

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

AND

ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

2022/23

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy 2022/23

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The City of London Corporation (the City) is required in its local authority capacity to operate a balanced budget, which broadly means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in low risk counterparties or instruments commensurate with the City's low risk appetite, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of capital expenditure plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing needs of the City, essentially the longer-term cash flow planning, to ensure that the organisation can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer-term cash may involve arranging long or short-term loans where permitted for individual Funds of the City, or using longer-term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, when it is prudent and economic, any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet risk or cost objectives.

Whilst any commercial initiatives or loans to third parties will impact on the treasury function, these activities are generally classed as non-treasury activities, (arising usually from capital expenditure), and are separate from the day to day treasury management activities.

1.2. The Treasury Management Policy Statement

The City defines its treasury management activities as:

The management of the organisation's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transaction; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.

The City regards the security of its financial investments through the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.

The City acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management and to employing suitable comprehensive performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management.

1.3. Reporting Requirements

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management (revised November 2009) was adopted by the Court of Common Council (the Court) on 3 March 2010, and is applied to all Funds held by the City.

The primary requirements of the Code are as follows:

- (i) The City of London Corporation will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:
 - A treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities
 - Suitable treasury management practices (TMPs), 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.
- (ii) This organisation (i.e. the Court of Common Council) will receive reports on its treasury management policies, practices and activities, including as a minimum an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, a mid-year review and an annual report after its close.
- (iii) The Court of Common Council delegates responsibility for the implementation and regular monitoring of its treasury management policies to the Finance Committee and the Financial Investment Board (which currently acts in an advisory capacity on behalf of the BHE Board); the execution and administration of treasury management decisions is delegated to the Chamberlain, who will act in accordance with the organisation's policy statement and TMPs and, if he/she is a CIPFA member, CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
- (iv) The Court of Common Council nominates the Audit and Risk Management Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of the treasury management strategy and policies.

The CIPFA 2017 Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and Treasury Management Code of Practice require all local authorities to prepare a capital strategy. The capital strategy provides a high-level long-term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services as well as an overview of how the associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. The Treasury Management Strategy Statement is reported separately from the Capital Strategy. This ensures the separation of the core treasury function under security, liquidity and yield principles from the policy and commercial investments usually driven by expenditure on an asset. It is considered good practice by the City to include all of its Funds within these strategies.

1.4. Recent changes to the CIPFA Treasury Management and Prudential Codes

CIPFA published revised versions of both the Treasury Management Code of Practice and the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities on 20th December 2021. Formal adoption is not required until the 2023/24 financial year and the Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23 has been prepared in accordance with the 2017 editions of both Codes.

The revised codes will have the following implications:

- All investments and investment income must be categorised into one of three types:

Treasury management

Arising from the organisation's cash flows or treasury risk management activity, this type of investment represents balances which are only held until the cash is required for use. Treasury investments may also arise from other treasury risk management activity which seeks to prudently manage the risks, costs or income relating to existing or forecast debt or treasury investments.

Service delivery

Investments held primarily and directly for the delivery of public services including housing, regeneration and local infrastructure. Returns on this category of investment which are funded by borrowing are permitted only in cases where the income is "either related to the financial viability of the project in question or otherwise incidental to the primary purpose".

Commercial return

Investments held primarily for financial return with no treasury management or direct service provision purpose. Risks on such investments should be proportionate to a local authority's financial capacity – i.e., that 'plausible losses' could be absorbed in budgets or reserves without unmanageable detriment to local services. An authority must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return.

- a requirement to adopt a new debt liability benchmark treasury indicator to support the financing risk management of the capital financing requirement;
- clarify what CIPFA expects a local authority to borrow for and what they do not view as appropriate. This will include the requirement to set a proportionate approach to commercial and service capital investment;
- address ESG issues within the Capital Strategy;
- require implementation of a policy to review commercial property, with a view to divest where appropriate;
- create new Investment Practices to manage risks associated with non-treasury investment (similar to the current Treasury Management Practices);
- ensure that any long term treasury investment is supported by a business model;

- a requirement to effectively manage liquidity and longer term cash flow requirements;
- a requirement to address ESG policy within the treasury management risk framework;
- amendment to the knowledge and skills register for individuals involved in the treasury management function - to be proportionate to the size and complexity of the treasury management conducted by each council;
- a new requirement to clarify reporting requirements for service and commercial investment, (especially where supported by borrowing/leverage).

As this Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy deals solely with treasury management investments, the categories of service delivery and commercial investments will be dealt with as part of the Capital Strategy report.

Furthermore it should be noted that any new requirements are mandatory for the City Fund only.

Members will be updated on how all these changes will impact our current approach and any changes required will be formally adopted within the 2023/24 TMSS report.

1.5. Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23

The Local Government Act 2003 (the Act) and supporting regulations require the City to 'have regard to' the CIPFA Prudential Code and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice to set Prudential and Treasury Indicators for the next three years to ensure that the City's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable. The City's Prudential Indicators are set in its annual Budget Report and Medium-Term Financial Strategy, while Treasury Indicators are established in this report (Appendix 2).

The Act requires the Court of Common Council to set out its treasury strategy for borrowing (section 4 of this report) and to prepare an Annual Investment Strategy (section 5 of this report). The Investment Strategy sets out the City's policies for managing its investments and for giving priority to the security and liquidity of those investments.

The suggested strategy for 2022/23 in respect of the required aspects of the treasury management function is based upon the treasury officers' views on interest rates, supplemented with leading market forecasts provided by the City's treasury adviser, Link Asset Services, Treasury Solutions.

The strategy covers:

- the capital expenditure plans and the associated prudential indicators
- the minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy
- the current treasury position
- treasury indicators which limit the treasury risk and activities of the City

- prospects for interest rates
- the borrowing strategy
- policy on borrowing in advance of need
- debt rescheduling
- the investment strategy
- creditworthiness policy
- policy on use of external service providers.

These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, the DLUHC MRP Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and the DLUHC Investment Guidance.

1.6. Current Portfolio Position

The City's treasury portfolio position at 31 December 2021 compared to the position at 31 March 2021 comprised:

Table 1: Treasury Portfolio				
	Actual	Actual	Current	Current
	31/03/21	31/03/21	31/12/21	31/12/21
Treasury investments	£m	%	£m	%
Banks	£495.0	52%	£655.0	50%
Building societies (rated)	£25.0	3%	£60.0	5%
Local authorities	£15.0	2%	£10.0	1%
Liquidity funds	£138.5	17%	£278.8	21%
Ultra-short dated bond funds	£112.6	12%	£137.6	11%
Short dated bond funds	£161.0	17%	£160.8	12%
Total treasury investments	£947.1	100%	£1,302.2	100%
Treasury external borrowing				
LT market debt (City's Cash)	£250.0	100%	£450.0	100%
Total external borrowing	£250.0	100%	£450.0	100%

2. Capital Expenditure Plans and Prudential Indicators

2.1. City Fund

The City's capital expenditure plans are a key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist Members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

The City's capital expenditure plans in respect of its local authority functions (the City Fund) are detailed in the 2022/23 Budget Report and Medium-Term Financial Strategy, which also contains the City's Prudential Indicators. The Prudential Indicators summarise the City Fund's annual capital expenditure and financing plans for the medium term.

Estimate of Capital Expenditure and Financing (City Fund)

Table 2	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Estimate £m	2022/23 Estimate £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m
Capital Expenditure:					
Non-HRA	48.5	104.0	164.9	283.2	260.3
HRA	13.2	52.6	52.2	15.1	0.1
Total	61.7	156.6	217.1	298.3	260.4
Financed by:					
Capital grants	16.4	74.4	83.0	50.1	34.6
Capital reserves	20.4	52.4	12.4	90.3	288.4
Revenue	15.7	29.8	68.5	43	14.4
Total	52.5	156.6	163.9	183.4	337.4
Net financing need:	9.2	0.0	53.2	114.9	-77.0

The Prudential Indicators also establish the City Fund's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the City Fund's indebtedness and so its underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for through a revenue or capital resource (the net financing need in Table 2), will increase the CFR.

Estimate of the Capital Financing Requirement (City Fund)

Table 3	2019/20 Actual £m	2020/21 Estimate £m	2021/22 Estimate £m	2022/23 Estimate £m	2023/24 Estimate £m
Non-HRA	53.4	45.6	78.3	188.2	114.2
HRA	0	6.1	24.8	28.0	23.8
Total	53.4	51.7	103.1	216.2	138.0

Minimum Revenue Provision (City Fund)

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the indebtedness in line with each asset's life, and so charges the economic consumption of capital assets as they are used. The City's MRP Policy is detailed in Appendix 2.

2.2. City's Cash

As with the City Fund, any capital expenditure incurred by City's Cash which has not immediately been paid for through a revenue or capital resource, will increase the City's Cash borrowing requirement. **The medium term financial plan for City's Cash**

includes an increase in capital expenditure in the coming years, primarily relating to the major projects programme. All projected capital expenditure in 2022/23 will be financed from the existing £450m stock of debt or other sources. Table 3 summarises the planned City's Cash borrowing over the next few years.

Table 4	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Estimate £m	2022/23 Estimate £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m
Borrowing	£250m	£450m	£450m	£450m	£450m

A debt financing strategy will be established to ensure borrowing for City's Cash is reduced gradually over time as set out in the City's Cash Borrowing Policy Statement (Appendix 8).

2.3. Bridge House Estates

The Bridge House Estates' financial plans focus on the charity's primary object, namely the support and maintenance of the five Thames bridges that the charity owns, alongside their future replacement. Any surplus income each year is available for its ancillary purposes, namely charitable funding undertaken in the name of the City Bridge Trust. The charity's revenue expenditure plans over the short and medium term are funded from ongoing income and the returns on investments held within the unrestricted income fund. Capital spend on the charity's investment property portfolio is funded from the designated sales pool, with receipts from disposals or lease premiums being available for this. The current governing documents for BHE do not include powers to access the gains on investments held within the endowment fund, nor to undertake borrowing. The charity is anticipating approval of its Supplemental Royal Charter during 2022, which will amend these powers. This strategy will reflect these new powers once in place.

2.4. Treasury Indicators for 2022/23 – 2024/25

Treasury Indicators (as set out in Appendix 2) are relevant for the purposes of setting an integrated treasury management strategy.

3. Prospects for Interest Rates

The City of London has appointed Link Asset Services (Link) as its treasury advisor and part of their service is to assist the City to formulate a view on interest rates. Appendix 1 draws together a number of forecasts for both short term (Bank Rate – also known as “the Bank of England base rate”) and longer term interest rates. The following table and accompanying text below gives the Link central view.

	Bank Rate ¹ %	PWLB Borrowing Rates % (including certainty rate adjustment)			
		5 year	10 years	25 year	50 year
Dec 2021	0.25	1.40	1.60	1.80	1.50
Mar 2022	0.25	1.50	1.70	1.90	1.70
Jun 2022	0.50	1.50	1.80	2.00	1.80
Sep 2022	0.50	1.60	1.80	2.10	1.90
Dec 2022	0.50	1.60	1.90	2.10	1.90
Mar 2023	0.75	1.70	1.90	2.20	2.00
Jun 2023	0.75	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.00
Sep 2023	0.75	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.00
Dec 2023	0.75	1.80	2.00	2.30	2.10
Mar 2024	1.00	1.90	2.10	2.30	2.10
Jun 2024	1.00	1.90	2.10	2.40	2.20
Sep 2024	1.00	1.90	2.10	2.40	2.20
Dec 2024	1.00	2.00	2.20	2.50	2.30
Mar 2025	1.25	2.00	2.30	2.50	2.30

Over the last two years, the coronavirus outbreak has had a significant impact on the UK economy and on economies around the world. After the Bank of England took emergency action in March 2020 to cut Bank Rate to 0.10%, it left Bank Rate unchanged before raising it to 0.25% at its meeting on 16th December 2021, and again to 0.50% on 3rd February 2022.

As shown in the forecast table above, the forecast for Bank Rate now includes three further increases (see footnote 1 below), one in quarter 1 of 2023 to 0.75%, then in quarter 1 of 2024 to 1.00% and, finally, one in quarter 1 of 2025 to 1.25%.

Since the start of 2021, we have seen a lot of volatility in gilt yields, and hence PWLB rates. As the interest forecast table for PWLB certainty rates above shows, there is forecast to be a steady, but slow, rise in gilt yields during the forecast period to March 2025, though there will doubtless be a lot of unpredictable volatility during this forecast period.

3.1. Significant risks to the forecasts

There is a high level of uncertainty surrounding the forecast tabled above. Some of the key risks to the forecasts are as follows:

- **Mutations** of the virus render current vaccines ineffective, and tweaked vaccines to combat these mutations are delayed, or cannot be administered fast enough to prevent further lockdowns. The pace and extent of vaccine take up may also have an impact.
- **Labour and supply shortages** prove more enduring and disruptive and depress economic activity.

¹ Link's forecast was compiled on 21 December 2021 and as such does not take account of the Bank of England's change to Bank Rate at its meeting on 3 February 2022, which at the time of writing was expected to occur in quarter 2.

- **The Monetary Policy Committee** acts too quickly, or too far, over the next three years to raise Bank Rate and causes UK economic growth, and increases in inflation, to be weaker than we currently anticipate. Alternatively, the MPC tightens monetary policy too late to ward off building inflationary pressures.
- **The Government** acts too quickly to cut expenditure to balance the national budget.
- **UK / EU trade arrangements** – if there was a major impact on trade flows and financial services due to complications or lack of co-operation in resolving significant remaining issues.
- **Longer term US treasury yields** rise strongly and pull gilt yields up higher than forecast. While monetary policy in the UK will have a major impact on gilt yields, there has traditionally been a positive correlation between US and UK borrowing rates. Inflationary pressures and erosion of surplus economic capacity look much stronger in the US compared to those in the UK, which would suggest that the Federal Reserve's actions to suppress inflation, are likely to be faster and stronger than Bank Rate increases in the UK. This is likely to put upward pressure on treasury yields which could then spill over into putting upward pressure on UK gilt yields.
- **Major stock markets** e.g., in the US, become increasingly judged as being over-valued and susceptible to major price corrections. Central banks become increasingly exposed to the "moral hazard" risks of having to buy shares and corporate bonds to reduce the impact of major financial market selloffs on the general economy.
- **Geopolitical risks**, for example in Ukraine, Iran, North Korea, but also in Europe and Middle Eastern countries; on-going global power influence struggles between Russia/China/US. These could lead to increasing safe-haven flows.

3.2. Investment and borrowing rates

- Investment returns are expected to improve in 2022/23. However, while markets are pricing in a series of Bank Rate increases, actual economic circumstances may see the MPC fall short of these expectations.
- Borrowing interest rates fell to historically very low rates as a result of the COVID crisis and the quantitative easing operations of the Bank of England. Borrowing rates have also been impacted by changes in Government policy. In November 2020, the Chancellor announced the conclusion to a review of margins over gilt yields for PWLB rates which had been increased by 100 bps in October 2019. The standard and certainty margins were reduced by 100 bps but a prohibition was introduced to deny access to borrowing from the PWLB for any local authority which had purchase of assets for yield in its three-year capital programme.
- Because borrowing rates are expected to be higher than investment rates, any new borrowing undertaken by the City will have a "cost of carry" (the difference between higher borrowing costs and low investment returns) to any new borrowing that causes a temporary increase in cash balances.

3.3. Interest Rate Exposure

The City is required to set out how it intends to manage interest rate exposure.

This organisation 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 and management information arrangements.

It will achieve this by the prudent use of its approved 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 to take advantage of unexpected, potentially advantageous changes in the level or structure of interest rates.

4. Borrowing Strategy

The borrowing strategy is developed from the capital plans and prospect for interest rates outlined in sections 2 and 3 above, respectively.

For both the City Fund and City's Cash, the capital expenditure plans create borrowing requirements and the borrowing strategy aims to make sure that sufficient cash is available to ensure the delivery of the City's capital programme as planned. Bridge House Estates, as stated in section 2.3, does not currently hold the power to borrow.

The City can choose to manage the borrowing requirements through obtaining external debt from a variety of sources; through the temporary use of its own cash resources ("internal borrowing"); or via a combination of these methods.

4.1. City Fund

The City Fund has a positive Capital Financing Requirement, and this is expected to grow over the next few years (see table 2 above). As the City Fund currently has no external debt, it is therefore maintaining an under-borrowed position which is forecast to increase if the City Fund does not acquire external debt. This means that the capital borrowing need is being managed within internal resources, i.e. cash supporting the City Fund's reserves, balances and cash flow is being used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent because it helps the City Fund to minimise borrowing costs in the near term and because it leads to lower investment balances which reduces counterparty risk. Against these advantages the City is conscious of the increased exposure to interest rate risk that is inherent in internal borrowing (i.e. the risk that the City Fund will need to replace internal borrowing with external borrowing in the future when interest rates are high).

Therefore, against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2020/21 treasury operations. The Chamberlain will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances. For example,

- *if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in long and short term rates, (e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation), then long term borrowing will be postponed.*
- *if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in long and short term rates than that currently forecast, perhaps arising from an acceleration in the rate of increase in central rates in the USA and UK, an increase in world economic activity, or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the portfolio position will be re-appraised. Most likely, fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are lower than they are projected to be in the next few years.*

Any decisions will be reported to the Finance Committee and the Court of Common Council at the next available opportunity.

The City must set two treasury indicators representing the upper limits for the total amount of external debt for City Fund. These limits are required under the Prudential Code in order to ensure borrowing is affordable and is consistent with the City Fund's capital expenditure requirements.

- The **operational boundary for external debt** should represent the most likely scenario for external borrowing. It is acceptable for actual borrowing to deviate from this estimate from time to time. The proposed limit is set to mirror the estimated CFR for the forthcoming year and the following two years.
- The **authorised limit for external debt** is the maximum threshold for external debt for over 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25. This limit is required by the Local Government Act 2003 and is set above the operational boundary to ensure that the City is not restricted in the event of a debt restructuring opportunity.

The proposed limits for 2022/23 are set out in Appendix 2.

The City is also required to set a treasury indicator in respect of the maturity structure of external debt to ensure that the external debt portfolio remains appropriately balanced over the long term. Under the revised Treasury Management Code of Practice, the City is required to set limits for all borrowing (i.e. both fixed rate and variable debt), and the proposed limits are detailed in Appendix 2.

4.2. City's Cash

The capital expenditure plans for City's Cash also create a borrowing requirement. City's Cash has issued fixed rate market debt totalling £450m to fund its capital programme. Of this total, £250m was received in 2019/20 and the remaining £200m was received in 2021/22. City's Cash is likely to have a further temporary borrowing requirement arising in 2023/24. It is not anticipated that any new external borrowing will be acquired by City's Cash in 2022/23. However, the Chamberlain will keep this position under review and in doing so will have regard for liquidity requirements, interest rate risk and the implications for the revenue budget.

The regulatory framework established through the CIPFA professional codes and MHCLG guidance pertains to the City's local authority function, the City Fund. To facilitate effective management of the City's Cash borrowing requirement, this

organisation has adopted the City's Cash Borrowing Policy Statement (Appendix 8), which sets out the principles for effectively managing the risks arising from borrowing on behalf of City's Cash. Under this framework, the City has resolved to establish two further treasury indicators, which will help the organisation to ensure its borrowing plans remain prudent, affordable and sustainable:

- **Estimates of financing costs to net revenue stream.** This indicator is given as a percentage and establishes the amount of the City's Cash net revenue that is used to service borrowing costs.
- **Overall borrowing limits.** This indicator represents an upper limit for external debt which officers cannot exceed.

The proposed indicators for 2022/23 are set out in Appendix 2 alongside the City Fund treasury indicators.

4.3. Bridge House Estates

Bridge House Estates does not currently hold the power to borrow. The changes to its governing documents being sought by way of a Supplemental Royal Charter will address this, enabling borrowing to take place for specific purposes relating to its primary objective. There are no current plans for borrowing to take place in the short to medium term.

4.4. Policy on borrowing in advance of need

The City will not borrow more than or in advance of its needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated and that the City can ensure the security of such funds.

4.5. Debt rescheduling

The City does not anticipate any debt rescheduling in the near term. However, should any opportunities for debt rescheduling arise (through a decrease in borrowing rates, for instance), such cases will need to be considered in the context of the current treasury position and the size of the cost of debt repayment (i.e. any penalties incurred).

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- the generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings;
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy;
- enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

All rescheduling will be reported to the Court of Common Council, at the earliest meeting following its action.

4.6. Sources of borrowing

Historically, the main source of borrowing for UK local authorities has been the PWLB. Any new loans issued by the PWLB are subject to the PWLB's revised

lending arrangements with effect from 26 November 2020. Currently the PWLB Certainty Rate is set at gilts + 80 basis points for new loans. Local authorities have recourse to other sources of external borrowing including financial institutions, other local authorities and the Municipal Bonds Agency. Our advisors will keep us informed as to the relative merits of each of these alternative funding sources

5. Annual Investment Strategy

The Annual Investment Strategy sets out how the City will manage its surplus cash balances for the forthcoming year (i.e. investments held for treasury management purposes). It does not apply to other long-term investment assets, which are dealt with variously by other strategy documents (for instance the Capital Strategy for City Fund, or the Investment Strategy Statement for Bridge House Estates).

5.1. Investment Policy

The Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC - this was formerly the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)) and CIPFA have extended the meaning of 'investments' to include both financial and non-financial investments. This strategy deals solely with treasury (financial) investments, (as managed by the treasury management team). Non-financial investments, essentially the purchase of income yielding assets, are covered in the Capital Strategy, (a separate report).

The City of London's investment policy will have regard to the DLUHC's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance"), the revised CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectorial Guidance Notes 2017 ("the CIPFA TM Code") and CIPFA Treasury Management Guidance Notes 2018.

The City's investment priorities are:

- (a) security; and
- (b) liquidity.

The City will also aim to achieve the optimum return on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. The risk appetite of the City is low in order to give priority to the security of its investments.

The borrowing of monies purely to invest or on-lend and make a return is unlawful and the City will not engage in such activity.

In accordance with the above guidance from the DLUHC and CIPFA, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the City applies minimum acceptable credit criteria in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the Short Term and Long Term ratings.

Ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution; it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions

operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets. To achieve this consideration, the City will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as “credit default swaps” and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings.

Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties. Investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are listed in Appendix 3 under the ‘specified’ and ‘non-specified’ investments categories.

- **Specified investments** are those with a high level of credit quality and subject to a maturity limit of one year.
- **Non-specified investments** are those with less high credit quality, may be for periods in excess of one year, and/or are more complex instruments which require greater consideration by members and officers before being authorised for use. Once an investment is classed as non-specified, it remains non-specified all the way through to maturity i.e. an 18-month deposit would still be non-specified even if it has only 11 months left until maturity.

The City will also set a limit for the amount of its investments which are invested for longer than 365 days (see Appendix 2).

5.2. Expected investment balances

The City’s medium term financial plans for City Fund and City’s Cash imply that total investment balances within the treasury investment portfolio are expected to decline over the next few years as the capital programme is progressed (Bridge House Estates’ cash balances are expected to remain consistent) but to remain above a minimum constant level of £422m.

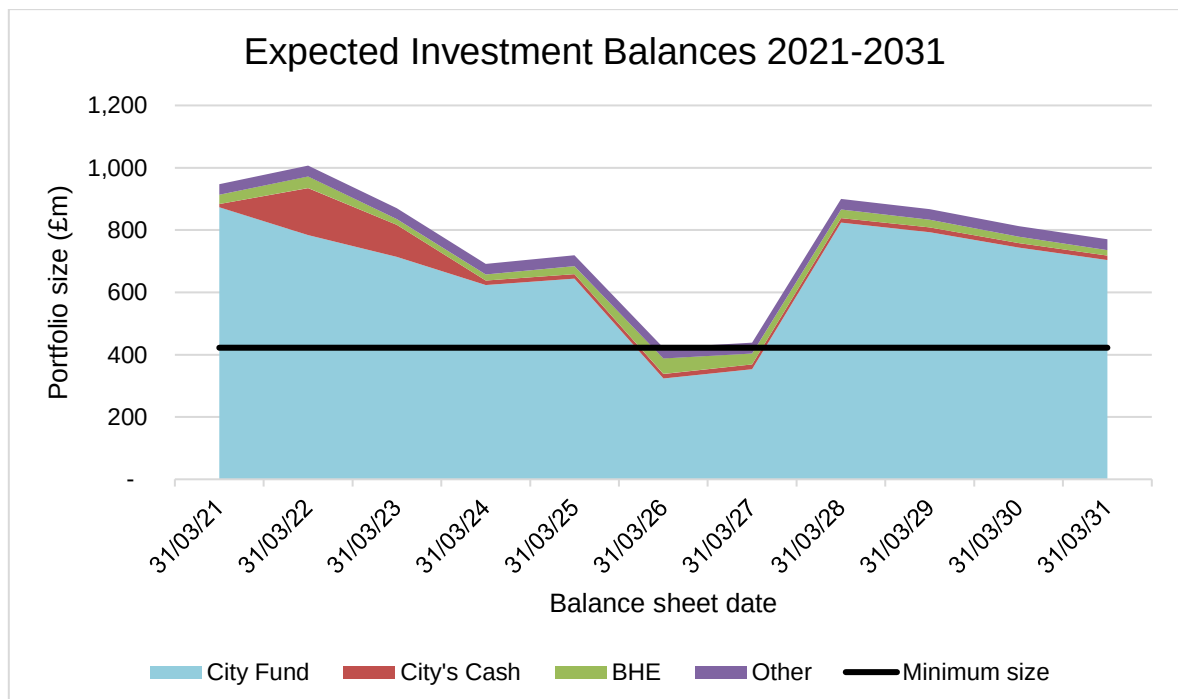


Figure 1 shows projected investment balances across the three funds and others over the coming years as at the end of each financial year.² Most of the investment balances relate to City Fund and it should be noted that generally investment balances are expected to be higher between reporting dates.

As the City, and the City Fund in particular, is expected to maintain significant cash balances over the forecast horizon, the treasury management strategy will duly consider how best to protect the capital value of resources, particularly in the context of elevated inflation and low (by historical standards) investment returns. This will include, where appropriate, exposure to investments with an expected investment horizon in excess of one year such as short dated bond funds and multi asset funds. Such investments will only be conducted following a thorough assessment of the City's liquidity requirements and will be subject to ongoing monitoring practices as specified in paragraph 5.13 below.

5.3. Creditworthiness policy

The primary principle governing the City's investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the yield or return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle, the City will ensure that:

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security.
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the City's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.

The Chamberlain will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the following criteria and will revise these criteria and submit them to the Financial Investment Board for approval as necessary. These criteria are separate to those which determine which types of investment instruments are classified as either specified or non-specified as it provides an overall pool of counterparties considered high quality which the City may use, rather than defining what types of investment instruments are to be used.

Regular meetings are held involving the Chamberlain, the Deputy Chamberlain, Corporate Treasurer and members of the Treasury team, where the suitability of prospective counterparties and the optimum duration for lending is discussed and agreed.

Credit rating information is supplied by Link Asset Services, our treasury advisors, on all active counterparties that comply with the criteria below. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria would be omitted from the counterparty (dealing) list. Any rating changes, rating Watches (notification of a likely change), rating Outlooks (notification of a possible longer-term bias outside the central rating view) are provided to officers almost immediately after they occur and this information is

² "Other" refers to other entities for whom the City provides treasury management services.

considered before dealing. For instance, a negative rating Watch applying to a counterparty would result in a temporary suspension, which will be reviewed in light of market conditions.

All credit ratings will be monitored daily. The City is alerted to credit warnings and changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Link creditworthiness service.

The criteria for providing a pool of high quality investment counterparties (both specified and non-specified investments) are:

- Banks 1 – good credit quality – the City will only use banks which:
 - (i) are UK banks; and/or
 - (ii) are non-UK and domiciled in a country which has a minimum sovereign long-term rating of AA+ (Fitch rating)

and have, as a minimum the following Fitch, credit rating:

- (i) Short-term – F1
 - (ii) Long-term – A-
- Banks 2 – Part nationalised UK banks – Royal Bank of Scotland ring-fenced operations. This bank can be included if it continues to be part nationalised, or it meets the ratings in Banks 1 above.
- Banks 3 – The City's own banker (Lloyds Banking Group) for transactional purposes and if the bank falls below the above criteria, although in this case, balances will be minimised in both monetary size and duration.
- Bank subsidiary and treasury operation - The City will use these where the parent bank has provided an appropriate guarantee or has the necessary ratings outlined above. This criteria is particularly relevant to City Re Limited, the City's Captive insurance company, which deposits funds with bank subsidiaries in Guernsey.
- Building Societies – The City may use all societies which:
 - (i) have assets in excess of £10bn; or
 - (ii) meet the ratings for banks outlined above
- Money Market Funds (MMFs) Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV)* – with minimum credit ratings of AAA/mmf
- Money Market Funds (MMFs) Low-Volatility Net Asset Value (LVNAV)* – with minimum credit ratings of AAA/mmf
- Money Market Funds (MMFs) Variable Net Asset Value (VNAV)* – with minimum credit ratings of AAA/mmf
- Ultra-Short Dated Bond Funds with a credit rating of at least AAA/f (previously referred to as Enhanced Cash Plus Funds)

- Short Dated Bond Fund – These funds typically do not obtain their own standalone credit rating. The funds will invest in a wide array of investment grade instruments, the City will undertake all necessary due diligence to ensure a minimum credit quality across the funds underlying composition is set out within initial Investment Manager Agreements and actively monitor the on-going credit quality of any fund invested.
- Multi-Asset Funds – these funds have the potential to provide above inflation returns with a focus on capital preservation, thus mitigating the erosion in value of long-term cash balances by investing in a range of asset classes that will typically include equities and fixed income. The value of these investments will fluctuate and they are not suitable for cash balances that are required in the near term. Before any investment is undertaken a rigorous due diligence process will be undertaken to identify funds that align with the City's requirements.
- UK Government – including government gilts and the debt management agency deposit facility.
- Local authorities

A limit of £400m will be applied to the use of non-specified investments.

*Under EU money market reforms implemented in 2018/19, three classifications of money market funds exist:

- Constant Net Asset Value ("CNAV") MMFs – must invest 99.5% of their assets into government debt instruments and are permitted to maintain a constant net asset value.
- Low Volatility Net Asset Value ("LVNAV") MMFs – permitted to maintain a constant dealing net asset value provided that certain criteria are met, including that the market net asset value of the fund does not deviate from the dealing net asset value by more than 20 basis points.
- Variable Net Asset Value ("VNAV") MMFs – price assets using market pricing and therefore offer a fluctuating dealing net asset value

5.4. Environmental, Social and Governance Risks

The City of London Corporation is committed to being a responsible investor. It expects this approach to protect and enhance the value of the assets over the long term. The City recognises that the failure to identify and manage financially material environmental, social and governance risks can lead to adverse financial and reputational consequences. The City will incorporate ESG risk monitoring into its ongoing counterparty monitoring processes, alongside traditional creditworthiness monitoring. This risk analysis will be consistent with the City's investment horizon, which in many cases will be short term (under one year) in nature.

5.5. Use of additional information other than credit ratings.

Additional requirements under the Code require the City to supplement credit rating information. Whilst the above criteria relies primarily on the application of credit ratings to provide a pool of appropriate counterparties for officers 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

5.6. Time and monetary limits applying to investments.

The time and monetary limits for institutions on the City's counterparty list are as follows (these will cover both specified and non-specified investments):

	Minimum Creditworthiness Criteria	Money Limit	Time Limit
Banks 1 higher quality	Fitch Rating Long Term: A+ Short Term: F1	£100m	3 years
Banks 1 medium quality	Fitch Long Term Rating Long Term: A Short Term: F1	£100m	1 year
Banks 1 lower quality	Fitch Long Term Rating Long Term: A- Short Term: F1	£50m	6 months
Banks 2 – part nationalised	N/A	£100m	3 years
Banks 3 – City's banker (transactions only, and if bank falls below above criteria)	N/A	£150m	1 working day
Building Societies higher quality	Fitch Long Term Rating A or assets of £150bn	£100m	3 years
Building Societies medium quality	Fitch Long Term Rating A- or assets of £10bn	£20m	1 year
UK Government (DMADF, Treasury Bills, Gilts)	UK sovereign rating	unlimited	3 years
Local authorities	N/A	£25m	3 years
External Funds*	Fund rating	Money and/or % Limit	Time Limit
Money Market Funds CNAV	AAA	£100m	liquid

Money Market Funds LVNAV	AAA	£100m	liquid
Money Market Funds VNAV	AAA	£100m	liquid
Ultra-Short Dated Bond Funds	AAA	£100m	liquid
Short Dated Bond Funds	N/A	£100m	liquid
Multi Asset Funds	N/A	£50m	liquid

*An overall limit of £100m for each fund manager will also apply.

A list of suitable counterparties conforming to this creditworthiness criteria is provided at Appendix 4. The Chamberlain will review eligible counterparties prior to inclusion on the approved counterparty list and will monitor the continuing suitability of existing approved counterparties.

5.7. Country limits

The City has determined that it will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA+ (Fitch) or equivalent. The country limits list, as shown in Appendix 5, will be added to or deducted from by officers should individual country ratings change in accordance with this policy. The UK (which is currently rated as AA-) will be excluded from this stipulated minimum sovereign rating requirement.

5.8. Local authority limits

The City will place deposits up to a maximum of £25m with individual local authorities. In addition the City imposes an overall limit of £250m for outstanding lending to local authorities as a whole at any given time. Although the overall credit standing of the local authority sector is considered high, officers perform additional due diligence on individual prospective local authority borrowers prior to entering into any lending.

5.9. Investment Strategy

In-house funds: The City's in-house managed funds are both cash-flow derived and also represented by core balances which can be made available for investment over a longer period. Investments will accordingly be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months). Where cash sums can be identified that could be invested for longer periods, the value to be obtained from longer term investments will be carefully assessed.

Investment returns expectations: Based on our treasury consultant's latest forecasts, Bank Rate is projected to rise incrementally from 0.50% to 1.25% over the medium term. In these circumstances it is likely that investment earnings from money market-related instruments will increase from the very low levels experienced in recent years. Bank Rate forecasts for financial year ends (March) are:

- 2021/22 0.50%

- 2022/23 0.75%
- 2023/24 1.00%
- 2024/25 1.25%

5.10. Investment Treasury Indicator and Limit

Total principal funds invested for greater than 365 days are subject to a limit, set with regard to the City's liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for an early sale of an investment, and are based on the availability of funds after each year end. The Board is asked to approve the treasury indicator and limit:

Maximum principal sums invested for more than 365 days (up to three years)			
	2021/22 £M	2022/23 £M	2023/24 £M
Principal sums invested >365 days	500	400	300

5.11. Investment performance benchmarking

The City will monitor investment performance against Bank Rate and 3- and 6-month compounded SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average).

5.12. End of year investment report

At the end of the financial year, the City will report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Report.

5.13. External fund managers

A proportion of the City's funds, amounting to £577.2m as at 31 December 2021, are externally managed on a discretionary basis by the following fund managers:

- Aberdeen Standard Investments
- CCLA Investment Management Limited
- Deutsche Asset Management (UK) Limited
- Federated Investors (UK) LLP
- Invesco Global Asset Management Limited
- Legal and General Investment Management
- Payden & Rygel Global Limited
- Royal London Asset Management

The City's external fund managers will comply with the Annual Investment Strategy, and the agreements between the City and the fund managers additionally stipulate guidelines and duration and other limits in order to contain and control risk.

The credit criteria to be used for the selection of the Money Market fund manager(s) is based on Fitch Ratings and is AAA/mmff. The Ultra-Short Dated Bond Fund managers (including the Payden & Rygel Sterling Reserve Fund, Federated Sterling Cash Plus Fund and Aberdeen Standard Liquidity Fund (Lux) Short Duration Sterling Fund) are all rated by Standard and Poor's as AAA.

The City also uses two Short Dated Bond Funds managed by Legal and General Investment Management and Royal London Asset Management. Both funds are

unrated (as is typical of these instruments). The funds offer significant diversification by being invested in a wide range of investment grade instruments, rated BBB and above and limiting exposure to any one debt issuer or issuance.

The City fully appreciates the importance of monitoring the activity and resultant performance of its appointed external fund managers. In order to aid this assessment, the City is provided with a suite of regular reporting from its managers. This includes monthly valuations and fund fact sheets as well as quarterly and annual reports. In addition to formal reports, officers also meet with representatives of the fund manager on a regular basis. These meetings allow for additional scrutiny of the manager's activity as well as discussions on the outlook for the fund as well as wider markets.

6. Policy on the use of external service providers

The City uses Link Asset Services, Treasury Solutions as its external treasury management advisers.

The City recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon its external service providers.

It also recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The City will 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.

7. Scheme of Delegation

Please see Appendix 6.

8. Role of the Section 151 officer

Please see Appendix 7.

9. Training

The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that Members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. The training needs of members and treasury management officers are periodically reviewed. Training was most recently undertaken by Members in February 2019 and will be renewed in 2022/23.

APPENDICES

1. Interest Rate Forecasts 2022-2025
2. Treasury Indicators 2022/23 – 2024/25 and Minimum Revenue Provision Statement
3. Treasury Management Practice (TMP1) – Credit and Counterparty Risk Management
4. Current Approved Counterparties
5. Approved Countries for Investments
6. Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation
7. The Treasury Management Role of the Section 151 Officer
8. City's Cash Borrowing Policy Statement

LINK INTEREST RATE FORECASTS 2022 – 2025 (Dated 2021-12-21)

Link Group Interest Ra 20.12.21													
	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25
BANK RATE	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
3 month ave earnings	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6 month ave earnings	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
12 month ave earnings	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
5 yr PWLB	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
10 yr PWLB	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30
25 yr PWLB	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50
50 yr PWLB	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30
Bank Rate													
Link	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Capital Economics	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	-	-	-	-	-
5yr PWLB Rate													
Link	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
Capital Economics	1.80	1.90	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.40	-	-	-	-	-
10yr PWLB Rate													
Link	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.30
Capital Economics	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.50	-	-	-	-	-
25yr PWLB Rate													
Link	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50
Capital Economics	2.20	2.30	2.50	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.80	2.90	-	-	-	-	-
50yr PWLB Rate													
Link	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30
Capital Economics	1.90	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.90	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The current PWLB rates and forecast shown above have taken into account the 20 basis point certainty rate reduction effective since 1st November 2012.

TREASURY INDICATORS 2022/23 – 2024/25 AND MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION STATEMENT

TABLE 1: TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	actual	probable outturn	estimate	estimate	estimate
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Authorised Limit for external debt (City Fund) -					
Borrowing	153.4	151.7	203.1	316.2	238.0
other long-term liabilities	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.3
TOTAL	167.1	165.3	216.6	329.6	251.3
Operational Boundary for external debt (City Fund) -					
Borrowing	53.4	51.7	103.1	216.2	138.0
other long-term liabilities	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.3
TOTAL	67.1	65.3	116.6	229.6	151.3
Actual external debt (City Fund)*	0	0			
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 365 days (per maturity date)	£500m	£500m	£400m	£400m	£300m

**Actual external debt at the end of the financial year*

TABLE 2: Maturity structure of borrowing during 2021/22	upper limit	lower limit
- under 12 months	50%	0%
- 12 months and within 24 months	50%	0%
- 24 months and within 5 years	50%	0%
- 5 years and within 10 years	75%	0%
- 10 years and above	100%	0%

TABLE 3: CITY'S CASH BORROWING INDICATORS	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	actual	probable outturn	estimate	estimate	estimate
	%	%	%	%	%
Estimates of financing costs to net revenue stream	7.7%	9.4%	7.5%	6.9%	8.0%
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Overall borrowing limits	250	450	450	450	450

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP) POLICY STATEMENT 2022/23

To ensure that capital expenditure funded by borrowing is ultimately financed, the City Fund is required to make a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) when the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is positive. A positive CFR is indicative of an underlying need to borrow and will arise when capital expenditure is funded by 'borrowing', either external (loans from third parties) or internal (use of cash balances held by the City Fund).

MHCLG regulations have been issued which require the Court of Common Council to approve **an MRP Statement** in advance of each year. The regulatory guidance recommends four options for local authorities. Options 1 and 2 relate to government supported borrowing prior to 2008. As the City Fund does not have any outstanding borrowing from this period, these options are not relevant. For any prudential borrowing undertaken after 2008, options 3 and 4 apply:

- **Option 3: Asset life method** – MRP will be based on the estimated life of the assets, in accordance with the regulations (this option must be applied for any expenditure capitalised under a Capitalisation Direction);
- **Option 4: Depreciation method** – MRP will follow standard depreciation accounting procedures;

For any new borrowing under the prudential financing system, the City Fund will apply the asset life method over the useful economic life of the relevant assets. MRP commences in the financial year following the one in which the expenditure was incurred. When borrowing to provide an asset, the asset life is deemed to commence in the year in which the asset first becomes operational. Therefore, MRP will first be made in the financial year following the one in which the asset becomes operational. 'Operational' here means when an asset transfers from Assets under Construction to an Assets in Use category under normal accounting rules.

As in previous years, the City will continue to apply a separate MRP policy for that portion of the CFR which has arisen through the funding of capital expenditure from cash received from long lease premiums which are deferred in accordance with accounting standards. This deferred income is released to revenue over the life of the leases to which it relates, typically between 125 and 250 years.

The City's MRP policy in respect of this form of internal borrowing is based on a mechanism to ensure that the deferred income used to finance capital expenditure is not then 'used again' when it is released to revenue. The amount of the annual MRP is therefore to be equal to the amount of the deferred income released, resulting in an overall neutral impact on the bottom line.

MRP will fall due in the year following the one in which the expenditure is incurred, or the year after the asset becomes operational.

The MRP liability for 2021/22 is £1.2m and is estimated at £1.2m for 2022/23.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (TMP 1) – Credit and Counterparty Risk Management

SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS: All such investments will be sterling denominated, with **maturities up to maximum of 1 year**, meeting the minimum ‘high’ quality criteria where appropriate.

	Minimum ‘High’ Credit Criteria	Use
Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility	--	In-house
Term deposits – local authorities	--	In-house
Term deposits – banks and building societies, including part nationalised banks	Short-term F1, Long-term A-,	In-house via Fund Managers
Money Market Funds CNAV	AAA/mmf (or equivalent)	In-house via Fund Managers
Money Market Funds LVNAV	AAA/mmf (or equivalent)	In-house via Fund Managers
Money Market Funds VNAV	AAA/mmf (or equivalent)	In-house via Fund Managers
Ultra-Short Dated Bond Fund	AAA/f (or equivalent)	In-house via Fund Managers
UK Government Gilts	UK Sovereign Rating	In-house & Fund Managers
Treasury Bills	UK Sovereign Rating	In-house & Fund Managers
Sovereign Bond issues (other than the UK government)	AA+	Fund Managers

NON-SPECIFIED INVESTMENTS: These are any investments which do not meet the Specified Investment criteria. A maximum of £400m will be held in aggregate in non-specified investment.

A variety of investment instruments will be used, subject to the credit quality of the institution, and depending on the type of investment made it will fall into one of the categories set out below.

	Minimum Credit Criteria	Use	Maximum	Maximum Maturity Period
Term deposits – other LAs (with maturities in excess of one year)	-	In-house	£25m per LA	Three years
Term deposits, including callable deposits – banks and building societies (with maturities in excess of one year)	Long-term A+, Short-term F1,	In-house and Fund Managers	£300m overall	Three years
Certificates of deposits issued by banks and building societies with maturities in excess of one year	Long-term A+, Short-term F1,	In-house on a buy-and-hold basis and fund managers	£50m overall	Three years
UK Government Gilts with maturities in excess of one year	AA-	In-house on a buy-and-hold basis and fund managers	£50m overall	Three years
UK Index Linked Gilts	AA-	In-house on a buy-and-hold basis and fund managers	£50m overall	Three years
Short Dated Bond Funds	--	In-house via Fund Managers	£100m per Fund	n/a*
Multi Asset Funds	--	In-house via Fund Managers	£50m overall	n/a*

*Short Dated Bonds Funds and Multi Asset Funds are buy and hold investments with no pre-determined maturity at time of funding, liquidity access is typically T + 3 or 4.

APPROVED COUNTERPARTIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

UK BANKS AND THEIR WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

FITCH RATINGS		BANK*	LIMIT PER GROUP	DURATION
A+ A+	F1 F1	Barclays Bank PLC (NRFB) Barclays Bank UK PLC (RFB)	£100M	Up to 3 years
A+	F1	Goldman Sachs International Bank	£100M	Up to 3 years
AA	F1+	Handelsbanken PLC	£100m	Up to 3 years
AA- AA-	F1+ F1+	HSBC (RFB) HSBC (NRFB)	£100M	Up to 3 years
A+ A+ A+	F1 F1 F1	Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets PLC (NRFB) Lloyds Bank PLC (RFB) Bank of Scotland PLC (RFB)	£150M	Up to 3 years
A+ A+ A+	F1 F1 F1	NatWest Markets PLC (NRFB) National Westminster Bank PLC (RFB) Royal Bank of Scotland PLC (RFB)	£100M	Up to 3 years
A+	F1	Santander UK PLC (RFB)	£100M	Up to 3 years

*Under the ring-fencing initiative, the largest UK banks are now legally required to separate the core retail business into a ring-fenced bank (RFB) and to house their complex investment activities into a non-ring-fenced bank (NRFB).

BUILDING SOCIETIES

FITCH RATINGS		BUILDING SOCIETY	ASSETS	LIMIT PER GROUP	DURATION
A	F1	Nationwide	£285Bn	£100M	Up to 3 years
A-	F1	Yorkshire	£49Bn	£20M	Up to 1 year
A-	F1	Coventry	£53Bn	£20M	Up to 1 year
A-	F1	Skipton	£29Bn	£20M	Up to 1 year
A-	F1	Leeds	£21Bn	£20M	Up to 1 year

FOREIGN BANKS

(with a presence in London)

FITCH RATINGS		COUNTRY AND BANK	LIMIT PER GROUP	DURATION
A+	F1	AUSTRALIA (AAA) Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	£100M	Up to 3 years
	F1	National Australia Bank Ltd	£100M	Up to 3 years
AA-	F1+	CANADA (AA+) Bank of Montreal	£100M	Up to 3 years
AA-	F1+	Royal Bank of Canada	£100M	Up to 3 years
AA-	F1+	Toronto-Dominion Bank	£100M	Up to 3 years
A+	F1+	GERMANY (AAA) Landesbank Hessen-Thueringen Girozentrale	£100M	Up to 3 years
A+	F1	NETHERLANDS (AAA) Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.	£100M	Up to 3 years
AA-	F1+	SINGAPORE (AAA) DBS Bank Ltd.	£100M	Up to 3 years
AA-	F1+	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	£100M	Up to 3 years
AA-	F1+	SWEDEN (AAA) Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	£100M	Up to 3 years
A+	F1	Swedbank AB	£100M	Up to 3 years
AA	F1+	Svenska Handelsbanken	£100M	Up to 3 years

MONEY MARKET FUNDS

FITCH RATINGS	MONEY MARKET FUNDS Limit of £100M per fund	DURATION
AAA/mmf	CCLA	Liquid
AAA/mmf	Federated Short-Term Sterling Prime Fund*	Liquid
AAA/mmf	Aberdeen Sterling Liquidity Fund	Liquid
AAA/mmf	Invesco	Liquid
AAA/mmf	Deutsche Liquidity Fund	Liquid

ULTRA SHORT DATED BOND FUNDS

FITCH RATINGS (or equivalent)	ULTRA SHORT DATED BOND FUNDS Limit of £100M per fund	DURATION
AAA/f	Payden Sterling Reserve Fund	Liquid
AAA/f	Federated Sterling Cash Plus Fund*	Liquid
AAA/f	Aberdeen Standard Investments Short Duration Managed Liquidity Fund**	Liquid

*A combined limit of £100m applies to balances across the Money Market Fund and Ultra Short Dated Bond Fund both managed by Federated and Aberdeen Standard

SHORT DATED BOND FUNDS

FITCH RATINGS (or equivalent)	SHORT DATED BOND FUNDS Limit of £100M per fund	DURATION
-	Legal and General Short Dated Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	Liquid
-	Royal London Investment Grade Short Dated Credit Fund	Liquid

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

LIMIT OF £25M PER AUTHORITY AND £250M OVERALL
--

Any UK local authority

APPROVED COUNTRIES FOR INVESTMENT

This list is based on those countries which have sovereign ratings of AAA and AA+ from Fitch Ratings as at 28 January 2022.

AAA

- Australia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United States

AA+

- Canada
- Finland

AA-

- United Kingdom

TREASURY MANAGEMENT SCHEME OF DELEGATION

The roles of the various bodies of the City of London Corporation with regard to treasury management are set out below. **Financial Investment Board and the Audit & Risk Management Committee current hold on oversight role on behalf of Bridge House Estates in line with formal references agreed with the Bridge House Estates Board.**

(i) Court of Common Council

- Receiving and reviewing reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities
- Approval of annual strategy.

(ii) Financial Investment Board and Finance Committee

- Approval of/amendments to the organisation's adopted clauses, treasury management policy statement and treasury management practices
- Budget consideration and approval
- Approval of the division of responsibilities
- Receiving and reviewing regular monitoring reports and acting on recommendations
- Approving the selection of external service providers and agreeing terms of appointment.

(iii) Audit & Risk Management Committee

- Reviewing the treasury management policy and procedures and making recommendations to the responsible body.

THE TREASURY MANAGEMENT ROLE OF THE SECTION 151 OFFICER

The Chamberlain

- Recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance
- Submitting regular treasury management policy reports
- Submitting budgets and budget variations
- Receiving and reviewing management information reports
- Reviewing the performance of the treasury management function
- Ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function
- Ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit
- Recommending the appointment of external service providers.

CITY'S CASH BORROWING POLICY STATEMENT

1. The City Corporation shall ensure that all of its City's Cash capital expenditure, investments and borrowing decisions are prudent and sustainable. In doing so, it will take into account its arrangements for the repayment of debt and consideration of risk and the impact, and potential impact, on the overall fiscal sustainability of City's Cash.
2. Borrowing shall be undertaken on an affordable basis and total capital investment must remain within sustainable limits. When assessing the affordability of its City's Cash investment plans, the City Corporation will consider both the City's Cash resources currently available and its estimated future resources, together with the totality of its City's Cash capital plans, income and expenditure forecasts.
3. To ensure that the benefits of capital expenditure are matched against the costs, a debt financing strategy will be established.
4. To the greatest extent possible, expected finance costs arising from borrowing are matched against appropriate revenue income streams.
5. The City Corporation will organise its borrowing on behalf of City's Cash in such a way as to ensure that financing is available when required to manage liquidity risk (i.e. to make sure that funds are in place to meet payments for capital expenditure on a timely basis). The City Corporation will only borrow in advance of need on behalf of City's Cash on the basis of a sound financial case (for instance, to mitigate exposure to rising interest rates).
6. The City Corporation will ensure debt is appropriately profiled to mitigate refinancing risk.
7. The City Corporation will monitor the sensitivity of liabilities to inflation and will manage inflation risks in the context of the inflation exposures across City's Cash (e.g. the City Corporation will be mindful of the potential impact of index-linked borrowing on the financial position of City's Cash).
8. The City Corporation will seek to obtain value for money in identifying appropriate borrowing for City's Cash. Where internal borrowing (i.e. from City Fund or Bridge House Estates) is used as a source of funding, the City Corporation will keep under review the elevated risk of refinancing.
9. All borrowing is expected to be drawn in Sterling. Where debt is raised in foreign currencies, the City Corporation will consider suitable measures for mitigating the risks presented by fluctuation in exchange rates.
10. Interest rate movement exposure will be managed prudently, balancing cost against likely financial impact.
11. The City Corporation will maintain the following indicators which relate to City's Cash borrowing only:
 - Estimates of financing costs to net revenue stream
 - Overall borrowing limits