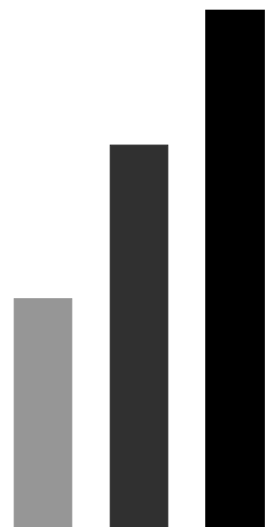


# Agenda 2016

# Inverclyde Council

For meeting on:

7	April	2016
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**A meeting of the Inverclyde Council will be held on Thursday 7 April 2016 at 4pm within the Municipal Buildings, Greenock.**

GERARD MALONE  
Head of Legal and Property Services

**BUSINESS**

**\*\*Copy to follow**

1. <b>Apologies and Declarations of Interest</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>NEW BUSINESS</b>	
<p>2. <b>Minutes of Meetings of The Inverclyde Council, Committees, Sub-Committees and Boards</b></p> <p>Police and Fire Scrutiny Sub-Committee (pp 51 – 52)            Inverclyde Council (pp 53 – 58)            Audit Committee (pp 59 – 60)            Health &amp; Social Care Committee (pp 61 - 65)            Local Review Body (p 66)            Environment &amp; Regeneration Committee (pp 67 – 71)            Education &amp; Communities Committee (pp 72 – 75)            General Purposes Board (pp 76 – 77)            Inverclyde Council (Special) (pp 78 – 79)            Policy &amp; Resource Committee (pp 80 – 84)            ** Planning Board (pp 85 – )            ** Local Review Body ( )</p>	
<p>3. <b>Appointment of Trustees to Peter Stanton Memorial Trust</b> Report by Head of Legal and Property Services</p>	<b>p</b>
<p>4. <b>Greenock Blitz Commemoration – Notice of Motion by Councillor McEleny</b> Report by Head of Legal and Property Services</p>	<b>p</b>
<p>5. <b>Keeping CalMac Public – Notice of Motion by Councillor Clocherty</b> Report by Head of Legal and Property Services</p>	<b>p</b>
<p>6. <b>International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia - Request by Councillor McCabe</b> Report by Head of Legal and Property Services</p>	<b>p</b>

7. <b>Councils Against Trade Union Bill – Request by Councillor McCabe</b> Report by Head of Legal and Property Services	p
8. <b>‘Choose Local’ - COSLA’s Manifesto for a Stronger Scottish Democracy</b> Report by Head of Legal and Property Services	p
<b>REMITS FROM COMMITTEES</b>	
9. <b>Proposed Traffic Regulation Order – Disabled Persons’ Parking Places (On–Street) Order No 1 2016 – Remit from Environment &amp; Regeneration Committee</b> Report by Corporate Director Environment, Regeneration & Resources	p
10. <b>Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy 2016/17 – 2019/20 – Remit from Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b> Report by Corporate Director Environment, Regeneration & Resources	p
<p>The documentation relative to the following item has been treated as exempt information in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 as amended, the nature of the exempt information being that set out in the paragraphs of Part I of Schedule 7(A) of the Act as detailed in the minute of the relevant Committee, Sub-Committee or Board.</p>	
<b>NEW BUSINESS</b>	
11. <b>Business in the Appendix</b>	

Enquiries to – **Sharon Lang** - Tel 01475 712112

**Report To:** INVERCLYDE COUNCIL **Date:** 7 APRIL 2016

**Report By:** HEAD OF LEGAL AND PROPERTY SERVICES **Report No:** LP/043/16

**Contact Officer:** JONATHAN HAMILTON **Contact No:** 01475 712125

**Subject:** APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES TO PETER STANTON MEMORIAL TRUST

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## **1.0 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek the Council's appointment of three Trustees to the Peter Stanton Memorial Trust given that the current term of office of three existing Trustees is due to expire on 16 May 2016.

## **2.0 SUMMARY**

- 2.1 Trustees of the Peter Stanton Memorial Trust are appointed for a term of four years. There are seven Trustees, three of whom are Council appointees. It is required, in terms of the Trust, that one of the appointees be the Provost.
- 2.2 The Provost and Councillors McCabe and MacLeod were appointed as Trustees on 17 May 2012. Their current term of office of four years is due to expire on 16 May 2016 and it is therefore necessary for the Council to make a decision on the election of Trustees from 17 May 2016 until the Statutory Meeting of the Council to be held after the Local Government elections in May 2017.

## **3.0 RECOMMENDATION**

- 3.1 That the Council appoint the Provost and two other members to act as Trustees of the Peter Stanton Memorial Trust for the period from 17 May 2016 until the Statutory Meeting of the Inverclyde Council to be held after the Local Government elections in May 2017.

**Gerard Malone**  
**Head of Legal and Property Services**

## **4.0 BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The Peter Stanton Memorial Trust was constituted in 1993. The Trust awards financial assistance to encourage the participation of disabled people in leisure and recreational activities in Inverclyde. The Trust considers applications for financial assistance from both individuals and organisations.
- 4.2 Trustees of the Peter Stanton Memorial trust are appointed for a term of four years. There are seven Trustees, three of whom are Council appointees. It is required, in terms of the Trust, that one of the appointees be the Provost.
- 4.3 The Provost and Councillors McCabe and MacLeod were appointed as Trustees on 17 May 2012. Their current term of office of four years is due to expire on 16 May 2016 and it is therefore necessary for the Council to make a decision on the election of Trustees from 17 May 2016 until the Statutory Meeting of the Council to be held after the Local Government elections in May 2017.

## **5.0 IMPLICATIONS**

### **Finance**

- 5.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

### **Legal**

- 5.2 There are no legal implications arising from this report.

### **Human Resources**

- 5.3 There are no HR implications arising from this report.

### **Equalities**

- 5.4 There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

### **Repopulation**

- 5.5 There are no repopulation implications arising from this report.

## **6.0 CONSULTATIONS**

- 6.1 None

## **7.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- 7.1 None

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<b>Report To:</b>	<b>Inverclyde Council</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>7 April 2016</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>Head of Legal &amp; Property Services</b>	<b>Report No:</b>	<b>SL/SC/LP/050/16</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Sharon Lang</b>	<b>Contact No:</b>	<b>01475 712112</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Greenock Blitz Commemoration – Notice of Motion by Councillor McEleny</b>		

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## **1.0 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise the Council of the receipt of a Notice of Motion by Councillor McEleny, countersigned by Councillor Campbell-Sturgess, submitted in terms of Standing Order 22.
- 1.2 The Notice of Motion is attached as Appendix 1.

## **2.0 RECOMMENDATION**

- 2.1 The Council is asked to consider the Notice of Motion by Councillor McEleny.

### Full Council Motion - Greenock Blitz Commemoration:

The Greenock Blitz was a catastrophe that every generation of the people of Inverclyde to follow stills feels keenly. The events of the evenings of 6<sup>th</sup> May – 7<sup>th</sup> May 1941 left hundreds of local people dead and devastated certain industries in the area.

The 7<sup>th</sup> of May 2016 marks 75 years from the day the all clear sounded on May 7<sup>th</sup> 1941.

Many residents of Inverclyde still with us today lived through the horrific events of the aforementioned evenings and there are many who lost loved ones on those nights 75 years ago.

Inverclyde Council will never forget the citizens of our area who lost their lives on those evenings and Inverclyde Council shall pay the following respects:

- The 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Greenock Blitz shall be commemorated on Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> May 2016.
- A ceremony of Remembrance shall be held in Clyde Square.

Proposed – Cllr Christopher McEleny

Seconded – Cllr Math Campbell-Sturgess

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<b>Report To:</b>	<b>Inverclyde Council</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>7 April 2016</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>Head of Legal &amp; Property Services</b>	<b>Report No:</b>	<b>SL/LP/055/16</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Sharon Lang</b>	<b>Contact No:</b>	<b>01475 712112</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Keeping CalMac Public – Notice of Motion by Councillor Clocherty</b>		

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## **1.0 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise the Council of the receipt of a Notice of Motion by Councillor Clocherty, countersigned by Councillor Loughran, submitted in terms of Standing Order 22.
- 1.2 The Notice of Motion is attached as Appendix 1.

## **2.0 RECOMMENDATION**

- 2.1 The Council is asked to consider the Notice of Motion by Councillor Clocherty.

**Gerard Malone**  
**Head of Legal & Property Services**



Draft Motion to Scottish Councils on Keeping CalMac Public  
March 2016

Council notes that the £1 billion 2016-24 Clyde and Hebrides ferry services (CHFS) contract will be awarded at the end of May and that the two bidders are public sector operator CalMac and private multinational Serco.

Council welcomes the Scottish Government's significant increases in public investment in ferry infrastructure and services, including six new vessels for the CHFS network by 2025.

Council notes ferry expert Jeanette Findlay of Glasgow University's report for the RMT union, "*Economic benefits of public sector provision on lifeline Clyde and Hebrides ferry services*" which found that CalMac is an efficient operator that spreads benefits across the Scottish economy whilst Serco's profit-seeking model restricts performance to contractual minimums and would increase risk to workers, communities, passengers and the taxpayer.

The Council will write to the First Minister and the Transport Minister of the Scottish Government in support of awarding the next CHFS contract to CalMac and retaining public sector operation of lifeline ferry services, to the benefit of the Scottish economy and society.

Moved

SEAN DON

JIM CLOCHARTY

TORRY LOUGHLIN

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<b>Report To:</b>	<b>Inverclyde Council</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>7 April 2016</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>Head of Legal &amp; Property Services</b>	<b>Report No:</b>	<b>RMcG/LP/036/16</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Rona McGhee</b>	<b>Contact No:</b>	<b>01475 712113</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia – Request by Councillor McCabe</b>		

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## **1.0 PURPOSE**

1.1 The purpose of this report is to ask the Council to consider a request from Councillor McCabe.

## **2.0 SUMMARY**

2.1 Councillor McCabe has requested that the Council consider the attached letter from Unite the Union asking the Council to show support for International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia and LGBT members of the community.

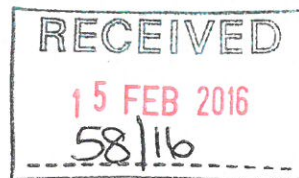
## **3.0 BACKGROUND**

3.1 Members will recall that the Policy & Resources Executive Sub-Committee at the meeting on 14 May 2015 agreed, following a request by Provost Moran, to fly a flag on 17 May 2015 to mark International Day against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia and to do so annually.

## **4.0 RECOMMENDATION**

4.1 The Council is asked to consider the request by Councillor McCabe.

**Gerard Malone**  
**Head of Legal & Property Services**



REGION: SCOTLAND

Stephen McCabe  
Inverclyde Council  
Municipal Buildings  
24 Clyde Square  
GREENOCK  
PA15 1LY

12 February 2016

Dear Cllr. McCabe

I write to you in regards to the upcoming International Day against Homophobia & Transphobia (IDAHOT) due to take place on the 17th of May 2016.

IDAHOT, commemorated on the day that homosexuality was removed from the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (1990), aims to raise awareness of the discrimination and prejudice that LGBT people face in communities around the world.

Within recent years Scotland has made significant progress in removing many legal barriers that have prevented LGBT people from becoming equal members of our society. These successes should be celebrated however there still remain many issues regarding social exclusion and provision of services.

In June 2015 the Equality Network (Scotland's National LGBTI equality and human rights charity) published a report into the experiences of inequality across Scotland. The Report found that 79% of LGBT respondents had witnessed or experienced prejudice or discrimination within the past year (1). Additional to this, 33% of LGBT respondents felt isolated in their communities due to being LGBT(2).

On behalf of our membership, Unite the Union would like to request that Inverclyde Council show its support for IDAHOT and the LGBT members of your community. You can do this via a number of methods; issuing a statement of support, publicising the LGBT services you provide, issuing an internal communication to your employees, donating to an LGBT charity or flying a rainbow flag from your municipal hall.

We hope you will join us in commemorating IDAHOT and striving to ensure that LGBT people may realise their true potential as equal members of our society.

Yours sincerely

Elaine Dougall  
Regional Women's and Equalities Officer

1. The Scottish LGBT Equality Report [2015], Pg. 20 Fg.7, Equality Network
2. The Scottish LGBT Equality Report [2015], Pg. 65 Fg.18, Equality Network

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<b>Report To:</b>	<b>Inverclyde Council</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>7 April 2016</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>Head of Legal &amp; Property Services</b>	<b>Report No:</b>	<b>LP/053/16</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Sharon Lang</b>	<b>Contact No:</b>	<b>01475 712112</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Councils Against Trade Union Bill - Request by Councillor McCabe</b>		

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## 1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise the Council of a request received from Councillor McCabe that it consider the attached motion (**Appendix 1**) received from the Joint Trade Union Committee of Inverclyde relative to the proposed Trade Union Bill.

## 2.0 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The Council is asked to consider the request from Councillor McCabe.

## APPENDIX 1

### TU Bill – motion for councils

"Council notes the Conservative Government are proposing a Trade Union Bill that will restrict the ability of this council to engage in good industrial relations practices with our workforce and their representatives. Council believes the collection of union dues through the check-off arrangement, from which the council receives income, is part of our collective and contractual arrangements with the trades unions and one which we will defend and support. Council commits not to use agency staff to break or weaken industrial action and to continue to support arrangements that afford trade union representatives sufficient resources to enable them to carry out their functions to ensure the continuation of good industrial relations. The Leader of the Council commits to writing to the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills stating council's opposition to this Bill and our resolve not to co-operate with any attacks on facility time or check off and to write to the First Minister calling on the Scottish Government to stand with Inverclyde Council and other local authorities in opposing the proposals in this Bill."

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<b>Report To:</b>	<b>Inverclyde Council</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>7 April 2016</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>Head of Legal &amp; Property Services</b>	<b>Report No:</b>	<b>SL/SC/LP/049/16</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Sharon Lang</b>	<b>Contact No:</b>	<b>01475 712112</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>'Choose Local' - CoSLA's Manifesto for a Stronger Scottish Democracy</b>		

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## 1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise the Council of a request from CoSLA that it endorse the attached manifesto, 'Choose Local' (**Appendix 1**).

## 2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The manifesto achieved cross-party support at CoSLA and was agreed unanimously at the Convention meeting on 11 March 2016.
- 2.2 The CoSLA manifesto seeks to provide a framework for specific local government focused campaigns in relation to key areas of local service delivery. The manifesto focuses and builds on the key elements of the CoSLA Convention's Strategic Work Plan and its unanimous endorsement of the Commission on Local Democracy's Final Report in August 2014.
- 2.3 The manifesto is intended to fulfil two roles: firstly, it is designed to be a statement of the aspirations at a national level of local government; and secondly, it seeks to defend local government's position in the course of the forthcoming election campaign and beyond so that there may be a principled case for strong local democracy for the future.
- 2.4 CoSLA has requested that the Council consider and endorse the manifesto.

## 3.0 RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 That the Council considers 'Choose Local', CoSLA's manifesto for a Stronger Scottish Democracy and decides whether it wishes to endorse its terms.

## 4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The manifesto achieved cross-party support at CoSLA and was agreed unanimously at the Convention meeting on 11 March 2016. The manifesto has the objective of strengthening local democracy and empowering communities and to that extent, it focuses and builds upon the key elements of the CoSLA Convention's Strategic Work Plan and its unanimous endorsement of the Commission on Local Democracy's Final Report in August 2014.
- 4.2 The manifesto is intended to fulfil two roles: firstly, it is designed to be a statement of the aspirations at a national level of local government; and secondly, it seeks to defend local government's position in the course of the forthcoming election campaign and beyond so that there may be a principled case for strong local democracy for the future.
- 4.3 The CoSLA approach to its manifesto has been to set out 5 key pledges for the first 100 days of the next Scottish Parliament and the purpose of this is to develop a focus on the early life of the next parliamentary period around which further reform can be built.
- 4.4 The overarching objective of the manifesto is to involve MSPs across the political spectrum in the development of a direction of public service reform that matches the unanimous CoSLA Convention proposals.
- 4.5 The manifesto will be supplemented by CoSLA with a series of campaigns focused on specific issues and challenges that are highlighted through the work of the CoSLA specific policy teams and its Executive Groups. It is CoSLA's intention that the manifesto will provide a strong vision for local government and CoSLA seeks the support of individual Councils and elected members in driving these aspirations forward.

## 5.0 IMPLICATIONS

### 5.1 Finance

#### One off Costs

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	Budget Years	Proposed Spend this Report	Virement From	Other Comments
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

#### Annually Recurring Costs/(Savings)

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	With Effect from	Annual Net Impact	Virement From (If Applicable)	Other Comments
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

#### Legal

- 5.2 There are no legal implications arising from this report.

#### Human Resources

- 5.3 There are no human resources implications arising from this report

#### Equalities

- 5.4 There are no equalities implications arising from this report

#### Repopulation

- 5.5 There are no repopulation implications arising from this report

## **6.0 CONSULTATIONS**

6.1 This report has been endorsed by the CMT.

## **7.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

7.1 None.



# #CHOOSELOCAL

## COSLA's Manifesto for a Stronger Scottish Democracy





# Scotland needs local solutions...

**Join the movement to put local democracy at the heart of Scotland's future.**

On May 5, Scotland goes to the polls. Yet it is sometimes easy to forget that real democracy is about more than just 129 MSPs in Holyrood. With budgets, Europe, and constitutional debates across the headlines, we shouldn't forget that democratic government in Scotland exists at both national and local levels, and that both must flourish if they are to improve lives across the communities that they serve.

That's important, because when you speak to people, their story is not about the workings of Holyrood or Westminster. It is about the local services that communities need, and about having a real say about what matters to them. After all, it is at the local level, in the places where people live, that local government services make a difference every day.

It should therefore be no surprise that there is now a powerful new movement taking hold across the country focused on what it would take to put communities in control.

COSLA - the voice of local government in Scotland - has long been a driving force for change. Not long ago we backed the radical vision put forward by the Commission on Strengthening Local Democracy to empower local communities to decide on their priorities, their services, and their spending. We are determined to deliver change, no matter how

difficult the financial pressure gets and no matter what obstacles get in the way. We simply cannot afford to do anything else

People have been flocking to the debate, but meaningful reform is yet to happen. A local revolution is within the grasp of the next Scottish Parliament, but simply won't be possible without commitment from across the political spectrum and across all spheres of government. That's why it is time to shift the focus from talk to action.

Together, we can unlock the benefits of new forms of democracy, and deliver the opportunities for positive change locally. And we can give local government an unambiguous place in the governance of Scotland.

Most of all, the evidence tells us that the challenges and opportunities that Scotland faces need local solutions. That's why we are asking any parliamentarian committed to better and more equal outcomes to sign up to our five pledges. Together, we can start to put local democracy on the map in just 100 days.

**Strengthening local democracy means strengthening Scotland's communities, and nothing matters more than that.**

# Let's build from the bottom up, not redesign from the top down

**Up and down the country, people are recognising that the top down approach has had its time. Reform should start by focusing on building local democratic choice says COSLA President Councillor David O'Neill.**



All of us in Scotland share many common goals. We want the places where we live to be safe and healthy, vibrant and sustainable, and offer good, decently rewarded jobs. We want older people everywhere to enjoy a fulfilling old age; the young to reach their full potential; the vulnerable to be protected.

The case for much stronger local democracy is founded on the simple premise that it is fundamentally better for decisions about these goals to be made by those that are most affected by them. Scotland is a diverse country: what works in our cities will not suit remote rural communities, just as the priorities in our towns will not be the same as those on our islands.

Scotland's local services have had real success in addressing Scotland's most significant problems, providing high quality education, health and social care, justice, employment and protecting the environment. Even at a time of reducing resources, the latest benchmarking information shows that councils have continued to protect communities while demonstrating some impressive improvements. But with local government budgets under serious pressure, and demand for public services rising fast, hugely difficult choices are required about what to do more of, less of, or differently – and about the resources to pay for these choices. That's

why it is time to harness the power of a more locally democratic way of doing things, and by doing so, overhaul participation in decision making across the country.

## **Taking power to the centre has just not worked**

Our focus is not on any particular governments, but on tackling a 50 year trend in how we 'do' democracy here in Scotland. We have tried taking power to the centre and it has just not delivered.

Quite simply, Scotland will not become a fairer, healthier and wealthier place from the top down. Despite all of the best efforts of the public sector, inequalities in Scotland are growing. Poor outcomes for a small proportion of the population drive very large amounts of public spending and if we don't do something soon, inequalities in Scotland could start to overtake some third world countries. No-one in Scotland set out to create these outcomes, but they are unacceptable in a modern democracy, and they have to change.

## **Scotland is out of step internationally**

Yet in Europe and around the world, communities have been enjoying the benefits



of strong local democracy for generations. Councils across almost all European countries cover smaller populations, and they have better constitutional protection and considerably less reliance on national funding. It's also no coincidence that our European neighbours are often more successful at improving outcomes.

We must have the determination to replicate this kind of thinking in Scotland too. Thankfully, a new tide of local democratic ambition is beginning to wash the outdated centralising mind-set away. Few people now seriously believe that taking power away from locally elected people and placing it in the hands of remote or unaccountable bureaucracies can ever improve lives. But while the local debate is gathering pace, real action is now needed if we are to turn the current situation around.

## **Local democracy is the key to turning around participation for the long term**

In practical terms alone, the case for local democracy is therefore clear.

But our argument is that for principled reasons too, Scotland needs stronger local democracy like never before.

Giving people a real say over what matters to them is the key to addressing electoral participation and revitalising the whole democratic process. Many people are understandably losing interest in a local democracy over which they feel little influence, where decisions are taken far away from where they live, and where it is hard to see the link between what they pay and what happens.

Instead, there is a simple idea up for grabs - that democratic power should be built from communities up, not drip down from above.

That does not mean that a strong place for local government calls into question the wholly legitimate role of national government to set national priorities, or our obligation in local government to use local policy and service delivery to deliver benefits for Scotland.

Nor does it mean that the structures and practices of an old fashioned type of democracy can be allowed to characterise Scotland's future. Any empowerment of local democratic decision making must depend on actively empowering citizens and communities too. Simply empowering local services will not in its own right pass our test of a strong democracy; these have to be planned and delivered in ways that build in democratic participation, and empower local people to decide about their place and their future.

## **Local choices over taxation and spending**

However, on its own, this is not enough to create real local choice and accountability. Just 12% of local expenditure is currently raised through local taxation. This seriously limits the tax and spend choices available to communities, and with no real choice available to them, it also holds back their participation. We believe this balance of funding needs to be addressed to truly empower local government both democratically and financially.

There is a huge debate to be had about the future of local government finance. We've developed a clear and principled blueprint



around which effective reform can take place.

We are not promoting more, or less, taxation and spending: we simply want the decisions about these issues to be made locally. Communities should decide on the services they want and how to pay for these - it is completely inconsistent with a strong democracy for this to be determined or enforced nationally.

### **Local by Default: a prize worth fighting for**

If we want to truly empower local choice and control then we need to make democracy local by default. A simple, transparent approach to local services is needed and, in line with the principles of subsidiarity, any reform must start with a presumption that all local services are locally democratic.

Of course, some politicians may feel their mandate is to control. Some may fear delivering services differently across the country, or moving away from a one size fits all approach. Some might therefore want to trade away real change for the usual wrangling over which institutions to empower, or by taking a top down view about which powers they are prepared to loosen grip of.

Quite simply, this will not deliver the change that Scotland needs. Strong democracy means putting local people in charge of their own lives, and freeing national government to focus on outcomes for the whole of Scotland, and the rights that all communities should enjoy.

It is a prize worth fighting for. A democracy where local communities have more say; where different needs are met with different solutions; and where new ideas can flourish will empower local councils to use their democratic mandate to really influence the issues that matter locally. Achieve that and we can transform participation in our democracy and address the huge social and financial costs of persistent inequality in this country. Those costs affect every community, and so closing the gap will benefit everyone.



This local, outcomes based approach makes sense, and the evidence from around the world shows that it works.

**Across the country, Scotland's historically local mind-set is already trying to break free.**

**Now it is time to make it happen.**

# #SP16 - 5 PLEDGES TO PUT LOCAL DEMOCRACY ON THE MAP

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**Politicians across the spectrum can start to make a real difference in the first 100 days of the next Parliament. Here's how.**

There's a growing hunger in Scotland for a more local future. Change is needed, but we are urging parliamentarians not to opt for a clumsy restructuring of services. Redesigning from the top down may feel like taking action, but it will not enable communities to reach their full potential. We want an alternative, based on rebuilding democracy from communities up, and on using all the levers of reform rather than just ones that might sound good.

That will take time, but real progress can be made right now. That's why we're inviting every politician to work with us to deliver on 5 key pledges within the first 100 days of their election. Together, we can help start an unstoppable movement for change that can transform Scotland for the better.



## **Make Scotland's public services local by default**

**... through an immediate review to localise and simplify how all public services are governed and accountable to communities.**

Any reform of the public sector needs to bring democratic power closer to people. After all, services that are driven by local priorities are best able to improve outcomes, use resources effectively, and empower those around them.

What happens today will not deliver the kind of approach required in future. That's why it is time to look again at governance right across the public sector to ensure that local people and their representatives, not bureaucracies, are accountable for the decisions that affect where they live.

Approaching democracy that way round will really transform Scotland. It could amount to the biggest decentralisation of power ever undertaken. By beginning the process now, we can ensure that all services that can be locally planned and delivered are democratically accountable to local people.



## **Redraw the partnership between local and national government**

**... beginning with a summit that delivers a new framework for local and national government.**

17 years after the Scottish Parliament was established, devolution within Scotland remains unfinished business. Yet around the world, local choices are not something to be debated; they are simply part of the landscape.

Local variation is the solution, not the blockage, to better and more cost effective public services. That does not mean leaving local areas to do whatever they want. National government has a clear mandate to establish priorities for the nation and protect our rights as citizens. But these should be delivered in ways that respond to local diversity, and which uphold local democratic priorities and preferences.

It is the people of Scotland that want government at two levels, who elect representatives to each, and who should determine the services that each provide. That's why we need to re-energise the relationship between local and national government in Scotland, and put it on a formal footing.



## **Give communities financial choices**

**... starting by putting local control at the heart of local taxation.**

Strong local democracy is a false promise without local fiscal autonomy, and reform is urgently needed. We now have a fiscal framework between the UK and Scottish Governments, and there's no reason why one cannot be created between local and national government too.

50 years ago, Scotland's councils raised over 50% of their expenditure through local taxation. Today that has fallen to 12% here, but it is far higher elsewhere in Europe. The council tax freeze has been in place for 9 years, and since 1990 non-domestic rates have been centrally controlled.

As an immediate step, a new approach to local taxation will be delivered during the next parliament. But as a country we can be ambitious and put local democratic choices back into local government finance. Rather than setting restrictions from the centre, real local financial powers would allow communities to decide their priorities and how to pay for these. Specifically we are calling for:

- Freedom to spend in ways that reflect local choice and accountability;
- An end to central direction in the setting and raising of local taxes;
- The power to introduce local discretionary taxes, subject to the assent of the local electorate.

A new, locally empowering approach to local government finance would allow local people to see what they pay for and hold their representatives to account. And because the local electorate, not national politicians, would be in control, it would help end the cyclical blame game between councils and Ministers for what happens locally.





## **Open up Scottish democracy**

**... by joining COSLA in establishing a constitutional convention to design a new approach to accountability.**

Our interest in better local democracy is not an end in itself. It is because empowering citizens and turning around participation are the best ways to improve wellbeing and reduce inequalities for the whole of Scotland. For that to happen, local participation and elected representation both need to prosper interdependently, rather than be seen as different standards to compete with one another. This is as true of local government as it is of national government.

Change therefore has to happen at all levels of our political system. Significant investment and energy is going to be needed to build the capacity and confidence of communities to participate effectively, particularly amongst those that are furthest from decisions at the moment. That process needs to start now. By establishing a convention in the early life of the parliament- bringing together local and national government, the third sector, public services and communities – we can set a course to build the habits of democracy and foster active citizenship for the long term.

Building strong participation does not diminish the role of representative democracy. Elected representatives are fundamental to an effective democracy and will be all the more so in a context where more decisions and powers are held locally in the future. Our ambition is that as a nation we come to think of democracy not as separate or competing bodies of ‘participation’ and ‘representation’, but more simply a positive culture of collaboration in which everyone with a stake in the improvement of local outcomes is empowered to fulfil their part.



## **Join up thinking on reform**

**... by focusing the debate on local outcomes not sound bites.**

People want better outcomes from the public sector in Scotland. Yet some political thinking still focuses on inputs such as police or teacher numbers, or policies that can prescribe how budgets are used regardless of their local relevance. This is wasteful and does little to prevent problems from emerging in the first place.

The move to genuine outcomes has started, but it has to become the predominant measure by which services are judged. Further and faster progress is now needed. Populist sounding but unhelpful arguments about inputs might appeal to some, but we are asking all parliamentarians to embrace a more progressive debate.

Of course, better outcomes are not just determined by local government, but by the way all public services do business. We therefore also need to prevent a proliferation of competing agendas from diverting attention and resources away from that task. That means freeing up all local partners to listen to communities and focus on what makes the difference to them, not one size fits all solutions or complex governance arrangements.



# It's time to recognise the difference that local accountability makes. If you agree, join us in building a stronger democracy.

**A new approach to localism could be on the horizon. Expectations are high, because Scotland needs strong local services as never before.**

There's already lots of talk about who is best placed to make tough decisions and to get the best from finite resources. We believe the solution is about bringing government closer to people, and making representative and participatory democracy complementary rather than competitive drivers for change.

The debate has come a long way, and around the country and across the political spectrum, the power of a more local approach is becoming clear. With the case for change now inarguable, it's time to make it happen.

We know that success won't happen overnight, but the first 100 days of the next Scottish Parliament can set the scene for real success.

With so much at stake, we also know that it can be easy to lose sight of a principled approach in the hunt for proposals that are quick to implement, easily understood, and which grab headlines. Our aspiration is about much more than that. Doing the right things can start to close the inequalities gap, and improve outcomes for everyone in Scotland. But the wrong approach will cause this gap to grow and lead to services that are ineffective and unaffordable.

That's why we have to guard against centralism and instead deliver real accountability into the hands of local people. Strong local democracy doesn't mean simply passing down a few powers from above, or taking shortcuts and sidestepping local democratic representation. Yet neither does it mean shutting out new forms of participation and empowerment, or being disconnected from national priorities.



Instead we must keep our eye on the prize — better outcomes for local people. By working together, we can create the conditions to reignite local empowerment and participation, and give people back a real local voice. Easy sounding fixes may therefore look appealing, but tinkering around the edges has already led to uneven thinking about democracy and is likely to do little or nothing to fundamentally improve it in the future.

Instead, we're asking anyone with an interest in improving outcomes in Scotland to commit to five key pledges. They are grounded in the real life issues that councils and their communities are facing, and we will rally around them in the negotiations that COSLA and councils engage in every day.

Take these bold steps forward, and we can start to transform our democracy, and improve outcomes for everyone in Scotland. What's more, we can help make sure that a modern local government is part of the governance of a modern Scotland.

**That is an exciting challenge, and the real winners will be our communities. We are determined to succeed, and we want to work with anyone who is similarly interested in improving lives in Scotland.**

**We look forward to the debate that lies ahead; because one thing is for sure - together we have a duty to get this right.**



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<b>Report To:</b>	<b>THE INVERCLYDE COUNCIL</b>	<b>Date: 7 APRIL 2016</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>CORPORATE DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENT, REGENERATION &amp; RESOURCES</b>	<b>Report No: LP/039/16</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>CAROLINE SHAW</b>	<b>Contact No: 01475 712115</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>PROPOSED TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDER – DISABLED PERSONS’ PARKING PLACES (ON-STREET) ORDER NO. 1 2016</b>	

---

## **1.0 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to request the Council to consider a remit from the Environment & Regeneration Committee.

## **2.0 SUMMARY**

- 2.1 The Environment & Regeneration Committee held on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2016 after consideration of a Report by the Corporate Director Environment, Regeneration & Resources on the proposed Traffic Regulation Order – The Inverclyde Council, Disabled Persons’ Parking Places (On-Street) Order No. 1 2016 recommended that the Inverclyde Council be asked to make the Traffic Regulation Order and remitted it to the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services and the Head of Legal and Property Services to arrange for its implementation.

## **3.0 RECOMMENDATION**

- 3.1 That the Inverclyde Council approve the making of the Traffic Regulation Order – The Inverclyde Council, Disabled Persons’ Parking Places (On-Street) Order No. 1 2016, all as detailed in the copy of the proposed Order forming a supplement to the principal Minute hereof, and that the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services and the Head of Legal and Property Services be authorised to take all necessary action in connection therewith. Appendix 1

**Gerard Malone**  
**Head of Legal and Property Services**

## **4.0 BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Local Authorities are empowered to make Orders under the Road Traffic Regulation and Roads (Scotland) Acts 1984 and under the Council's Scheme of Administration the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services is responsible for the making, implementation and review of Traffic Management Orders and Traffic Regulation Orders.
- 4.2 The provision of on-street parking places for use by disabled drivers, who are the holders of a Disabled Person's Badge, is regulated by The Disabled Persons' Parking Places (Scotland) Act 2009. Inverclyde Council is required to promote a Traffic Regulation Order to regulate the use of such parking places.
- 4.3 The Council is asked to note that, if approved, the Order may not be implemented until the making of the Order has been advertised to allow any persons who so wish a period of six weeks to question the validity of the Order in terms of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

## **5.0 IMPLICATIONS**

### **Finance**

- 5.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

### **Legal**

- 5.2 There are no legal implications arising from this report.

### **Human Resources**

- 5.3 There are no HR implications arising from this report.

### **Equalities**

- 5.4 There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

### **Repopulation**

- 5.5 There are no repopulation implications arising from this report.

## **6.0 CONSULTATIONS**

- 6.1 The proposals have been advertised in the Greenock Telegraph and full details of the proposals have been made available for public inspection during normal office hours at the offices of the Head of Environmental and Commercial Services, the Head of Legal and Property Services and at Central Library, Port Glasgow Library, Gourock Library and Inverkip & Wemyss Bay Library.

## **7.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- 7.1 None

**THE INVERCLYDE COUNCIL**

**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACES**  
**(ON-STREET) ORDER NO. 1 2016**

**TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDER**

**THE INVERCLYDE COUNCIL**  
**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACES (ON-STREET)**  
**ORDER NO. 1 2016**

The Inverclyde Council in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 32(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 ("the Act") and of all other enabling powers and after consultation with the Chief Constable of Police Scotland in accordance with Part III of Schedule 9 to the Act hereby make the following Order.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Inverclyde Council Disabled Persons' Parking Places (On-Street) Order No. 1 2016" and shall come into operation on 20 May, 2016.

2. In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:-

"Council" means The Inverclyde Council or its successors as Roads Authority;

"disabled person's badge" means:

(a) a badge issued under Section 21 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 (as amended);

(b) a badge issued under a provision of the law of Northern Ireland corresponding to that section; or

(c) a badge issued by any member State other than the United Kingdom for purposes corresponding to the purposes for which badges under that section are issued;

and which has not ceased to be in force;

"disabled person's vehicle" means a vehicle lawfully displaying a disabled person's badge;

"parking attendant" means a person employed in accordance with Section 63A of the Act to carry out the functions therein;

"parking place" means an area of land specified by number and name in Columns 1 and 2 in the Schedule to this Order;

"traffic sign" means a sign prescribed or authorised under Section 64 of the Act; and

"vehicle" unless the context otherwise requires, means a vehicle of any description and includes a machine or implement of any kind drawn or propelled along roads whether or not by mechanical power.

3. The Schedule titled "Disabled Persons' Parking Places (On Street) Order No. 1 2016" forms the Schedule to this Order.

4. Each area of road which is described in the Schedule to this Order and the plans relative to this Order is hereby designated as a parking place.

5. The parking places shall only be used for the leaving of disabled persons' vehicles displaying a valid disabled person's badge.



6. The limits of each parking place shall be indicated on the carriageway as prescribed by The Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2002.

7. Every vehicle left in any parking place shall stand such that no parking place is occupied by more than one vehicle and that every part of the vehicle is within the limits of the parking place provided that, where the length of a vehicle precludes compliance with this paragraph, such vehicle shall be deemed to be within the limits of a parking place if:-

the extreme front portion or, as the case may be, the extreme rear portion of the vehicle is within 300mm of an indication on the carriageway provided under this Order in relation to the parking place; and

the vehicle, or any part thereof, is not within the limits of any adjoining parking place.

8. Any person duly authorised by the Council or a police officer in uniform or a traffic warden or parking attendant may move or cause to be moved in case of any emergency, to any place they think fit, vehicles left in a parking place.

9. Any person duly authorised by the Council may suspend the use of a parking place or any part thereof whenever such suspension is considered reasonably necessary:-

for the purpose of facilitating the movement of traffic or promoting its safety;

for the purpose of any building operation, demolition, or excavation in or adjacent to the parking place or the laying, erection, alteration, removal or repair in or adjacent to the parking place of any sewer or of any main, pipe, apparatus for the supply of gas, water electricity or of any telecommunications apparatus, traffic sign or parking meter;

for the convenience of occupiers of premises adjacent to the parking place on any occasion of the removal of furniture from one office or dwellinghouse to another or the removal of furniture from such premises to a depository or to such premises from a depository;

on any occasion on which it is likely by reason of some special attraction that any street will be thronged or obstructed; or

for the convenience of occupiers of premises adjacent to the parking place at times of weddings or funerals or on other special occasions.

10. A police officer in uniform may suspend for not longer than twenty four hours the use of a parking place or part thereof whenever such suspension is considered reasonably necessary for the purpose of facilitating the movement of traffic or promoting its safety.

11. This Order insofar as it relates to the parking places to be revoked (R) and amended, as specified in the Schedule to this Order, partially revokes and amends The Inverclyde Council On-Street Parking Places (Without Charges) Order Nos: 01/1999, 01/2002 and 01/2003 and The Inverclyde Council Disabled Persons' Parking Places (On-Street) Order Nos: 03/2014 and 01/2015 respectively.

Sealed with the Common Seal of The Inverclyde Council and subscribed for them and on their behalf by #####, Proper Officer, on the ##### day of #####, Two Thousand and Sixteen.

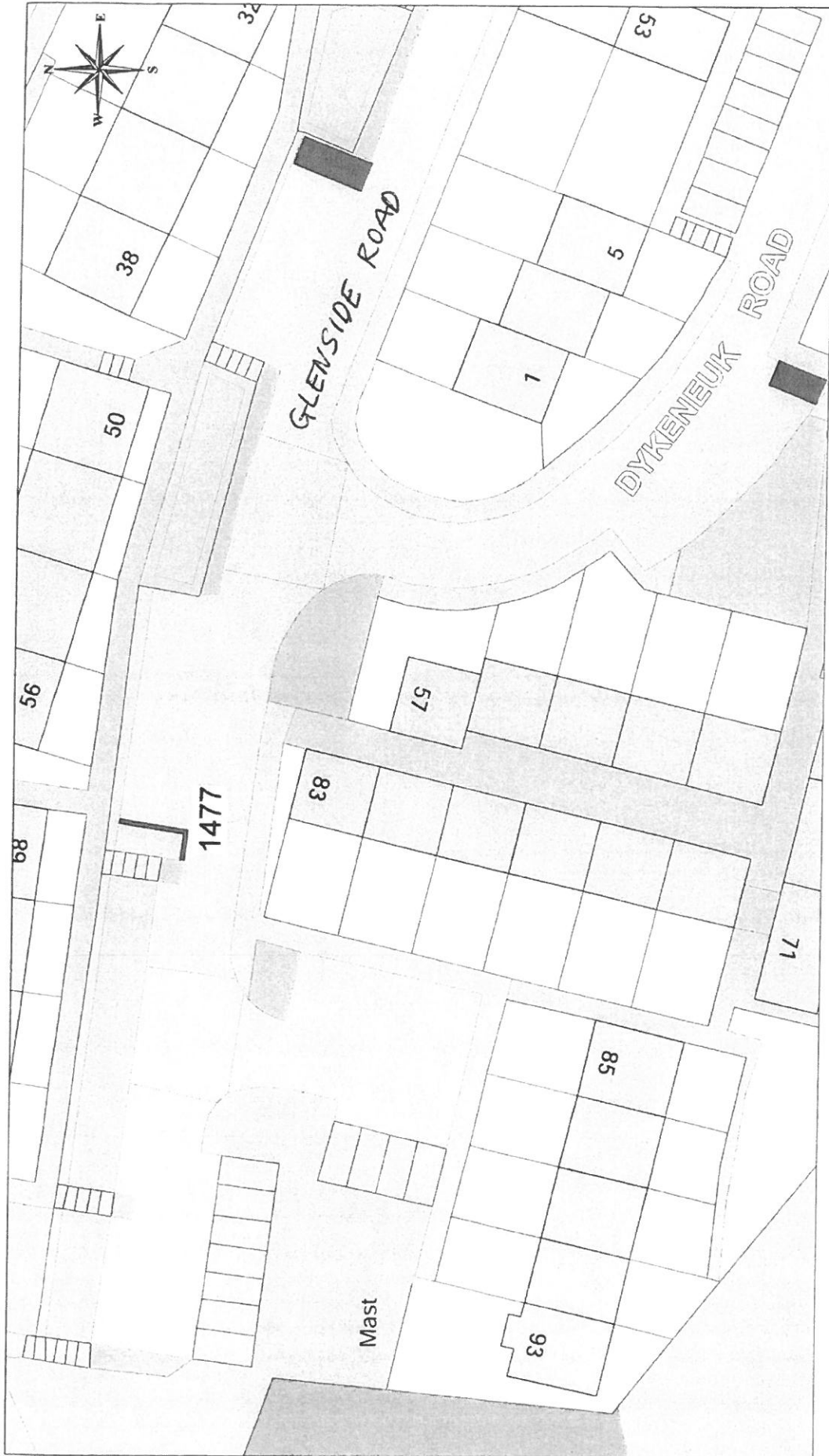


**THE INVERCLYDE COUNCIL**  
**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACES**  
**(ON-STREET) ORDER NO. 1 2016**

**Statement of Reasons for Proposing to Make  
the above Order**

It is considered necessary in order to comply with The Disabled Persons' Parking Places (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5, to make the above Order to provide assistance for disabled persons who hold a badge under the Disabled Persons (Badges for Motor Vehicles) (Scotland) Regulations 2000 as amended and by revoking those parking places no longer required to maximise street parking capacity.

Ian Moffat  
Head of Environmental & Commercial Services  
1 Ingleston Park  
Cartsburn Street  
GREENOCK  
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aubrey.fawcett@inverclyde.gov.uk

**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE**  
56 GLENSIDE ROAD, PORT GLASGOW  
PLACE No. 1477




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**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE**  
**43 KELLY STREET, GREENOCK**  
**PLACE No. 1549**

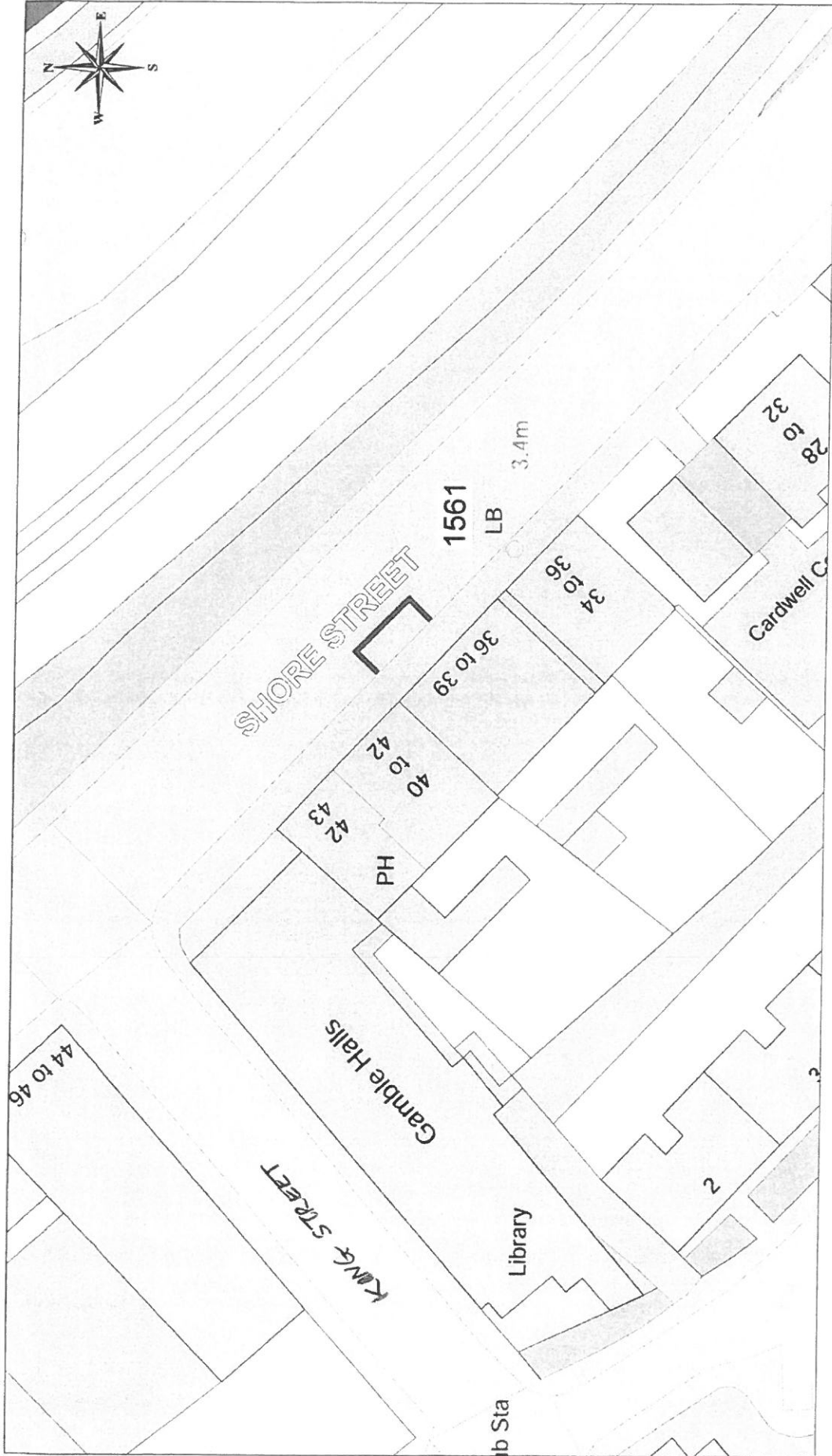
**Inverclyde**  
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**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE**  
**10 HOPE STREET, GREENOCK**  
**PLACE No. 1559**

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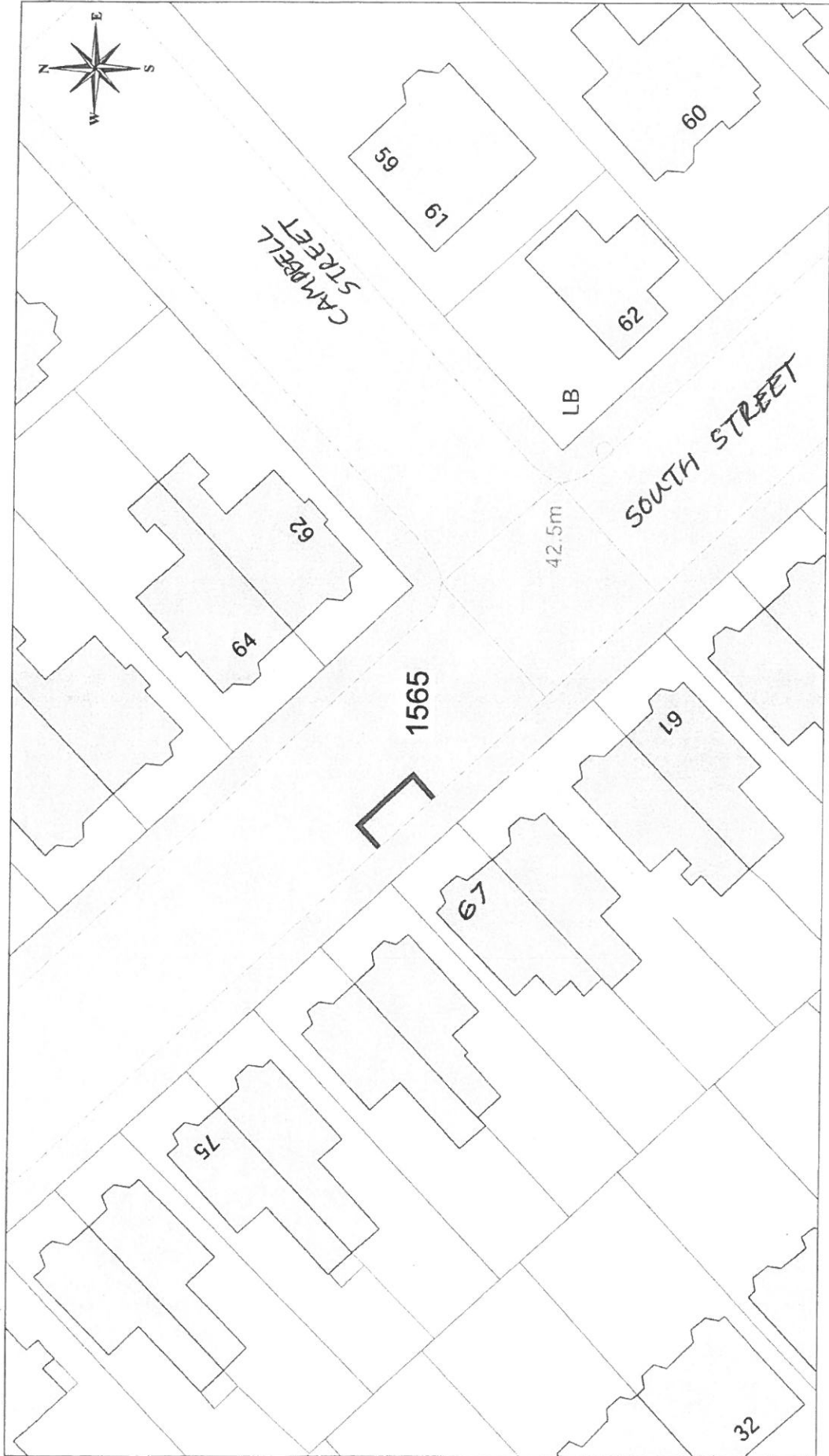


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**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE**  
**36 SHORE STREET, GOUROCK**  
**PLACE No. 1561**

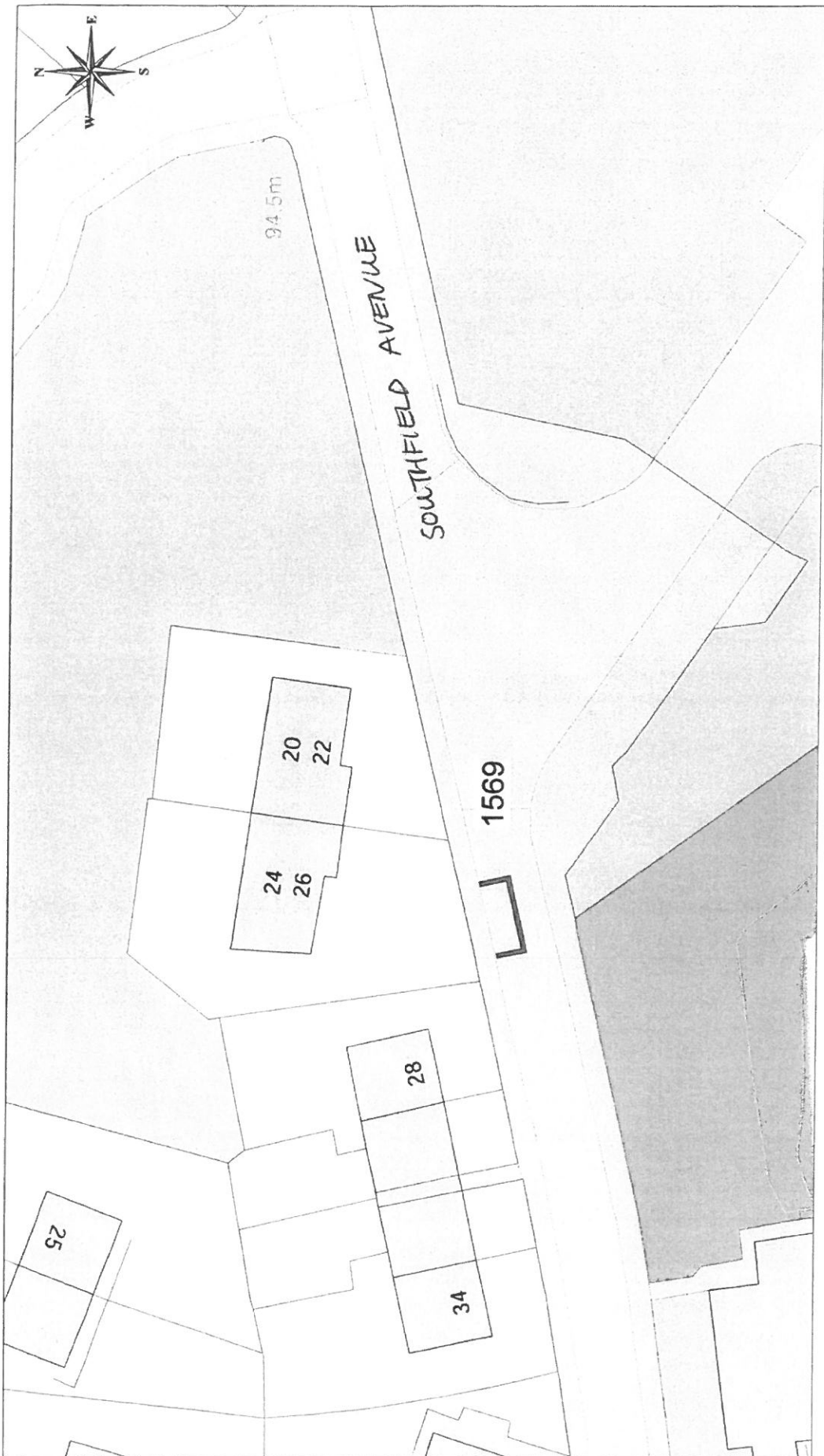



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**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE**  
**67 SOUTH STREET, GREENOCK**  
**PLACE No. 1565**

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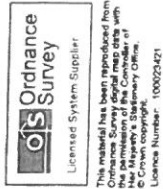
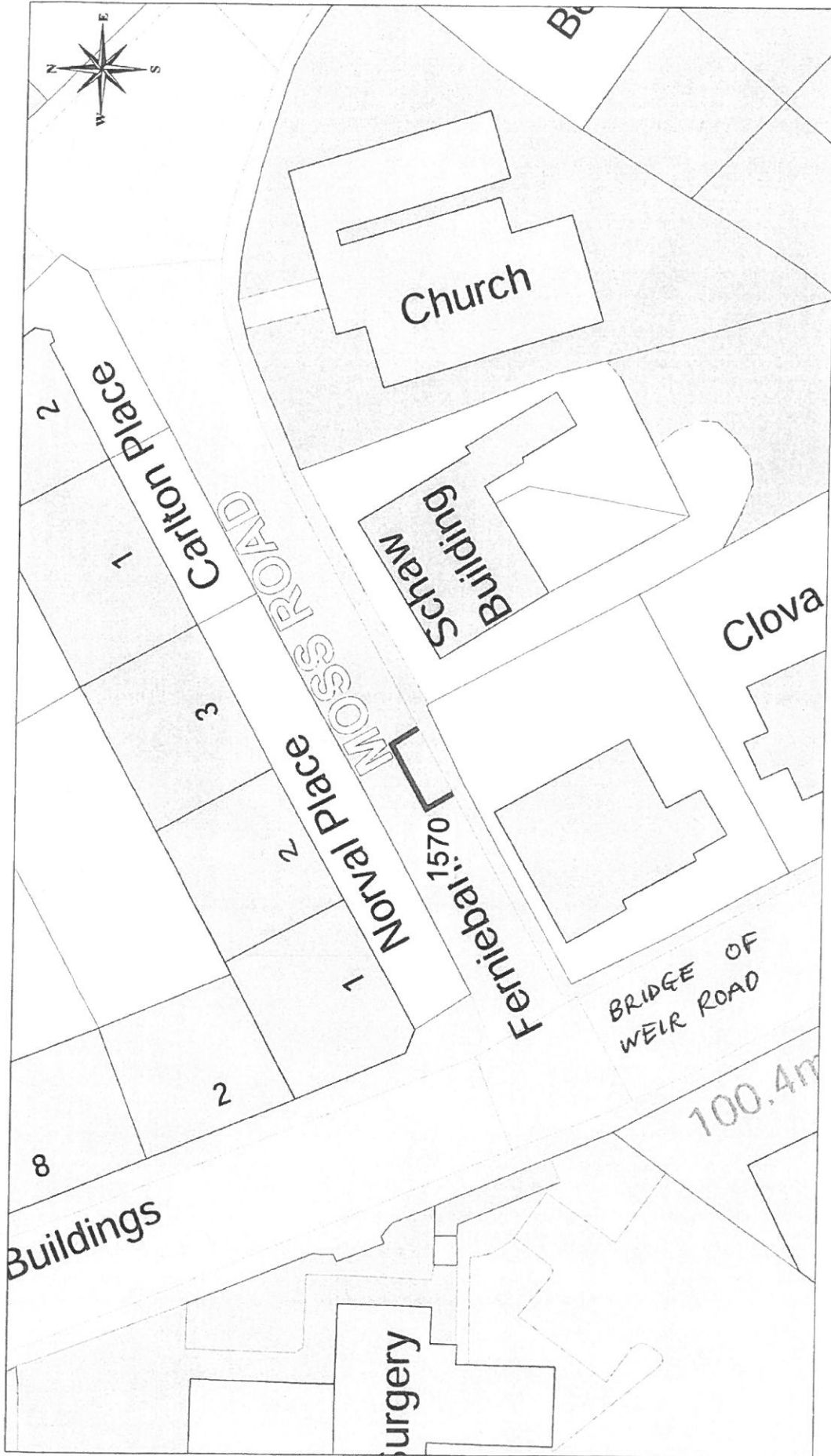




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**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE**  
**26 SOUTHFIELD AVENUE, PORT GLASGOW**  
**PLACE NO. 1569**

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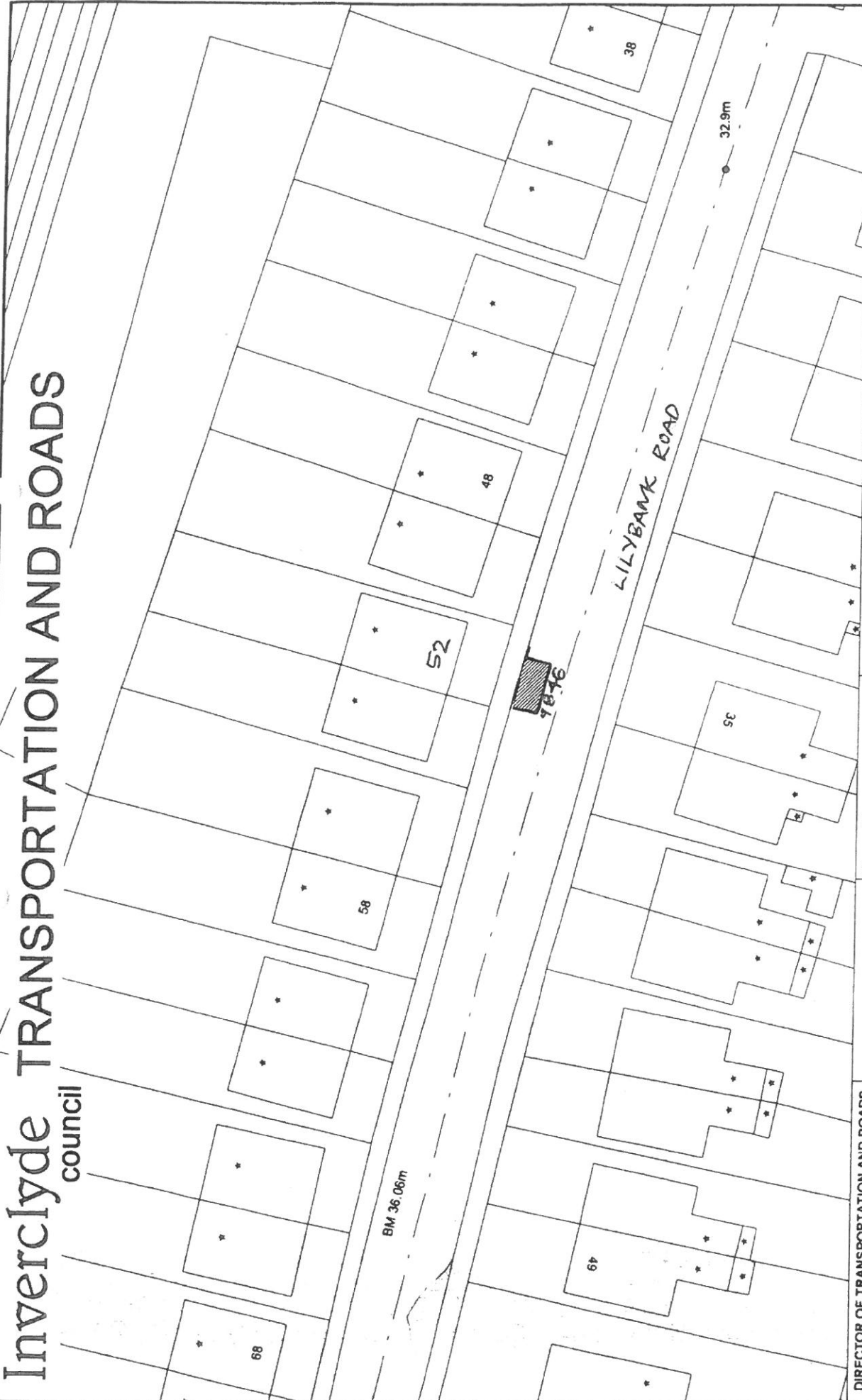
DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE  
 2 NORVAL PLACE, KILMACOLM  
 PLACE No. 1570

**Inverclyde**  
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Regeneration & Environment  
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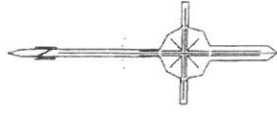
# Inverclyde council TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS



<b>DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS</b> R.J. SMALL B.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.C.E. LADYBURN BUSINESS CENTRE, 20 POTTERY STREET, GREENOCK, PA15 2UH		Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may result in prosecution or legal action. Licence No. LA03097L		Prepared by : Drawing No : 98/46	Disabled Parking Provision 52 Lilybank Road Port Glasgow PLACE No. 9846 REVOCATION
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Inverclyde  
council

# TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS



EAST CRAWFORD STREET

01.03

Oakfield Primary School

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R.J. SMALL B.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.C.E.

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71 EAST HAMILTON STREET  
GREENOCK,  
PA15 2UA

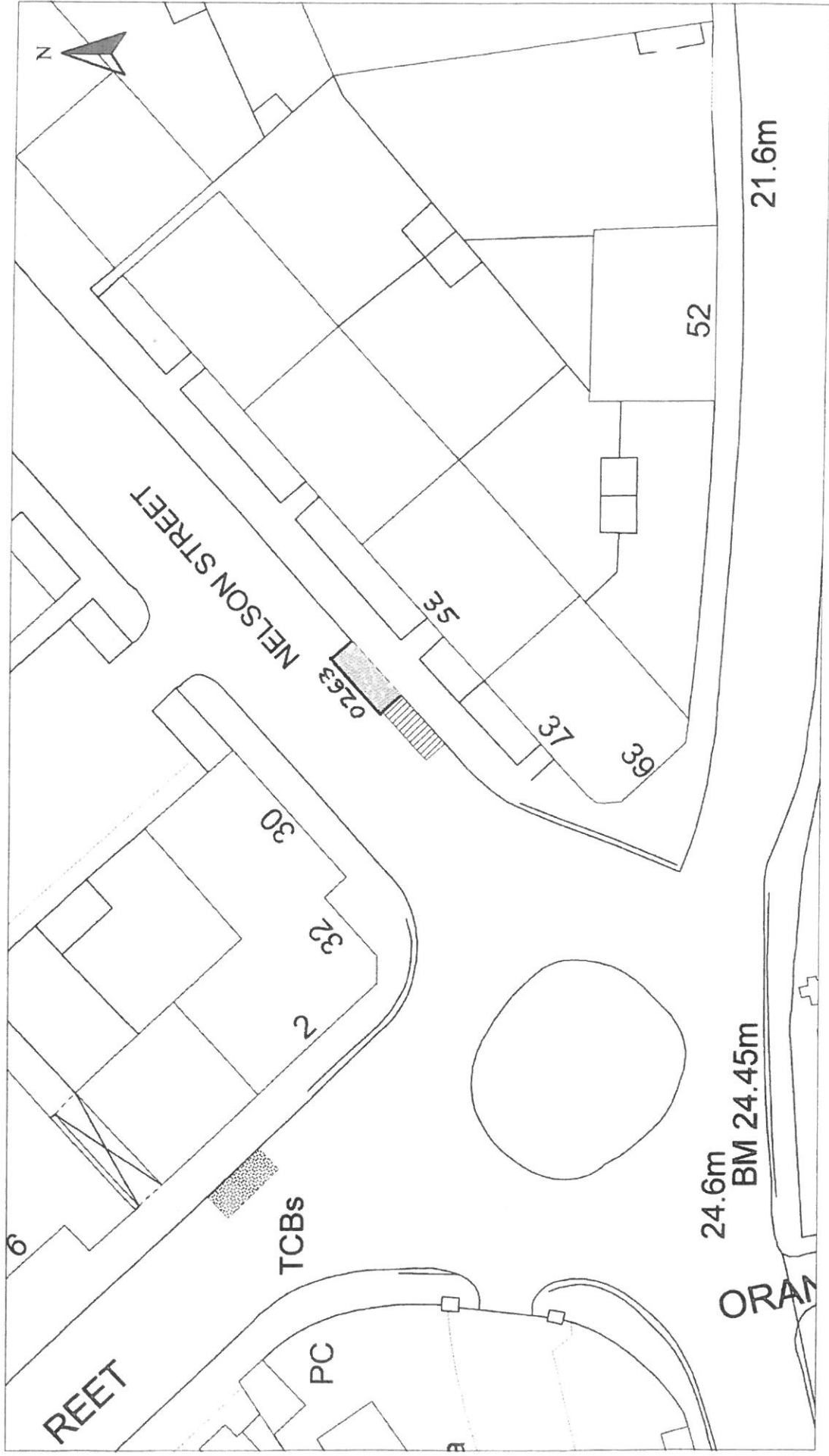
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Checked by :  
Approved by :

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File No 19/12  
Scale 1:500  
Date 6/4/2001

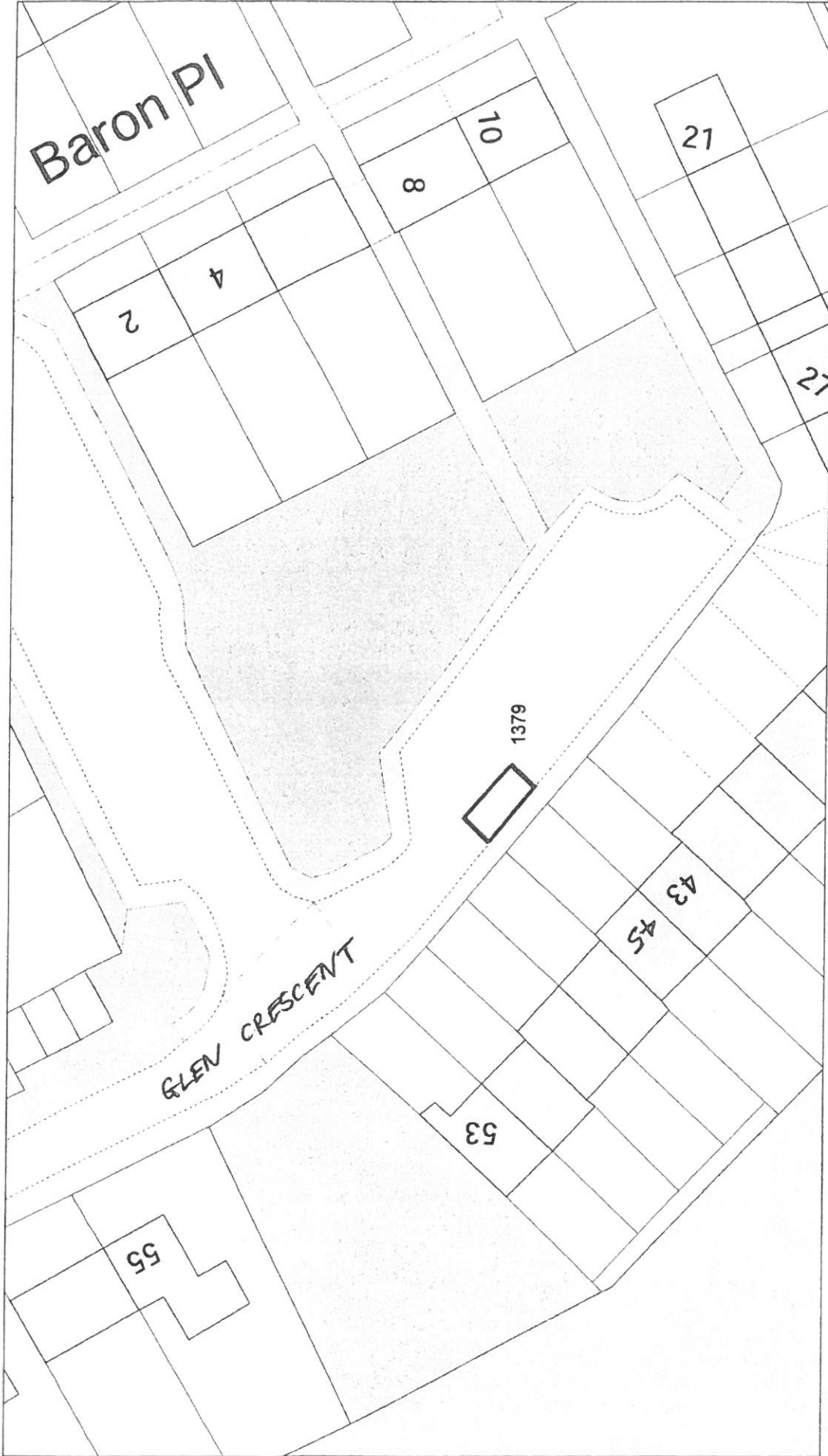
DISABLED PARKING BAY

60 EAST CRAWFORD STREET, GREENOCK

PLACE No. 0103 REVOCATION



<p>HEAD OF TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS R.J. SMALL B.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.C.E.</p>		<p>Scale : 1:500</p>		<p>Date : MAY 2003</p>	
<p>71 EAST HAMILTON STREET GREENOCK, PA15 2UA</p>		<p>Prepared by : R. MACKAY</p>		<p>Checked by :</p>	
<p>Disabled Bays</p>		<p>Drawn by : R. MACKAY</p>		<p>Approved by :</p>	
<p>DISABLED DRIVER'S PARKING BAY 35 NELSON STREET, GREENOCK PLACE No. 0263 REVOCATION</p>		<p>Drawing No. :</p>		<p>File No. : 19/12</p>	
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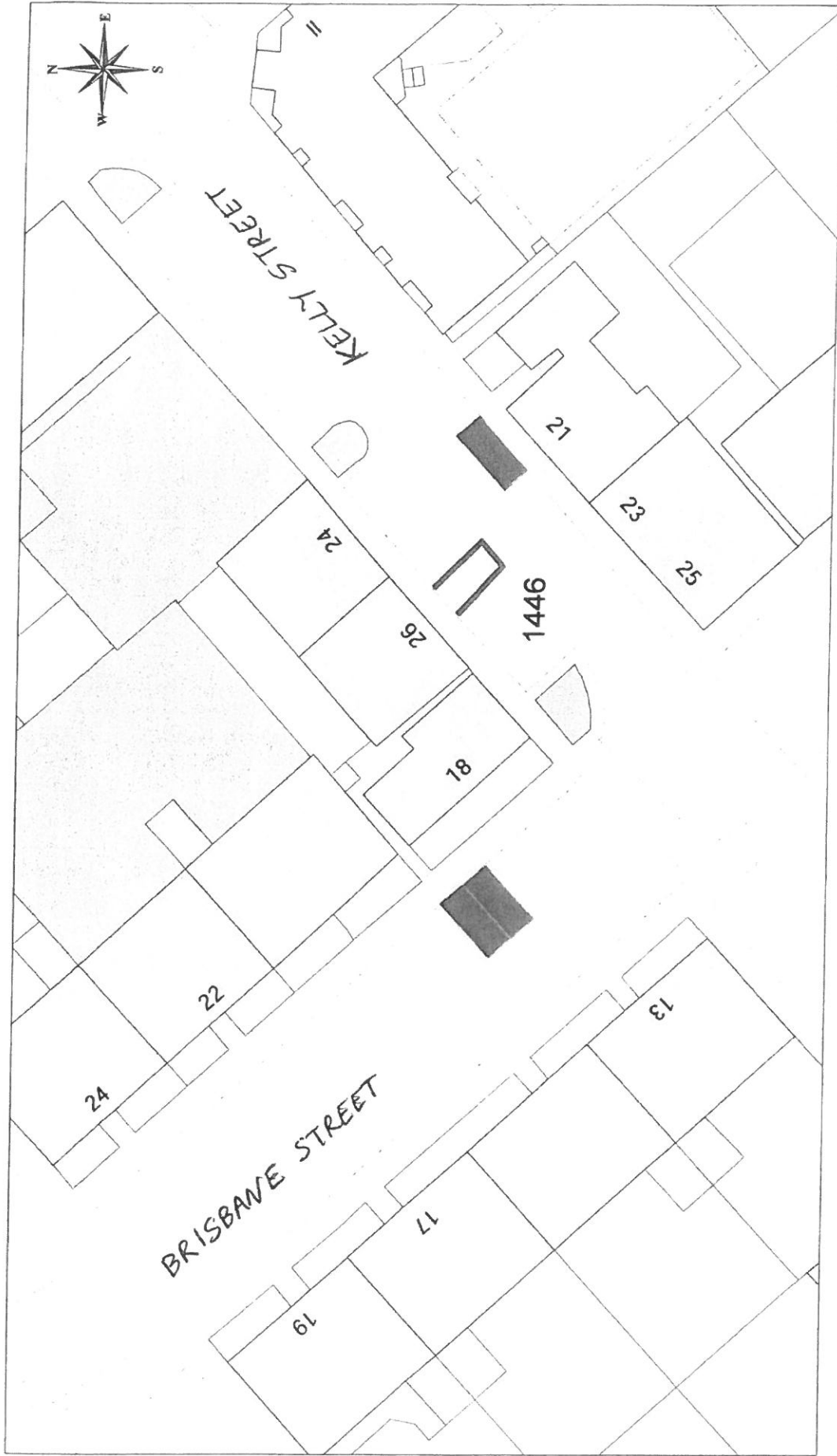



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**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE**  
**45 GLEN CRESCENT, INVERKIP**  
**PLACE No. 1379 REVOCATION**



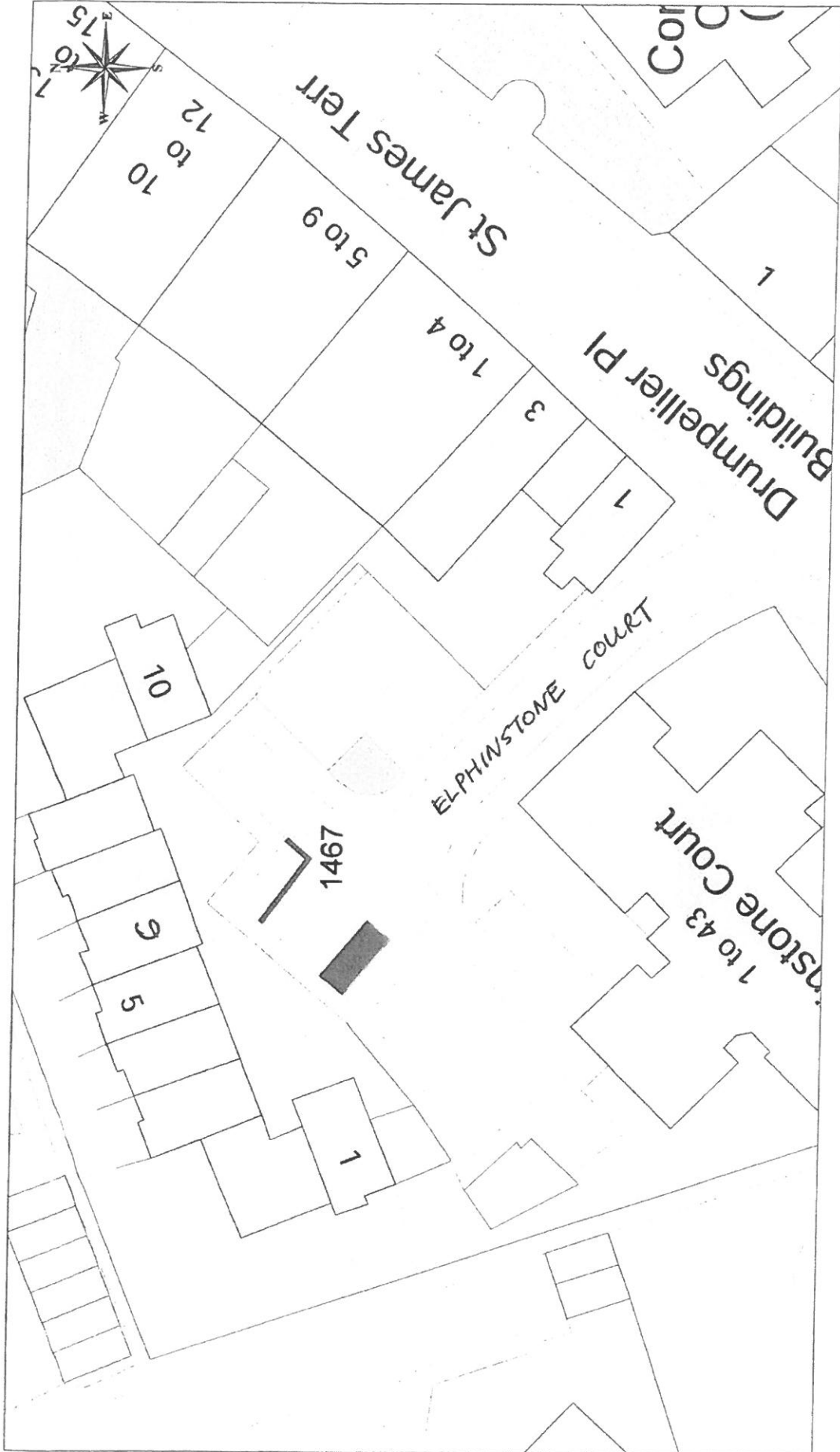
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**DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE**  
**26 KELLY STREET, GREENOCK**  
**PLACE No. 1446 REVOCATION**

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DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING PLACE  
 6 ELPHINSTONE MEWS, KILMACOLM  
 PLACE No. 1467 REVOCATION



---

<b>Report To:</b>	<b>Inverclyde Council</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>7 April 2016</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>Corporate Director Environment, Regeneration &amp; Resources</b>	<b>Report No:</b>	<b>RMcG/SC/LP/051/16</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Rona McGhee</b>	<b>Contact No:</b>	<b>01475 712113</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy – 2016/17–2019/20: Remit from Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b>		

---

## **1.0 PURPOSE**

1.1 The purpose of this report is to request the Council to consider a remit from the Policy & Resources Committee.

## **2.0 SUMMARY**

2.1 The Policy & Resources Committee at its meeting on 22 March 2016 considered a report by the Chief Financial Officer on the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy for 2016/20, Treasury Policy Limits, the Council's Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators for the next 4 years and the List of Permitted Investments.

2.2 A copy of the report to the Policy & Resources Committee as attached as Appendix 1. This provides background information and information on the capital/treasury management position, prudential indicators, treasury management indicators and policy limits.

2.3 The Committee decided that the following be remitted to the Inverclyde Council for approval:

- (a) Treasury Management Strategy and Annual Investment Strategy
- (b) Authorised Limit for 2016/17
- (c) Treasury Management Policy Statement set out in paragraph 5.2 of the report
- (d) Treasury Policy Limits
- (e) Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management Indicators
- (f) List of Permitted Investments (including those for the Common Good Fund).

## **3.0 RECOMMENDATION**

3.1 The Council is asked to consider the remit from the Policy & Resources Committee.



<b>Report To:</b>	<b>Policy &amp; Resources Committee</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>22 March 2016</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>Chief Financial Officer</b>	<b>Report No:</b>	<b>FIN/37/16/AP/KJ</b>
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<b>Subject:</b>	<b>TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT AND ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY - 2016/17-2019/20</b>		

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## **1.0 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present to Committee the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy for 2016/20, Treasury Policy Limits, the Council's Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators for the next 4 years, and the List of Permitted Investments.

## **2.0 SUMMARY**

- 2.1 The report sets out the Council's proposed Treasury Management Strategy and Annual Investment Strategy for 2016/20, Treasury Policy Limits, and Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators for the next 4 years including the proposed Authorised Limit for 2016/17.
- 2.2 The report also proposes a List of Permitted Investments listing the types of investments and limits for those investments. There are no changes to the list of permitted investments from that agreed in 2015.
- 2.3 The Treasury Management Strategy, Annual Investment Strategy, Treasury Policy Limits, Prudential Indicators, and Treasury Management Indicators have been set based on the Council's current and projected financial position (including projected capital expenditure) and the latest estimated interest rate levels.
- 2.4 The report also requests the approval of the Council's Treasury Management Policy Statement which was last approved by the Full Council on 15 April 2010.
- 2.5 In line with the Council's Financial Regulations, the proposals in this report require approval by the Full Council.

## **3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Committee remits to the Inverclyde Council, for their approval, the following, as outlined in this report:
- Treasury Management Strategy and Annual Investment Strategy
  - Authorised Limit for 2016/17
  - Treasury Management Policy Statement set out in paragraph 5.2
  - Treasury Policy Limits
  - Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management Indicators
  - List of Permitted Investments (including those for the Common Good Fund).

**Alan Puckrin**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

## **4.0 BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 This report presents, for approval, a Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy, Treasury Policy Limits, and Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators for 2016/20.
- 4.2 CIPFA produced the CIPFA Prudential Code and the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. Inverclyde Council have adopted the Code of Practice on Treasury Management and comply with the Prudential Code.
- 4.3 The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 and supporting regulations (the Act) require the Council to 'have regard to' the CIPFA Prudential Code (the Prudential Code) and the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the Code) to set Prudential and Treasury Indicators for at least the next three years to ensure that the Council's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.
- 4.4 The Act and supporting regulations require the Council to set out its Treasury Strategy for borrowing and to prepare an Annual Investment Strategy (as required by Investment Guidance subsequent to the Act) which sets out the Council's policies for managing its investments and for giving priority to the security and liquidity of those investments.
- 4.5 It is a statutory requirement for the Council to produce a balanced budget. In particular, a local authority must calculate its budget requirement for each financial year to include the revenue costs that flow from capital financing decisions. This, therefore, means that increases in capital expenditure must be limited to a level whereby increases in charges to revenue are affordable within the projected income of the Council for the foreseeable future.
- 4.6 The format and content of the report has been revised following the Audit Scotland report issued in March 2015 on "Borrowing and treasury management in councils" to seek to make the report clearer and more accessible and to provide information for a longer period than in previous years.

As in previous years, a glossary of treasury management terms is attached as Appendix 4.

- 4.7 Members should note that additional regulations are being put before the Scottish Parliament to come into effect from 1 April 2016 and that statutory guidance is also being prepared with which the Council will need to comply, largely governing how the additional regulations are to be applied. One issue of relevance to this report relates to the requirement for the Council to approve an Authorised Limit for 2016/17 before 30 June 2016. This issue is addressed in paragraph 6.5 of this report.

## **5.0 SUMMARY OF ISSUES**

- 5.1 The main issues from this report are:
  - a. The Capital/Treasury Management position, Prudential Indicators, Treasury Management Indicators and Policy Limits are shown in Section 6 below.
  - b. The proposed Treasury Strategy and Investment Strategy are shown in Section 7 below.
  - c. The Full Council is requested to approve the Authorised Limit for 2016/17 as shown in paragraph 6.5.
  - d. This report includes the effect of the SEMP acceleration approved by the Council on 10 March 2016 and the latest information on City Deal projects.
  - e. There remains considerable economic uncertainty affecting forecasts for interest rates.
  - f. There are no proposed changes to Permitted Investments from those approved in 2015 (permitted investment types, limits, risks, controls and objectives) as set out in Appendix 2.
  - g. The variable rate funding included in the Indicators includes Common Good and Trust Fund balances deposited with and managed by the Council and on which the Council pays interest. The inclusion of these balances as Council borrowing is a requirement of the additional regulations at the Scottish Parliament that are due to come into effect from 1 April 2016.

5.2 The Council has a formal Treasury Management Policy Statement as follows that is required to be approved by the Full Council:

1. This organisation defines its treasury management activities as: “The management of the authority’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks”.
2. This organisation regards 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.
3. This organisation 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.

The Council is being requested to approve this Treasury Management Policy Statement.

## 6.0 CAPITAL/TREASURY MANAGEMENT POSITION, PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS, TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS AND POLICY LIMITS

### Current Treasury Management Position

6.1 The Council’s treasury management position at 17 February 2016 comprised:

	Principal		Average Rate
	£000	£000	
Fixed rate funding	PWLB	110,684	4.05%
	Market	<u>71,000</u>	
Variable rate funding	PWLB	0	4.99%
	Market	<u>32,368</u>	4.19%
		214,052	
Other long term liabilities		67,973	---
<b>TOTAL DEBT</b>		<b><u>282,025</u></b>	
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>		<b>55,835</b>	<b>0.78%</b>

The variable rate funding above includes Common Good and Trust Fund balances deposited with and managed by the Council and on which the Council pays interest. The inclusion of these balances as Council borrowing is a requirement of the additional regulations at the Scottish Parliament that are due to come into effect from 1 April 2016.

### Capital Expenditure and Borrowing

6.2 The Council’s Gross Capital Expenditure is estimated as:

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Projected	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Capital Programme	28,772	33,632	52,552	21,880	13,537
PPP (accounting adjustments)	(2,084)	(1,908)	(2,039)	(1,591)	(1,723)
Total	26,688	31,724	50,513	20,289	11,814

- 6.3 The Council's borrowing requirement (which takes account of the estimated Capital Expenditure, borrowing maturing and requiring to be refinanced, and estimated future Council investment balances) is as follows:

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Projected	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
New borrowing	0	0	20,000	0	0
Alternative financing arrangements	0	0	0	0	0
Replacement borrowing	0	5,000	0	10,000	5,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>

- 6.4 The Council's Gross Debt compared to the Capital Financing Requirement (including the effect of the proposed borrowing in paragraph 6.3) from this and previous Capital Expenditure as at each year-end is as follows:

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Projected	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
External Debt (Including PPP)	281,279	278,842	296,362	294,317	282,452
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	302,961	314,741	339,927	340,719	332,334
Under/(Over) Against CFR	21,682	35,899	43,565	46,402	49,882

The above table shows that the Council expects to be under borrowed each year. Under borrowing means that the Council is using cash it already has (e.g. in earmarked reserves and other balances) to cash flow capital expenditure rather than bringing in new funds from borrowing. The projected level of under borrowing is considered manageable but the position is kept under review in light of Council capital financing and other funding requirements.

- 6.5 The Council's Authorised Limit is a control on the maximum level of debt whilst the Operational Boundary is a limit that debt is not normally expected to exceed. It is proposed that the limits are:

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Limit	Limit	Limit	Limit	Limit
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Authorised limit for external debt</b>					
Borrowing	239,000	229,000	244,000	253,000	248,000
Other long term liabilities	68,000	68,000	66,000	64,000	63,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>307,000</b>	<b>297,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>317,000</b>	<b>311,000</b>
<b>Operational boundary for external debt</b>					
Borrowing	234,000	219,000	234,000	243,000	238,000
Other long term liabilities	68,000	68,000	66,000	64,000	63,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>302,000</b>	<b>287,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>307,000</b>	<b>301,000</b>

The additional regulations before the Scottish Parliament require that the Council approves the Authorised Limit for 2016/17 before 30 June 2016. As a result this approval is being sought as part of this report.

The Authorised Limits for 2017/18 to 2019/20 shown above reflect proposed borrowing in each year. Formal approval for the Authorised Limits for each of those years will be sought in forthcoming annual Treasury Strategy reports.

- 6.6 The Council sets limits on the maturity of fixed rate borrowing for the coming financial year. The limits proposed for 2016/17 are:

<b>Maturity Structure</b>	<b>Upper Limit</b>	<b>Lower Limit</b>
Under 12 months	45%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	45%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	45%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	45%	0%
10 years and within 30 years	45%	0%
30 years and within 50 years	45%	0%
50 years and within 70 years	45%	0%

These limits are the same as set in 2015. They reflect the Treasury Management Code requirement that the Council's Market debt is treated based not on when the debt is due to actually mature but on when the lender could request an increase in the interest rate (when the Council could accept the increase or repay the debt).

- 6.7 The Council sets limits relating to the management of debt. The limits proposed are:

	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2015/16</b>
	<b>Limit</b>	<b>Limit</b>	<b>Limit</b>	<b>Limit</b>	<b>Projected Outturn at Year-End</b>
Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure	130%	130%	130%	120%	115.2% *
Upper limit for variable rate exposure	40%	40%	40%	40%	-15.2% *
Maximum percentage of debt repayable in any year	25%	25%	25%	25%	18.66%
Maximum proportion of debt at variable rates	45%	45%	45%	45%	31.32%
Maximum percentage of debt restructured in any year	30%	30%	30%	30%	0.00%

The proposed limits are the same as set in 2015 apart from an increase to the 2017/18 upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure to match the proposed limit for 2016/17.

\* The Council's debt is largely at fixed rates (with some debt moving between fixed and variable) whilst its investments are at variable rates. As a result, the percentages produced can be above 100% for one limit and below 0% for the other limit.

- 6.8 In relation to affordability, the ratio of financing costs (including for PPP) to the Council's net revenue stream is estimated as:

	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
Ratio of financing costs (including PPP) to net revenue stream	11.84%	13.38%	14.40%	15.56%	16.43%

The ratio is forecast to increase due to the additional capital expenditure being proposed by the Council (such as the SEMP acceleration) and the projected reductions in the Council's net revenue stream/funding.

6.9 The incremental impact of capital investment decisions is estimated as:

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Incremental increase in council tax (band D) per annum	£2.61	£7.75	£3.93	£1.29

This reflects the year-on-year effect of prudential borrowing for capital expenditure (such as the schools acceleration). The costs of these capital investment decisions are budgeted for by the Council as part of the annual budget process and in the Financial Strategy.

### Investments

6.10 The Council's estimated investments position (after the proposed borrowing in paragraph 6.3) is shown in Appendix 3 and includes transactions treated as investments under the Investment Regulations. Included in Appendix 3 (as Cash balances managed in house) are the following estimated Bank Deposits:

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Cash balances managed in house</b>				
1 April	50,124	30,565	20,677	18,073
31 March	30,565	20,677	18,073	14,886
Change in year	(19,559)	(9,888)	(2,604)	(3,187)

6.11 The Council sets upper limits for the total investments invested for over 364 days. The proposed limits are as follows:

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	Limit	Limit	Limit	Limit	Limit
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 364 days	£000 10,000	£000 10,000	£000 10,000	£000 10,000	£000 10,000

The Council have not entered into any investments of more than 364 days during 2015/16 to date and does not expect to do so during the remainder of the year.

## 7.0 PROPOSED TREASURY STRATEGY AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY

### Economic Background

7.1 Appendix 1 explains the Economic Background affecting the proposed Treasury Management Strategy and Annual Investment Strategy.

7.2 The Council has appointed Capita Treasury Solutions Limited as treasury advisers with part of their service being to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. Capita's latest interest rate forecasts (as at 12 February 2016) are:

As At	Bank Rate	Investment (LIBID) Rates			PWLB Borrowing Rates			
		3 month	6 month	1 year	5 year	10 Year	25 year	50 year
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
March 2016	0.50	0.50	0.70	1.00	1.70	2.30	3.20	3.00
June 2016	0.50	0.50	0.70	1.00	1.90	2.40	3.20	3.00
Sept 2016	0.50	0.50	0.70	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.30	3.10
Dec 2016	0.50	0.60	0.80	1.10	2.10	2.60	3.30	3.10
March 2017	0.75	0.80	0.90	1.20	2.20	2.70	3.50	3.30
June 2017	0.75	0.90	1.00	1.30	2.30	2.80	3.50	3.30
Sept 2017	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.50	2.40	2.90	3.60	3.40
Dec 2017	1.00	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.60	3.00	3.60	3.40
March 2018	1.25	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.70	3.10	3.70	3.50
June 2018	1.25	1.30	1.70	2.00	2.80	3.30	3.70	3.60
Sept 2018	1.50	1.60	1.80	2.10	2.90	3.40	3.70	3.60
Dec 2018	1.50	1.80	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.50	3.80	3.70
March 2019	1.75	1.90	2.20	2.40	3.10	3.60	3.80	3.70

- 7.3 As Appendix 1 and the interest rate forecast above indicates, there remains considerable economic uncertainty which suggests that investment returns are likely to continue to be relatively low and there will remain a cost of carry to any new borrowing that would cause an increase in investments (for the difference between borrowing and investment interest rates).

#### **Treasury Strategy - Borrowing**

- 7.4 The proposed borrowing is as shown in paragraph 6.3 whilst the proposed authorised limit for 2016/17 is shown in paragraph 6.5.
- 7.5 The timing and period of that borrowing will depend on an assessment by the Chief Financial Officer based on the Council's requirements and financial position, adopting a cautious but pragmatic approach and after seeking advice and interest rate/economic forecasts from the Council's treasury advisers.

Any borrowing decisions will be reported to the Policy & Resources Committee.

#### **7.6 Policy on Borrowing in Advance of Need**

The Council does not and will not borrow more than its needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be considered carefully to ensure value for money can be demonstrated and that the Council can ensure the security of such funds.

In determining whether borrowing will be undertaken in advance of need the Council will:

- Consider the definition of such borrowing within the Code on the Investment of Money By Scottish Local Authorities
- Ensure that there is a clear link between the capital programme and maturity profile of the existing debt portfolio which supports the need to take funding in advance of need
- Ensure the ongoing revenue liabilities created, and the implications for the future plans and for the budgets have been considered
- Evaluate the economic and market factors that might influence the manner and timing of any decision to borrow
- Consider the merits and demerits of alternative forms of funding
- Consider the alternative interest rate bases available, the most appropriate periods to fund and repayment profiles to use
- Consider the impact of borrowing in advance on temporarily (until required to finance capital expenditure) increasing investment cash balances and the consequent increase in exposure to counterparty risk and other risks and the level of such risks given the controls in place to minimise them.

The maximum extent to which borrowing in advance would be undertaken by this Council is the borrowing requirement identified in paragraph 6.3 above for 2016/2019.

#### **Treasury Strategy - Debt Rescheduling**

- 7.7 PWLB-to-PWLB debt restructuring, whilst an option and having been done in the past before changes to PWLB rules in 2007 and 2010, would give rise to large premiums that would be incurred by prematurely repaying existing PWLB loans. It is possible but very unlikely that these could be justified on value for money grounds if using replacement PWLB refinancing.
- 7.8 As short term borrowing rates are expected to be considerably cheaper than longer term rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. However, these savings will need to be considered in the light of their short term nature and the likely cost of refinancing those short term loans, once they mature, compared to the current rates of longer term debt in the existing debt portfolio.
- 7.9 The Council is more likely to look at making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on currently held debt.

- 7.10 The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:
- The generation of cash savings and/or discounted cash flow savings but at minimum risk;
  - Helping to fulfil the strategy outlined above; and
  - Enhancing the balance of the portfolio (amending the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).
- 7.11 Any debt rescheduling will be reported to the Policy & Resources Committee and the Full Council and will be within the Treasury Policy Limits.

### **Investments – Policies/Strategy**

7.12 Investment Policy

The Council will have regard to the Local Government Investment (Scotland) Regulations 2010 and accompanying finance circular and the 2011 revised CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes (“the CIPFA TM Code”). The Council’s investment priorities are:

- (a) The security of capital  
and
- (b) The liquidity of its investments.

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

- 7.13 The borrowing of monies purely to invest or on-lend and make a return is unlawful and this Council will not engage in such activity.
- 7.14 Counterparty limits will be as set through the Council’s Treasury Management Practices.
- 7.15 At the end of the financial year, the Council will report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Report.

7.16 Permitted Investment Types

There are a large number of investment instruments that the Council could use, each having different features and risks.

The list of investment instruments proposed for possible use by the Council (including those for the Common Good Fund) and for which Council approval is being sought are listed in Appendix 2 along with details of the risks from each type of investment.

The list of proposed investments reflects a low risk appetite and approach to investments by the Council.

**There are no changes to the proposed list of permitted investments from that agreed in 2015.**

7.17 Creditworthiness Policy

The Council’s proposed Creditworthiness Policy for 2016/17, as follows, is unchanged from that agreed in 2015.

- 7.18 The Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by Capita Treasury Solutions Limited. This service uses a sophisticated modelling approach using credit ratings from the three main rating agencies - Fitch, Moody’s, and Standard and Poor’s. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:
- Credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies (indicating the likelihood of ratings changes for a counterparty or the expected direction of ratings for a counterparty)
  - Credit Default Swap (“CDS”) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
  - Sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.



7.19 This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a risk weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are also used by the Council to determine the duration for investments.

The approach is reviewed by Capita as required in light of banking system and regulatory changes e.g. the reduction in importance of support ratings for individual banks due to the removal of implied government support to banks.

7.20 The Council will use counterparties within the following durational bands and with the following limits per counterparty (bands and limits as set through the Council's Treasury Management Practices):

Colour Category	Maximum Period for Individual Investments	Current Limit for Total Investments with Individual Counterparty
Purple	2 Years	£15m
Blue (Nationalised or Semi-Nationalised UK Banks)	1 Year	£15m
Orange	1 Year	£15m
Red	6 Months	£15m
Green	100 Days	£10m
No Colour	Not To Be Used	£NIL

The maximum period for individual investments with the Council's own bankers will be as in accordance with the above table whilst the limit for total investments will be £50m or as agreed by Committee.

Members should note that these are the maximum periods for which any investment with a counterparty meeting the criteria would take place but subject to the Council's policy on Permitted Investments and instruments.

7.21 The Capita creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and, by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

Typically the minimum credit ratings criteria the Council use will be a short term rating (Fitch or equivalents) of Short Term rating of F1 and a Long Term rating of A-. There may be occasions when the counterparty ratings from one rating agency are marginally lower than these ratings but may still be used. In these instances consideration will be given to the whole range of ratings available, or other topical market information, to support their use.

7.22 All credit ratings are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Capita creditworthiness service.

- If a downgrade results in the counterparty/investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.
- In addition to the use of Credit Ratings the Council will be advised of information in movements in Credit Default Swap spreads against a benchmark (the iTraxx index) and other market data on a weekly basis. Extreme market movements may result in downgrade of an institution or removal from the Council's lending list.

Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. The Council also uses (where available) market data and market information, information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that government support.

7.23 It is proposed that the Council will only use approved counterparties from the UK or from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- from Fitch Ratings (or equivalent from other agencies if Fitch does not provide). Countries currently meeting this criterion include Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Sweden, the USA, and the UK.

#### 7.24 Investment Strategy

Appendix 3 includes forecasts of investment balances.

7.25 The Bank Rate has been unchanged at 0.50% since March 2009. It is forecast to remain at this level until quarter 1 of 2017 and then to rise gently from thereon. Bank Rate forecasts for financial year ends (March) are as follows:

- 2016/17 0.75%
- 2017/18 1.25%
- 2018/19 1.75%.

There are downside risks to these forecasts (i.e. the start of increases in Bank Rate occurs later) if economic growth weakens. However, should the pace of growth quicken, there could be an upside risk.

7.26 Capita advise that, for 2016/17, clients should budget for an investment return of 0.50% on investments placed during the financial year for periods of up to 100 days.

7.27 The Council will avoid locking into longer term deals while investment rates are down at historically low levels unless attractive rates are available with counterparties of particularly high creditworthiness which make longer term deals worthwhile and within the risk parameters set by this Council.

7.28 As part of the process of strengthening banks and the increased regulation of banks following the banking and financial crisis, the banking regulatory authorities in the UK and the EU have been introducing further directives and regulations relating to issues such as bank capital and reserves to be held in case the banks hit financial problems. The regulators also undertake stress tests of individual banks to test the resilience of their financial position if there were to be particular economic scenarios e.g. a significant drop in house prices accompanied by an increase in unemployment at the same time as an increase in interest rates/funding costs.

7.29 Members should note that the some of the changes in banking regulations being implemented in the UK and the EU to further strengthen banks will further reduce the interest rates that they are likely to see on their own bank deposit accounts as individuals (relative to the Bank Rate) and will also impact on the rates receivable by the Council on its investments. It is likely that the Council and private individuals will receive much lower rates for call monies (instant access investments) or very short term investments than it/they will for investments of 32 days and above.

7.30 At the moment the Council receives the Bank Rate of 0.50% on call monies from the Bank of Scotland under the terms of its current banking contract but we have been advised that the regulatory changes mean that the rate is likely to be reduced in the future once the current contract ends. A rate reduction will have an impact, in due course, on Council investment returns and therefore budgets and thereby making it increasingly more attractive for the Council to reduce, as far as practicable, its investment balances.

#### **Policy on Use of External Service Providers**

7.31 The Council uses Capita Treasury Solutions Limited as its external treasury management advisers and uses the services of brokers for investment deals as required. The Council's current contract with Capita finishes on 30 June 2018 with an option for a further one year extension.

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

7.33 The Council 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 Council 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.

## **Policy on Scrutiny, Monitoring and Change of Investment Policies and Practices**

- 7.34 The Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) of the Council set out the operational policies and procedures in place to implement the treasury management strategy and the principles set out in the treasury management policy statement. They are intended to minimise the risk to the capital sum of investments and for optimising the return on the funds consistent with those risks.
- 7.35 The TMPs are kept under review, with a full revision every 3 years. The last full revision was in 2014.
- 7.36 A copy of the TMPs may be obtained from Finance Services.

### **Training for Members**

- 7.37 A specific training session on Treasury Management was held for Members on 4 November 2015. Further training will be organised as considered necessary.

## **8.0 IMPLICATIONS**

### **Finance**

- 8.1 Adopting the Treasury Strategy and the Investment Strategy for 2016/17 and the following three years will allow a balance to be maintained between opportunities to continue to generate savings for the Council and minimising the risks involved.

### **Legal**

- 8.2 There are no Legal implications arising from this report.

### **Human Resources**

- 8.3 There are no HR implications arising from this report.

### **Equalities**

- 8.4 There are no equalities implications arising from this report

### **Repopulation**

- 8.5 There are no repopulation implications arising from this report.

## **9.0 CONSULTATIONS**

- 9.1 This report has drawn on advice from the Council's treasury advisers (Capita Treasury Solutions Limited).

## **10.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- 10.1 CIPFA - Treasury Management in the Public Services – Code of Practice and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes – 2011 Edition  
CIPFA – The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities – 2011 Edition  
Scottish Government – The Local Government Investments (Scotland) Regulations 2010 (Scottish Statutory Instrument 2010 No. 122)  
Scottish Government - Finance Circular 5/2010 Investment of Money by Scottish local authorities 1.4.10  
Scottish Government – The Local Government (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Scotland) Regulations 2016 (Draft Scottish Statutory Instrument).

**ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

The following economic background is a summary based on information from the Council's treasury advisers, Capita Treasury Solutions Limited:

Economic forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. There is much volatility in rates and bond yields as news ebbs and flows in negative or positive ways.

The overall trend in the longer term will be for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise when economic recovery is firmly established accompanied by rising inflation and consequent increases in Bank Rate, and the eventual unwinding of Quantitative Easing. At some future point in time, an increase in investor confidence in eventual world economic recovery is also likely to compound this effect as recovery will encourage investors to switch from bonds to equities (shares).

The overall balance of risks to economic recovery in the UK is currently to the downside, given the number of potential headwinds that could be growing on both the international and UK scene. Only time will tell just how long this current period of strong economic growth will last; it also remains exposed to vulnerabilities in a number of key areas.

However, the overall balance of risks to the Bank Rate forecast is probably to the downside, i.e. the first increase, and subsequent increases, may be delayed further if recovery in GDP growth, and forecasts for inflation increases, are lower than currently expected.

Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:

- Emerging country economies, currencies and corporates destabilised by falling commodity prices and/or US Federal Reserve rate increases, causing a flight of funds to "safe havens".
- Geopolitical risks in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia, increasing safe haven flows.
- UK economic growth and increases in inflation being weaker than currently anticipated.
- Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU and US.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis.
- Recapitalisation of European banks requiring more government financial support.
- Monetary policy action failing to stimulate sustainable growth and combat the threat of deflation in western economies, especially the Eurozone and Japan.

The potential for upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates, especially for longer term PWLB rates include:

- Uncertainty around the risk of a UK exit from the EU.
- The pace and timing of increases in the US Federal Reserve funds rate causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities (shares) and leading to a major flight from bonds to equities.
- UK inflation returning to significantly higher levels than in the wider EU and US, causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.

**PERMITTED INVESTMENTS**  
**AND RISKS/CONTROLS/OBJECTIVES FOR EACH TYPE OF PERMITTED INVESTMENT**

The Council approves the following forms of investment instrument for use as Permitted Investments:

	Minimum Credit Criteria	Liquidity Risk	Market Risk	Max % of Total Investments	Max. Maturity Period
<b>Deposits</b>					
Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility (DMADF)	---	Term	No	Unlimited	6 Months
Term Deposits – Local Authorities	---	Term	No	80%	2 Years
Call Accounts – Banks and Building Societies	Capita Colour Category GREEN	Instant	No	Unlimited	Call Facility
Notice Accounts – Banks and Building Societies	Capita Colour Category GREEN	Notice Period	No	50%	6 Months
Term Deposits – Banks and Building Societies	Capita Colour Category GREEN	Term	No	95%	2 Years
<b>Deposits With Counterparties Currently In Receipt of Government Support / Ownership</b>					
Call Accounts – UK Nationalised/ Part-Nationalised Banks	Capita Colour Category BLUE	Instant	No	Unlimited	Call Facility
Notice Accounts – UK Nationalised/ Part-Nationalised Banks	Capita Colour Category BLUE	Notice Period	No	50%	6 Months
Term Deposits – UK Nationalised/ Part-Nationalised Banks	Capita Colour Category BLUE	Term	No	95%	2 Years
<b>Securities</b>					
Certificates of Deposit – Banks and Building Societies	Capita Colour Category GREEN	See Note 1 Below	See Note 1 Below	80%	2 Years
<b>Collective Investment Schemes structured as Open Ended Investment Companies (OEICs)</b>					
Money Market Funds	AAAmmf with Fitch or equivalent with Moody's/Standard & Poors	See Note 2 Below	See Note 2 Below	50%	Call Facility

**Notes:**

1. The Liquidity Risk on a Certificate of Deposit is for the Term of the Deposit (if the Certificate is held to maturity) or the Next Banking Day (if sold prior to maturity). There is no Market Risk if the Certificate is held to maturity, only if the Certificate is sold prior to maturity (with an implied assumption that markets will not freeze up and so there will be a ready buyer).
2. The objective of Money Market Funds is to maintain the value of assets but such Funds hold assets that can vary in value. The credit ratings agencies, however, require the unit values to vary by almost zero.

Investments will only be made with banks/building societies that do not have a credit rating in their own right where the Council's treasury advisers have confirmed that any obligations of that bank/building society are guaranteed by another bank/building society with suitable ratings.

The Council will only use approved counterparties from the UK or from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- from Fitch Ratings (or equivalent from other agencies if Fitch does not provide). Countries currently meeting this criterion include Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Sweden, the USA, and the UK.

### **Non-Treasury Investments**

In addition to the table of treasury investments above, the definition of “investments” under the Investment Regulations includes the following items:

- “(a) All share holding, unit holding and bond holding, including those in a local authority owned company, is an investment.
- (b) Loans to a local authority company or other entity formed by a local authority to deliver services, is an investment.
- (c) Loans made to third parties are investments.
- (d) Loans made by a local authority to another authority or harbour authority using powers contained in Schedule 3, paragraph 10 or 11 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 are not investments.
- (e) Investment property is an investment.”

The Council approves items in categories (a), (b), (c), and (e) above as Permitted Investments as set-out below:

	<b>Minimum Credit Criteria</b>	<b>Liquidity Risk</b>	<b>Market Risk</b>	<b>Max % of Total Investments</b>	<b>Max. Maturity Period</b>
<b>Non-Treasury Investments</b>					
(a) Share holding, unit holding and bond holding, including those in a local authority owned company	Assessment would be made of company in which any holding was to be made	Period of holding	Yes	10%	Unlimited
(b) Loans to a local authority company or other entity formed by a local authority to deliver services	Assessment would be made of company or entity to which any loan was to be made	Period of loan	No	20%	Unlimited
(c) Loans made to third parties	Assessment would be made of third party to which any loan was to be made	Period of loan	No	25%	Unlimited
(e) Investment property	Assessment would be made of property to be held as investment property	Period of holding	Yes	10%	Unlimited

In relation to the above, Members should note that the Council is unlikely to become involved with category (a), has a loan under category (b) (for the BPR), will have loans to third parties (category (c)) arising from decisions on such loans made by the Council, and may have investment property (category (e)) should there be a reclassification, due to accounting rules, of individual properties held by the Council.

### **Permitted Investments – Common Good**

The Common Good Fund’s permitted investments are approved as follows:

	<b>Minimum Credit Criteria</b>	<b>Liquidity Risk</b>	<b>Market Risk</b>	<b>Max % of Total Investments</b>	<b>Max. Maturity Period</b>
Funds deposited with Inverclyde Council	---	Instant	No	Unlimited	Unlimited
Share holding, unit holding and bond holding, including those in a local authority owned company	Assessment would be made of company in which any holding was to be made	Period of holding	Yes	10%	Unlimited
Investment property	Assessment would be made of property to be held as investment property	Period of holding	Yes	95%	Unlimited

## **Treasury Risks Arising From Permitted Instruments**

All of the investment instruments in the above tables are subject to the following risks:

### 1. **Credit and counter-party risk**

This is the risk of failure by a counterparty (bank or building society) to meet its contractual obligations to the Council particularly as a result of the counterparty's diminished creditworthiness, and the resulting detrimental effect on the Council's capital or current (revenue) resources. There are no counterparties where this risk is zero although AAA-rated organisations have a very high level of creditworthiness.

### 2. **Liquidity risk**

This is the risk that cash will not be available when it is needed. While it could be said that all counterparties are subject to at least a very small level of liquidity risk as credit risk can never be zero, in this document liquidity risk has been treated as whether or not instant access to cash can be obtained from each form of investment instrument. The column in the above tables headed as 'market risk' will show each investment instrument as being instant access, notice period i.e. money is available after the notice period (although it may also be available without notice but with a loss of interest), or term i.e. money is locked in until an agreed maturity date.

### 3. **Market risk**

This is the risk that, through adverse market fluctuations in the value of the principal sums that the Council borrows and invests, its stated treasury management policies and objectives are compromised, against which effects it has failed to protect itself adequately. However, some cash rich local authorities may positively want exposure to market risk e.g. those investing in investment instruments with a view to obtaining a long term increase in value.

### 4. **Interest rate risk**

This is the risk that fluctuations in the levels of interest rates create an unexpected or unbudgeted burden on the Council's finances, against which the Council has failed to protect itself adequately. This authority has set limits for its fixed and variable rate exposure in its Treasury Management Indicators in this report.

### 5. **Legal and regulatory risk**

This is the risk that the Council, or an organisation with which it is dealing in its treasury management activities, fails to act in accordance with its legal powers or regulatory requirements, and that the Council suffers losses accordingly.

The risk exposure of various types of investment instrument can be summarised as:

- low risk = low rate of return
- higher risk = higher rate of return.

For liquidity, the position can be summarised as:

- high liquidity = low return
- low liquidity = higher returns.

## **Controls on Treasury Risks**

### 1. **Credit and counter-party risk**

This Council has set minimum credit criteria to determine which counterparties and countries are of sufficiently high creditworthiness to be considered for investment purposes.

### 2. **Liquidity risk**

This Council undertakes cash flow forecasting to enable it to determine how long investments can be made for and how much can be invested.

### 3. **Market risk**

The only instruments that the Council may purchase which can have market risk are Certificates of Deposit. Although they have a market value that fluctuates, the market risk does not arise if the Certificates are retained until maturity - only if they were traded prior to maturity if the need arose.

#### **4. Interest rate risk**

This Council manages this risk by having a view of the future course of interest rates and then formulating a treasury management strategy accordingly which aims to maximise investment earnings consistent with control of risk or alternatively, seeks to minimise expenditure on interest costs on borrowing.

#### **5. Legal and regulatory risk**

This Council will not undertake any form of investing until it has ensured that it has all necessary powers and also complied with all regulations.

#### **Unlimited Investments**

Investment Regulation 24 states that an investment can be shown in the above Permitted Investments table as being 'unlimited' in terms of the maximum amount or percentage of the total portfolio that can be put into that type of investment. However, it also requires that an explanation must be given for using that category.

The authority has given the following types of investment an unlimited category:

##### **1. Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility (DMADF)**

This is considered to be the lowest risk form of investment available to local authorities as it is operated by the Debt Management Office which is part of H.M. Treasury i.e. the UK Government's high credit rating stands behind the DMADF. It is also a deposit account and avoids the complications of buying and holding Government issued treasury bills or gilts.

##### **2. High Credit Worthiness Banks and Building Societies**

See paragraphs 7.17 to 7.23 for an explanation of this authority's definition of high credit worthiness. While an unlimited amount of the investment portfolio may be put into banks and building societies with high credit worthiness, the authority will seek to ensure diversification of its portfolio with the following limits:

- Limit for any single institution (except Council's bankers): £15m
- Limit for Council's bankers (Bank of Scotland): £50m (or as approved by the Council or Committee)
- Limit for any one group of counterparties: £30m (£50m or as approved by the Council or Committee for the group including the Council's bankers).

##### **3. Funds Deposited with Inverclyde Council (for Common Good funds)**

This has been included so that, under the Permitted Investments, all funds belonging to the Common Good can be deposited with Inverclyde Council (and receive interest from the Council) rather than requiring the Common Good funds to be invested under separate Treasury Management arrangements.

#### **Objectives of Each Type of Investment Instrument**

Investment Regulation 25 requires an explanation of the objectives of every type of investment instrument which an authority approves as being 'permitted':

##### **1. Deposits**

The following forms of 'investments' are actually more accurately called deposits as cash is deposited in an account until an agreed maturity date, or until the end of an agreed notice period, or is held at call.

###### **a) Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility (DMADF)**

This offers the lowest risk form of investment available to local authorities as it is effectively an investment placed with the Government. It is also easy to use as it is a deposit account and avoids the complications of buying and holding Government issued treasury bills or gilts. As it is low risk it also earns low rates of interest. It is, however, very useful for authorities whose overriding priority is the avoidance of risk. The longest term deposit that can be made with the DMADF is 6 months.



b) Term deposits with high credit worthiness banks and building societies

See paragraphs 7.17 to 7.23 for an explanation of this authority's definition of high credit worthiness. This is the most widely used form of investing used by local authorities. It offers a much higher rate of return than the DMADF (dependent on term). The Council will seek to ensure diversification of its portfolio of deposits as practicable and as explained above. In addition, longer term deposits offer an opportunity to increase investment returns by locking in high rates ahead of an expected fall in the level of interest rates. At other times, longer term rates can offer good value when the markets incorrectly assess the speed and timing of interest rate increases. This form of investing therefore, offers a lot of flexibility and higher earnings than the DMADF. Where it is restricted is that once a longer term investment is made, that cash is locked in until the maturity date.

c) Notice accounts with high credit worthiness banks and building societies

The objectives are as for 1.b) above but there is access to cash after the agreed notice period (and sometimes access without giving notice but with loss of interest). This generally means accepting a lower rate of interest than that which could be earned from the same institution by making a term deposit.

d) Call accounts with high credit worthiness banks and building societies

The objectives are as for 1.b) above but there is instant access to recalling cash deposited. This generally means accepting a lower rate of interest than that which could be earned from the same institution by making a term deposit. Some use of call accounts is highly desirable to ensure that the authority has ready access to cash when needed to pay bills.

2. Deposits With Counterparties Currently In Receipt of Government Support/Ownership

These institutions offer another dimension of creditworthiness in terms of Government backing through either direct (partial or full) ownership or the banking support package. The view of this Council is that such backing makes these banks attractive institutions with whom to place deposits, and that will remain our view even if the UK sovereign rating were to be downgraded in the coming year.

a) Term deposits, notice accounts and call accounts with high credit worthiness banks which are fully or semi nationalised

As for 1.b), 1.c) and 1.d) above but Government ownership implies that the Government stands behind this bank and will be deeply committed to providing whatever support that may be required to ensure the continuity of that bank. This Council considers that this indicates a low and acceptable level of residual risk.

3. Securities

a) Certificates of Deposit

These are shorter term securities issued by deposit taking institutions (mainly banks) so they can be sold if the need arises. However, that liquidity (and flexibility) comes at a price so the interest rate on a Certificate of Deposit is less than placing a Fixed Term Deposit with the same bank.

4. Collective Investment Schemes structured as Open Ended Investment Companies (OEICs)

a) Money Market Funds (MMFs)

By definition, MMFs are AAA rated and are widely diversified, using many forms of money market securities including types which this authority does not currently have the expertise or risk appetite to hold directly. However, due to the high level of expertise of the fund managers and the huge amounts of money invested in MMFs, and the fact that the weighted average maturity (WAM) cannot exceed 60 days, MMFs offer a combination of high security, instant access to funds, high diversification and good rates of return compared to equivalent instant access facilities. They are particularly advantageous in falling interest rate environments as their 60 day WAM means they have locked in investments earning higher rates of interest than are currently available in the market. MMFs also help an authority to diversify its own portfolio as e.g. a £2m investment placed directly with HSBC is a 100% risk exposure to HSBC whereas £2m invested in a MMF may end up with say £10,000 being invested with HSBC through the MMF. For authorities particularly concerned with risk exposure to banks, MMFs offer an effective way of minimising risk exposure while still getting much better rates of return than available through the DMADF. They also offer a constant Net Asset Value (NAV) i.e. the principal sum invested has high security.

5. Non-Treasury Investments

b) Share holding, unit holding and bond holding, including those in a local authority owned company

The objectives for the holding of shares, units, or bonds (including those in a local authority owned company) will vary depending on whether the Council wishes to undertake actual investments in the market or has the holding as a result of a previous decision relating to the management or provision of Council services. This Council will not undertake investments in the market in shares, units, or bonds but may, if required, hold shares, units, or bonds arising from any decisions taken by the Council in relation to the management or provision of Council services.

c) Loans to a local authority company or other entity formed by a local authority to deliver services

Having established a company or other entity to deliver services, a local authority may wish to provide loan funding to assist the company or entity. Any such loan funding would be provided only after consideration of the reasons for the loan, the repayment period for the loan, and the likelihood that the loan would be able to be repaid by the company or entity. Such loan funding would be provided from Council Revenue Reserves rather than from borrowing.

d) Loans made to third parties

Such loans could be provided for a variety of reasons such as economic development or to assist local voluntary groups. Any such loan funding would be provided only after consideration of the reasons for the loan, the repayment period for the loan, and the likelihood that the loan would be able to be repaid by the third party concerned.

e) Investment property

An investment in property would give the Council exposure to risks such as market risk (movements in property prices), maintenance costs, tenants not paying their rent, leasing issues, etc. This Council does not undertake investments involving property but may have investment property should there be a reclassification, due to accounting rules, of individual properties held by the Council.

**FORECASTS OF INVESTMENT BALANCES**

Investment Regulation 31 requires the Council to provide forecasts for the level of investments for the next three years, in line with the time frame of the Council's capital investment programme. The following forecasts are for the next four years:

<b>INVESTMENT FORECASTS</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Cash balances managed in house</b>				
1 April	50,124	30,565	20,677	18,073
31 March	30,565	20,677	18,073	14,886
Change in year	(19,559)	(9,888)	(2,604)	(3,187)
Average daily cash balances	40,345	25,621	19,375	16,480
<b>Holdings of shares, bonds, units (includes authority owned company)</b>				
1 April	2	2	2	2
Purchases	0	0	0	0
Sales	0	0	0	0
31 March	2	2	2	2
<b>Loans to local authority company or other entity to deliver services</b>				
1 April	600	565	530	495
Advances	0	0	0	0
Repayments	35	35	35	35
31 March	565	530	495	460
<b>Loans made to third parties</b>				
1 April	2,212	2,187	2,162	2,137
Advances	3	3	3	3
Repayments	28	28	28	29
31 March	2,187	2,162	2,137	2,111
<b>Investment properties</b>				
1 April	0	0	0	0
Purchases	0	0	0	0
Sales	0	0	0	0
31 March	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL OF ALL INVESTMENTS</b>				
1 April	52,938	33,319	23,371	20,707
31 March	33,319	23,371	20,707	17,459
Change in year	(19,619)	(9,948)	(2,664)	(3,248)

The movements in the forecast investment balances shown above are due largely to ongoing treasury management activity in accordance with the Council's treasury management strategy or, for loans made to third parties, in accordance with Council decisions made in respect of such loans.

All of the Council's cash balances are managed in-house with no funds managed by external fund managers.

The "holdings of shares, bonds, units (includes authority owned company)" are for Common Good whilst the Investment properties includes Council property and Common Good property.

**TREASURY MANAGEMENT**  
**GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

**Affordable Capital Expenditure Limit**

The amount that the Council can afford to allocate to capital expenditure in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 and supporting regulations.

**Authorised Limit for External Debt**

This is a limit for total Council external debt as set by the Council based on debt levels and plans.

**Bail In**

The use of funds held by a bank or other financial institution (whether in the form of customer bank deposits or bonds) to help prevent the collapse of a bank and in place of Governments stepping in with funds/support. The introduction of Bail In powers is part of the implementation of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive.

**Bank of England**

The central bank for the UK with ultimate responsibility for setting interest rates (which it does through the Monetary Policy Committee or “MPC”).

**Bank Rate**

The interest rate for the UK as set each month by the Monetary Policy Committee (“MPC”) of the Bank of England. This was previously referred to as the “Base Rate”.

**Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD)**

The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive is a European legislative requirement which sets out a common approach within the EU to how countries will deal with any banks and financial institutions that get into financial difficulty. It includes the use of Bail In powers and was implemented in the UK, Germany and Austria on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 with other EU countries due to implement the BRRD in 2016.

**Call Date**

A date on which a lender for a LOBO loan can seek to apply an amended interest rate to the loan. The term “call date” is also used in relation to some types of investments with a maturity date where the investments can be redeemed on call dates prior to the maturity date.

**Capita**

Capita Treasury Solutions Limited who are the Council’s treasury management advisers who were previously named Sector Treasury Services Limited (and were normally referred to as Sector).

**Capital Expenditure**

Expenditure on or for the creation of fixed assets that meets the definition of Capital Expenditure under the accounting rules as set-out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom and for which the Council are able to borrow.

**Capital Financing Requirement**

The Capital Financing Requirement (sometimes referred to as the “CFR”) is a Prudential Indicator that can be derived from the information in the Council’s Balance Sheet. It generally represents the underlying need to borrow for capital expenditure (including PPP schemes).

**CDS Spread**

A CDS Spread or “Credit Default Swap” Spread is the cost of insuring against default by a Counterparty. Increases in the CDS Spread for a Counterparty may indicate concerns within the market regarding a Counterparty.

**Certificates of Deposit**

Certificates of Deposit (or CDs) are a form of investment and similar to Fixed Term Deposits in that the investment is with a named Bank or Financial Institution, matures on a set date, and is repaid with interest on the maturity date. Unlike a Fixed Term Deposit, a CD can also be traded in the market prior to maturity.

## CIPFA

CIPFA is the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy who produce guidance, codes of practice, and policy documents for Councils.

## Counterparty

Another organisation involved in a deal i.e. if the Council enters a deal with a bank then the bank would be referred to as the "Counterparty".

## Credit Ratings

Credit ratings are indicators produced by a ratings provider (such as Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's) that aim to give an opinion on the relative ability of a financial institution to meet its financial commitments. Credit ratings are not guarantees – they are opinions based on investigations and assessments by the ratings providers and they are regularly reviewed and updated. The Council makes use of credit ratings to determine which counterparties are appropriate or suitable for the Council to make deposits with.

The highest credit rating is AAA.

## European Central Bank

Sometimes referred to as "the ECB", the European Central Bank is the central bank that sets interest rates for the Eurozone. It is the equivalent of the Bank of England.

## Eurozone

This is the name given to the countries in Europe that have the Euro as their currency. Interest rates in the Eurozone are set by the European Central Bank. The Eurozone is comprised of the following 19 countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.

## Federal Reserve

Sometimes referred to as "the Fed", the Federal Reserve is the central bank for the US and is the equivalent of the Bank of England. The Federal Reserve sets interest rates for the US.

## Fixed Rate Funding/Investments

This term refers to funding or investments where the interest rate that applies to payments or receipts of interest on the funding or investments is fixed and does not change.

## Fixed Term Deposit

A Fixed Term Deposit or Fixed Term Investment is an investment with a named bank or financial institution which matures on a set date and which is repaid with interest on the maturity date. Fixed Term Deposits cannot be traded and cannot be terminated before the maturity date without the payment of a penalty (if at all).

## Gilt Yields

A gilt yield is the effective rate of return that someone buying a gilt at the current market price will receive on that gilt. Since the market price of a gilt can vary at any time, the yield will also vary.

## Gilts

Gilts are bonds (i.e. debt certificates) that are issued (i.e. sold) by the UK Government. When they issue gilts the Government sets the interest rate that applies to the gilt, sets when they will repay the value of the gilt, and it agrees to make interest payments at regular intervals until the gilt is repaid or redeemed. Gilts are traded in the financial markets with the price varying depending on the interest rate applicable to the gilt, when the gilt will be repaid (i.e. when it will mature), on Bank Rate expectations, and on market conditions.

## Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") is a measure of the output of goods and services from an economy.

## Inflation

Inflation is the term used for an increase in prices over time. It can be measured in various ways including using the Consumer Prices Index ("CPI") or the Retail Prices Index ("RPI").

### Investment Regulations

The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 allows the Scottish Ministers to introduce Regulations to extend and govern the rules under which Scottish Councils may invest funds. The Local Government Investments (Scotland) Regulations 2010 came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010.

### LIBID

This is the London Interbank Bid Rate – an interest rate that is used between banks when they wish to attract deposits from each other.

### LIBOR

This is the London Interbank Offering Rate – an interest rate that is used as a base for setting interest rates for deals between banks.

### Liquidity

In relation to investments, liquidity relates to the ability to access invested funds. If funds are in a call account they have high liquidity (because the funds are readily accessible) whilst if funds are invested in bonds the bonds would need to be sold in order to access the funds (lower liquidity).

### LOBO

This is a form of loan that the Council has with some lenders. The term is short for the phrase “Lender Option/Borrower Option”.

### Money Market Fund

A Money Market Fund (or MMF) is a highly regulated investment product into which funds can be invested. An MMF offers the highest possible credit rating (AAA) whilst offering instant access and the diversification of risk (due to the MMF’s balances being investing in selected and regulated types of investment product with a range of different and appropriately credit-rated counterparties).

### MPC

The MPC or Monetary Policy Committee is a committee of the Bank of England that meets each month (in a meeting over 2 days) to set the Bank Rate for the UK.

### Net Borrowing Requirement

This is the difference between the Council's net external borrowing and its capital financing requirement. Under the Prudential Code the Council's net external borrowing should not, except in the short term, exceed its capital financing requirement. The Net Borrowing Requirement should therefore normally be a negative figure.

### Operational Boundary

This is a level of debt set by the Council at lower than the Authorised Limit and which Council debt levels should not normally exceed during normal operations.

### Prudential Code

Councils are required to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. These requirements include the production of Prudential Indicators. The Prudential Code was last revised in November 2011.

### Prudential Indicators

Indicators set-out in the Prudential Code that will help Councils to meet requirements in relation to borrowing limits or which will help Councils demonstrate affordability and prudence with regard to their prudential capital expenditure.

### PWLB

The Public Works Loan Board is a government agency and part of the Debt Management Office. The PWLB provides loans to local authorities and other specified bodies.

### PWLB Certainty Rates

PWLB rates for new borrowing at a 0.20% discount to standard PWLB rates for local authorities that submit annual information on their long-term borrowing and capital spending plans. The PWLB Certainty Rates came into effect on 1 November 2012.

### PWLB Rates

These are the interest rates chargeable by the Public Works Loan Board for loans. The rates for fixed rate loans are determined by the day on which the loan is agreed. The rates to be charged by the PWLB for loans are set each day based on gilt yields at the start of business each day and then updated at least once during the day.

### Quantitative Easing

This is the creation of money by a central bank (such as the Bank of England) in order to purchase assets from banks and companies and boost the supply of money in an economy.

### Ratings

Ratings are indicators produced by a ratings provider (such as Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's) that aim to give an indication of the financial or operational strength of entities including financial institutions and even countries. Ratings are not guarantees – they are opinions based on investigations and assessments by the ratings providers and they are regularly reviewed and updated. The Council makes use of credit ratings to determine which counterparties are appropriate or suitable for the Council to make deposits with.

### Ring Fencing

In banking terms, the proposal (currently expected by 2019) that those parts of a bank that undertake riskier activities (such as investment banking) be kept legally separate from those parts that undertake less risky/safer activities (such as the accepting of customer deposits).

### Security

In relation to investments, security refers to the likelihood that invested funds will be returned to the investor when due.

### Stress Tests

Reviews of the assets and liabilities of banks and financial institutions carried out by regulators such as the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) in the UK to identify the impact of potential economic scenarios, assess the strength of those banks/financial institutions, and determine any action required by banks/financial institutions to strengthen their financial positions.

### Treasury Management Code

This is the "Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice". It is produced by CIPFA and was last revised in November 2011.

### Treasury Management Indicators

These are Prudential Indicators specifically relating to Treasury Management issues.

### Treasury Management Practices (TMPs)

This is a Council document that sets out Council policies and procedures for treasury management as required by the Treasury Management Code. The Council also agrees an annual treasury management strategy that is submitted to Committee in accordance with the Treasury Management Practices.

### Variable Rate Funding/Investments

Funding or investments where the interest rate that applies to payments or receipts of interest on the funding or investments varies on an agreed basis.

### Yield

The yield is the effective rate of return on an investment.



## THE INVERCLYDE COUNCIL

### AGENDA AND ALL PAPERS TO:

All Councillors 20

#### Officers:

Chief Executive	1
Corporate Communications & Public Affairs	1
Chief Officer, Health & Social Care Partnership	1
Head of Children & Families & Criminal Justice	1
Head of Community Care & Health	1
Head of Planning, Health Improvement & Commissioning	1
Head of Mental Health & Addictions	1
Clinical Director	1
Corporate Director Education, Communities & Organisational Development	1
Head of Education	1
Head of Inclusive Education, Culture & Corporate Policy	1
Head of Safer & Inclusive Communities	1
Head of Organisational Development, Human Resources & Communications	1
Corporate Director Environment, Regeneration & Resources	1
Chief Financial Officer	1
Head of Legal & Property Services	1
S Lang, Legal & Property Services	1
R McGhee, Legal & Property Services	1
N Duffy, Legal & Property Services	1
F Denver, Legal & Property Services	1
L Carrick, Legal & Property Services	1
Members' Services Manager	1
Chief Internal Auditor	1
Head of Environmental & Commercial Services	1
Head of Regeneration & Planning	1
File Copy	1

**TOTAL** 46

### AGENDA AND ALL NON-CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS TO:

Community Councils 10

**TOTAL** 10