Southampton City Council INVESTMENT STRATEGY

2020/21 - 2023/24

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	SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION
1.1	Background
1.1.1	 The Authority invests its money for three broad purposes: because it has surplus cash as a result of its day-to-day activities, for example when income is received in advance of expenditure (known as treasury management investments), to support local public services by lending to or buying shares in other organisations (service investments), and to earn investment income (known as commercial investments where this is the main purpose). This investment strategy meets the requirements of statutory investment guidance issued by the government in January 2018, and focuses on the second and third of these categories.
	SECTION 2 TOE ASHOW MANAGEMENT INVESTMENTS
0.4	SECTION 2 - TREASURY MANAGEMENT INVESTMENTS
2.1	Background
2.1.1	The Authority typically receives its income in cash (e.g. from taxes and grants) before it pays for its expenditure in cash (e.g. through payroll and invoices). It also holds reserves for future expenditure [and collects local taxes on behalf of other local authorities and central government]. These activities, plus the timing of borrowing decisions, lead to a cash surplus which is invested in accordance with guidance from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. The balance of treasury management investments is expected to be £45M at the end of 2020/21 financial year.
2.1.2	The contribution that these investments make to the objectives of the Authority is to support effective treasury management activities.
2.1.3	Full details of the Authority's policies and its plan for 2020/21 for treasury management investments are covered in a separate document, the treasury management strategy, which was approved by Governance committee on 10 th February 2020. See link below: http://www.southampton.gov.uk/modernGov/documents/s43815/Enc.%201%20Tre asury%20Management%20Strategy%202020-21.docx.pdf
	SECTION 3 - SERVICE INVESTMENTS: LOANS
3.1	Background
3.1.1	The Council is able to lend money to its subsidiaries, its suppliers, local businesses, local charities, housing associations, local residents and its employees to support local public services and stimulate local economic growth.
3.2	Loan Limits
3.2.1	The main risk when making service loans is that the borrower will be unable to repay the principal lent and/or the interest due. In order to limit this risk, and ensure that total exposure to service loans remains proportionate to the size of the

	Authority, upper limits on the been set as in Table 1.	outstanding lo	ans to each ca	ategory of borrower have
3.2.2	Table 1 – Loans for service p	urposes £M		
	Category of Borrower	31.03.2019 Net showing in accounts	2020/21 Approved Limit	
	Subsidiaries	-	2.00	
	Suppliers	-	2.00	
	Other Public Sector Bodies	-	20.00	
	Charities	-	0.50	
3.2.3	Accounting standards require reflecting the likelihood of no statement of accounts are should make every reasonable efforcemental learn Criteria.	on-payment. The hown net of this ort to collect the	ne figures for lo s loss allowand e full sum lent	pans in the Authority's ce. However, the Authority and has appropriate credit
3.3	Potential Loan Criteria The Council does not curren			
	 the loan, and that ass A formal loan agreem repayment terms and mitigate any perceive 	een as prudent dity. Such loans d: ards expenditure; he the loan is given beginning the content of the loan rate (which disks of a loss e account of state dity.	t if adopting a is will be considered which would wen is consisted oriorities; firms the Country of loss over the ace which stiputch will be set as being charge	narrow definition of dered when all of the d, if incurred by the ent with the Council's acil's legal powers to make e loan term; ulates the loan period,
	SECTION 4 SERVICE INV	EQTMENTS, C	SUADES	
	SECTION 4 - SERVICE INV		OTANES	
4.1	Background			
4.1.1	The Council is able to invest businesses, local charities, h to support local public services.	nousing associa	ations, local re	sidents and its employees

4.1.2	initial outl material in changed	ay may no nvestment the Counc	t be recoving shares if would un	rered. The of nor is there	Council do e any inter risk asses	sment befo	ently ha so at pre	
	SECTION	1 5 - COM	MERCIAL	INVESTM	ENTS: PR	OPERTY		
5.1	Backgrou	und						
5.1.1	property v services. commerci council se	vith the int Between 2 al propert ervices, kn	ention of and 2016 an	making a pi 2017, SCC e expected e Property	rofit that w implemen return on investmen	ill be spent ted a strate	on loca egy to in being u). To dat	vest in used to fund te the
5.1.2	Table 2: P	roperty Inv	estment Fu	ınd £M				
	Property	Actual	31.03.2019	actual	31.03.2020	Expected		Outstanding Debt 31.03.2020
		Purchase Cost	Value in Accounts	Cumulative Gain or (Loss)	Value in Accounts	Cumulative Gain or (Loss)	Change In Year	
	Property 1	6.47	6.27	(0.20)	6.30	(0.17)	0.03	5.93
	Property 2	14.69	13.87	(0.82)	12.36	(2.33)	(1.51)	13.56
	Property 3	8.53	8.17	(0.36)	8.39	(0.14)	0.22	7.94
		29.69	28.31	(1.38)	27.05	(2.64)	(1.26)	27.43
5.1.3	historic pr Information not requir 31 March Valuation monitoring	operty por on relating ed by loca 2019 was and Estat g of the po	tfolio. to purcha I authority £106.6M es section ortfolio (inc	se price an legislation an increason are respor	d any asso . The fair velong to the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction and for 2 and for 2	ociated deb value of the I from the y he ongoing	ot is not se prop ear befo manag	
5.1.4	programn Following	ne to explo	ore the oppose of the Pr	oortunities a operty Inve	available f	of £200M to or further p rategy, it is	roperty i	nvestment.
5.2	Security							
5.2.1	investmer debt curre fair value purchase	nt to be se ently outsta assessme price, this	cure if its anding for ent of thes was prim	accounting the asset. e properties arily due to	valuation As can be s at the 31 cost asso	e seen from March 201 ciated with	ner than the tab 19 was b the pure	the amount of le above the

	the difference of £1.79M was charged to revenue in 2017/18. During 2018/19 there was an increase in fair value of £0.41M.
	Debt repayments are now being made on the annuity basis and debt will reduce by £0.24M per annum.
5.2.2	Table 2 also shows that the value of Property 2 is expected to drop in 2019/20 due to the recent downturn in the retail sector. This means that the fair value will likely fall below the outstanding debt by £1.20M. As this is outside of the current policy consideration will need to be given to the future of the asset, bearing in mind that a disposal would be likely to incur a financial loss to the Council. Whilst the property is still providing a positive income yield, the Council will closely monitor the situation and report any concern through the relevant committees.
5.3	Risk Assessment
5.3.1	The council assess the risk of loss before purchasing investment property and monitors both the fair value and the return on the assets to assess the benefits of either retaining or disposing of the assets.
5.3.2	Budgeted income for investment income allows for voids and maintenance costs, but in addition the council has set aside an earmarked reserve of £200k to cover unforeseen void and maintenance costs. To ensure the reserve is maintained at the correct level balances are reviewed as part of budget monitoring and individual property balances are monitored to ensure they continue to provide the correct level of risk management.
5.4	Liquidity
5.4.1	Compared with other investment types, property is relatively difficult to sell and convert to cash at short notice, and can take a considerable period to sell in certain market conditions. Therefore, in order to assess liquidity, the Council monitors the income stream attached to property purchases, a much more liquid asset, comparing budgets to forecasts and actuals. Since purchasing the PIF properties actual income has and continues to be in line with the budgeted figure and there are no current indicators to suggest that the forecast future income will not be achieved. If there is any change this would be reported as part of the monthly revenue monitoring process.
	SECTION 6 - CAPACITY AND SKILLS
6.1	Elected members and statutory officers
6.1.1	CIPFA's Code of Practice requires the CFO to ensure that all Members tasked with TM responsibilities, including scrutiny of the TM function, receive appropriate training relevant to their needs and understand fully their roles and responsibilities. Treasury training is offered to all members annually, which is undertaken by our advisors, Arlingclose. Further training is also provided if the need arises, for example there was a change in leadership and the makeup of Governance committee changed during 2018, so as part of Members induction Arlingclose provided an introduction to treasury training session. We would also arrange additional training if there was to be a material change in the Treasury Strategy, explaining the reasoning behind it, so that Members understand what they are being asked to approve.

	For Officers the Council adopts a conting programme to ensure staff are regularly addressed. Relevant staff also attend reworkshops which ensure their knowledgare maintained as part of the performance.	y appraised and egular training s ge is up to date	d any training sessions, sen . Details of tr	needs ninars and raining receive	ed	
6.2	Commercial deals					
6.2.1	Future commercial investments will be need the relevant approvals. The Coun investment and therefore has a separal It sets out the scoring criteria each investing the financial checks on potential tenants to level. An independent valuation will also assurance that the price quoted and the market rate. Once all criteria is met final Head of Property, the Cabinet Member Council. The Council has an experienced in-hour manage the process and the day-to-day of external experts will be employed what acquisition, disposal or performance management.	cil has a robust te Property Invente Property Invente stament will be sevidence their to be conducted a rent charged al agreement is for Resources use estates and y management here specialist is	t process in prestment Strate subjected to, financial stabed to obtain a leader of and the Leader of any invest snowledge is	lace for prope egy. including illity and risk evel of vith the expect ne S151 office ler of the ments. The us required in the	ted er,	
	SECTION 7 - INVESTMENT INDICATO	ORS .				
7.1	Background					
7.1.1	The Authority has set the following qua and the public to assess the Authority's investment decisions.				ers	
7.2	Total Risk Exposure					
7.2.1	This indicator shows the Authority's total exposure to potential investment losses. This includes amounts the Authority is contractually committed to lend but have yet to be drawn down and guarantees the Authority has issued over third party loans.					
7.2.2	Table 3:Total investment exposure £M					
	Total Investment Exposure	31.03.2019 Actual	31.03.2020 Forecast	31.03.2021 Forecast		
	Treasury management investments	70.0	45.0	50.0		
	Service investments: Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	Commercial Investments: PIF	27.7	27.4	227.1		
	TOTAL EXPOSURE	97.7	72.4	277.1		
7.3	How Investments are Funded					
7.3.1	Government guidance is that these indifunded. Since the Authority does not no particular liabilities, this guidance is diffinvestments could be described as beir	ormally associa icult to comply	te particular a with. Howeve	assets with r, the followin	g	

	the Authority's investments advance of expenditure.	are fullueu	by use	ibie iesei	ves and n	icome rece	siveu i		
7.3.2	Table 4: Investments funded by borrowing and loan to value ratio								
	Investment funded by borrowing	2018/19 Actual	Loan to Value Ratio	2019/20 Forecast	Loan to Value Ratio	2020/21 Forecast	Loan to Value Ratio		
		£M	%	£M	%	£M	%		
	Commercial Investments: Property	27.7	99	27.4	99	27.1	100		
	Service investments: Loans 0.0 0.0 0.0								
	investment.						the		
7.4 7.4.1	Rate of return received This indicator shows the invincluding the cost of borrow	ing, as a pr	oportic	n of the d	ebt outst	anding. No	osts, te that		
	Rate of return received This indicator shows the inv	ing, as a pr vernment a	oportic	on of the d ing frame	ebt outsta	anding. No	osts, te that		
7.4.1	Rate of return received This indicator shows the invincluding the cost of borrowing due to the complex local government.	ing, as a pr vernment a ue account	oportic sccount in the y	on of the c ing frame ear they	ebt outsta	anding. No	osts, te that		
7.4.1	Rate of return received This indicator shows the invincluding the cost of borrowing due to the complex local go and losses affect the revenue.	ing, as a provernment and account for account for account for a featurn (net of a	oportic sccount in the y	on of the coing frame year they	ebt outsta	anding. No all recordered.	osts, te that ed gair		
7.4.1	Rate of return received This indicator shows the invincluding the cost of borrowing due to the complex local go and losses affect the revenue Table 5: Investment rate of reterminations.	ing, as a provernment and account for account for account for a featurn (net of a	coportic account in the y	on of the coing frame year they	ebt outsta work, not are incurr 2019/20	anding. No all records red.	osts, te that ed gair		
7.4.1	Rate of return received This indicator shows the invincluding the cost of borrowing due to the complex local go and losses affect the revenue Table 5: Investment rate of reterminations.	ing, as a provernment and account for account for account for a featurn (net of a	coportic account in the y	on of the coing frame year they (19 (19	ebt outsta work, not are incuri 2019/20 Forecast	anding. No all records ed. 2020/2 Foreca	osts, te that ed gair		
7.4.1	Rate of return received This indicator shows the invinctuding the cost of borrowing due to the complex local go and losses affect the revenue Table 5: Investment rate of return Investment net rate of returns.	ing, as a provernment and account for account for account for a featurn (net of a	coportic account in the y	on of the coing frame year they (19 41 %	ebt outsta work, not are incuri 2019/20 Forecast %	anding. No all records red. 2020/2 Foreca	osts, te that ed gair		
	Rate of return received This indicator shows the invinctuding the cost of borrowing due to the complex local go and losses affect the revenue Table 5: Investment rate of return Investment net rate of return Property 1	ing, as a provernment and account for account for account for a featurn (net of a	coportic account in the y	on of the coing frame year they (19 (19 (2) (2) (2) (2) (3)	ebt outsta work, not are incurred 2019/20 Forecast %	2020/2 Foreca	osts, te that ed gair		