

South Downs National Park Authority

Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2026/27

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1. Introduction

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

The second main function of the Treasury Management service is the funding of the Authority's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Authority, essentially the longer-term cash flow planning, to ensure that the Authority can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer-term cash may involve arranging long or short-term loans or using longer-term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, when it is prudent and economic, any debt previously drawn down may be restructured to meet risk or cost objectives.

2. Treasury Management Policy Statement 2026/27

The following paragraphs set out the Authority's Treasury Management Policy Statement for the year commencing 1 April 2026:

- 1 The Authority defines its treasury management activities as:

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

- 2 The Authority regards the successful identification, monitoring and management 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 Authority.
- 3 The Authority 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 best value in treasury management and to employing suitable performance measurement techniques within the context of effective risk management.

3. Reporting Requirements

Capital Strategy

The CIPFA 2021 Prudential and Treasury Management Codes require all local authorities to prepare a capital strategy report, to provide the following:

- a high-level long-term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services;
- an overview of how the associated risks are managed;

- the implications for future financial sustainability.

The aim of the strategy is to ensure that all the Authority's elected members fully understand the overall long-term policy objectives and resulting Capital Strategy requirements, governance procedures and risk appetite.

This Capital Strategy is reported separately from the Treasury Management Strategy Statement with non-treasury investments being reported through the former. This ensures the separation of the core treasury function under security, liquidity and yield principles, and the policy-driven and commercial investments usually driven by expenditure on an asset.

Treasury Management Reporting

The Authority is currently required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main treasury reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals.

- a. **Prudential and treasury indicators, and treasury strategy** (this report) - The first, and most important report, is forward looking and covers:
 - i. the capital investment plans, (including prudential indicators);
 - ii. a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) policy, (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
 - iii. the Treasury Management Strategy, (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised), including treasury indicators; and
 - iv. an Annual Investment Strategy, (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).
- b. **A mid-year treasury management report** – This is primarily a progress report and will update members on the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether any policies require revision. This requirement is incorporated into the Month 6 Budget Monitoring report.
- c. **An annual treasury management report** – This is a backward looking review document and provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy. This requirement is incorporated into the Outturn report.

The Authority delegates responsibility for implementation and monitoring of Treasury Management to Policy & Resources committee (P&R) and responsibility for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to the Section 151 Officer.

In addition to the above, quarterly reporting is provided on the Treasury position and Prudential Indicators to be included in the Month 4 and Month 9 Budget Monitoring reports to fulfil the reporting requirements per the update of the 2021 Treasury Code.

4. Borrowing Strategy

The capital expenditure plans of the Authority are set out in the approved Capital Strategy to be approved at the NPA meeting 20 March 2026 and shown in Table I below. The treasury management function of the Authority ensures that the Authority's cash is managed in accordance with the relevant professional codes so that sufficient cash is available to meet the capital expenditure plans.

Any capital investment that is not funded from new and/or existing resources (e.g. capital grants, receipts from asset sales, revenue contributions or earmarked reserves) increases the Authority's need to borrow, represented by the Authority's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). However, external borrowing does not have to take place immediately to finance related capital expenditure: the Authority can utilise cash being held for other purposes (such as earmarked reserves and working capital balances) to temporarily defer the need for external borrowing. This is known as 'internal borrowing' or 'under-borrowing'.

The Authority’s primary objective is to strike an appropriate balance between securing cost certainty and securing low interest rates.

Capital Prudential Indicators

The Authority’s capital expenditure plans are a key driver for Treasury Management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist members’ overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

Tables 1 and 2 show the capital expenditure plans of the Authority, and the implications of these on the Capital Financing Requirement over the 3-year period to 2028/29. These indicators have been included in the TMSS for a number of years to demonstrate the affordability and sustainability of the Authority’s capital activity.

A further prudential indicator required by the 2021 code is the Liability Benchmark. This benchmark measures the authority’s external debt levels net of the external investments, with the inclusion of a liquidity buffer against the Authority’s CFR projection. This measure assumes that the authority will internally borrow almost all its available cash balances held in reserves and balances, with an allowance ensure it is able to meet is cash obligations.

The liability benchmark has been produced as Graph 1 below with notes included to explain each element of the graph and the Authority’s assumptions and forward view.

Borrowing Strategy for 2026/27

The Authority’s has a fully funded capital programme for the period 2026/27 to 2028/29, therefore no new borrowing is required in the period as shown in **Table 1** below.

2025/26 Estimate £'000	Table 1: Borrowing Need	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
2,442	Capital Expenditure	2,200	-	-
(2,442)	Financed by New / Existing Resources	(2,200)	-	-
0	Borrowing Need	0	0	0

If a borrowing need occurs, the strategy will focus on meeting any borrowing need internally i.e. avoiding external borrowing by utilising the Authority’s own surplus cash flows. This will reduce the net revenue cost of borrowing and reduce counterparty risk within the Authority’s investment portfolio by reducing the portfolio size. The internal borrowing position needs to be closely monitored and continually reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in the future at a time when the authority may not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance capital expenditure.

There will remain a cost of carry (the difference between borrowing costs and investment returns) to any new long-term borrowing that causes a temporary increase in cash balances which will, most likely, lead to an additional short-term revenue cost.

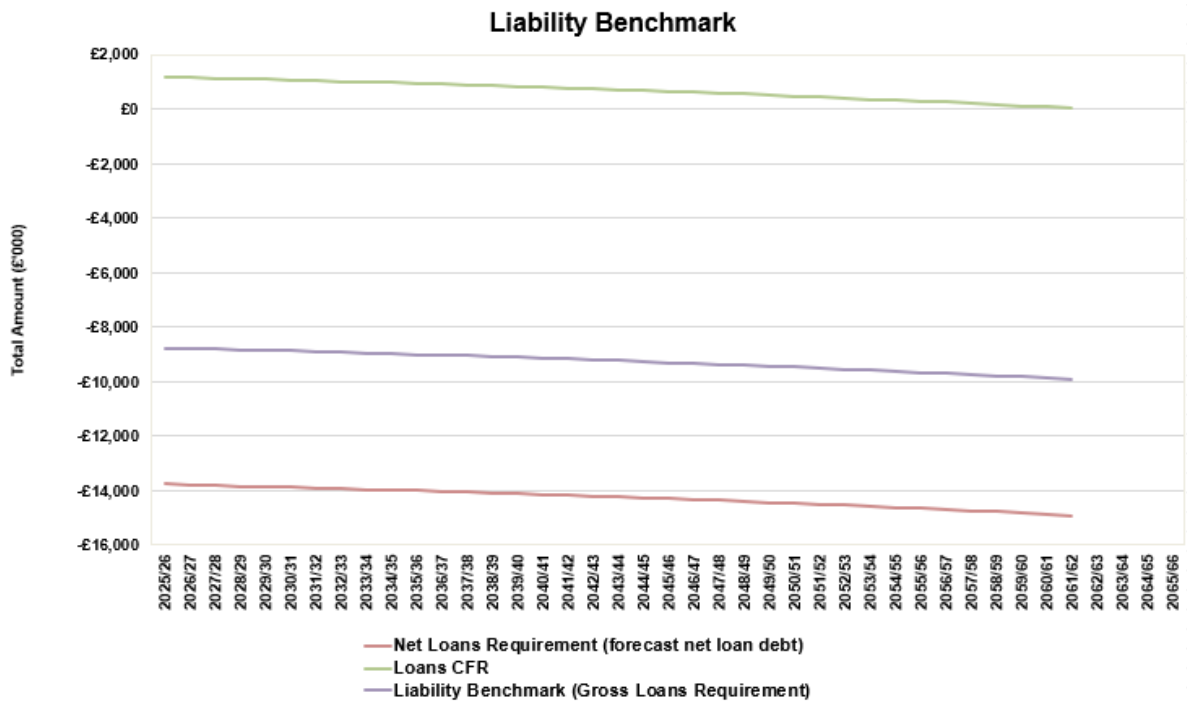
Table 2 below shows the movement in the Authority’s Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and compares this to the expected external debt level. This demonstrates that the CFR is expected to be entirely internally borrowed over the period.

2025/26 Estimate	Table 2: Change in the CFR compared to External Debt	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate	2028/29 Estimate
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
0	External Debt at 1 April	0	0	0
0	Expected change in Debt	0	0	0
0	External Debt at 31 March	0	0	0
1,202	CFR* at 1 April	1,180	1,158	1,136
0	Borrowing need (Table 1)	0	0	0
(22)	MRP	(22)	(22)	(23)
1,180	CFR* at 31 March	1,158	1,136	1,113
1,180	Under / (Over) borrowing	1,158	1,136	1,113

*The CFR in Table 2 above shows the underlying need to borrow and excludes lease arrangements (which is included in the CFR figure in the Prudential Indicators in Section 4)

Liability benchmark

The Liability Benchmark is a measure of the Authority’s borrowing need were it to fully utilise its cash-backed reserves and balances to avoid external borrowing. It assumes a liquidity buffer is maintained to ensure the Authority’s obligations are able to be met.



- 1) External Debt** – The maturity profile of the Authority’s debt portfolio would be shown as bars within this chart, but as the Authority are currently debt free, this is not present in the graph.
- 2) Loans CFR** - This is the projection of the Authority’s underlying borrowing requirement (or CFR) based on the capital plans, and is shown by the top, grey line. The 2025/26 opening Loans CFR was £1.202m, and it is expected to fall in future years. This only shows the Loans CFR projection based on the current capital programme therefore if ongoing borrowing is required then the CFR would rise further and for longer.
- 3) Net Loans Requirement** – The expected net treasury position is shown by the bottom blue line. This shows a projection of the loans requirements measured by opening external debt for 2025/26 less the opening external investments for 2025/26 (£15.093m). The projections are then based on the expected borrowing within the

capital programme and the expected movement in reserves and balances. This shows that the Authority had more external investments than external debt as at 31/03/25, which is expected to continue as there is no borrowing requirement.

- 4) Liability Benchmark** – The liability benchmark is calculated as the Net Loan Requirement, with a liquidity buffer of £5m incorporated to ensure the Authority has sufficient cash to meet its obligations. This measure shows the level to which the Authority can internally borrow based on the projection of the capital programme and movement of reserves, allowing for a liquidity buffer. Due to the level of reserves expected over the long-term, the liability benchmark remains a negative figure for the whole forecast period.

This graph demonstrates that the Authority does not need to externally borrow and instead can afford to meet its borrowing requirement by internally borrowing the cash held within its own reserves and balances.

Whilst the Liability Benchmark is a good indicator of the Authority's direction of travel in terms of borrowing need, it assumes that capital borrowing stops after the current capital planning period, and ignores future borrowing beyond the planning period. Therefore it should not be used in isolation when making long term decisions, but as part of a range of factors.

Policy on Borrowing in Advance of Need

The Authority will not borrow purely in order to profit from investment of extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated and that the Authority can ensure the security of such funds. Risks associated with any borrowing-in-advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting.

Debt Rescheduling

Should the Authority carry debt in future, opportunities for debt rescheduling will be considered as a matter of course where there is a clear difference between new borrowing and repayment rates which could result in savings.

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

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

Interest Rate Risk & Continual Review

The Authority's maximum underlying borrowing need of £1.180 million as identified in Table 2 is the extent to which the Authority is subject to interest rate risk over the next three years. Officers will review the need to borrow taking into consideration the potential increases in borrowing costs, the need to finance new capital expenditure, the need to refinance maturing debt (if any), availability of internal borrowing, and the cost of carry that might incur a revenue loss between borrowing costs and investment returns. The Chief Finance Officer will therefore continue to monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a proactive approach to changing circumstances.

5. Prudential and Treasury Indicators 2026/27 to 2028/29

The Authority's capital expenditure plans are a key driver to treasury management activities. The output of the capital expenditure plans are reflected in prudential indicators. The Authority is required to 'have regard to' the Prudential Code and to set up Prudential Indicators to ensure that the Authority's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable. The Code sets out

the indicators that must be used but does not suggest limits, as these are for the authority to set itself.

The Prudential Indicators to 2026/27 to 2028/29 are set out in **Table 3** below:

Table 3: Prudential Indicators	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Capital Expenditure Capital expenditure plans	2,200	-	-
Capital Financing Requirement* Measures the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes (including leases)	2,171	2,264	2,356
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream** Identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long-term obligation costs) against revenue stream	0.19%	0.19%	0.20%

* The Capital Financing Requirement reported above differs from that at Table 2 as it includes provision for lease liabilities for the purpose of assessing borrowing need.

** The ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream illustrates the percentage of the net revenue budget being used to finance the authority's borrowing.

The Treasury Management Code requires that a number of indicators are set for treasury performance in addition to the Prudential Indicators which fall under the Prudential Code. The Treasury Indicators for 2026/27 to 2028/29 are set out in Tables 4 & 5 below. The Treasury Indicators have been calculated and determined by officers in compliance with the Treasury Management Code of Practice.

Table 4: Treasury Performance Indicators	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000
Authorised Limit for External Debt* The Authority is expected to set a maximum authorised limit for external debt. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the full Authority.	2,700	2,800	2,900
Operational boundary for external debt* The Authority is required to set an operational boundary for external debt. This is the limit that external debt is not normally expected to exceed. This indicator can be breached temporarily for operational reasons.	2,400	2,500	2,600
Principal Sums invested for longer than 365 days	2,000	2,000	2,000

Table 5: Maturity Structure of fixed interest rate borrowing
The Authority needs to set upper and lower limits with respect of the maturity structure of its borrowing.

	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Under 12 months	0%	40%
12 months to 2 years	0%	40%
2 years to 5 years	0%	50%
5 years to 10 years	0%	75%
Over 10 years	40%	100%

6. Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement

The authority is required to pay off an element of the accumulated capital spend each year (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR) through a revenue charge (the Minimum Revenue Provision - MRP). MHCLG regulations require the Authority to approve an MRP Statement in advance of each year if borrowing has been undertaken. A variety of options are available, so long as the principle of any option selected ensures a prudent provision to redeem its debt liability over a period commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure is estimated to provide benefits (i.e. estimated useful life of the asset being financed).

The Authority is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement for 2026/27:

For all debt where the government has provided revenue support (supported capital expenditure), the MRP policy will be:

- Provision on a straight line basis over 50 years.

For all debt where the government does not provide revenue support:

- Where the debt relates to an asset, the Authority will set aside a sum equivalent to repaying the debt over the life of the asset either in equal instalments or on an annuity basis over a maximum life of 50 years. The method to be adopted will be determined according to which is the most financially beneficial to the Authority over the life of the asset.
- Where the debt relates to expenditure which is subject to a capitalisation direction issued by the government, the Authority will set aside a sum equivalent to repaying the debt over a period consistent with the nature of the expenditure on an annuity basis.
- In the case of assets under construction, MRP will be delayed until the relevant asset becomes operational.

Where the debt relates to capital loans to a third party:

- The repayments of principal will be set aside as capital receipts to finance the initial capital advance in lieu of making an MRP.

For on-balance sheet PFI schemes and leases:

- Asset Life Method - the MRP will be calculated according to the flow of benefits from the asset. Any related MRP will be equivalent to the “capital repayment element” of the annual charge payable.

There is the option to charge more than the prudent provision of MRP each year through a Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP).

7. Annual Investment Strategy 2026/27

The MHCLG and CIPFA have extended the meaning of ‘investments’ to include both financial and non-financial investments. This report deals with financial investments. Non-financial investments are covered in the Capital Strategy.

The Authority’s investment policy has regard to the following:

- MHCLG’s Guidance on Local Government Investments (the “Guidance”);
- CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes 2021 (the “Code”);
- CIPFA Treasury Management Guidance Notes 2021

Investments will be made with reference to the core balance, cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months).

Greater returns are usually achievable by investing for longer periods. While most cash balances are required in order to manage the peaks and troughs of cash flow, where cash sums can be identified that could be invested for longer periods, the value to be obtained from longer term investments will be carefully assessed.

The annual investment strategy sets out the parameters within which the Authority’s cash balances and reserves will be invested. The strategy concentrates on two key areas:

- a) capital security through investment in institutions with the highest credit ratings, and;
- b) liquidity by limiting the maximum period of investment.

Investment classification (regulatory)

The investment guidance issued by the Secretary of State requires the Authority to identify investments as either ‘specified’ or ‘non-specified’.

This authority has defined the list of types of investment instruments that the treasury management team are authorised to use.

- **Specified investments** are those with a high level of credit quality and subject to a maturity limit of one year. The limits and permitted instruments for specified investments are listed within Table 6.
- **Non-specified investments** are those with less high credit quality, may be for periods in excess of one year, and/or are more complex instruments which require greater consideration by members and officers before being authorised for use. The limits and permitted instruments for non-specified investments are listed within Table 7.

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

Each counterparty included on the Authority’s approved lending list must meet the criteria set out below. Without the prior approval of the Section 151 Officer, no investment will be made in a counterparty that falls outside the list below.

Any change in investment parameters and allowable investment instruments must be presented for approval by the NPA.

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

Table 6 below summarises the types of specified investment counterparties available to the Authority, and the maximum amount and maturity periods that can be placed with each of these. A full list of the Authority’s counterparties and the current limits for 2026/27 are provided at **Table 8**.

When assessing credit ratings to ascertain limits for each counterparty, the lowest short and long term ratings from each of the three ratings agencies is applied. For simplicity, the ratings for Standard & Poor’s are used in the tables below.

Table 6: Criteria for Specified Investments	Country/ Domicile	Minimum Capital Requirements	Min. Credit Criteria (L/term / S/term)	Max. Amount	Max. maturity period
UK Banks & Building Societies	UK	Must meet minimum credit criteria	AA- / A-1+	£10m	12 months
			A / A-1	£5m	12 months
			BBB / A-2	£5m	6 months
Debt Management and Deposit Facilities (DMADF)	UK	N/A	N/A	£5m	12 months
UK Local Authorities (excluding Brighton & Hove City Council)	UK	N/A	UK Sovereign Rating	£5m	12 months
Brighton & Hove City Council*	UK	N/A	N/A	N/A	Liquid
Non-rated Building Societies	UK	Must have an asset base of at least £5bn at the time of investment	N/A	£5m	6 months
Money Market Funds (CNAV and LVNAV)	UK/Ireland/ EU domiciled	Must meet minimum credit criteria	AAA	£5m	Liquid

* The amount invested in Brighton & Hove City Council will be the amount available for investment less investment made in any other approved counterparty.

Table 7: Criteria for Non-Specified Investments	Country/ Domicile	Min. Credit Criteria	Max. Amount	Max. maturity period
Short Date Bond Funds	UK/Ireland/ EU domiciled	Short Dated bond funds are not rated. A selection process will evaluate relative risks & returns. Security of the Authority's money and fund volatility will be key measures of suitability.	£2m	Liquid

Maximum permitted investment by counterparty / sector

The maximum amount invested in any one counterparty will be established in accordance with the criteria set out **Tables 6 and 7** above, based on each counterparty's credit rating.

The maximum amount invested in any one sector will be 100%, with the exception of the building

society sector where the maximum limit will be 75%.

Where practicable, no one counterparty may have more than 75% of the relevant sector total at the time the investment is made.

Approved methodology for changing limits and adding / removing counterparties

A counterparty shall be removed from the Authority’s list where a change in their credit rating results in a failure to meet the minimum credit rating set out in “Criteria to be used for creating / managing approved counterparty lists / limits” above.

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

A counterparty’s exposure limit and investment period will be reviewed and (changed where necessary) in accordance with the criteria set out in **Tables 6 and 7** following notification of a change in that counterparty’s credit rating or a view expressed by the credit rating agency warrants a change.

A counterparty’s exposure limit will also be reviewed where information contained in the financial press or other similar publications indicates a possible worsening in credit worthiness of a counterparty. The review may lead to the suspension of a counterparty where it is considered appropriate to do so by the Section 151 Officer.

Full individual listings of UK Bank and Building Society counterparties and counterparty limits

A full list of UK Bank and Building Society counterparties, together with counterparty limits, is set out in **Table 8**.

Table 8 – Schedule of Counterparties and counterparty limits		
Institution	Lending Limit	Duration limit (months)
UK Banks		
Lloyds Banking Group:		
Bank of Scotland PLC (RFB)	£5m	12
Lloyds Bank PLC (RFB)	£5m	12
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets PLC (NRFB)	£5m	12
**Total max. exposure to Lloyds Banking Group	£5m	12
Barclays Banking Group:		
Barclays Bank PLC (NRFB)	£5m	12
Barclays Bank UK PLC (RFB)	£5m	12
**Total max. exposure to Barclays Banking Group:	£5m	12
RBS/Natwest Group:		
Natwest Markets PLC (NRFB)	£5m	12
National Westminster Bank PLC (RFB)	£5m	12
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	£5m	12
**Total max. exposure to RBS/Natwest Group:	£5m	12
HSBC Group:		
HSBC Bank PLC (NRFB)	£5m	12
HSBC UK Bank PLC (RFB)	£5m	12
**Total max. exposure to HSBC Group:	£5m	12
Goldman Sachs International Bank	£5m	12
Santander UK PLC	£5m	12
Standard Chartered Bank	£5m	12
UK Building Societies		
Nationwide	£5m	12

** Where there are multiple counterparties within a banking group, exposure to the overall group will be the largest limit, but exposure to individual counterparties within the group will be based on the individual counterparty limit.

Permitted types of investment instrument

All investments will be denominated in Sterling and in fixed term and/or variable term cash deposits, money market funds, short-dated bond funds and open-ended investment companies.

Investment risk

In addition to credit ratings, the Authority will apply additional operational market information before making any specific investment decision. This additional market information will be applied to compare the relative security of different investment counterparties.

The Authority is recommended to agree a benchmark risk factor for 2026/27 of 0.05%. The purpose of the benchmark is to monitor current and trend positions and amend the operational strategy depending on any changes.

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

Ethical investment statement

South Downs National Park Authority, in making investments through its treasury management function, fully supports the ethos of socially responsible investments. The Authority will actively seek to communicate this support to those institutions invested in as well as those it is considering investing in by:

- encouraging those institutions to adopt and publicise policies on socially responsible investments;
- requesting those institutions to apply the Authority's deposits in a socially responsible manner.

8. Other Treasury Matters

Banking Services

Lloyds Bank plc currently provides banking services for the Authority.

Training

The CIPFA Treasury Management Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to members responsible for scrutiny.

The scale and nature of this will depend on the size and complexity of the organisation's treasury management needs. Organisations should consider how to assess whether treasury management staff and board/ Authority members have the required knowledge and skills to undertake their roles and whether they have been able to maintain those skills and keep them up to date.

As a minimum, authorities should carry out the following to monitor and review knowledge and skills:

- Record attendance at training and ensure action is taken where poor attendance is identified.
- Prepare tailored learning plans for treasury management officers and board/council members.
- Require treasury management officers and board/Authority members to undertake self-assessment against the required competencies (as set out in the schedule that may be adopted by the organisation).
- Have regular communication with officers and board/Authority members, encouraging them to highlight training needs on an ongoing basis."

In further support of the revised training requirements, CIPFA's Better Governance Forum and Treasury Management Network have produced a 'self-assessment by members responsible for the scrutiny of treasury management', which is available from the CIPFA website to download.

Training was last provided for members in January 2026.

The training needs of treasury management officers are periodically reviewed.

A formal record of the training received by officers central to the Treasury function and members who are responsible for decision making and scrutiny of the Treasury function is maintained by the Principal Accountant (Treasury).

Policy on the use of External Service Providers

Brighton & Hove City Council uses MUFG as its external treasury management advisors on behalf of the Authority.

The Authority recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Authority at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers. It also recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Treasury Management service will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subject to regular review.

Lending to Third Parties

The Authority has the power to lend monies to third parties subject to a number of criteria. These are not treasury type investments, rather they are policy investments. Any activity will only take place after relevant due diligence has been undertaken, as described in the Capital Strategy.

Update to Treasury and Prudential CIPFA Codes

CIPFA published the revised Treasury and Prudential codes in 2021. Full adoption of the new Codes was fully incorporated within the strategy from 2023/24.

Updates to Accounting Requirements

▪ **IFRS 9 – local authority override – English local authorities**

The MHCLG has extended the IFRS 9 statutory override to apply to existing local authority investments in pooled investment funds that were made before 1st April 2024. The government has extended this specific override for these existing investments until 1st April 2029, to provide local authorities with additional time to manage their investment strategies.

However, any new investments in pooled investment funds made on or after 1st April 2024 are subject to the standard IFRS 9 accounting requirements, meaning fair value movements must be recognised directly in the general fund. The override prevents these "paper" fluctuations from immediately impacting the authority's revenue accounts and annual balanced budget requirement.

Additionally, IFRS9 impacts the write-down in the valuation of impaired loans.

The Authority doesn't currently invest in any funds that will be impacted by this change.