

APPENDIX 5

Prudential and Treasury Indicators – Actual 2012/13

Prudential and Treasury Indicators are relevant for the purposes of setting an integrated treasury management strategy and require the approval of the Council. The table below shows the actual performance in relation to the indicators in 2011/12 and compares the actual in 2012/13 with the original estimates approved in February 2012 and the revised estimates (“probable”) reported in the mid-year review in October 2012. Further details on capital expenditure outturn were reported to the Executive on 19th June 2013.

The Council is also required to indicate if it has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. The revised Code (published in 2009) was adopted by full Council on 15th February 2010.

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS	2011/12	2012/13	2012/13	2012/13
	actual	estimate	probable	3 actual
Total Capital Expenditure	£48.8m	£31.8m	£31.7m	£28.4m
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream	-1.3%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%
Net borrowing requirement (net investments for Bromley)				
brought forward 1 April	£163.1m	£143.0m	£170.3m	£170.3m
carried forward 31 March	£170.3m	£143.1m	£176.7m	£197.3m
in year borrowing requirement (movement in net investments for Bromley)	+£7.2m	£0.1m	£6.4m	£27.0m
Capital Financing Requirement as at 31 March	£3.6m	£6.9m	£3.3m	£3.8m
Annual change in Cap. Financing Requirement	-£3.9m	£3.3m	-£0.3m	£0.2m
Incremental impact of capital investment decisions	£ p	£ p	£ p	£ p
Increase in council tax (band D) per annum	-	-	-	-

TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS	2011/12	2012/13	2012/13	2012/13
	actual	estimate	probable	actual
Authorised Limit for external debt -				
borrowing	£30.0m	£30.0m	£30.0m	£30.0m
other long term liabilities	£30.0m	£30.0m	£30.0m	£30.0m
TOTAL	£60.0m	£60.0m	£60.0m	£60.0m
Operational Boundary for external debt -				
borrowing	£10.0m	£10.0m	£10.0m	£10.0m
other long term liabilities	£20.0m	£10.0m	£10.0m	£10.0m
TOTAL	£30.0m	£20.0m	£20.0m	£20.0m
Actual external debt	£3.6m	£6.9m	£3.3m	£3.8m
Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure	100%	100%	100%	100%
Upper limit for variable rate exposure	20%	20%	20%	20%
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for more than 364 days beyond year-end dates	£173.9m	£80.0m	£80.0m	£201.1m

Economic Background (provided by Sector)

The year 2012/13

1. The financial year 2012/13 continued the challenging investment environment of previous years, namely low investment returns and continuing heightened levels of counterparty risk. The original expectation for 2012/13 was that Bank Rate would start to slowly increase from quarter 4 2014. However, economic growth in the UK was disappointing during the year due to the UK austerity programme, weak consumer confidence and spending, a lack of rebalancing of the UK economy to exporting and weak growth in our biggest export market - the European Union (EU). The UK coalition Government maintained its tight fiscal policy stance against a background of warnings from two credit rating agencies that the UK could lose its AAA credit rating. Moody's followed up this warning by actually downgrading the rating to AA+ in February 2013 and Fitch then placed their rating on negative watch, after the Budget statement in March. Key to retaining the AAA rating from Fitch and S&P will be a return to strong economic growth in order to reduce the national debt burden to a sustainable level, within a reasonable timeframe. Weak UK growth resulted in the Monetary Policy Committee increasing quantitative easing by £50bn in July to a total of £375bn. Bank Rate ended the year unchanged at 0.5% while CPI inflation fell from 3% at the start of the year to end at 2.8% in March, with an anticipated fall back to below 2% pushed back to quarter 1 2016. The EU sovereign debt crisis was an ongoing saga during the year with first Greece and then Cyprus experiencing crises which were met with bailouts after difficult and fraught negotiations.
2. Gilt yields oscillated during the year as events in the ongoing Eurozone debt crisis ebbed and flowed, causing corresponding fluctuations in safe haven flows into / out of UK gilts. This, together with a further £50bn of QE in July and widely expected further QE still to come, combined to keep PWLB rates depressed for much of the year at historically very low levels.
3. Deposit rates: The Funding for Lending Scheme, announced in July, resulted in a flood of cheap credit being made available to banks and this has resulted in money market investment rates falling sharply in the second half of the year. However, perceptions of counterparty risk have improved after the ECB statement in July that it would do "whatever it takes" to support struggling Eurozone countries. This has resulted in some return of confidence to move away from only very short term investing.

Quarter ended 30th June 2013

4. During the quarter ended 30th June:
 - Indicators suggested that the economy accelerated;
 - Stronger household spending, both on and off the high street;
 - Inflation remained stubbornly above the MPC's 2% target;
 - The MPC remained in a state of limbo ahead of Mark Carney's arrival;

- 10-year gilt yields rose above 2.5% and the FTSE 100 fell below 6,100;
 - The Federal Reserve discussed tapering the pace of asset purchases under Quantitative Easing 3 (QE3).
5. After avoiding recession in the first quarter with a 0.3% quarterly expansion, it looks likely that the economy grew even more strongly in Q2. On the basis of past form, the CIPS/Markit business surveys for April and May point to 0.5% quarterly growth in the second quarter of 2013. Official output data echoed the message from the business surveys. The 3m/3m change in industrial production reached 0.9% in April, the strongest pace since July 2010. Similarly, the service sector expanded by 0.8% on the same basis. And while output in the volatile construction sector in April was 1% lower than a year ago, it was the smallest annual fall since the end of 2011, raising the prospect that the sector supported the recovery in Q2.
 6. There have been signs of renewed vigour in household spending in the second quarter. May's 2.1% monthly rise in retail sales overturned April's 1.1% fall. This tallied with information from the Bank of England agents, who reported a further pick-up in retail sales values in May. Non-high street spending looks to have been robust too, with new car registrations up by 20% in the year to May.
 7. The pick-up in economic growth appears to have supported the labour market, with employment rising by 24,000 in the three months to April. Admittedly, this was a lot slower than the 113,000 quarterly gain in employment seen on average over the past twelve months. But the rise in employment was still strong enough to reduce the level of unemployment further. The ILO measure fell by 5,000 in the three months to April while the timelier claimant count measure reported an 8,600 fall in May. Meanwhile, pay growth rebounded strongly in April, though this was mostly driven by high earners delaying bonuses until after April's cut in the additional rate of income tax. Excluding bonuses, earnings rose by just 1.3% y/y, well below the rate of inflation at 2.7% in May.
 8. Meanwhile, the Bank of England extended its Funding for Lending Scheme (FLS) into 2015 and sharpened the incentives for banks to extend more business funding. To date, the mortgage market still appears to have been the biggest beneficiary from the scheme, with the quoted interest rate on a 2-year fixed rate mortgage at a 90% loan-to-value ratio now 4.6%, around 130 basis-points lower in May than when the FLS was introduced in August 2012.
 9. Alongside the Government's Help to Buy scheme, which provides equity loans to credit-constrained borrowers, this is helping to boost demand in the housing market. Mortgage approvals by high street banks, as measured by the BBA, rose from 33,000 to 36,100 in May. Excluding a stamp-duty holiday related spike in January 2012, this was the highest level for over three years. The rise in demand has helped to push up house prices, with both the Halifax and Nationwide measures reporting a 0.4% monthly gain in May. On an annual basis, measured prices were up by 3.7% and 1.1% respectively.
 10. Turning to the fiscal situation, the public borrowing figures continued to be distorted by a number of one-off factors. On an underlying basis, borrowing in Q2

looked to be broadly in line with last year's figures, highlighting the government's difficulty in reducing borrowing while economic growth is relatively lacklustre.

11. Meanwhile, the 2013 Spending Review, covering only 2015/16, made no changes to the headline Government spending plan. Total expenditure was still forecast to be broadly flat in real terms in 2015/16 and the £50bn planned capital expenditure announced for that fiscal year was identical to the amount already outlined in March's Budget.
12. On the monetary policy front, June's MPC meeting, the last chaired by the outgoing Governor Mervyn King, showed that the Committee remained in limbo ahead of the arrival of his replacement, Mark Carney. The Committee voted 6-3 to keep the level of asset purchases unchanged at £375bn, with the majority judging that the current stimulus and Funding for Lending Scheme would be sufficient to support growth in the context of price stability.
13. Having fallen from 2.8% to 2.4% in April, CPI inflation rose to 2.7% in May. May's rise mostly reflected price changes due to the earlier timing of Easter, which depressed inflation in April. Even so, inflation is still likely to have risen further in June due to base effects, with last year's fuel price falls providing an unfavourable annual comparison. That said, underlying price pressures do seem to be easing, with wages and producer prices both growing at subdued rates. Indeed, if anything, the inflation outlook brightened over the second quarter, with the price of oil falling from \$108pb to \$103pb while sterling appreciated by around 1.5% on a trade-weighted basis.
14. Having continued to rally over April and May, financial markets sold off in June following a Federal Reserve statement that suggested the central bank may 'taper' its asset purchases earlier than anticipated. The resulting rise in US Treasury yields was replicated in the UK, with 10 year gilt yields rising to 2.5% from 1.8% at the start of the quarter. Equities were hit too, with the FTSE 100 falling from 6,411 at the start of the quarter to below 6,100 before ending the quarter a bit higher at 6,240.
15. In the US, the statement from the Fed took the limelight. The Fed's comments sparked a sharp sell-off in the Treasury market, with 10-year Treasury yields hitting 2.54%. The Fed move was a response to the improving economic outlook in the US. Indeed, payroll figures showed that the US added 175,000 new jobs in May, helping to pull the unemployment rate down to 7.6%, from 8.2% a year ago. In the housing market, house prices rose by 12% in the year to April, which helped to bring more households out of negative equity.
16. Meanwhile, tensions in the Eurozone eased over the second quarter, but there remained a number of triggers for a potential flare-up. For example, the Democratic Left party left the Greek governing coalition in June, causing 10 year Greek government bond yields to surge to 11.5% from around 8% a month ago. And while the economic survey data improved consistently over the first half of the year, the composite Eurozone PMI is still pointing to a further contraction in output in Q2. If this materialises, it would be the seventh quarter of Eurozone recession, the longest on record.