Swanage Town Council

Draft Treasury Management and Investment Strategy Statement 2026/27

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Appendices

Approved: Council Meeting 12 January 2026

Reviewed: Finance & Governance Committee 17 December 2025

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1. General Overview

This strategy has been prepared in accordance with the Statutory Guidance on Local Government Investments 3rd Edition hereafter known as 'the Guidance', which has been issued under section 15(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2003. Under that section of the act local authorities are required to "have regard" to "such guidance as the Secretary of State may issue".

The Guidance, which is applicable to all local authorities in England, states:

> This guidance applies to parish councils......providing their total investments exceeds, or are expected to exceed, £100,000 at any time during the financial year. Where a parish council….expects its total investments to be between £10,000 and £100,000, it is encouraged to adopt the principles in this guidance.

2. Capital Expenditure and Financing

Capital expenditure underpins the Authority's treasury management and investment strategy.

Decisions made to approve capital expenditure will have major consequences for the Council's investment capacity and implications for future financial sustainability. Capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contributes to the Council's provision of services.

Capital expenditure is where the Authority spends money on assets, such as property or vehicles, that will be used for more than one year. In local government this includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets. The Authority has some limited discretion on what counts as capital expenditure, for example assets costing below £10,000 are not capitalised and are charged to revenue in year.

All capital expenditure must be financed either from the Authority's own resources (revenue, reserves and capital receipts), external sources (grants and other contributions) or debt (borrowing).

In 2026/27, the Authority is planning capital expenditure of £365,500 as summarised below:

Table 1: Estimates of Capital Expenditure in £, Swanage Town Council Budget Book 2026/27

	2024/25 actual	**2025/26 forecast**	**2026/27 budget**	**2027/28 estimate**	**2028/29 estimate**
Capital Receipts	225,181	95,000	120,500	1,688,055	0
Earmarked Reserves	39,437	182,000	105,000	2,240,140	585,000
Community Infrastructure Levy	15,529	105,000	0	285,020	0
Grants/Contributions	85,476	65,640	0	0	0
External sources	0	0	0	0	0
General Fund	0	33,615	140,000	131,785	130,000
TOTAL	**365,623**	**481,255**	**365,500**	**4,345,000**	**715,000**

For 2026/27 the capital programme is expected to be financed from the Authority's own resources. In 2028/29 it is anticipated that a borrowing requirement may materialise given the provisional costings of the Green Seafront Scheme (GSS). However, the financing requirement for this scheme is subject to change pending a further detailed business plan and the potential for capital receipts being realised.

Debt is only a temporary source of finance, since loans must be repaid, being financed from revenue. Alternatively, proceeds from selling capital assets (known as capital receipts) and any realised gain from the redemption of strategic investments may be used to replace debt financing.

Treasury Management and Investment Strategy 2026/27

An Authority may invest its money for three broad purposes:

- because it has surplus cash as a result of its day-to-day activities, for example when income is received in advance of expenditure (known as ***treasury management investments***),
- to support local public services by lending to or buying shares in other organisations (***service investments***), and
- to earn investment income (known as ***commercial investments*** where this is the main purpose).

Investments made by local authorities can be classified into one of two main categories:

- Investments held for treasury management purposes; and
- Other, non-treasury, investments.

As such it has been deemed appropriate to separate this strategy into two sections; the treasury management strategy recommended by CIPFA and the non-treasury investment strategy required by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

a) Treasury Management Investments

Treasury management is the management of the Authority's cash flows, borrowing and investments, and the associated risks. The Authority typically receives its income in cash (e.g. from taxes and services) before it pays for its expenditure in cash (e.g. through payroll and invoices). It also holds reserves for future expenditure. These activities, plus the timing of borrowing decisions, lead to a cash surplus which is invested in accordance with guidance from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

The Authority has invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of financial risk are therefore central to the Authority's prudent financial management. The contribution that these investments make to the objectives of the Authority is to support effective treasury management activities.

Treasury risk management at the Authority is conducted with due regard to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Guidance for Smaller Public Organisations on the Application of the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross-*

Sectoral Guidance Notes 2017 Edition (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Authority to approve a treasury management strategy before the start of each financial year. This report fulfils the Authority's obligation to have regard to the CIPFA Code and any other appropriate guidance.

In accordance with MHCLG Guidance, the Authority will be asked to approve a revised Treasury Management Strategy Statement should the assumptions on which this report is based change significantly. Such circumstances would include, for example, a large, unexpected change in interest rates, or in the Authority's capital programme or in the level of its investment balance.

i) <u>External Context</u>

Economic background: The most significant impacts on the Authority's treasury management strategy for 2026/27 are expected to include: the influence of the government's 2025 Autumn Budget, lower short-term interest rates alongside higher medium- and longer-term rates, slower economic growth, together with ongoing uncertainties around the global economy, stock market sentiment, and geopolitical issues.

The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) cut Bank Rate to 3.75% in December 2025, as expected. The vote to cut was 5-4, with the minority instead favouring holding rates at 4.0%. Those members wanting a cut judged that disinflation was established while those preferring to hold Bank Rate argued that inflation risks remained sufficiently material to leave rates untouched at this stage.

Figures from the Office for National Statistics showed that the UK economy expanded by 0.1% in the third quarter of the calendar year, this was unrevised from the initial estimate. The most recent Monetary Policy Report (November) projected modest economic growth, with GDP expected to rise by 0.2% in the final calendar quarter of 2025. Annual growth is forecast to ease from 1.4% before improving again later, reflecting the delayed effects of lower interest rates, looser monetary conditions, stronger global activity, and higher consumer spending. The view of modest economic growth going forward was echoed by the Office for Budget Responsibility in its Economic and fiscal outlook published in line with the Autumn Statement which revised down its estimate of annual real GDP to around 1.5% on average between 2025 and 2030.

CPI inflation was 3.2% in November 2025, down from 3.6% in the previous month and below the 3.5% expected. Core CPI eased to 3.2% from 3.4%, contrary to forecasts of remaining at 3.6%. Looking forward, the MPC continues to expect inflation to fall, to around 3% in calendar Q1 2026, before steadily returning to the 2% target by late 2026 or early 2027.

The labour market continues to ease with rising unemployment, falling vacancies and flat inactivity. In the three months to October 2025, the unemployment rate increased to 5.1%, higher than the level previously expected by the BoE, while the employment rate slipped to 74.9%. Pay growth for the same period eased modestly, with total earnings (including bonuses) growth at 4.7% and while regular pay was 4.6%.

The US Federal Reserve also continued to cut rates, including reducing the target range for the Federal Funds Rate by 0.25% at its December 2025 meeting, to 3.50%-3.75%, in line with expectations. The minutes of the meeting noted that most Fed policymakers judged that further rate cuts would be likely in 2026 if inflation continues to ease, however they were still divided in their assessment of the risks between inflation and unemployment.

The European Central Bank (ECB) kept its key interest rates unchanged in December for a fourth consecutive meeting, maintaining the deposit rate at 2.0% and the main refinancing rate at 2.15%. The ECB maintained that future policy decisions will remain data-dependent, that inflation is close to its 2% target and that the euro area economy continues to expand despite a challenging global environment, including heightened geopolitical risks and trade tensions.

Credit outlook: Credit Default Swap (CDS) prices, which spiked in April 2025 following President Trump's 'Liberation Day' tariff announcements, have since trended lower, returning to levels broadly consistent with their 2024 averages. Although CDS prices rose modestly in October, the overall credit outlook remains stable, and credit conditions are expected to remain close to the range seen over the past two years.

While lower interest rates may weigh on banks' profitability, strong capital positions, easing inflation, steady economic growth, low unemployment, and reduced borrowing costs for households and businesses all support a favourable outlook for the creditworthiness of institutions on (the authority's treasury management advisor) Arlingclose's counterparty list. Arlingclose's advice on approved counterparties and recommended investment durations is kept under continuous review and will continue to reflect prevailing economic and credit conditions.

Interest rate forecast (December 2025): Arlingclose, the Authority's treasury management adviser, currently forecasts that the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee will continue to reduce Bank Rate through 2025 and 2026, reaching around 3.25%. This forecast reflects amendments made following the Autumn Budget and an assessment of the fiscal measures and their market implications.

Long-term gilt yields, and therefore interest rates payable on long-term borrowing, are expected to remain broadly stable on average, though with continued volatility, and to end the forecast period marginally lower than current levels. Yields are likely to stay higher than in the pre-quantitative tightening era, reflecting ongoing balance sheet reduction and elevated bond issuance. Short-term fluctuations are expected to persist in response to economic data releases and geopolitical developments.

A more detailed economic and interest rate forecast provided by Arlingclose is in **Appendix A**.

For the purpose of setting the budget, it has been assumed that new treasury investments will be made at a yield of 3.25%-3.5%.

ii) <u>Local Context</u>

On 30th September 2025, the Authority held investments with a book value of £7.02m (current value of £7.19m). This is set out in further detail at **Appendix B**. Forecast changes in these sums are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Investment Capacity Reserves - Summary and Forecast

	Actual 31-Mar-25 £m	Forecast 31-Mar-26 £m	Estimated 31-Mar-27 £m	Estimated 31-Mar-28 £m	Estimated 31-Mar-29 £m
General Reserves	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.80	0.67
Earmarked reserves	3.06	3.07	3.15	0.90	0.62
Unfunded/Borrowing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Receipts	1.90	1.81	1.68	0.00	0.00
Treasury Investments	5.80	5.72	5.68	1.70	1.29

iii) Borrowing Strategy

Local Council borrowing is governed by Schedule 1 to the Local Government Act 2003. Parish & town councils in England have to apply and receive approval from the Secretary of State before taking up any borrowing. Certain temporary borrowings do not require borrowing approval. The amount that an individual town council will be authorised to borrow will normally be limited to a maximum of £500,000 in any single financial year. However, MHCLG/DAPTC have indicated that this amount could be higher based upon a robust business plan being approved. Borrowing may only be entered into for a purpose that would be capital expenditure as defined in section 16 of the Local Government Act 2003 and the decision to borrow must be made by full council.

The Authority is currently debt free, but its capital expenditure plans imply a borrowing requirement in 2028/29. Short-term interest rates have fallen over the past year, and are expected to fall a little further, and it is therefore likely to be more cost effective over the medium-term to either use internal resources, or to borrow short-term loans instead. Any potential future capital financing options will be assessed so as to minimise the costs to revenue The current working assumption is that any borrowing requirement will be short term and met from capital receipts.

Consideration may also be given to other sources of debt finance, which although they are not classed as borrowing, but may be classed as other debt liabilities. These are:

- leasing
- hire purchase

Any potential future capital financing options will be assessed so as to minimise the costs to revenue.

The Responsible Financial Officer may from time to time authorise the use of a temporary bank overdraft facility to facilitate cash flow throughout the financial year.

iv) Investment Strategy

The Authority holds significant invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. In the past 12 months, the Authority's investment balance has ranged between £6.0m and £7.0m (book value) and £6.1m and £7.2m (current value). The funds that the Council holds for investment purposes are expected to decrease in the forthcoming year due to the financing of the Council's capital programme.

Objectives & Risk Management: The CIPFA Code requires the Authority to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Authority's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income. Where balances are expected to be invested for more than one year, the Authority will aim to achieve a total return that is equal or higher than the prevailing rate of inflation, in order to maintain the spending power of the sum invested. The Authority aims to be a responsible investor and will consider environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues when investing.

Strategy: Treasury investments include both short-term low risk instruments to manage day-to-day cash flows and longer-term instruments where limited additional risk is accepted in return for higher investment income to support local public services. The existing portfolio of strategic pooled funds will be reviewed periodically, at least on a quarterly basis, with a view to liquidating a proportion of strategic investments in order to ensure funds are available to finance the capital programme and to maintain a diversified portfolio.

ESG policy: : Environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations are increasingly a factor in global investors' decision making, but the framework for evaluating investment opportunities is still developing and therefore the Authority's ESG policy does not currently include ESG scoring or other real-time ESG criteria at an individual investment level. When investing in banks and funds, the Authority will prioritise banks that are signatories to the UN Principles for Responsible Banking and funds operated by managers that are signatories to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment, the Net Zero Asset Managers Alliance and/or the UK Stewardship Code.

Approved Counterparties: The Authority may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in Table 3 below, subject to the cash limits (per counterparty) and the time limits shown.

Table 3: Treasury investment counterparties and limits

Sector	Time limit	Counterparty limit	Sector limit
The UK Government	50 years	Unlimited	n/a
Local authorities & other government entities	25 years	£1m	Unlimited
Secured investments *	25 years	£1m	Unlimited
Banks (unsecured) *	13 months	£1m	£2m
Building societies (unsecured) *	13 months	£0.5m	£1m
Money market funds *	n/a	£0.75m	£2m
Strategic pooled funds	n/a	£4m	£6m

Minimum Credit Rating: Treasury investments in the sectors marked with an asterisk will only be made with entities whose lowest published long-term credit rating is no lower than [A-]. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.

UK Government: Sterling-denominated investments with or explicitly guaranteed by the UK Government, including the Debt Management Account Deposit Facility, treasury bills and gilts. These are deemed to be zero credit risk due to the government's ability to create additional currency and therefore may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.

Local authorities and other government entities: Loans to, and bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by, other national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is generally a lower risk of insolvency, although they are not zero risk.

Secured investments: Investments secured on the borrower's assets, which limits the potential losses in the event of insolvency. The amount and quality of the security will be a key factor in the investment decision. Covered bonds, secured deposits and reverse repurchase agreements with banks and building societies are exempt from bail-in. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the higher of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be used. The combined secured and unsecured investments with any one counterparty will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.

Banks and building societies (unsecured): Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail. See below for arrangements relating to operational bank accounts.

Money market funds: Pooled funds that offer same-day or short notice liquidity and very low or no price volatility by investing in short-term money markets. They have the advantage over bank accounts of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a small fee. The Authority will take care to diversify its liquid investments over a variety of providers to ensure access to cash at all times.

Strategic pooled funds: Bond, equity and property funds that offer enhanced returns over the longer term but are more volatile in the short term. These allow the Authority to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Because these funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period, their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Authority's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.

Operational bank accounts: The Authority may incur operational exposures, for example through current accounts, collection accounts and merchant acquiring services, to any UK bank with credit ratings no lower than BBB- and with assets greater than £25 billion. These are not classed as investments, but are still subject to the risk of a bank bail-in, and balances will therefore be kept below £2m per bank. The Bank of England has stated that in the event of failure, banks with assets greater than £25 billion are more likely to be bailed-in than made insolvent, increasing the chance of the Authority maintaining operational continuity.

Risk Assessment and Credit Ratings: Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Authority's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment 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 all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.

Where a credit rating agency announces that a credit rating is on review for possible downgrade (also known as "rating watch negative" or "credit watch negative") so that it may fall below the approved rating criteria, then only investments that can be withdrawn on the next working day will be made with that organisation until the outcome of the review is announced. This policy will not apply to negative outlooks, which indicate a long-term direction of travel rather than an imminent change of rating.

Other Information on the Security of Investments: The Authority understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support, reports in the quality financial press and analysis and advice from the Authority's treasury management adviser. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may otherwise meet the above criteria.

Reputational aspects: The Authority is aware that investment with certain counterparties, while considered secure from a purely financial perspective, may leave it open to criticism, valid or otherwise, that may affect its public reputation, and this risk will therefore be taken into account when making investment decisions.

When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008, 2020 and 2022 this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Authority will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. The extent of these restrictions will be in line with prevailing financial market conditions. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause investment returns to fall but will protect the principal sum invested.

Investment Limits: In order to minimise the amount of reserves that would be put at risk in the case of a single default, the maximum that will be lent to any one organisation (other than the UK Government) will be £4million. A group of entities under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes. Limits are also placed on fund managers and foreign countries. Investments in pooled funds and multilateral development banks do not count against the limit for any single foreign country, since the risk is diversified over many countries.

Table 4: Investment Limits

	Cash limit
Any group of organisations under the same ownership	£4m per group
Any group of pooled funds under the same management	£4m per manager
Foreign Countries	£1m per country

Liquidity management: The Authority will invest prudently in the short term to ensure the liquidity of funds, to minimise the risk of the Authority not being able to meet its financial commitments.

The Authority will spread its liquid cash over at least three providers (e.g. bank accounts and money market funds) to ensure that access to cash is maintained in the event of operational difficulties at any one provider.

v) Treasury Management Prudential Indicators

The Authority will measure and manage its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators.

Security: The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the value-weighted average credit rating of its investment portfolio. This is calculated by applying a score to each investment (AAA=1, AA+=2, etc.) and taking the arithmetic average, weighted by the size of each investment. Unrated investments are assigned a score based on their perceived risk.

Credit risk indicator	Target
Portfolio average credit rating	A

Liquidity: The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available to meet unexpected payments within a rolling three-month period, without additional borrowing.

Liquidity risk indicator	Target
Total cash available within 3 months	£0.75m

vi) Financial Implications

The budget for investment income in 2026/27 is £220,000, with new investments expected to yield an interest rate of 3.25%-3.5%. If actual levels of investments, or actual interest rates differ from those forecast, performance against budget will be correspondingly different.

Where investment income exceeds budget, e.g. from higher risk investments including pooled funds, then the revenue excess will be transferred to a treasury risk management reserve to cover the risk of capital losses in future years.

b) Non-treasury Investments

The Guidance focuses on non-treasury investments including:

- loans made for service purposes

- shares in companies bought for service purposes
- loans to and shares in subsidiaries, irrespective of the purpose of the company
- non-financial assets (e.g. property) held primarily or partially to generate a profit

i) <u>Service Investments: Loans</u>

Contribution: Supplemental to Section 12 of the Local Government Act 2003 or Section 24 of the Local Government Act 1988, under the General Power of Competence, Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011, the authority may choose to make loans to local enterprises, local charities or community organisations, wholly owned companies and joint ventures as part of a wider strategy for local economic growth even though these loans may not all be seen as prudent if adopting a narrow definition of prioritising security and liquidity.

The Council does not currently lend money directly to any local businesses, local charities or community organisations, or housing associations. However, this has not been precluded from any potential future transactions.

Security: The main risk when making service loans is that the borrower will be unable to repay the principal lent and/or the interest due.

Risk assessment: Should the Council be approached to make a loan to support local public services and as part of a wider strategy to stimulate local economic growth it may consider applications. The Authority will assess the risk of loss before entering into any service loan, while having regard to the Guidance and must be able to demonstrate that:

- Total financial exposure to these type of loans are proportionate;
- They must use an allowed "expected credit loss" model for loans as set out in the "International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 Financial Instruments" as adopted by proper practices to measure the credit risk of the loan portfolio;
- There are appropriate credit control arrangements to recover overdue repayments in place and;
- The Authority must formally agree the total level of loans by type that it is willing to make and that the total loan book is within self-assessed limits.

ii) <u>Service Investments: Shares</u>

Contribution: The Council does not currently invest in the shares of any local businesses.

Security: One of the risks of investing in shares is that they fall in value meaning that the initial outlay may not be recovered.

Risk assessment: Any application received to invest in shares from another party will be assessed on its own merits and must be able to demonstrate a benefit to local public services and stimulate local economic growth. Although the investment in shares has not been precluded, it is unlikely that the Council would approve this type of investment due to the high level of risk that this category of investment carries.

Non-specified Investments: Shares are the only investment type that the Authority has identified that meets the definition of a non-specified investment in the government guidance. The Authority has not adopted any procedures for determining further categories of non-specified investment since none are likely to meet the definition.

iii) Commercial Investments: Property

Contribution: The Council does not currently invest directly in commercial property with the intention of making a profit that will be spent on local public services.

Security: In accordance with government guidance, the Authority considers a property investment to be secure if its accounting valuation is at or higher than its purchase cost including taxes and transaction costs.

Risk assessment: The Authority will assess the risk of loss before entering into and whilst holding property investments, should this type of investment be considered at a future date.

Liquidity: Compared with other investment types, property is relatively difficult to sell and convert to cash at short notice, and can take a considerable period to sell in certain market conditions. As such the Council will only enter into the purchase of property through pooled funds, a treasury management investment, unless the Council is able to demonstrate that the purchase of commercial property would be a benefit to local public services and/or stimulate local economic growth.

4. Related Matters

Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives: In the absence of any explicit legal power to do so, the Authority will not use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options). Derivatives embedded into loans and investments, including pooled funds and forward starting transactions, may be used, and the risks that they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

Borrowing in Advance of Need: The Council recognises that the borrowing of money purely to invest is ultra vires and the Council will not engage in this activity.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive: The Authority has retained retail client status with its providers of financial services, including advisers, banks, brokers and fund managers, allowing it access to a smaller range of services but with the greater regulatory protections afforded to individuals and small companies. Presently, given the size and range of the Authority's treasury management activities, this is the only status that the Authority can adopt.

Retail Client Suitability Report: As a retail client, the council is obliged by its treasury advisors, Arlingclose, to complete a Retail Client Suitability Report, which will be reviewed at least annually to ensure it is still fit for purpose. The report summarises the Council's financial position, its investment objectives and constraints, acknowledges risk and gives a recommendation as to the suitability of the Council's investment portfolio in achieving its objective.

5. Capacity, Skills and Culture

Elected members and statutory officers: The needs of the Authority's treasury management staff for training in investment management are assessed as part of the staff appraisal process, and additionally when the responsibilities of individual members of staff change. Where Council staff do not have the knowledge and skills required, use is made of external advisers and consultants that are specialists in their field. The Council currently employs Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisers.

Staff attend training courses, seminars and conferences provided by Arlingclose. Elected members are also encouraged to engage in investment decisions and are invited to attend strategy meetings held with Arlingclose.

Corporate governance: The Council delegates responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices to the Finance & Governance Committee and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to the Responsible Finance Officer who acts in accordance with the organisation's policy statement and TMPs.

The Finance & Governance Committee is responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of the treasury management strategy, policies and investment decisions.

Appendix A – Arlingclose Economic & Interest Rate Forecast – December 2025

Underlying assumptions:

- The Bank of England duly delivered on expectations for a December rate cut, but, despite softer economic data over the past two weeks, the minutes highlighted increased caution surrounding both the inflation outlook and the speed of future easing. With a close vote of 5-4 in favour of a rate reduction, this suggests that the bar for further monetary easing may be higher than previously thought despite the possibility of the CPI rate falling to target in 2026.
- Budget policies and base effects will mechanically reduce the CPI rate in 2026, on top of the downward pressure arising from soft economic growth and the looser labour market. However, many policymakers appear concerned that household and business inflation and pricing expectations are proving sticky following recent bouts of high price and wage growth, which may allow underlying inflationary pressure to remain elevated. While, the Bank's measure of household expectations ticked lower in December, it remains above levels consistent with the 2% target at 3.5%.
- While policymakers hold valid concerns, these appear somewhat out of line with current conditions; CPI inflation fell to 3.2% in November, private sector wage growth continued to ease amid the highest unemployment rate since the pandemic, and the economy contracted in October after barely growing in Q3. Business surveys pointed to marginally stronger activity and pricing intentions in December but also suggested that the pre-Budget malaise was not temporary. These data are the latest in a trend suggesting challenging economic conditions are feeding into price and wage setting.
- Risks to the growth and inflation outlook lie to the downside, which may ultimately deliver lower Bank Rate than our central case. However, the minutes suggest that the bar to further rate cuts beyond 3.25% is higher and the near-term upside risks to our Bank Rate forecast have increased. Having said that, we believe inflation expectations will naturally decline alongside headline inflation rates.
- Investors appear to have given the UK government some breathing space following the Budget, with long-term yields continuing to trade at slightly lower levels than in late summer/early autumn. Even so, sustained heavy borrowing across advanced economies, the DMO's move towards issuing more short-dated gilts and lingering doubts about the government's fiscal plans will keep short to medium yields above the levels implied by interest rate expectations alone.

Forecast:

- In line with our long-held forecast, Bank Rate was cut to 3.75% in December.
- Continuing disinflation, rising unemployment, softening wage growth and low confidence suggests that monetary policy will continue to be loosened.
- Arlingclose expects Bank Rate to be cut to 3.25% by middle of 2026. However, near-term upside risks to the forecast have increased.
- Medium and long-term gilt yields continue to incorporate premia for UK government credibility, global uncertainty and significant issuance. These issues may not be resolved quickly and we expect yields to remain higher

	Current	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27	Jun-27	Sep-27	Dec-27	Mar-28	Jun-28	Sep-28	Dec-28
Official Bank Rate													
Upside risk	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Central Case	**3.75**	**3.50**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.25**
Downside risk	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50
3-month money market rate													
Upside risk	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Central Case	**3.82**	**3.55**	**3.30**	**3.30**	**3.30**	**3.30**	**3.30**	**3.30**	**3.30**	**3.30**	**3.35**	**3.35**	**3.35**
Downside risk	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50
5yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Central Case	**3.96**	**3.85**	**3.80**	**3.75**	**3.75**	**3.75**	**3.75**	**3.75**	**3.75**	**3.75**	**3.80**	**3.80**	**3.80**
Downside risk	0.00	-0.50	-0.60	-0.70	-0.80	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85
10yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Central Case	**4.52**	**4.40**	**4.35**	**4.30**	**4.30**	**4.30**	**4.30**	**4.30**	**4.30**	**4.30**	**4.35**	**4.35**	**4.35**
Downside risk	0.00	-0.50	-0.60	-0.70	-0.80	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85
20yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Central Case	**5.16**	**5.00**	**4.95**	**4.90**	**4.90**	**4.90**	**4.90**	**4.90**	**4.90**	**4.90**	**4.95**	**4.95**	**4.95**
Downside risk	0.00	-0.50	-0.60	-0.70	-0.80	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85
50yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Central Case	**4.74**	**4.65**	**4.60**	**4.60**	**4.60**	**4.60**	**4.60**	**4.60**	**4.60**	**4.60**	**4.65**	**4.65**	**4.65**
Downside risk	0.00	-0.50	-0.60	-0.70	-0.80	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85

PWLB Standard Rate = Gilt yield + 1.00%
PWLB Certainty Rate = Gilt yield + 0.80%
PWLB HRA Rate = Gilt yield + 0.40%
National Wealth Fund (NWF) Rate = Gilt yield + 0.40%

Appendix B – Investment Portfolio Position 30 September 2025

Investment Portfolio	**31.03.25 Balance £**	**Net Movement £**	**30.09.25 Balance £**	**30.09.25 Income Return %**
Banks and building societies (unsecured)	73,888	55,816	129,704	
Money Market Funds	750,000	500,000	1,250,000	
UK Govt/DMADF – DMO Deposit/Gilts	1,650,000	475,000	2,125,000	
Total Internal Investments	**2,473,888**	**1,030,816**	**3,504,704**	**3.91%**
Investments in Pooled Funds:				
Property	2,372,612	5,311	2,377,923	
Bonds	425,097	3,509	428,606	
Multi-Asset	863,791	19,318	883,109	
Total External Funds-Market Value	**3,661,500**	**28,138**	**3,689,638**	**4.80%**
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**6,135,388**	**1,058,954**	**7,194,342**	**4.37%**