order to minimise the risk of fluctuations in capital value of investments, capital preservation is set as the primary objective

2. TMP 2 BEST VALUE AND PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

2.1. METHODOLOGY TO BE APPLIED FOR EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF TREASURY MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

Northumberland County Council is a member of the CIPFA and Link Asset Services benchmarking clubs. Comparisons will be made with a number of similar authorities. Our treasury management consultant will carry out a regular health check of our treasury management function.

2.2. POLICY CONCERNING METHODS FOR TESTING BEST VALUE IN TREASURY MANAGEMENT

2.2.1. Frequency and processes for tendering

Tenders are normally awarded on a five yearly basis. The process for advertising and awarding contracts will be in line with the Council's Contract Standing Orders.

2.2.2. Banking services

Banking services will be tendered for every 5 years to ensure that the level of prices reflect efficiency savings achieved by the supplier and current pricing trends.

2.2.3. Money-broking services

The Council will use money broking services in order to make deposits or to borrow, and will establish charges for all services prior to using them. An approved list of brokers will be established which takes account of both prices and quality of services.

2.2.4. Consultants'/advisers' services

This Council's policy is to appoint professional treasury management consultants.

2.2.5. Policy on External Managers (Excluding Superannuation Funds)

The Council's current policy is not to use an external investment fund manager to manage a proportion of surplus cash. This will be kept under review.

2.3. METHODS TO BE EMPLOYED FOR MEASURING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ORGANISATION'S TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Performance measured against Annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement targets.

- a) Compliance with CIPFA Code of Treasury Practice.
- b) Expenses contained within approved budget.
- c) Review of benchmarking club data.

2.4. BENCHMARKS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

2.4.1. Debt management

- a) Average rate on all external debt.
- b) Average period to maturity of external debt.
- c) Average rate on external debt borrowed in previous financial year.

2.4.2. Investment

The performance of in house investment earnings will be measured against 7 day LIBID, (London Inter-Bank Bid Rate). Performance will also be measured against other local authority funds with a similar benchmark.

3. TMP3 DECISION-MAKING AND ANALYSIS

3.1. FUNDING, BORROWING, LENDING, AND NEW INSTRUMENTS / TECHNIQUES:

3.1.1. Records to be kept

- a) All loan transactions are recorded a spreadsheet.
- b) Daily cash projections.
- c) Telephone/e-mail rates.
- d) Dealing slips for all money market transactions – including rate changes.
- e) PWLB loan schedules.
- f) Temporary loan receipts.
- g) Brokers confirmations for deposits/investments

3.1.2. Processes to be pursued

- a) Cash flow analysis.
- b) Maturity analysis.
- c) Ledger reconciliations
- d) Review of borrowing requirement.
- e) Comparison with prudential indicators.
- f) Monitoring of projected loan charges and interest and expenses costs.
- g) Review of opportunities for debt rescheduling.

3.1.3. In respect of every decision made the organisation will:

- a) Above all be clear about the nature and extent of the risks to which the organisation may become exposed;
- b) Ensure that decisions are in accordance with approved Treasury Management Strategy;
- c) Be certain about the legality of the decision reached and the nature of the transaction, and that all authorisations to proceed have been obtained;
- d) Be content that the documentation is adequate both to deliver the organisation's objectives and protect the organisation's interests, and to deliver good housekeeping;
- e) Ensure that third parties are judged satisfactory in the context of the organisation's creditworthiness policies, and that limits have not been exceeded;
- f) Be content that the terms of any transactions have been fully checked against the market, and have been found to be competitive.

3.1.4. In respect of borrowing and other funding decisions, the organisation will:

- a) Evaluate the economic and market factors that might influence the manner and timing of any decision to fund;
- b) Consider the merits and demerits of alternative forms of funding, including funding from revenue, leasing and private partnerships;
- c) Consider the alternative interest rate bases available, the most appropriate periods to fund, and repayment profiles to use;
- d) Consider the on-going revenue liabilities created, and the implications for the Council's future plans and budgets.

3.1.5. In respect of investment decisions, the organisation will:

- a) Consider the optimum period, in the light of cash flow availability and prevailing market conditions;
- b) Consider the alternative investment products and techniques available, especially the implications of using any which may expose the organisation to changes in the value of its capital.

4. TMP4 APPROVED INSTRUMENTS, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

4.1. APPROVED ACTIVITIES OF THE TREASURY MANAGEMENT OPERATION

- a) Borrowing;
- b) Lending;

- c) Debt repayment and rescheduling;
- d) Consideration, approval and use of new financial instruments and treasury management techniques;
- e) Managing the underlying risk associated with the Council's capital financing and surplus funds activities;
- f) Managing cash flow;
- g) Banking activities.

4.2. APPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR INVESTMENTS

All investments will be made following the Approved Credit and Counterparty Criteria List

Investments can be made through one of the following:

- a) The Council's bankers;
- b) The SunGard Portal or other online portals;
- c) Direct with banks and financial institutions;
- d) One of the Council's approved brokers shown in TMP 11.

All cash investments should be arranged by telephone call or e-mail to the above organisations and the borrower concerned will confirm each transaction. An authorised CHAPS payment form is then input into the Bank's electronic system by the Cashiers section and confirmation given that the transaction has been completed.

Derivative instruments. If the Council intends to use these instruments for the management of risk, these will be limited to those set out in its Annual Treasury Management Strategy, and the council will seek proper advice and consider that advice when entering into arrangements to use such products to ensure that it fully understands those products.

4.3. APPROVED BORROWING TECHNIQUES

- a) LOBOs
- b) PWLB
- c) Local authorities

4.4. APPROVED METHODS AND SOURCES OF RAISING CAPITAL FINANCE

Finance will only be raised in accordance with the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, and within this limit the Council has a number of approved methods and sources of raising capital finance. These are:

On Balance Sheet	Fixed	Variable
PWLB	*	*
EIB	*	*
Market (long-term)	*	*
Market (temporary)	*	*
Market (LOBOs)	*	*
Stock issues	*	*
Local temporary	*	*
Local Bonds	*	
Overdraft		*
Negotiable Bonds	*	*
Internal (capital receipts & revenue balances)		**
Commercial Paper		
Medium Term Notes	*	
Leasing (not operating leases)	*	*

Other Methods of Financing

Government and EC Capital Grants

Lottery monies

PFI/PPP

Operating leases

All forms of funding will be considered dependent on the prevailing economic climate, regulations and local considerations. The Section 151 Officer has delegated powers in accordance with Financial Regulations, Standing Orders, and the Scheme of Delegation to Officers Policy and the Treasury Management Strategy to take the most appropriate form of borrowing from the approved sources.

5. TMP5 ORGANISATION, CLARITY AND SEGREGATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

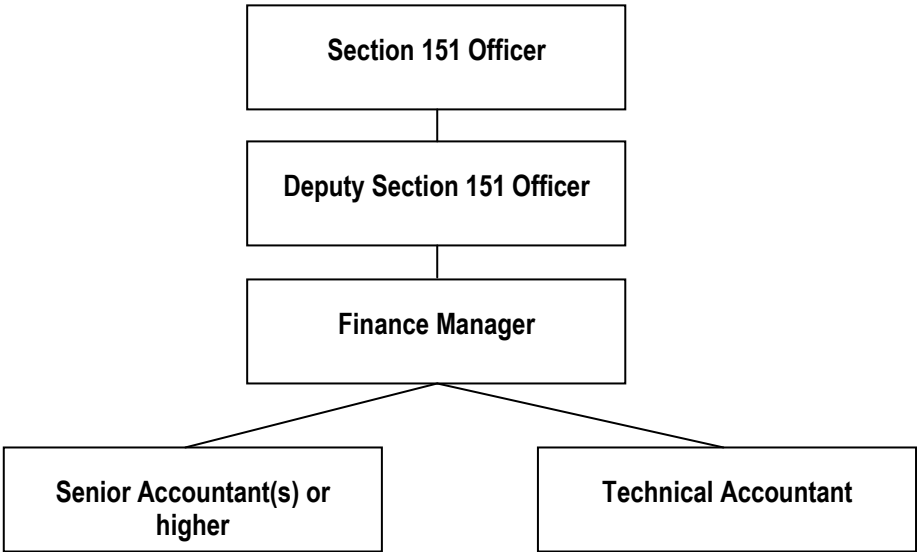
5.1. LIMITS TO RESPONSIBILITIES/DISCRETION AT COMMITTEE/POLICY BOARD LEVELS

- a) Full Council will receive and approve reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities, the annual treasury management strategy and annual report on debt rescheduling.
- b) The Section 151 Officer will be responsible for amendments to the organisation’s adopted clauses, treasury management strategy statement and treasury management practices. A formal report will be put to Cabinet to approve any formal amendments.
- c) The Section 151 Officer will approve the segregation of responsibilities.
- d) The Section 151 Officer will receive and review external audit reports and put recommendations to the Audit Committee.
- e) Approving the selection of external service providers and agreeing terms of appointment will be decided by the Section 151 Officer in accordance with Financial Regulations.

5.2. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES CONCERNING SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

- a) The Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Corporate Services will authorise all new long-term borrowing.
- b) Transactions relating to pre-existing agreements are delegated to the senior accountant responsible for treasury management.
- c) Short-term borrowing and investment are authorised by the Section 151 Officer, Deputy Section 151 Officer, or, in their absence, a Finance Manager.

5.3. TREASURY MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION CHART



5.4. STATEMENT OF DUTIES/RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH TREASURY POST

5.4.1. Portfolio Holder for Corporate Resources

- a) The Portfolio Holder for Corporate Services has primary political responsibility for Treasury Management strategy and will be regularly briefed on Treasury Management performance and proposed policy changes by the Section 151 Officer.
- b) The Portfolio Holder for Corporate Services has the right to recommend to the Section 151 Officer that a particular transaction should go to the Risk Appraisal Panel.
- c) The Portfolio Holder for Corporate Services may attend Audit Committee.

5.4.2. Section 151 Officer

The Section 151 Officer will:

- a) Recommend clauses, treasury management strategy / practices for approval reviewing the same on a regular basis, and monitoring compliance;
- b) Submit treasury management strategy reports as required;
- c) Submit budgets and budget variations in accordance with Financial Regulations and guidance;
- d) Review the performance of the treasury management function and promote best value reviews;
- e) Ensure the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function;
- f) Ensure the adequacy of internal audit, and liaison with external audit;
- g) Appoint external service providers in accordance with council standing orders.
- h) The Section 151 Officer has delegated powers through this policy to take the most appropriate form of borrowing from the approved sources, and to make the most appropriate form of investments in approved instruments.
- i) The Section 151 Officer may delegate his power to borrow and invest to members of his staff; the Deputy Section 151 Officer and Finance Managers. All transactions must be authorised by a named officer above.
- j) The Section 151 Officer will ensure that the Strategy is adhered to, and if not will bring the matter to the attention of elected Members as soon as possible.
- k) Prior to entering into any capital financing, lending or investment transaction, it is the responsibility of the Section 151 Officer to be satisfied

that the proposed transaction does not breach any statute, external regulation or the Council's Financial Regulations.

- l) It is also the responsibility of the Section 151 Officer to ensure that the Council complies with the requirements of The Non Investment Products Code for principals and broking firms in the wholesale markets.

5.4.3. Senior Accountants responsible for treasury management

The responsibilities of this post will be:

- a) Monitoring performance and market conditions on a day-to-day basis;
- b) Recommend investments and borrowing transactions;
- c) Execution of transactions;
- d) Adherence to agreed policies and practices on a day-to-day basis;
- e) Maintaining relationships with third parties and external service providers;
- f) Identifying and recommending opportunities for improved practices.

5.4.4. Technical Accountant

- a) Review and recommend investments and borrowing transactions;
- b) Maintaining relationships with third parties and external service providers;
- c) Identifying and recommending opportunities for improved practices;
- d) Produce the annual Treasury Management Strategy, Outturn and Mid year review reports.

5.4.5. Finance Manager

The responsibilities of this post will be:

- a) Line management of the Technical Accountant and Senior Accountant(s) responsible for treasury management;
- b) Review and recommend investments and borrowing transactions;
- c) Authorise CHAPS payments;
- d) Adherence to agreed policies and practices on a day-to-day basis;
- e) Maintaining relationships with third parties and external service providers;
- f) Monitoring performance on a day-to-day basis;
- g) Identifying and recommending opportunities for improved practices;
- h) Reviewing the annual Treasury Management Strategy, Outturn and Mid year review reports

5.4.6. Chief Legal Officer (in the role of monitoring officer)

The responsibilities of this post will be:

- a) Ensuring compliance by the Section 151 Officer with the Treasury Management Strategy statement and treasury management practices and that these practices comply with the law;
- b) Being satisfied that any proposal to vary treasury strategy or practice complies with law or any code of practice;
- c) Giving advice to the Section 151 Officer when advice is sought.

5.4.7. Internal Audit

The responsibilities of Internal Audit will be:

- a) Reviewing compliance with approved policy and procedures;
- b) Reviewing division of duties and operational practice;
- c) Assessing value for money from treasury activities;
- d) Undertaking probity audit of treasury function.

5.5. ABSENCE COVER ARRANGEMENTS

In the absence of the Senior Accountant(s) responsible for treasury management, another accountant in the Corporate Finance section with treasury management training / experience will perform the daily cash flow tasks.

5.6. DEALING LIMITS

Persons authorised to deal are identified at 5.4. above and dealing limits are as the Scheme of Delegation for Officers.

5.7. LIST OF APPROVED BROKERS

A list of approved brokers is maintained and is shown in TMP11.

5.8. POLICY ON BROKERS' SERVICES

It is the Council's policy to divide business between brokers.

5.9. POLICY ON TAPING OF CONVERSATIONS

It is not Council policy to tape brokers' conversations.

5.10. DIRECT DEALING PRACTICES

The Council deals direct if appropriate contacts are established, and if it is advantageous to the Council.

5.11. SETTLEMENT TRANSMISSION PROCEDURES

For each transaction a CHAPS form is completed and signed by an agreed bank signatory. The transfer is then processed by Cashiers, through the Barclays on-line banking system. This is to be completed by 3.30 pm on the same day.

5.12. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

For each deal undertaken details of dealer, amount, period, counterparty, interest rate, dealing date, payment date, broker, and credit ratings should be recorded. This should be reviewed and authorised in writing or e-mail by either by the Section 151 Officer, the Deputy Section 151 Officer or a Finance Manager.

6. TMP6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1. ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS BEFORE THE START OF THE YEAR

- a) The Treasury Management Strategy statement and practices sets out the specific expected treasury activities for the forthcoming financial year. This strategy will be submitted to the Council for approval before the commencement of each financial year.
- b) The Council must approve the Prudential Indicators.
- c) The Council must approve the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy.

6.2. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS DURING THE YEAR

- a) A mid year review of the strategy statement
- b) Any variations to the agreed Treasury Management policies and practices will be reported to the Council at the earliest practicable meeting

6.3. ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT AFTER THE YEAR END

An annual report will be presented to the Council at the earliest practicable meeting after the end of the financial year, but in any case by the end of September. This report will include the following:

- a) Transactions executed and their revenue effects;
- b) Report on risk implications of decisions taken and transactions executed;
- c) Monitoring of compliance with approved policy, practices and statutory/regulatory requirements;
- d) Performance report;
- e) Report on compliance with CIPFA Code recommendations.

7. TMP7 BUDGETING, ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT ARRANGEMENTS

7.1. STATUTORY/REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The accounts are drawn up in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in England and Wales that is recognized by statute as representing proper accounting practices.

7.2. ACCOUNTING PRACTICES AND STANDARDS

Due regard is given to the Statements of Recommended Practice and Accounting Standards as they apply to Local Authorities in England and Wales. The Council adopts in full the principles set out in CIPFA's 'Code of Best Practice and Guide for Treasury Management in the Public Services' (the 'CIPFA Code and Guide'), together with those of its specific recommendations that are relevant to this organisation's treasury management activities.

7.3. SAMPLE BUDGETS / ACCOUNTS

The senior accountant(s) responsible for treasury management will prepare an annual budget for the treasury management function, which will bring together all the costs involved in running the function, together with associated income.

7.4. LIST OF INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

- a) Reconciliation of loans, investments, interest, premiums and discounts to financial ledger.
- b) Confirmation of loans and investments balances.
- c) Maturity analysis of loans outstanding.
- d) Annual Treasury Report.
- e) Calculation of Revenue Interest.
- f) Analysis of accrued interest.

8. TMP8 CASH AND CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

8.1. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PREPARING/SUBMITTING CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

Cash flow projections are prepared annually, monthly and daily. The annual and monthly cash flow projections are prepared from the previous years daily cash flow records, adjusted for known changes in levels of income and expenditure and also changes in payments and receipts dates.

8.2. LISTING OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Estimated cash flow details are compiled using:

- a) Schedule of Payment of Revenue Support Grant and National Non-domestic rates; CLG income;
- b) Schedule of Payment of the Dedicated Schools grant, DCSF;
- c) Revenues payments dates and amounts;
- d) Notifications from the Business Support section of any significant grants expected during the year;
- e) Schedule of payroll payment dates supplied by the Employee services section with an estimated amount based on the previous years payments;
- f) Loan repayments spreadsheet;
- g) An estimated figure for creditor payments, based on previous patterns of expenditure. More accurate figures can be obtained two days before payment based on the Creditor BACs figure.

8.3. BANK STATEMENT PROCEDURES

Payments by CHAPs, Direct Debits, standing orders and imprest accounts are now input by Accounts Payable directly to e-business rather than by journal which gives greater transparency and segregation of duties.

8.4. PAYMENT SCHEDULING AND AGREED TERMS OF TRADE WITH CREDITORS

Our policy is to pay creditors within 30 days of the invoice date and this effectively schedules the payments.

8.5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING DEBTORS / CREDITORS LEVELS

- a) The Accounts Receivable section gets a daily report of outstanding debtors and takes appropriate action regarding outstanding debt. Monthly reports are sent to the Deputy Section 151 Officer.
- b) The Accounts Payable section provides monthly statistics of invoices paid to the Deputy Section 151 Officer as well as quarterly and annual reports.

8.6. PROCEDURES FOR BANKING OF FUNDS

All money received by an officer on behalf of the Council will without unreasonable delay be paid into the Council's bank accounts. No deductions may be made from such money save to the extent that the Section 151 Officer may specifically authorise.

9. TMP9 MONEY LAUNDERING

9.1. PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING IDENTITY / AUTHENTICITY OF LENDERS

The Council does not usually accept loans from individuals. All material loans are obtained from the PWLB, other local authorities or from authorised institutions under the Banking Act 1987: the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) is responsible for maintaining a register of authorised institutions. This register can be accessed through their website on www.fca.gov.uk.

9.2. METHODOLOGIES FOR IDENTIFYING SOURCES OF DEPOSITS

In the course of its Treasury activities, the Council will only lend money to, or invest with, those counterparties that are on its approved lending list.

10. TMP10 TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

10.1. STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

The daily treasury management function will be performed by a qualified accountant or a senior accountant (unqualified) holding a Certificate in International Treasury Management Public Finance, under the supervision of a qualified accountant.

10.2. STAFF TRAINING

New staff will receive in-house on the job training before they commence their duties. Existing staff will attend treasury management seminars, at least annually, to keep up to date with changes in regulations and current practices. Additional staff training needs will be identified as part of the training needs analysis undertaken during Staff Appraisals.

10.3. THE SECTION 151 OFFICER

The Section 151 Officer is committed to professional responsibilities through both personal compliance and by ensuring that relevant staff are appropriately trained.

10.4. MEMBER TRAINING

All members should have an appropriate level of training within a year of taking office. Members of the Audit Committee are scheduled to receive this in January 2018, and it will be periodically updated or provided where membership changes. This will be carried out in-house in conjunction with the Council's treasury management advisors.

11. TMP11 USE OF EXTERNAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

11.1. DETAILS OF CONTRACTS WITH SERVICE PROVIDERS, INCLUDING BANKERS, BROKERS, CONSULTANTS, ADVISERS

11.1.1. Banking services

i) Name of supplier of service is Barclays Bank plc. The branch address is:

38 Bridge Street

Morpeth

Northumberland

NE61 1NL

ii) Initial contract commenced 1 June 2015.

iii) The contract for 5 years until 31st May 2020.

iv) Cost of service is variable depending on schedule of tariffs and volumes

11.1.2. Money-broking and Custodian services

Name of supplier of service:

i) Sterling International Brokers Ltd

10 Chiswell Street

London, EC1Y 4UQ

ii) ICAP Europe Ltd

2 Broadgate,

London, EC2M 7UR

iii) Tullet Prebon (UK) Limited

155 Bishopsgate,

London, EC2N 3DA

iv) Tradition (UK) Ltd

Beaufort House,

15 St Botolph Street,

London, EC3A 7QX

v) King and Shaxson Ltd

Candlewick
120 Cannon Street
London, EC4N 6AS

vi) Barclays Bank PLC
Barclays Stockbrokers,
Tay House,
300 Bath Street,
Glasgow, G2 4LH.

vii) Link Asset Services
65 Gresham Street
London, EC2V 7NQ

viii) BGC Brokers L.P.
One Churchill Place
London, E14 5RD

11.1.3. Consultants'/advisers' services

Treasury Consultancy Services

i) Name of supplier of service is

Link Assets Services

65 Gresham Street

London

EC2V 7NQ

Website: www.linkassetservices.com

This contract has been extended for three years to July 2019 at a total cost of £41,850.

11.1.4. Leasing Consultancy Services

Chrystal Consulting Ltd were awarded the contract for 4 years until 30 June 2019.

11.1.5. External Fund Managers

None at present.

Other Consultancy services may be employed on short term contracts as and when required.

11.2. PROCEDURES AND FREQUENCY FOR TENDERING SERVICES

Tenders are normally awarded on a five yearly basis. The process for advertising and awarding contracts will be in line with the Council's Contract Standing Orders See TMP2.

12. TMP12 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

12.1. LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

Annual Statement of Accounts

Annual Budget

Treasury Management Policy

Treasury Management Strategy

Annual Treasury Report