

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PRINCIPLES AND SCHEDULES

1. INTRODUCTION:

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services (the Code) was last revised in November 2011. The Code requires the setting out of the responsibilities and duties of members and officers, allowing a framework for reporting and decision making on all aspects of treasury management. This Council had adopted the original Code and has similarly adopted the revised 2011 Code. The Code recommends the creation and maintenance of:

- A Treasury Management Policy Statement, stating the policies and objectives of its treasury management activities,
- Suitable Treasury Management Practices setting out the manner in which the organisation will seek to achieve those policies and objectives and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.

The Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) comprise:

TMP 1:	Risk management
TMP 2:	Performance measurement
TMP 3:	Decision-making and analysis
TMP 4:	Approved instruments, methods and techniques
TMP 5:	Organisation, clarity and segregation of responsibilities and dealing arrangements
TMP 6:	Reporting requirements and management information arrangements
TMP 7:	Budgeting, accounting and audit arrangements
TMP 8:	Cash and cash flow management
TMP 9:	Money laundering
TMP 10:	Training and qualifications
TMP 11:	Use of external service providers
TMP 12:	Corporate governance

Schedules supporting these practices and other documents held at an operational level specify the systems and routines to be employed and the records to be maintained in fulfilling the Council's treasury functions.

TMP 1: RISK MANAGEMENT

All treasury management activities involve both risk and the pursuit of reward or gain for the Council. The council's policies and practices emphasise that the effective identification, management and containment of risk are the prime objectives of treasury management activities.

The Director of Resources will design, implement and monitor all arrangements for the identification, management and control of treasury management risk, will report at least annually on the adequacy/suitability thereof, and will report, as a matter of urgency, the circumstances of any actual or likely difficulty in achieving the organisation's objectives in this respect, all in accordance with the procedures set out in **TMP6 Reporting requirements and management information arrangements**. In respect of each of the following risks, the arrangements which seek to ensure compliance with these objectives are set out as schedules below.

- 1) **Credit and Counterparty Risk Management:** the risk of failure by a counterparty to meet its contractual obligations to the Council under an investment, borrowing, capital, project or partnership financing, particularly as a result of the counterparty's diminished creditworthiness, and the resulting detrimental effect on the Council's capital or current (revenue) resources.

***Principle:** The Council regards a key objective of its treasury management activities to be the security of the principal sums it invests. Accordingly, it will ensure that its counterparty lists and limits reflect a prudent attitude towards organisations with whom funds may be deposited, and will limit its investment activities to the instruments, methods and techniques referred to in TMP4 Approved instruments, methods and techniques, and listed in the schedule. It also recognises the need to have, and will therefore maintain, a formal counterparty policy in respect of those organisations from which it may borrow, or with whom it may enter into other financing arrangements.*

Schedule:

Criteria to be used for creating/managing approved counterparty lists/limits	The Director of Resources is responsible for setting a prudent criteria and the Council's treasury advisors will also provide guidance and assistance in setting the criteria. The criteria will be agreed by Finance and Corporate Services Committee. The Council's treasury management advisors will advise on credit policy and creditworthiness related issues. The Council will maintain a counterparty list based on its criteria and will monitor and update the credit standing of the institutions on a regular basis. This assessment will include consideration of credit ratings from all 3 ratings agencies and other alternative assessments of credit strength (for example, statements of potential government support which now includes resolution mechanisms for failing financial institutions, CDS information, the composition of an institution's balance sheet liabilities). The Council will also take into account information on corporate developments of and market sentiment towards investment counterparties. The credit rating criteria will also apply to securities issued by financial and non-financial institutions, which in some instances, might be higher than that of the issuing institution. Higher time and cash limits may be set for secured investments (e.g. those with underlying collateral or which are by regulation excluded from being bailed-in/restructured in the event of financial distress.) - Where there is no investment-specific rating, but collateral upon which the investment secured is rated, then the higher of the collateral and counterparty rating will be used to determine time and cash limits.
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Approved methodology for changing limits and adding/removing counterparties	The Director of Resources has delegated responsibility to add or delete counterparties and to review limits within the parameters of the criteria detailed above.
Risk management : (a) creditworthiness deteriorates below the minimum criteria	Where an entity's credit rating is downgraded so that it fails to meet the minimum criteria, then - No new investments will be made, - Any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and - Full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of other existing investments with the affected counterparty.
(b) ratings are placed on review for downgrade	Where a credit rating is placed on review for possible downgrade (also termed 'rating watch negative' or 'credit watch negative') so that it may fall below the minimum approved credit criteria, then only investments that can be withdrawn on [the next working day] will be made with that organisation until the rating review has been completed and its outcome known. The policy in (b) will not apply for 'negative outlooks' which indicate a long-term direction of travel rather than a possibility of an imminent downgrade.
Counterparty list and limits	A full individual listing of banking counterparties based on the criteria will be maintained. As credit ratings etc. are subject to change without notice, an up-to-date lending list will be maintained on an ongoing basis. It may be impractical to have a pre-determined list of non-financial counterparties in whose securities investments might be made. The minimum credit rating criteria and whether the security is secured or unsecured will determine its selection for investment. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may meet the minimum credit rating criteria.
Details of credit rating agencies' services and their application	The Council considers the ratings of all 3 ratings agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch) when making investment decisions. Credit rating agency information is just one of a range of instruments used to assess creditworthiness of institutions.
Description of the general approach to collecting/using information other than credit ratings for counterparty risk assessment	The Council's Treasury Advisor provides timely information on counterparties, in terms of credit rating updates and economic summaries. Credit default swap information is received monthly, as well as information on share price. The Council's Treasury Advisor also undertakes analysis on the balance sheet structure of key banking institutions to help inform the potential restructure (i.e. bail-in) of a bank's unsecured liabilities should this be required by the regulatory authorities. In addition, the Director of Resources reads quality financial press for information on counterparties.

- 2) **Liquidity Risk Management:** the risk that cash will not be available when it is needed, that ineffective management of liquidity creates additional unbudgeted costs, and that the Council's business/service objectives will be thereby compromised.

Principle : *The Director of Resources will ensure the Council has adequate though not excessive cash resources, borrowing arrangements, overdraft or standby facilities to enable it at all times to have the level of funds available to it which are necessary for the achievement of its business/service objectives.*

The Council will only borrow in advance of need where there is a clear business case for doing so and will only do so for the current capital programme or to finance future debt maturities.

Schedule:

Cash flow and cash Balances	The Council will aim for effective cash flow forecasting and monitoring of cash balances and will maintain an annual cash flow forecast. The Senior Accountant shall seek to optimise the balance held 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 or maximise the amount of interest that can be earned by investing surplus funds.
Short term investments	The Council uses various Current and Call Accounts and Money Market Funds to manage its liquidity requirements. These Accounts/Funds are named on the Council's approved counterparty list. The maximum balance on each of these accounts is reviewed and set as part of the Council's investment strategy.
Temporary Borrowing	Temporary borrowing up to 364 days through the money market is available should there be a cash flow deficit at any point during the year. At no time will the outstanding total of temporary and long-term borrowing together with any bank overdraft exceed the Prudential Indicator for the Authorised Borrowing Limit agreed by the Council before the start of each financial year.
Bank Overdraft and standby facilities	The Council has no authorised overdraft limit with its bankers.

- 3) **Interest Rate Risk Management:** The risk that fluctuations in the levels of interest rates create an unexpected or unbudgeted burden on the Council's finances, against which the Council has failed to protect itself adequately.

***Principle:** The Council will manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates with a view to containing its interest costs, or securing its interest revenues, in accordance with the amounts provided in its budgetary arrangements as amended in accordance with TMP6 Reporting requirements and management information arrangements.*

Schedule:

Minimum/ maximum proportions of fixed/variable rate debt/interest	Borrowing/investments may be at a fixed or variable rate. The Prudential Code requires the Council to determine each year the maximum proportion of interest payable on net borrowing which is subject to fixed and variable interest rates. This is set each year as part of the annual budget setting process. In setting its forward Treasury Strategy on an annual basis, the Council will determine the necessary degree of certainty required for its plans and budgets but will, at the same time, allow sufficient flexibility to enable it to benefit from potentially advantageous changes in market conditions and level of interest rates and also to mitigate the effects of potentially disadvantageous changes. The Council will achieve this by the prudent use of its approved financing and investment instruments, methods and techniques, primarily to create stability and certainty of costs and revenues, but at the same time retaining a sufficient degree of flexibility. The Council may determine it is more cost effect in the short-term to fund its borrowing requirement through the use of internal resources ('internal borrowing') or through borrowing short-term loans. The benefits of such borrowing will be monitored regularly against the potential for incurring additional costs by deferring borrowing or refinancing in future years when interest rates are expected to be
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	higher.
Managing changes to interest rate levels	The main impact of changes in interest rate levels is to monies borrowed and invested at variable rates of interest. Interest rate forecasts are provided by the Council's treasury advisors and are closely monitored by the Finance Manager. Variations from original estimates and their impact on the Council's debt and investments are notified to the Finance and Corporate Services Committee as necessary. For its investments, the Council also considers dealing from forward periods dependent upon market conditions. The Council's counterparty term limits will apply and will include the forward period of the investment.

- 4) **Exchange Rate Risk Management:** The risk that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates create an unexpected or unbudgeted burden on the Council's finances against which the Council has failed to protect itself adequately.

Principle: The Council will manage any exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates so as to minimise any detrimental impact on its budgeted income/expenditure levels.

Schedule:

Exchange rate risk management	This Council does not, on a day to day basis, have foreign currency transactions or receipts. Unexpected receipt of foreign currency will be converted to sterling at the earliest opportunity.
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- 5) **Refinancing Risk Management:** The risk that maturing borrowings, capital, project or partnership financings cannot be refinanced on terms that reflect the provisions made by the organisation for those refinancings, both capital and current (revenue), and/or that the terms are inconsistent with prevailing market conditions at the time.

Principle: The Council will ensure that its borrowing, private financing and partnership arrangements are negotiated, structured and documented, and the maturity profile of the monies so raised are managed, with a view to obtaining offer terms for renewal or refinancing, if required, which are competitive and as favourable to the organisation as can reasonably be achieved in the light of market conditions prevailing at the time.

It will actively manage its relationships with its counterparties in these transactions in such a manner as to secure this objective, and will avoid over reliance on any one source of funding if this might jeopardise achievement of the above.

Schedule:

Projected capital investment requirements	4 year projections are in place for capital expenditure and its financing or funding. Financing will be from capital receipts, reserves and any grants or contributions awarded, revenue resources or reserves. Funding will be from internal or external borrowing, as decided. The Council's projected long-term borrowing requirement will be linked to the projected Capital Financing Requirement.
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Debt profiling, policies and practices	Any longer term borrowing will be undertaken in accordance with the Prudential Code and will comply with the Council's Prudential Indicators and the Annual Treasury Management Strategy. Where the lender to the Council is a commercial body the Council will aim for diversification in order to spread risk and avoid over-reliance on a small number of counterparties.
Policy concerning limits on revenue consequences of capital financings	The revenue consequences of financing the capital programme are included in cash flow models, annual revenue estimates and medium term forecasts.

- 6) **Legal and Regulatory Risk Management:** The risk that the Council itself, or an organisation with which it is dealing in its treasury management activities, fails to act in accordance with its legal powers or regulatory requirements, and that the Council suffers losses accordingly.

Principle: The Council will ensure that all of its treasury management activities comply with its statutory powers and regulatory requirements. It will demonstrate such compliance, if required to do so, to all parties with whom it deals in such activities. In framing its credit and counterparty policy under TMP1(1) Credit and counterparty risk management, it will ensure that there is evidence of counterparties' powers, authority and compliance in respect of the transactions they may effect with the Council, particularly with regard to duty of care and fees charged.

The Council recognises that future 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 organisation.

Schedule:

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: ▪ CIPFA's Treasury Management Code of Practice 2011 and subsequent amendments ▪ CIPFA Guide for Chief Financial Officers on Treasury Management in Local Authorities ▪ CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and subsequent amendments ▪ CIPFA Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management ▪ The Local Government Act 2003 ▪ The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 SI 2003 No 3146, and subsequent amendments ▪ Pensions, England and Wales - The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 - SI 2009 No 3093 ▪ The CLG's statutory Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) ▪ The ODPM's (now CLG's) Guidance on Local Government Investments in England issued March 2004 and subsequent amendments ▪ The Local Authorities (Contracting out of Investment Functions) Order 1996 SI 1996 No 1883 ▪ LAAP Bulletins ▪ Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom based on International Financial Reporting Standards (from 2010/11 onwards) ▪ Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, as amended together with CLG's Guidance ▪ The Non Investment Products Code (formerly known as The London Code of
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	Conduct) for principals and broking firms in the wholesale markets ▪ Council's Constitution including:- ○ Standing Order relating to Contracts ○ Financial Regulations ○ Scheme of Delegation
Procedures for evidencing the organisation's powers/ authorities to counterparties	The Council's Financial Regulations contain evidence of the power/ authority to act as required by section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972, under the general direction of the Finance and Corporate Services Committee. The Council will confirm, if requested to do so by counterparties, the powers and authorities under which the Council effects transactions with them. Where required, the Council will also establish the powers of those with whom they enter into transactions, including any compliance requirements in respect of a duty of care and best practice.
Required information from counterparties concerning their powers/ authorities	Lending shall only be made to institutions on the Council's authorised lending list or in securities which meet the Council's approved credit criteria. The Council will only undertake borrowing from approved sources such as the PWLB (and its successor body), organisations such as the European Investment Bank and from commercial banks who are on the Council's list of authorised institutions, thereby minimising legal and regulatory risk. The list of approved sources of borrowing are contained in TMP 4.
Statement on political risks and management of the same	Political risk is managed by: • adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice • adherence to Corporate Governance (<u>TMP 12 - Corporate Governance</u>)

- 7) **Fraud, Error and Corruption, and Contingency Management:** The risk that the Council fails to identify the circumstances in which it may be exposed to the risk of loss through fraud, error, corruption or other eventualities in its treasury management dealings, and fails to employ suitable systems and procedures and maintain effective contingency management arrangements to these ends. It includes the area of risk referred to as operational risk.

Principle: *The Council will ensure that it has identified the circumstances which may expose it to the risk of loss through fraud, error, corruption or other eventualities in its treasury management dealings. Accordingly, it will employ suitable systems and procedures, and will maintain effective contingency management arrangements, to these ends.*

Schedule:

Details of systems and procedures to be followed, including Internet services	Segregation of duties minimises the possibility of fraud and loss due to error, and is detailed in TMP5 Organisation, clarity and segregation of responsibilities, and dealing arrangements. 1. <u>Electronic Banking and Dealing</u> (a) <u>Banking</u>: The Council's online banking service provided by Nat West is subject to separate log-on and password control allowing varying levels of access. Details of transactions and balances are available as required, and the system also holds historic data. Officers having access to the bank's online system are as follows: • Financial Services • Audit • IT Officer access is reviewed at least 6 monthly or as necessary.
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	2. <u>Standard Settlement Instructions (SSI)</u> list : • Brokers and counterparties with whom the Council deals direct are provided a copy of the SSI's. • Named officers will have authority to borrow from the PWLB and invest with the Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility. 3. <u>Payment Authorisation</u> : • Payments can only be authorised by agreed signatories of the Council, the list of signatories having previously been agreed with the Council's bank. • Inflow and outflow of monies borrowed and invested will only be from the counterparty's bank accounts.
Verification	Loans and investments will be maintained on spreadsheets Transactions will be cross-checked against broker notes, counterparty confirmations and PWLB loan schedules by verifying dates, amounts, interest rates, maturity, interest payment dates etc. When receiving requests for change of payment details, due care will be exercised to ascertain the bona fide of the request and avoid potential fraud. Additional checks will be made through pre-existing contact details for the payee (and not those on the notice received for change of payment details) before altering payment details.
Substantiation	1. The Treasury Management system balances are reconciled with financial ledger codes at the end of each month and at the financial year end. 2. Working papers are retained for audit inspection. 3. The bank reconciliation is carried out monthly from the bank statement to the financial ledger.
Internal Audit	Internal Audit carry out an annual regulatory review of the treasury management function including probity testing. See <u>TMP7 Budgeting, accounting and audit arrangements</u>.
Contingency Management	1. All treasury spreadsheets are retained on the Council's network. Daily back-ups are taken and maintained and network back-ups can be used by the IT services department to restore files, if necessary. 2. Network backups are held off site in a secure location. 3. Temporary off-site working facility: The officers who can avail of this facility following an emergency are Finance Manager and Senior Accountant who will individually be made aware of the procedures to follow. 4. Electronic Banking System Failure : Balance details will be obtained by phone from the Banks Corporate Service Team. Instructions for CHAPS (Clearing House Automated Payment System) payments will be made by FAX 5. The Business Continuity Plan is maintained by the Finance Manager.

Insurance Cover details	The Council has Crime cover. Details of the provider and cover are held by the Senior Accountant
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- 8) **Market Risk Management:** This is the risk that, through adverse market fluctuations in the value of the principal sums the Council borrows and invests, its stated treasury management policies and objectives are compromised, against which effects it has failed to protect itself adequately.

***Principle:** This Council will seek to ensure that its stated treasury management policies and objectives will not be compromised by adverse market fluctuations in the value of the principal sums it invests, and will accordingly seek to protect itself from the effects of such fluctuations.*

Schedule:

Details of approved procedures and limits for controlling exposure to investments whose capital value may fluctuate (gilts, CDs etc.)	Investment instruments used by the external fund managers are subject to fluctuation in capital movements and exposed to interest rate risk. In order to minimise these risks capital preservation is set as the primary objective and pursuit of investment performance should be commensurate with this objective. Pooled funds with a Constant Net asset Value (CNAV) - The Council currently uses pooled funds as per its Treasury Management Strategy and on advice from its treasury advisors. Additionally the following risk control guidelines are set for each fund as part of the fund management agreement to control market risk : (a) Maximum weighted average duration of the fund; (b) Maximum permitted exposure to gilts/bonds; (c) Maximum maturity of any instrument.
Accounting for unrealised gains/losses	The method of accounting for unrealised gains or losses on the valuation of financial assets comply with Accounting Code of Practice.

TMP 2: PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Principle: *The Council is committed to the pursuit of value for money in its treasury management activities, and to the use of performance methodology in support of that aim, within the framework set out in its treasury management policy statement.*

Accordingly, the treasury management function will be the subject of ongoing analysis of the value it adds in support of the Council's stated business or service objectives. It will be the subject of regular examination of alternative methods of service delivery, or the availability of fiscal or other grant or subsidy incentives, and of the scope for other potential improvements. The performance of the treasury management function will be measured using the criteria set out below.

Schedule:

Policy concerning methods for testing value for money	Best value reviews will include the production of plans to review the way services are provided by ▪ Challenging ▪ Comparing performance ▪ Consulting with other users and interested parties ▪ Applying competition principles in order to pursue continuous improvement in the way the Council's functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of value for money, efficiency and effectiveness.
Policy concerning methods for performance measurement	• Performance measurement at this Council is intended to calculate the effectiveness of treasury activity in delivering the strategic objectives set through the Treasury Management Strategy and the Council's Prudential Indicators and to enhance accountability. • Prudential Indicators are local to the Council and are not intended as a comparator between authorities. • The performance review will be made in the light of general trends in interest rates during the year and how the decisions made corresponded with these trends and the Council's agreed strategy, i.e. the Council will avoid hindsight analysis. Any comparison of the Council's treasury portfolio against recognised industry standards, market indices and other portfolios is intended to: (i) allow the Council the opportunity to assess the potential to add value through changes to the existing ways in which its portfolio is managed and (ii) permit an informed judgement about the merits or otherwise of using new treasury management techniques or instruments. In drawing any conclusions the Council will bear in mind that the characteristics of its treasury operations may differ from those of other councils, particularly with regard to the position on risk.
Methodology to be applied for evaluating the impact of treasury management decisions	Monitoring of the outcome of treasury management activity against Prudential Indicators approved by the Council will be carried out. The year-end Annual Treasury Report will also include, as a matter of course, the outturn against the PIs set prior to the commencement of the financial year and any in-year amendments. The Councils Treasury Management advisors compare the performance of the Councils in-house funds against all its other clients and submits the results quarterly.

Methodology to be employed for measuring the performance of the Council's treasury management activities	Treasury management activity is reported annually against strategy and prevailing economic and market conditions. The report will include a) Total debt including average rate and maturity profile (where appropriate) b) The effect of new borrowing and/or maturities on the above c) The effect of any debt restructuring on the debt portfolio d) Total investments including average rate, credit and maturity profile e) The effect of new investments/redemptions/maturities on the above f) The rate of return on investments against their indices for internally and externally managed funds g) An analysis of any risks inherent within the investment portfolio (e.g. exposure to market movements in the value of CDs, gilts/bonds, callable deposits in their call period) h) A statement whether the treasury management activity resulted in a breach of the Prudential Indicators and other limits set within treasury strategy.
Best value	The treasury management function will be the subject of ongoing analysis of the value it adds in support of the Council's stated corporate and service objectives. When tendering for treasury-related or banking services, the Council adheres to its Financial Regulations. These require that : a) For a contract with a value below an agreed threshold, at least 1 but preferably 3 quotes and service delivery proposals are obtained b) For a contract with a value above an agreed threshold but below an agreed tender threshold, at least 3 written quotes and service delivery proposals are obtained c) For a contract above an agreed tender threshold but below the EU threshold a tender exercise in line with CIPFA best practice is performed. d) When placing a contract with a value in excess of the EU Threshold a tendering process that meets the requirements of the EU procurement procedures (OJEU) is undertaken. e) If necessary, the Council will also consult with other users of similar services as well as with interested parties. f) The Council will also evaluate alternative methods of the availability of fiscal, grant or subsidy initiatives, and service delivery.

TMP 3: DECISION-MAKING AND ANALYSIS

Principle: *The Council will maintain full records of its treasury management decisions, and of the processes and practices applied in reaching those decisions, both for the purposes of learning from the past, and for demonstrating that reasonable steps were taken to ensure that all issues relevant to those decisions were taken into account at the time. The issues to be addressed and processes and practices to be pursued in reaching decisions are detailed below.*

Schedule:

Major treasury decisions	As a public service organisation, there is a requirement to demonstrate openness and accountability in treasury management activities. Accordingly, the Council will create and maintain an audit trail of major treasury management decisions which comprise either : a) Options Appraisal to determine a funding decision b) raising a new long-term loan / long-term source of finance c) prematurely restructuring/redeeming an existing long-term loan(s) d) investing longer-term (i.e. in excess of 1 year) e) utilisation of investment instruments which constitute capital expenditure (i.e. loan capital/share capital in a body corporate) f) leasing g) change in banking arrangements h) appointing/replacing a treasury advisor i) appointing/replacing a fund manager
Process	The Council's strategy for the application of its treasury policy is set out in the annual Treasury Management Strategy.
Delegated powers for treasury management	The Director of Resources has delegated powers to carry out the Council's strategy for debt management, capital finance and borrowing, depositing surplus funds and managing the cash flows of the Council.
Issues to be addressed, evaluation, authorisation	In exercising these powers, the Director of Resources and those to whom the treasury activity have been delegated will • have regard to the nature and extent of any associated risks to which the Council may become exposed; • be certain about the legality of the decision reached and that the necessary authority to proceed has been obtained; • be satisfied that the documentation is adequate to deliver the Council's objectives, protect the Council's interests, and to maintain an effective audit trail; • ensure that the perceived credit risk associated with the approved counterparties is judged satisfactory and is within agreed limits; • be satisfied that the terms of any transactions have been fully checked against the market, and have been found to be competitive; • follow best practice in implementing the treasury transaction. In exercising Borrowing and Funding decisions, the Director of Resources will : • evaluate economic and market factors that may influence the manner and timing of any decision to fund; • consider alternative forms of funding, including use of revenue resources, leasing and private partnerships; • consider the use of internal resources and/or the most appropriate periods to fund and repayment profiles to use; • consider ongoing revenue liabilities created; • where applicable, monitor regularly the benefits of internal borrowing against the potential for incurring additional costs by deferring borrowing into future years • consider the alternative interest rate bases available, the most

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	appropriate periods to fund and repayment profiles to use; - consider ongoing revenue liabilities created. In exercising Investment decisions, the Director of Resources will : - Determine that the investment is within the Council's strategy and pre-determined instruments and criteria; - consider the optimum period, in the light of core balances and reserves, cash flow availability and prevailing market conditions; - consider the alternative investment products and techniques available if appropriate.
Processes to be followed	The processes to be followed will be in keeping with TMP 4: The Council's Approved, Instruments, Methods and Techniques.
Evidence and records to be kept	The Council will maintain a record of all major treasury management decisions, the processes undertaken and the rationale for reaching the decision made. These will allow for an historical assessment of decisions made and verification that any checks and safeguards are indeed in place and operating correctly. Records and working papers will be maintained by the Council electronically and in relevant files.

TMP 4: APPROVED INSTRUMENTS, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

***Principle:** The Council will undertake its treasury management activities by employing only those instruments, methods and techniques detailed in the schedule to this document, and within the limits and parameters defined in **TMP1 Risk Management**.*

Schedule:

Approved treasury management activities	The Council is permitted to undertake the following activities: ▪ Managing cashflow ▪ Capital financing ▪ Borrowing including debt restructuring and debt repayment ▪ Lending including redemption of investments ▪ Banking ▪ Leasing ▪ Managing the underlying risk associated with the Council's capital financing and surplus funds activities. The above list is not finite and the Council would, from time to time, consider and determine new financial instruments and treasury management techniques; however, the Council will consider carefully whether the officers have the skills and experience to identify and manage the advantages and risks associated with using the instruments/techniques before undertaking them, more so as some risks may not be wholly or immediately transparent.
Approved capital financing methods and types/sources of funding	<u>On balance sheet</u> • Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) loans and loans from its successor body • long term money market loans including Lender Option Borrower Options (LOBOs) • temporary money market loans (up to 364 days). • bank overdraft • loans from bodies such as the European Investment Bank (EIB) • Stock issues • Finance Leases • Deferred Purchase • Government and EU Capital Grants • Lottery monies • Other Capital Grants and Contributions ▪ PFI ▪ Operating and finance leases ▪ Hire purchase ▪ Sale and leaseback <u>Internal Resources</u> • Capital Receipts • Revenue Balances • Use of Reserves <u>Off balance sheet</u> ▪ Operating Leases ▪ Structured Finance The level of debt will be consistent with the Treasury Management Strategy and the Prudential Indicators.

Approved investment instruments	The Council will determine through its Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) which instruments it will use, giving priority to the security and liquidity (in that order) of its invested monies. The investments will be categorised as 'Specified' or 'Non Specified' based on the criteria set out by the ODPM (now CLG) in its Investment Guidance March 2004 (as amended). The Council will determine through the AIS which instruments will be used in-house and which will be used by the appointed external fund manager(s) including the maximum exposure for each category of non-specified investments. Where applicable, the Council's credit criteria will also apply. Banks Unsecured: Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. <u>Banks Secured:</u> Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. <u>Government:</u> Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. <u>Corporates:</u> Loans, bonds and commercial paper issued by companies other than banks and registered providers. <u>Registered Providers:</u> Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of Registered Providers of Social Housing, formerly known as Housing Associations. <u>Pooled Funds:</u> Shares in diversified investment vehicles consisting of the any of the above investment types, plus equity shares and property. Money Market Funds that offer same-day liquidity and aim for a constant net asset value. <u>Bond, equity and Property Funds</u>
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TMP 5: ORGANISATION, CLARITY AND SEGREGATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES, AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

***Principle:** The Council considers it essential, for the purposes of the effective control and monitoring of its treasury management activities, for the reduction of the risk of fraud or error, and for the pursuit of optimum performance, that these activities are structured and managed in a fully integrated manner, and that there is at all times a clarity of treasury management responsibilities.*

The principle on which this will be based is a clear distinction between those charged with setting treasury management policies and those charged with implementing and controlling these policies, particularly with regard to the execution and transmission of funds, the recording and administering of treasury management decisions, and the audit and review of the treasury management function.

If and when the Council intends, as a result of lack of resources or other circumstances, to depart from these principles, the Director of Resources will ensure that the reasons are properly reported in accordance with TMP6 Reporting requirements and management information arrangements, and the implications properly considered and evaluated.

The Director of Resources will ensure that there are clear written statements of the responsibilities for each post engaged in treasury management, and the arrangements for absence cover. The Director of Resources will also ensure that at all times those engaged in treasury management will follow the policies and procedures set out. The present arrangements are detailed in the schedule below.

The Director of Resources will ensure there is proper documentation for all deals and transactions, and that procedures exist for the effective transmission of funds. The present arrangements are detailed in the schedule below.

The delegations to the Senior Accountant in respect of treasury management are set out in the schedule below. The Senior Accountant will fulfil all such responsibilities in accordance with the organisation's policy statement and TMPs and, if a CIPFA member, the Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.

Schedule:

Limits to responsibilities at Executive levels	Full Council • budget consideration and approval Finance and Corporate Services committee: • receiving and reviewing Prudential Indicators as part of the budget setting process • receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities • approval of amendments to adopted clauses, treasury management policy statement and treasury management practices • receiving and reviewing external audit reports and acting on recommendations • approving the selection of external service providers and agreeing terms of appointment
Principles and practices concerning segregation of duties	The segregation of duties will be determined by the Director of Resources. Segregation of duties exists in that: • the officer(s) responsible for negotiating and closing treasury management deals is separate from officer(s) authorising payments • all borrowing/investments decisions must be authorised by the Director of Resources.

Statement of duties/ responsibilities of each treasury post	Examples: The Director of Resources : • submitting budgets and budget variations • recommending clauses, treasury management policy, practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly and monitoring compliance • determining Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management Strategy including the Annual Investment Strategy • submitting regular treasury management policy reports • receiving and reviewing management information reports • reviewing the performance of the treasury management function and promoting best value reviews • ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function • recommending the appointment of external service providers • determining long-term capital financing and investment decisions. • The Director of Resources has delegated powers to determine and undertake the most appropriate form of borrowing from the approved sources, and to make the most appropriate form of investments in approved instruments. • The Director of Resources may delegate their power to borrow and invest to members of his staff Chief Executive • ensuring the adequacy of internal audit and liaising with external audit Senior Accountant • execution of transactions • adherence to agreed policies and practices on a day to day basis • maintaining relationships with third parties and external service providers • monitoring performance on a day to day basis • submitting management information reports to the responsible officer • identifying and recommending opportunities for improved practices. • recording treasury management transactions, • reconciling treasury management transactions with the financial ledger • recording/reconciling counterparty documentation.
Absence cover arrangements	In the absence of the Director of Resources the Chief Executive will assume their responsibilities. In the absence of the Senior Accountant the Finance Manager will provide cover. Cover is reviewed as necessary. Full procedure notes are available, detailing the processes required to enable the day to day operation of the treasury management function.

Dealing

Authorised officers	Responsible officer for borrowing/investment decisions : Borrowing activity: <i>Senior Accountants</i> Lending activity : <i>Senior Accountants</i> Authorising payments for borrowing/lending : <i>Directors</i> Transaction recording : <i>Senior Accountants</i>
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Dealing limits	Internally Managed Investments: the maximum for any one investment deal is £3 million (subject to the lending limits detailed in the Council's Annual Investment Strategy.)
List of approved brokers	Brokers used by the Council are named in TMP 11 : External Service Providers
Policy on brokers' services	It is the Council's policy to utilise the services between at least two brokers. The Council will maintain a spread of business between them in order to avoid relying on the services of any one broker.
Policy on taping of conversations	Conversations with brokers may be taped by the brokers.
Direct dealing practices	Direct dealing is carried out with institutions and with external pooled funds identified in the Operational Schedule subject to counterparty and maturity limits and dealing limits. Prior to undertaking direct dealing, the Council will ensure that each counterparty/fund has been provided with the Council's list of authorised dealers and the Council's Standard Settlement Procedures.
Settlement transmission procedures	- settlements are made by CHAPS. - all CHAPS payments relating to settlement transactions require authorisation by a designated officer - all CHAPS payments require 2 bank signatures - the details are transmitted electronically to the Council's bankers.
Documentation requirements	For each deal undertaken a record should be prepared giving details of dealer, amount, period, counterparty, interest rate, dealing date, payments date(s), broker. Investments - deal ticket authorising the investment - confirmation from the broker - confirmation from the counterparty - Contract notes for purchase and sale of shares/units in pooled funds from the fund's manager/administrator - Chaps payment transmission document Loans: - deal ticket with signature to agree loan - confirmation from the broker - confirmation from PWLB/market counterparty - Chaps payment transmission document for repayment of loan.

TMP 6: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION ARRANGEMENTS

***Principle:** The Council will ensure that regular reports are prepared and considered on the implementation of its treasury management policies; on the effects of decisions taken and transactions executed in pursuit of those policies; on the implications of changes, particularly budgetary, resulting from regulatory, economic, market or other factors affecting its treasury management activities; and on the performance of the treasury management function.*

As a minimum, the Finance and Corporate Services Committee will receive:

- *An annual report on the strategy and plan to be pursued in the coming year*
- *An annual report on the performance of the treasury management function, on the effects of the decisions taken and the transactions executed in the past year, and on any circumstances of non-compliance with the organisation's treasury management policy statement and TMPs.*
- *A mid year review of Treasury activity*

The present arrangements and the form of these reports are outlined below.

Schedule:

Frequency of executive reporting requirements	The Director of Resources will annually submit budgets and will report on budget variations as appropriate. The Director of Resources will submit the Prudential Indicators and the Treasury Strategy Statement (including Annual Investment Strategy) and report on the projected borrowing and investment strategy and activity for the forthcoming financial year to the Finance and Corporate Services committee before the start of the year. The Annual Treasury Report will be prepared as soon as practicable after the financial year end and, in all cases, before the end of September. A Mid-Year Treasury Report will be prepared by the Director of Resources, which will report on treasury management activities for the first part of the financial year. The Mid-Year Report will be submitted to Finance and Corporate Services during the year.
Content of Reporting: 1. Prudential Indicators	The Council will set the following Prudential Indicators, revise if necessary, and following the year end publish actual (where appropriate) in respect of : ▪ Financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream (estimate; actual) ▪ Capital expenditure (estimate; actual) ▪ Incremental impact of capital financing decisions (estimate) ▪ Capital Financing Requirement (estimates; actual) ▪ Authorised limit for external debt ▪ Operational boundary for external debt ▪ Actual external debt The Prudential Indicators are approved and revised by Finance and corporate Services Committee and are integrated into the Council's overall financial planning and budget process.

2. Treasury Strategy Statement including the Annual Investment Strategy	The Treasury Strategy Statement integrates with the Prudential Indicators being set and will include the following: • Link to Capital Financing and Treasury Management Prudential Indicators for the current and ensuing three years • Strategy for financing new borrowing requirements (if any) and refinancing maturing borrowing (if any) over the next three years and for restructuring of debt • the extent to which surplus funds are earmarked for short term requirements • the investment strategy for the forthcoming year(s) (<i>see below*</i>) • the minimum to be held in short term/specified investment during the coming year • the interest rate outlook against which the treasury activities are likely to be undertaken. *Based on the ODPM's (now CLG's) Guidance on Investments, the Council will produce an Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) which sets out ▪ the objectives, policies and strategy for managing its investments; ▪ the determination of which Specified and Non Specified Investments the Council will utilise during the forthcoming financial year(s) based on the Council's economic and investment outlook and the expected level of investment balances; ▪ the limits for the use of Non-Specified Investments. The AIS will be integrated into the Treasury Strategy Statement.
3. Annual Treasury Report	The Director of Resources will produce an annual report for the Finance and Corporate Services Committee on all activities of the treasury management function (including the performance of fund managers) as soon as practicable after year end and in all cases no later than 30 September of the succeeding financial year. The main contents of the report will comprise : ▪ confirmation that the Council calculated its budget requirements and set a balanced budget for the FY; ▪ the prevailing economic environment ▪ a commentary on treasury operations for the year, including their revenue effects; ▪ commentary on the risk implications of treasury activities undertaken and the future impact on treasury activities of the Council ▪ compliance with agreed policies/practices and statutory/regulatory requirements ▪ compliance with Prudential Indicators; ▪ performance measures.
Content and frequency of management information reports	The Director of Resources will produce a half yearly monitoring report for the Finance and Corporate Services Committee <i>Example :</i> This report includes details of : • borrowing and investment activity undertaken including forward deals • performance of investments against benchmark • extent of compliance with the treasury strategy and reasons for variance (if any)
5. Scrutiny	The Director of Resources will present the Treasury Strategy Statement to the Overview and Scrutiny committee prior to agreement by the Finance and Corporate Services Committee. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee will have responsibility for the scrutiny of treasury management policies and practices (TMP's)

TMP 7: BUDGETING, ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT ARRANGEMENTS

Principle: *The Director of Resources will prepare, and the Council will approve and, if necessary, from time to time will amend, an annual budget for treasury management, which will bring together all of the costs involved in running the treasury management function, together with associated income. The matters to be included in the budget will at minimum be those required by statute or regulation, together with such information as will demonstrate compliance with **TMP1 Risk management, TMP2 Performance measurement, and TMP4 Approved instruments, methods and techniques**. The form which the Council's budget will take is set out in the schedule below.*

*The Director of Resources will exercise effective controls over this budget, and will report upon and recommend any changes required in accordance with **TMP6 Reporting requirements and management information arrangements**.*

The Council will account for its treasury management activities, for decisions made and transactions executed, in accordance with appropriate accounting practices and standards, and with statutory and regulatory requirements in force for the time being. The present form of the Council's accounts is set out in the schedule.

Schedule:

Statutory/regulatory requirements	Balanced Budget Requirement: The provisions of S32 and S43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require this Council to calculate its budget requirement for each financial year including, among other aspects:, (a) the expenditure which is estimated to be incurred in the year in performing its functions and which will be charged to a revenue account and (b) revenue costs which flow from capital financing decisions. S33 of the Act requires the Council to set a council tax sufficient to meet expenditure after taking into account other sources of income.
Proper accounting practice	CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the local authority code) constitutes "proper accounting practice under the terms of S21 (2) of the Local Government Act 2003".
Financial Statements	The Financial Statements comprise: ▪ A Narrative Statement ▪ Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors ▪ Presentation of financial statements ▪ Movement in reserves statement ▪ Comprehensive income and expenditure statement ▪ Balance sheet ▪ Cash flow statement ▪ Collection Fund (England) ▪ Statement of Responsibilities ▪ The Accounting Statements ▪ Notes to the financial statements ▪ Statements reporting reviews of internal controls or internal financial controls ▪ Events after the reporting period ▪ Related party disclosures
Format of the Council's accounts	The current form of the Council's accounts is available within the Finance department.

Disclosures relating to treasury management	Due regard will be given to the disclosure requirements under CIPFA's Accounting Code of Practice.
Treasury-related information requirements of external auditors	The following information is specifically requested by the external auditor and should be considered an initial request for information. It is usually followed by more detailed audit testing work which often requires further information and/or explanations from the Council's officers. Information in this context includes internally generated documents, externally generated documents, observation of treasury management practices which support and explain the operation and activities of the treasury management function. ▪ Determination of Affordable Borrowing Limit under Section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003. ▪ Prudential Indicators. ▪ Treasury Management Strategy including Annual Investment Strategy. <u>External borrowing:</u> • New loans borrowed during the year : PWLB certificates / documentation in relation to market loans borrowed (including copy of agreements, schedule of commitments) • Loan maturities. • Compliance with proper accounting practice, regulations and determinations for the amortisation of premiums and discounts arising on loans restructured during the year and previous years. • Analysis of loans outstanding at year end including maturity analysis. • Analysis of borrowing between long- and short-term • Debt management and financing costs ▪ calculation of (i) interest paid (ii) accrued interest ▪ interest paid • MRP calculation and analysis of movement in the CFR. • Bank overdraft position. • Brokerage/commissions/transaction related costs. <u>Investments:</u> • Investment transactions during the year including any transaction-related costs • cash and bank balances at year end • Short-term investments at year end • Long-term investments at year end (including investments in associates and joint ventures) by asset type, including unrealised gains or losses at year end • calculation of (i) interest received (ii) accrued interest • actual interest received • External fund manager valuations including investment income schedule and movement in capital values, transaction confirmations received (if any) • Basis of valuation of investments • Evidence of existence and title to investments (e.g. Custodian's Reports • Schedule of any investments in companies together with their latest financial statements); statement of transactions between the company and the Council.

	<u>Cash Flow</u> ▪ Reconciliation of the movement in cash to the movement in net debt ▪ Cash inflows and outflows (in respect of long-term financing) ▪ Cash inflows and outflows (in respect of purchase/sale of long-term investments) ▪ Net increase/decrease in (i) short-term loans (ii) short-term deposits (iii) other liquid resources <u>Other</u> Details of (treasury-related) material events after balance sheet date not reflected in the financial statements. ▪ External advisors’/consultants’ charges
Internal Audit	Internal Audit generally conducts an annual review of the treasury management function and probity testing. The internal auditors will be given access to treasury management information/documentation as required by them.
Compliance with CIPFA Treasury Management and Prudential Codes	Auditors may require evidence/demonstration of compliance with external and internal treasury management policies and strategy. Any serious breach of the TM Code’s recommendations or Prudential Indicators should be brought to the attention of the external auditor.
Costs for treasury management	The budget for treasury management forms part of the Financial Services budget.

TMP 8: CASH AND CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

Principle: Unless statutory or regulatory requirements demand otherwise, all monies in the hands of the Council will be under the control of the Director of Resources, and will be aggregated for cash flow and investment management purposes. Cash flow projections will be prepared on a regular and timely basis, and the Director of Resources will ensure that these are adequate for the purposes of monitoring compliance with **TMP1 [2] liquidity risk management**. The present arrangements for preparing cash flow projections and their form are set out in the schedule below.

Schedule:

Arrangements for preparing /submitting cash flow statements	A Cash flow forecasts will be used to formulate the Council's borrowing and investment strategy by identifying periods of surplus or shortfall of cash balances during the year. The cash flow forecasts and statements are held at operational level. The accuracy and effectiveness of the Council's cash flows are dependent on the accuracy of estimating expenditure, income and their corresponding time periods. Daily cash flows show forecast and planned movements of cash on a daily basis, including the matching of known inflows and payments. This is recorded in the Investments spreadsheet (IOSF yyyy-yyyy)
Content and frequency of cash flow projections	The detailed annual cash flow model includes the following: • revenue income and expenditure based on the budget. • profiled capital income and expenditure as per the capital programme. Revenue activities: <u>Inflows:</u> ▪ Revenue Support Grant ▪ Precepts received ▪ Non domestic rates receipts ▪ Council tax receipts ▪ Housing subsidy ▪ DSS / other government grants ▪ Cash for goods and services ▪ Other operating cash receipts <u>Outflows:</u> ▪ Salaries and payments on behalf of employees ▪ Operating cash payments ▪ Housing Benefit paid ▪ Precepts paid ▪ NDR payments Capital activities including financing <u>Inflows:</u> ▪ Capital grants received ▪ Sale of fixed assets ▪ Other capital cash receipts <u>Outflows:</u> ▪ Purchase of fixed assets ▪ Purchase of long-term investments ▪ Other capital cash payments

Monitoring, frequency of cash flow updates	The annual cash flow statement is updated periodically with the actual cash inflows and outflows after taking account of any revisions including those relating to grant income and capital expenditure and will be reconciled with : • net RSG and NNDR payments as notified; • county council and police authority precepts as notified; • actual salaries and other employee costs paid from account bank statements; • actual payments to Inland Revenue from general account bank statements; • actual council tax received from general account bank statement; • actual rent allowances paid from payments account bank statement; • actual housing benefit and housing subsidy grant received from CLG; • actual capital programme expenditure and receipts.
Bank statements procedures	The Council accesses its bank statements online and these are downloaded on a daily basis. The statements are processed and posted independently to the treasury function and are reconciled to the general ledger on a monthly basis.
Payment scheduling	The Council has a policy of paying suppliers in line with agreed terms of trade and the following service standards: • <i>Undisputed invoices are to be paid within 30 days.</i>
Monitoring debtor/ creditor levels	Debtor levels are monitored by a monthly Sundry Debtors Monitoring Report to the Finance Manager which will include an analysis of debt by age and details and details of recovery status.
Banking of funds	Instructions for the banking of income are set out in the Financial Regulations. Cheques received in the customer services section are banked daily. Generally the council does not take cash payments. All the Council's sections are advised of the requirement to bank on a regular basis in order to comply with recommended best practice and also remain within the particular insurance limits for the Council's premises.

TMP 9: MONEY LAUNDERING

Background: The Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) 2002 consolidated, updated and reformed criminal law in the UK in relation to money laundering. The principal offences relating to money laundering are:

- Concealing, disguising, converting, transferring or removing criminal property from England and Wales, from Scotland or from Northern Ireland
- Being concerned in an arrangement which a person knows or suspects facilitates the acquisition, retention use or control of criminal property
- Acquiring, using or possessing criminal property.

Other offences include failure to disclose money laundering offences, tipping off a suspect either directly or indirectly, and doing something that might prejudice an investigation.

Organisations pursuing relevant businesses were required to appoint a nominated officer and implement internal reporting procedures; train relevant staff in the subject; establish internal procedures with respect to money laundering; obtain, verify and maintain evidence and records of the identity of new clients and transactions undertaken and report their suspicions.

In December 2007, the UK Government published the Money Laundering Regulations 2007, which replaced the 2003 Regulations.

CIPFA believes that public sector organisations should “embrace the underlying principles behind the money laundering legislation and regulations and put in place anti money laundering policies, procedures and reporting arrangements appropriate and proportionate to their activities”.

Principle: *The Council is alert to the possibility that it may become the subject of an attempt to involve it in a transaction involving the laundering of money. Accordingly, it will maintain procedures for verifying and recording the identity of counterparties and reporting suspicions, and will ensure that staff involved in this are properly trained. The present arrangements, including the name of the officer to whom reports should be made, are detailed in the schedule below.*

Schedule:

Anti money laundering policy	This Council’s policy is to prevent, wherever possible, the organisation and its staff being exposed to money laundering, to identify the potential areas where it may occur and to comply with all legal and regulatory requirements, especially with regard to the reporting of actual or suspected cases. The Council has accepted responsibility to ensure that those of its staff who are most likely to be exposed to money laundering can make themselves fully aware of the law and, where necessary, are suitably trained.
Nomination of Responsible Officer(s)	(a) The Council nominates Internal Audit function to be the responsible body to whom any suspicions relating to transactions involving the Council will be communicated. (b) The responsible officer will be conversant with the requirements of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and will ensure relevant staff are appropriately trained and informed so they are alert for suspicious transactions. (c) The responsible officer will make arrangements to receive and manage the concerns of staff about money laundering and their suspicion of it, to make internal enquiries and to make reports, where necessary, to National Criminal Intelligence Services (NCIS).

Procedures for establishing the Identity of Lenders and Borrowers	(a) In the course of its treasury activities, the Council will only borrow from permitted sources identified in TMP 4. (b) The Council will not accept loans from individuals. (c) In the course of its treasury activities, the Council will only invest with those counterparties which are on its approved lending list. (d) The identity and authenticity of commercial institutions (banks, building societies and other financial institutions) authorised to carry out borrowing and lending activity in the UK will be checked via the Bank of England/ Prudential Regulation Authority's website. (e) All receipts/disbursements of funds will be undertaken by <u>BACS or CHAPS</u> settlement. (f) Direct Dealing mandates: The Council will provide (in the case of lending) / obtain (in the case of borrowing) and maintain on file dealing mandates with any new money market counterparty. The mandates should be on letter-headed paper, dated and signed. (g) All banking transactions will only be undertaken by the personnel authorised to operate the Council's banks accounts. (h) When receiving requests for change of payment details, due care will be exercised to ascertain the bona fide of the request and avoid potential fraud. Additional checks will be made through <u>pre-existing</u> contact details for the payee before altering payment details.
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TMP 10: TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

***Principle:** The Council recognises the importance of ensuring that all staff involved in the treasury management function are fully equipped to undertake the duties and responsibilities allocated to them. It will therefore seek to appoint individuals who are both capable and experienced and will provide training for staff to enable them to acquire and maintain an appropriate level of expertise, knowledge and skills. The Director of Resources will recommend and implement the necessary arrangements.*

The Director of Resources will ensure that council members tasked with treasury management responsibilities, including those responsible for scrutiny, have access to training relevant to their needs and responsibilities.

Those charged with governance recognise their individual responsibility to ensure that they have the necessary skills to complete their role effectively.

The present arrangements are detailed in the schedule below.

Schedule:

Qualifications/ experience for treasury staff	<i>Treasury Staff should have the AAT qualification as a minimum and preferably prior experience in Treasury management.</i>
Details of approved training courses	The courses/events the Council would expect its treasury personnel to consider are (examples below): • Certificate in International Treasury Management - Public Finance (<i>this is the new CIPFA TM qualification run by the Association of Corporate Treasurers</i>) • Training courses for Accounting, Auditing, Best Value/Competition, Budgeting, Capital Finance & Borrowing, Financial Management run by CIPFA and IPF • Any courses/seminars run by Treasury Management Consultants. • Attending CIPFA Conference • Training provided by those responsible for scrutiny of the treasury function

TMP 11: USE OF EXTERNAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

Principle: The Council recognises that responsibility for the treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times. It recognises the potential value of employing external providers of treasury management services, in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. When it employs such service providers, it will ensure it does so for reasons which will have been submitted to a full evaluation of the costs and benefits. It will also ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review. And it will ensure, where feasible and necessary, that a spread of service providers is used, to avoid over reliance on one or a small number of companies. Where services are subject to formal tender or re-tender arrangements, legislative requirements will always be observed. The monitoring of such arrangements rests with the Director of Resources, and details of the current arrangements are set out in the schedule below.

Schedule:

Contract threshold	The Council's Financial Regulations require that a formal written contract is in place with external service providers where the contract value exceeds £50,000 over the term. The contract will clearly state the services to be provided and the terms on which they will be provided.
Details of service providers and procedures and frequency for tendering services	(a) Bankers to the Council: Nat West, Po Box 333, Silbury House 300 Silbury Boulevard , Central Milton Keynes, MK9 2ZF 0845 308 8969 Contract period : 1 April 2016 - March 2019 Formal agreement in place : yes This service will be re-tendered every 3 years (b) Treasury advisor Arlingclose 35 Chiswell Street London EC1Y 4SE 08448 808201 Contract period : 1 April 2015-31 March 2018 Formal agreement in place : yes This service may be re-tendered every 3 years (d) Brokers: It is considered good practice for the Council to have at least two brokers and to spread business between them. BGC Partners Sterling Products 1 Churchill Place, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5RD

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	0207 894 7742 Formal agreement in place : no R P Martin Brokers 1 Churchill Place, Canary Wharf , London, E14 5RD 0207 894 8987 Formal agreement in place : no

TMP 12: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Principle: The Council is committed to the pursuit of proper corporate governance throughout its businesses and services, and to establishing the principles and practices by which this can be achieved. Accordingly, the treasury management function and its activities will be undertaken with openness and transparency, honesty, integrity and accountability.

The Council has adopted and has implemented the key recommendations of the Code. This, together with the other arrangements detailed in the schedule below, are considered vital to the achievement of proper corporate governance in treasury management, and the Director of Resources will monitor and, if and when necessary, report upon the effectiveness of these arrangements.

Schedule:

Stewardship responsibilities	The Chief Executive ensures that systems exist to deliver proper financial administration and control and maintaining a framework for overseeing and reviewing the treasury management function.
List of documents to be made available for public inspection.	The following documents are freely available for public inspection: <i>Examples</i> ▪ Annual Statement of Accounts ▪ Revenue and Capital Estimates Book ▪ Treasury Management Policy ▪ Treasury Management Strategy ▪ Budget Monitoring Reports ▪ Annual Treasury Report
Council's website.	Financial information is additionally available on the Council's website.
Procedures for consultation with stakeholders.	Members and senior officers of the Council are consulted via reports to the Finance and Corporate Services Committee and officer/member briefing sessions.