

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY
COUNCIL

ANNUAL INVESTMENT
STRATEGY
2010/2011

The Annual Investment Strategy 2010/2011 is subject to approval by Cabinet on 11 March 2010 and full Council on 18 March 2010

Brighton & Hove City Council
Annual Investment Strategy 2010/2011

This Strategy complies with guidance to be issued by the Secretary of State on investments.

The following sets out the council's policy on investment criteria and counterparties. It should be noted that the minimum criteria set out in this document is only one factor taken into account for the investment of council funds. Other factors, such as Government guarantees and support and information available from the financial press and similar publications will also be taken into account when determining investment decisions. Counterparties that satisfy the minimum criteria are not automatically included on the council's approved investment list.

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

Each counterparty included on the council's approved lending list must meet the criteria set out below. Without the prior approval of the council, no investment will be made in an instrument that falls outside the list below.

1.1 Capital security

Table 1 sets out the minimum capital security requirements for an investment to be made.

<u>Table 1 – Minimum capital security requirements</u>	
Banks/building societies with a credit rating	the institution must have a minimum short term rating of highest credit quality
Building societies that do not satisfy the minimum rating criteria above	the society must have an asset base in excess of £5 billion
Money market funds	the rating of the fund meets the minimum requirement of triple A ('AAA' / Aaa)
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	the deposit is made in accordance with the rules and regulations relating to such investment as issued by the Debt Management Office from time to time

1.2 Maximum permitted investment by sector

Table 2 sets out the maximum permitted investment for each sector.

<u>Table 2 – Maximum permitted investment by sector</u>	
<u>Sector</u>	<u>%age of total investment portfolio at the time the investment made</u>
Banking sector	100%
Building society sector	75%
Local authority sector	100%

Money market funds	100%
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	50%
Maximum amount invested for more than 1 year	25% (excl funds administered by external cash manager)

1.3 Maximum permitted investment by counterparty

1.3.1 General

With the exception of money market funds and the Debt Management Account Deposit Facility no one counterparty may have more than 75% of the relevant sector total at the time the investment is made.

1.3.2 Rated counterparties

Table 3 sets out the exposure limits and maximum periods for deposits based on various credit ratings.

<u>Table 3 – Exposure limits and maximum periods per counterparty (with rating)</u>				
<u>Rating</u>	<u>A rating of at least (lowest of Fitch (F) / Moody's (M) / Standard & Poor's (SP))</u>			
Short-term	F = F1+ M = P-1 SP = A-1+	F = F1+ M = P-1 SP = A-1+	F = F1+ M = P-1 SP = A-1+	F = F1 M = P-1 SP = A-1
Long-term	F = AA+ M = Aa1 SP = AA+	F = AA- M = Aa3 SP = AA-	n/a	n/a
Exposure Limit	£10m	£10m	£10m	£5m
Maximum period – fixed deposits	3 years	2 years	1 year	6 months
Maximum period – negotiable instruments	5 years	5 years	1 year	1 year

In addition investment in money market funds and open ended investment companies with a rating of 'triple A' (i.e. AAA / Aaa) is permitted up to a value of £10 million per fund.

The only exception to Table 3 is investment in the council's banker, the Co-operative Bank plc. The maximum period and exposure limit for investment in this bank will be one month and £10 million respectively.

1.3.3 Non-rated counterparties

Table 4 sets out the exposure limits and maximum periods for deposits for counterparties that are not rated.

<u>Table 4 – Exposure limits and maximum periods per counterparty / fund (with no rating)</u>

<u>Counterparty</u>	<u>Exposure Limit</u>	<u>Maximum period</u>
Local authority	£5 million	1 year
Non-rated building society with an asset base in excess of £5bn	£5 million	6 months
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	£10 million	6 months

1.3.4 Cash manager

For the purposes of investments made by the council's external cash manager, the criteria in Table 5 will apply:

<u>Table 5 – Exposure limits and maximum periods per counterparty (Cash manager)</u>		
<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Exposure Limit</u>	<u>Maximum period</u>
Government stock	100% of Fund	10 years
Supra-national with minimum long-term rating of 'AA-' / Aa3 / AA-	100% of Fund	10 years
Regulation collective investment schemes	100% of Fund	n/a
Fixed term investments – minimum short-term rating of 'F1 / P-1 / A-1'	10% of Fund or £2.5m whichever is the greater	1 year
Fixed term investments – minimum long-term rating of 'AA- / Aa3 / AA-'	10% of Fund or £2.5m whichever is the greater	5 years

In addition to Table 5 the maximum average duration of the fund managed by the cash manager shall not exceed 4 years. All instruments used by the cash manager with a maturity of 3 months or more shall be negotiable.

1.4 Investment classification (regulatory)

The investment guidance issued by the Secretary of State requires the council to identify investments as either 'specified' or 'non-specified'. Table 6 sets out the requirements for each type.

<u>Table 6 – Investment classification</u>		
<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Specified</u>	<u>Non-specified</u>
Currency	Must be in Sterling	Any currency
Maturity period	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months
Credit worth	Counterparty with high credit rating or UK government or local authority	Other

All investments made by the council are denominated in Sterling and are made only in counterparties as set out in paragraph 1.3 above.

The maximum amount invested in non-specified investments will be 50% of the total value of investments. The use of non-specified investments is limited to:

- (a) investment in non-rated building societies with an asset base in excess of £5bn, or
- (b) investment for longer than 12 months in counterparties that meet the minimum long-term rating detailed in Tables 3 and 5 above.

2 Approved methodology for changing limits and adding / removing counterparties

A counterparty shall be removed from the council's list where a change in their credit rating results in a failure to meet the criteria set out above.

A new counterparty may only be added to the list with the written prior approval of the Director of Finance & Resources and only where the counterparty meets the minimum criteria set out above.

A counterparty's exposure limit will be reviewed (and changed where necessary) following notification of a change in that counterparty's credit rating or a view expressed by the credit rating agency warrants a change.

A counterparty's exposure limit will also be reviewed where information contained in the financial press or other similar publications indicates a possible worsening in credit worth of a counterparty. The review may lead to the suspension of a counterparty where it is considered appropriate to do so by the Director of Finance & Resources.

3 Full individual listings of counterparties and counterparty limits

For 2010/11 investment by the in-house treasury team will be restricted to UK banks and buildings societies only.

A full list of counterparties in which the council will invest surplus funds, together with limits and maximum investment periods is contained in Schedule 1 to this AIS.

There is no pre-determined list for investments made by the cash manager but all counterparties must meet the minimum criteria as set out in Table 5 above.

4 Details of credit rating agencies' services

Credit ratings will be based on those issued periodically by the Fitch Ratings Group, Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

5 Permitted types of investment instrument

All investments must be denominated in Sterling.

The in-house treasury team may invest in fixed term and variable term cash deposits, money market funds and open ended investment companies. The in-house treasury team may only invest in negotiable instruments where to do so offers additional value in terms of investment return and appropriate and supporting advice has been sought from the council's external treasury advisors on the suitability of such an investment.

The cash manager may invest in government stock, supranational institutions, regulation collective investment funds and fixed term instruments. All investments with a maturity of 3 months or more shall be negotiable.

6 Investment risk

6.1 Assessment of credit risk

Whilst the AIS relies primarily on the application of credit ratings to provide a pool of appropriate counterparties for the in-house treasury team to use, additional operational market information will be applied before making any specific investment decision from the agreed pool of counterparties. This additional market information (for example Credit Default Swaps, negative rating watches/outlooks) will be applied to compare the relative security of differing investment counterparties.

6.2 Investment risk matrix

At the meeting in November 2009 Cabinet endorsed the use of a risk matrix developed by Butlers, the council's external advisors, to measure risk. Details of the matrix are set out in Schedule 2 to this Strategy.

The benchmark risk factor for 2010/11 is recommended at 0.05%, the same as 2009/10. This benchmark is a simple target (not limit) and so may be breached from time to time, depending on movements in interest rates and counterparty criteria. The purpose of the benchmark is that the in-house treasury team will monitor the current and trend position and amend the operational strategy depending on any changes. Any breach of the benchmarks will be reported with supporting reasons in the mid year or end of year review.

6.3 Investment advisors

the council appoints treasury advisors through a regular competitive tendering process and has recently re-appointed Butlers to undertake this work. One of the services provided is the provision of updated credit ratings and "watches" issued by the three rating agencies. In addition Butlers are proactive in providing additional market information as set out in paragraph 6.1 above.

6.4 Investment training

The council's advisors, Butlers, have a wide ranging programme of training giving council officers access to seminars and printed material. The council's in-house treasury team is experienced in dealing with investments but where necessary further training and updates will be provided. In November 2008 Cabinet endorsed the need for Members who are involved in the treasury management decision-making process to receive training. A programme of events will be set for 2010/11.

6.5 Investment of money borrowed in advance

The Council has the flexibility to borrow funds in advance of need (i.e. to fund future debt maturities). The Director of Finance & Resources may do this where, for instance, a sharp rise in interest rates is expected, and so borrowing early at fixed interest rates will be economically beneficial or meet budgetary constraints.

Borrowing in advance will be made within the constraints set out in the treasury management strategy. The risks associated with such borrowing activity will be

subject to appraisal in advance and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or end of year reviews.

6.6 Investment liquidity

Liquidity is achieved by limiting the maximum period for investment and by investing to dates where cash flow demands are known or forecast.

7 Ethical investment statement

The council has approved the following ethical investment statement that will apply to all cash investments made by, or on behalf of, the council

“Brighton & Hove City Council, in making investments through its treasury management function, fully supports the ethos of socially responsible investments. We will actively seek to communicate this support to those institutions we invest in as well as those we are considering investing in by:

- *encouraging those institutions to adopt and publicise policies on socially responsible investments;*
- *requesting those institutions to apply council deposits in a socially responsible manner.”*

Counterparties shall be advised of the above statement each and every time a deposit is placed with them.

8 Glossary

Long-term – period in excess of 12 months

Negotiable instrument – an investment where the council can receive back the amount invested earlier than originally agreed (subject to conditions)

Non-specified investment – see Table 6 above

Short-term – period up to and including 12 months

Specified investment – see Table 6 above

Supra-national – an organisation that encompasses more than one nation, such as the World Bank

Brighton & Hove City Council
Banks and Other Institutions
Annual Investment Strategy 2010/2011
In-house Treasury Team

Note - Ratings as advised by Butlers 1st February 2010

<u>Counterparty</u>	<u>Specified/ Non- specified</u> ¹	<u>Short-term</u> F = Fitch M = Moody's SP = Standard & Poor's			<u>Long-term</u> F = Fitch M = Moody's SP = Standard & Poor's			<u>Max amount</u>	<u>Max period – fixed deposit</u> s ²
		F	M	SP	F	M	SP		
<u>UK BANKS</u>									
Barclays	Both (*)	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa3	AA-	£10m	2 years
Clydesdale Bank	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1	AA-	A1	A+	£5m	6 mths
Co-operative Bank plc	Specified	F2	P-1		A-	A2		£10m	1 mth
HSBC Bank plc	Both (*)	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA	Aa2	AA	£10m	2 years
Lloyds TSB Bank } Bank of Scotland }	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1	AA-	Aa3	A+	} £5m	} 6 mths
Royal Bank of Scotland	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1	AA-	Aa3	A+		
Santander UK plc	Both (*)	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa3	AA	£10m	2 years
<u>UK BUILDING SOCIETIES (**)</u>									
Coventry (3)	Non- Specified	F1	P-2		A	A3		£5m	6 mths
Leeds (5)	Specified	F1	P-1		A	A2		£5m	6 mths
Nationwide (1)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1	AA-	Aa3	A+	£5m	6 mths
Principality (7)	Non- Specified	F2	P-2		BBB+	Baa2		£5m	6 mths
Skipton (4)	Non - Specified	F2	P-2		A-	Baa1		£5m	6 mths
West Bromwich (6)	Non- Specified	F3	P-3		BBB-	Baa3		£5m	6 mths
Yorkshire Society (2)	Non- Specified	F2	P-2	A-2	A-	Baa1	A-	£5m	6 mths
<u>OTHER</u>									
Other Local Authorities Debt Management Acc	Specified							£5m	1 year
Deposit Facility	Specified							£10m	6 mths

(*) investments repayable within 12 months are classified as 'Specified', investments for a longer period are classified as 'Non-specified'

(**) UK Building Societies ranking based on Total Asset size – Source: BSA factsheet January 2010

¹ see para 1.4 of main report – distinction is a requirement under the investment regulations

² for negotiable instruments maximum period should read '5 years' instead of '2 years' and '3 years'. All other periods remain the same

Security, Liquidity and Yield Benchmarking

Benchmarking and monitoring security, liquidity and yield in the investment portfolio

A development for Member reporting is the consideration and approval of security and liquidity benchmarks. These benchmarks are targets and so may be breached from time to time. Any breach will be reported to Cabinet in either the mid year review or end of year review depending upon when the breach occurred.

Yield

These benchmarks are currently widely used to assess investment performance. Local measures of yield benchmarks are:

- Investments – Internal returns above the 7 day LIBID rate
- Investments – External fund managers - returns 115% above 7 day compounded LIBID.

Security & liquidity

Security and liquidity benchmarks are already intrinsic to the approved annual investment strategy through the counterparty selection criteria and a number of the prudential indicators approved as part of the Budget Strategy. However they have not previously been separately and explicitly set out for Member consideration.

Proposed benchmarks for the cash type investments are below and these will form the basis of future reporting in this area. In the other investment categories appropriate benchmarks will be used where available.

- *Liquidity* – This is defined as “having adequate, though not excessive cash resources, borrowing arrangements, overdrafts 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” (CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice). In respect of this area the Council seeks to maintain:
 - Bank overdraft - £1m
 - Liquid short term deposits and/ or short-term borrowing to fund the cash requirement on a weekly basis.

The availability of liquidity and the term risk in the portfolio can be benchmarked by the monitoring of the Weighted Average Life (WAL) of the portfolio – shorter portfolios would generally embody less risk. In this respect the proposed benchmark is to be used:

- WAL benchmark is expected to be no greater than 12 months.
- *Security* – In context of benchmarking, assessing security is a much more subjective area to assess. Security is currently evidenced by the application of minimum quality criteria to investment counterparties, primarily through the use of credit ratings supplied by the three main credit rating agencies (Fitch, Moody’s and Standard and Poors).

Item 67 Appendix 1

Whilst this approach embodies security considerations, benchmarking levels of risk is more difficult to determine. One method to benchmark security risk is to assess the historic level of default against the minimum criteria used in the council's investment strategy. The following table shows average defaults for differing periods of investment grade products for each Fitch long term rating category over the period 1990 to 2007.

Long term rating	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
AAA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
AA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.06%
A	0.03%	0.15%	0.30%	0.44%	0.65%
BBB	0.24%	0.78%	1.48%	2.24%	3.11%

In other words no AAA rated institution defaulted on its loan obligations in the period covered by the table.

The Council's minimum long term rating criteria is currently "AA". In addition the annual investment strategy provides for investment in unrated building societies with an asset base in excess of £5bn, although only for a maximum of 6 months. The combined effect of the investment criteria in terms of default can therefore be considered at or around the 'A' rated long-term rating for 1 year – i.e. 0.03%. The average default factor for the portfolio during the half-year varied in the range 0.02% to 0.05%. The factor as at 31 January 2010 is 0.0%.

Based on the current criteria it is recommended that the default indicator is set at 0.05%.