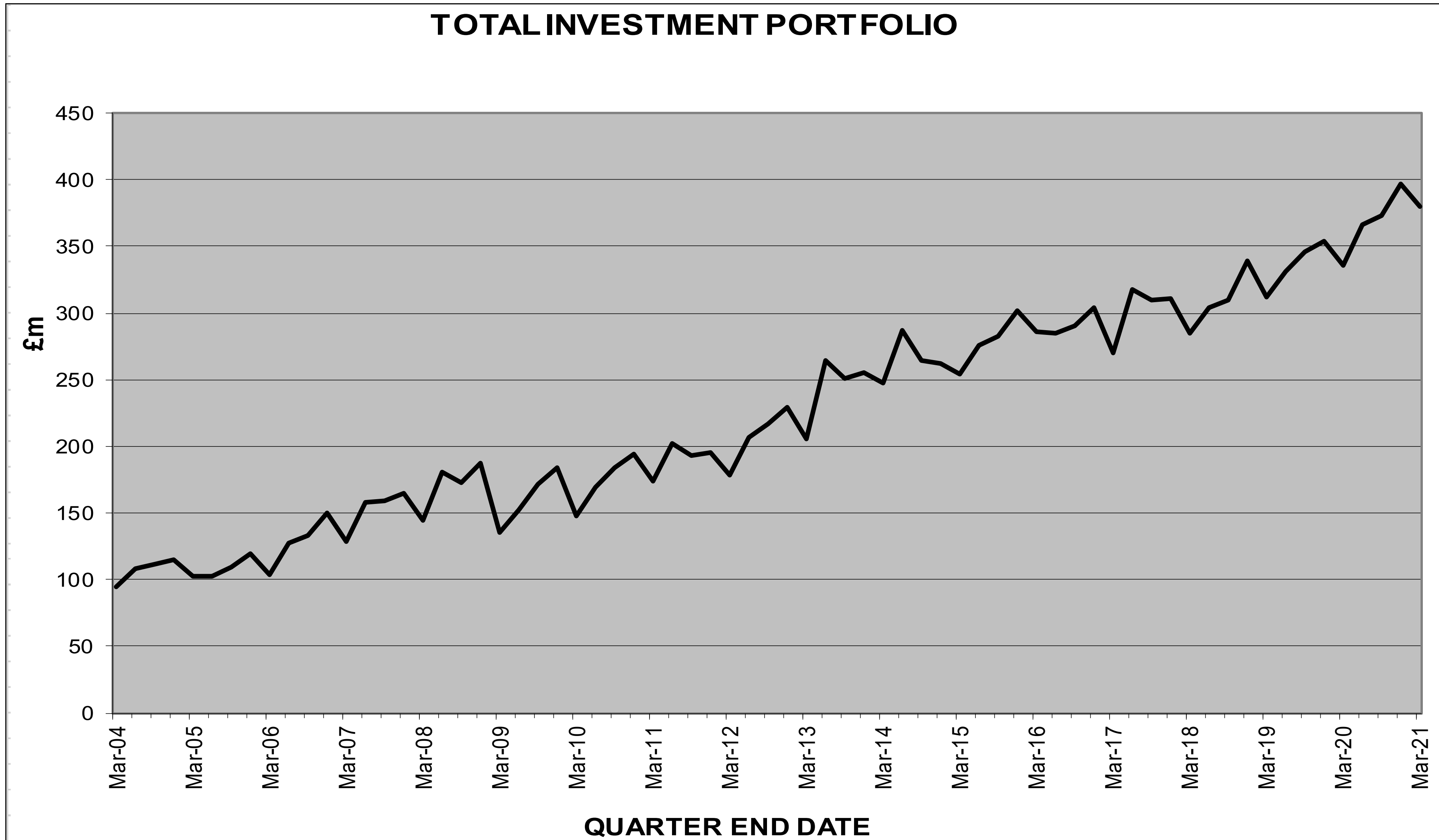
APPENDIX 1



APPENDIX 2

INVESTMENTS HELD AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021

Counterparty	Start Date	Maturity Date	Rate of Interest %	Amount £m
FIXED DEPOSITS				
BATH & NE SOMERSET DC	01/04/2020	01/04/2021	1.50	15.0
STOCKTON ON TEES BC	01/04/2020	01/04/2021	1.50	5.0
CHESHIRE EAST COUNCIL	17/09/2020	06/04/2021	0.45	5.0
NATWEST BANK	09/04/2019	09/04/2021	1.35	10.0
CHESHIRE EAST COUNCIL	21/09/2020	12/04/2021	0.42	5.0
THURROCK COUNCIL	16/04/2020	16/04/2021	1.90	10.0
PRINCIPALITY BUILDING SOCIETY- CARDIFF	31/07/2020	30/07/2021	0.38	10.0
LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	05/08/2020	04/08/2021	0.40	10.0
CLOSE BROTHERS	14/08/2020	16/08/2021	0.80	10.0
LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	19/08/2020	19/08/2021	0.43	5.0
OPTIVO	22/08/2019	23/08/2021	1.45	10.0
SOUTHERN HOUSING GROUP	29/03/2021	30/09/2021	1.70	10.0
WARRINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL	29/10/2019	29/10/2021	1.55	15.0
CLOSE BROTHERS	30/10/2020	29/10/2021	0.70	10.0
SANTANDER BANK	16/11/2020	16/11/2021	0.45	15.0
QATAR NATIONAL BANK SAQ	04/12/2020	03/12/2021	0.58	10.0
QATAR NATIONAL BANK SAQ	04/12/2020	06/12/2021	0.54	5.0
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL	18/12/2020	17/12/2021	0.40	10.0
SANTANDER BANK	18/12/2020	17/12/2021	0.45	15.0
CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	23/12/2019	23/12/2021	1.40	5.0
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL BANK	27/01/2021	27/01/2022	0.14	5.0
NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT (INTERNATIONAL) - LONDON	28/01/2021	27/01/2022	0.22	15.0
CLOSE BROTHERS	18/03/2021	18/03/2022	0.40	10.0
PLACES FOR PEOPLE HOMES LTD	14/04/2020	14/04/2022	2.15	10.0
WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	20/04/2020	20/04/2022	1.45	5.0
METROPOLITAN HOUSING TRUST	12/06/2020	10/06/2022	1.50	5.0
THURROCK COUNCIL	12/06/2020	13/06/2022	1.55	5.0
YORKSHIRE HOUSING LTD	20/01/2021	20/01/2023	1.00	10.0
WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	20/04/2020	20/04/2023	1.68	10.0
TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENTS				265.0
OTHER FUNDS				
ABERDEEN -STANDARD LIFE (IGNIS) LIQUIDITY FUND				15.0
FEDERATED (PRIME RATE) STERLING LIQUIDITY FUND				8.0
CCLA LOCAL AUTHORITY PROPERTY FUND	30/01/2014			40.0
FIDELITY MULTI-ASSET INCOME FUND	12/07/2017			40.0
SCHRODER'S GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED INCOME	01/03/2021			10.0
PROJECT BECKENHAM LOAN	09/06/2017			2.1
TOTAL INVESTMENTS				**380.1**

APPENDIX 3

INVESTMENTS HELD AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021

	Start Date	Maturity Date	Rate of Interest %	Amount £m	Total £m	Limit £m	Remaining £m
UK BANKS							
NATWEST BANK	09/04/2019	09/04/2021	1.35	10.00	10.0	80.0	70.0
SANTANDER BANK	16/11/2020	16/11/2021	0.45	15.00			
SANTANDER BANK	18/12/2020	17/12/2021	0.45	15.00	30.0	30.0	0.0
NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT (INTERNATIONAL) - I	28/01/2021	27/01/2022	0.22	15.00	15.0	15.0	0.0
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL BANK	27/01/2021	27/01/2022	0.14	5.00	5.0	20.0	15.0
QATAR NATIONAL BANK SAQ	04/12/2020	03/12/2021	0.58	10.00			
QATAR NATIONAL BANK SAQ	04/12/2020	06/12/2021	0.54	5.00	15.0	15.0	0.0
CLOSE BROTHERS	14/08/2020	16/08/2021	0.80	10.00			
CLOSE BROTHERS	30/10/2020	29/10/2021	0.70	10.00			
CLOSE BROTHERS	18/03/2021	18/03/2022	0.40	10.00	30.0	30.0	0.0
BUILDING SOCIETIES							
PRINCIPALITY BUILDING SOCIETY- CARDIFF	31/07/2020	30/07/2021	0.38	10.00	10.0	10.0	0.0
LOCAL AUTHORITIES							
CHESHIRE EAST COUNCIL	17/09/2020	06/04/2021	0.45	5.00			
CHESHIRE EAST COUNCIL	21/09/2020	12/04/2021	0.42	5.00	10.0	15.0	5.0
THURROCK COUNCIL	16/04/2020	16/04/2021	1.90	10.00			
THURROCK COUNCIL	12/06/2020	13/06/2022	1.55	5.00	15.0	15.0	0.0
LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	05/08/2020	04/08/2021	0.40	10.00			
LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	19/08/2020	19/08/2021	0.43	5.00	15.0	15.0	0.0
WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	20/04/2020	20/04/2022	1.45	5.00			
WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	20/04/2020	20/04/2023	1.68	10.00	15.0	15.0	0.0
BATH & NE SOMERSET DC	01/04/2020	01/04/2021	1.50	15.00	15.0	15.0	0.0
STOCKTON ON TEES BC	01/04/2020	01/04/2021	1.50	5.00	5.0	15.0	10.0
WARRINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL	29/10/2019	29/10/2021	1.55	15.00	15.0	15.0	0.0
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL	18/12/2020	17/12/2021	0.40	10.00	10.0	15.0	5.0
CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	23/12/2019	23/12/2021	1.40	5.00	5.0	15.0	10.0
HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS							
OPTIVO	22/08/2019	23/08/2021	1.45	10.00	10.0	10.0	0.0
SOUTHERN HOUSING GROUP	29/03/2021	30/09/2021	1.70	10.00	10.0	10.0	0.0
PLACES FOR PEOPLE HOMES LTD	14/04/2020	14/04/2022	2.15	10.00	10.0	10.0	0.0
METROPOLITAN HOUSING TRUST	12/06/2020	10/06/2022	1.50	5.00	5.0	10.0	5.0
YORKSHIRE HOUSING LTD	20/01/2021	20/01/2023	1.00	10.00	10.0	10.0	0.0
OTHER INVESTMENTS							
ABERDEEN -STANDARD LIFE (IGNIS) LIQUIDITY FUND				15.00	15.0	15.0	0.0
FEDERATED (PRIME RATE) STERLING LIQUIDITY FUND				8.00	8.0	15.0	7.0
CCLA LOCAL AUTHORITY PROPERTY FUND	30/01/2014			40.00			
FIDELITY - MULTI ASSET INCOME FUND	12/07/2017			40.00			
SCHRODER'S GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED INCOME	01/03/2021			10.00	90.0	100.0	10.0
PROJECT BECKENHAM LOAN	09/06/2017			2.10	2.1	2.3	0.2
TOTAL INVESTMENTS				**380.1**	**380.1**		

APPENDIX 4

Prudential and Treasury Indicators – Actual 2020/21

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 2019/20 and compares the actual in 2020/21 with the original estimates approved in February 2020 and with the revised estimates ("probable") reported in the Q3 review in February 2021. Further details on capital expenditure outturn will be reported to the Executive in June 2021.

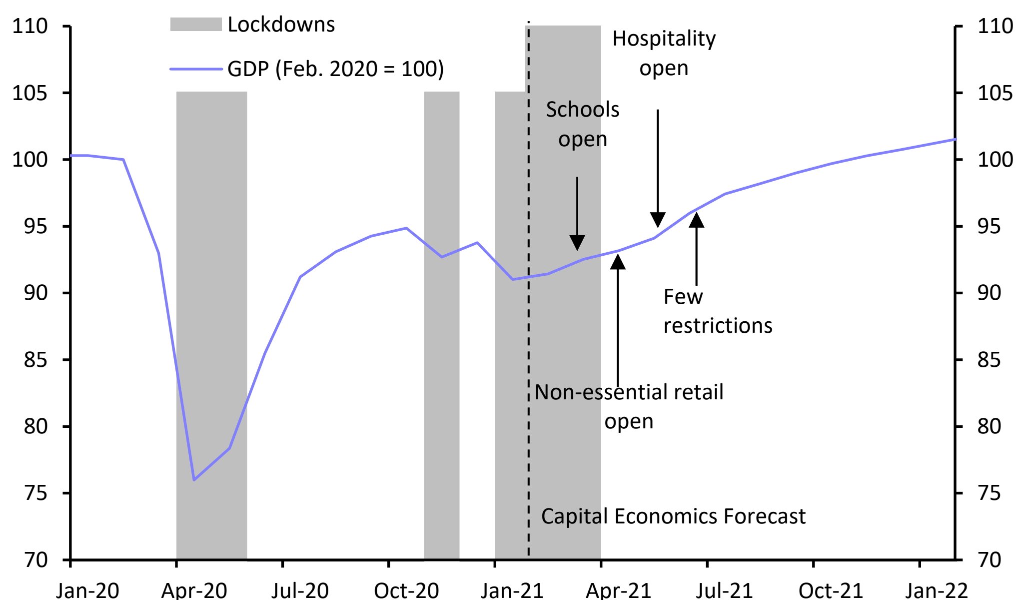
The Council is also required to indicate if it has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. The revised Code (published in 2009 and updated in 2011 and 2017) was adopted by full Council on 15th February 2010.

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS	2019/20	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21
	actual	estimate	probable	actual
Total Capital Expenditure	£23.4m	£44.3m	£37.6m	£19.7m
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream	0%	0%	0%	0%
Net borrowing requirement (net investments for Bromley)				
brought forward 1 April	£311.6m	£272.6m	£336.1m	£336.1m
carried forward 31 March	£336.1m	£259.8m	£328.3m	£380.1m
in year borrowing requirement /movement in net investments	£24.5m	-£20.8m	-£7.8m	£44.0m
Capital Financing Requirement as at 31 March	£9.6m	£0.4m	£8.9m	£7.5m
Incremental impact of capital investment decisions	£ p	£ p	£ p	£ p
Increase in council tax (band D) per annum	-	-	-	-

TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS	2019/20	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21
	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	£20.0m	£20.0m	£20.0m
TOTAL	£30.0m	£30.0m	£30.0m	£30.0m
Actual external debt	£1.2m	£1.1m	£0.7m	£9.6m
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	£170.0m	£170.0m	£170.0m	£170.0m

Further Information on the Economic Background during 2020/21 (provided by Link Asset Services)

UK. Coronavirus. The financial year 2020/21 will go down in history as being the year of the pandemic. The first national lockdown in late March 2020 did huge damage to an economy that was unprepared for such an eventuality. This caused an economic downturn that exceeded the one caused by the financial crisis of 2008/09. A short second lockdown in November did relatively little damage but by the time of the third lockdown in January 2021, businesses and individuals had become more resilient in adapting to working in new ways during a three month lockdown so much less damage than was caused than in the first one. The advent of vaccines starting in November 2020, were a game changer. The way in which the UK and US have led the world in implementing a fast programme of vaccination which promises to lead to a return to something approaching normal life during the second half of 2021, has been instrumental in speeding economic recovery and the reopening of the economy. In addition, the household saving rate has been exceptionally high since the first lockdown in March 2020 and so there is plenty of pent-up demand and purchasing power stored up for services in the still-depressed sectors like restaurants, travel and hotels as soon as they reopen. It is therefore expected that the UK economy could recover its pre-pandemic level of economic activity during quarter 1 of 2022.



Both the Government and the Bank of England took rapid action in March 2020 at the height of the crisis to provide support to financial markets to ensure their proper functioning, and to support the economy and to protect jobs.

The **Monetary Policy Committee** cut Bank Rate from 0.75% to 0.25% and then to 0.10% in March 2020 and embarked on a £200bn programme of quantitative easing QE (purchase of gilts so as to reduce borrowing costs throughout the economy by lowering gilt yields). The MPC increased the QE by £100bn in June and by £150bn in November to a total of £895bn. While the Bank Rate remained unchanged for the rest of the year, financial markets were concerned that the MPC could cut the Bank Rate to a negative rate; this was firmly discounted at the February 2021 MPC meeting when it was established that commercial banks would be unable to implement negative rates for at least six

months – by which time the economy was expected to be making a strong recovery and negative rates would no longer be needed.

Average inflation targeting. This was the major change adopted by the Bank of England in terms of implementing its inflation target of 2%. The key addition to the Bank's forward guidance in August was a new phrase in the policy statement, namely that "it does not intend to tighten monetary policy until there is clear evidence that significant progress is being made in eliminating spare capacity and ***achieving the 2% target sustainably***". That seems designed to say, in effect, that even if inflation rises to 2% in a couple of years' time, do not expect any action from the MPC to raise the Bank Rate – until they can clearly see that level of inflation is going to be persistently above target if it takes no action to raise the Bank Rate. This sets a high bar for raising the Bank Rate and no increase is expected by March 2024, and possibly for as long as five years. Inflation has been well under 2% during 2020/21; it is expected to briefly peak at just over 2% towards the end of 2021, but this is a temporary short lived factor and so not a concern to the MPC.

Government support. The Chancellor has implemented repeated rounds of support to businesses by way of cheap loans and other measures, and has protected jobs by paying for workers to be placed on furlough. This support has come at a huge cost in terms of the Government's budget deficit ballooning in 20/21 and 21/22 so that the Debt to GDP ratio reaches around 100%. The Budget on 3rd March 2021 increased fiscal support to the economy and employment during 2021 and 2022 followed by substantial tax rises in the following three years to help to pay the cost of the pandemic. This will help further to strengthen the economic recovery from the pandemic and to return the government's finances to a balanced budget on a current expenditure and income basis in 2025/26. This will stop the Debt to GDP ratio rising further from 100%. An area of concern, though, is that the government's debt is now twice as sensitive to interest rate rises as before the pandemic due to QE operations substituting fixed long-term debt for floating rate debt; there is, therefore, much incentive for the Government to promote Bank Rate staying low e.g. by using fiscal policy in conjunction with the monetary policy action by the Bank of England to keep inflation from rising too high, and / or by amending the Bank's policy mandate to allow for a higher target for inflation.

BREXIT. The final agreement on 24th December 2020 eliminated a significant downside risk for the UK economy. The initial agreement only covered trade so there is further work to be done on the services sector where temporary equivalence has been granted in both directions between the UK and EU; that now needs to be formalised on a permanent basis. There was much disruption to trade in January as form filling has proved to be a formidable barrier to trade. This appears to have eased somewhat since then but is an area that needs further work to ease difficulties, which are still acute in some areas.

USA. The US economy did not suffer as much damage as the UK economy due to the pandemic. The Democrats won the presidential election in November 2020 and have control of both Congress and the Senate, although power is more limited in the latter. This enabled the Democrats to pass a $1.9trn (8.8% of GDP) stimulus package in March on top of the $900bn fiscal stimulus deal passed by Congress in late December. These, together with the vaccine rollout proceeding swiftly to hit the target of giving a first jab to over half of the population within the President's first 100 days, will promote a rapid easing of restrictions and strong economic recovery during 2021. The Democrats are also planning to pass a $2trn fiscal stimulus package aimed at renewing infrastructure over the

next decade. Although this package is longer-term, if passed, it would also help economic recovery in the near-term.

After Chair Jerome Powell spoke on the **Fed's adoption of a flexible average inflation target** in his Jackson Hole speech in late August 2020, the mid-September meeting of the Fed agreed a new inflation target - that *"it would likely be appropriate to maintain the current target range until labour market conditions were judged to be consistent with the Committee's assessments of maximum employment and inflation had risen to 2% and was on track to moderately exceed 2% for some time."* This change was aimed to provide more stimulus for economic growth and higher levels of employment and to avoid the danger of getting caught in a deflationary "trap" like Japan. It is to be noted that inflation has actually been under-shooting the 2% target significantly for most of the last decade, (and this year), so financial markets took note that higher levels of inflation are likely to be in the pipeline; long-term bond yields duly rose after the meeting. There is now some expectation that where the Fed has led in changing its policy towards implementing its inflation and full employment mandate, other major central banks will follow, as indeed the Bank of England has done so already. The Fed expects strong economic growth during 2021 to have only a transitory impact on inflation, which explains why the majority of Fed officials project US interest rates to remain near-zero through to the end of 2023. The key message is still that policy will remain unusually accommodative – with near-zero rates and asset purchases – continuing for several more years. This is likely to result in keeping treasury yields at historically low levels. However, financial markets in 2021 have been concerned that the sheer amount of fiscal stimulus, on top of highly accommodative monetary policy, could be over-kill leading to a rapid elimination of spare capacity in the economy and generating higher inflation much quicker than the Fed expects. They have also been concerned as to how and when the Fed will eventually wind down its programme of monthly QE purchases of treasuries. These concerns have pushed treasury yields sharply up in the US in 2021 and is likely to have also exerted some upward pressure on gilt yields in the UK.

EU. Both the roll out and take up of vaccines has been disappointingly slow in the EU in 2021, at a time when many countries are experiencing a sharp rise in cases which are threatening to overwhelm hospitals in some major countries; this has led to renewed severe restrictions or lockdowns during March. This will inevitably put back economic recovery after the economy had staged a rapid rebound from the first lockdowns in Q3 of 2020 but contracted slightly in Q4 to end 2020 only 4.9% below its pre-pandemic level. Recovery will now be delayed until Q3 of 2021 and a return to pre-pandemic levels is expected in the second half of 2022.

Inflation was well under 2% during 2020/21. **The ECB** did not cut its main rate of -0.5% further into negative territory during 2020/21. It embarked on a major expansion of its QE operations (PEPP) in March 2020 and added further to that in its December 2020 meeting when it also greatly expanded its programme of providing cheap loans to banks. The total PEPP scheme of €1,850bn is providing protection to the sovereign bond yields of weaker countries like Italy. There is, therefore, **unlikely to be a euro crisis** while the ECB is able to maintain this level of support.

China. After a concerted effort to get on top of the virus outbreak in Q1 of 2020, economic recovery was strong in the rest of the year; this has enabled China to recover all of the contraction in Q1. Policy makers have both quashed the virus and implemented a programme of monetary and fiscal support that has been particularly effective at stimulating short-term growth.

Japan. Three rounds of government fiscal support in 2020 together with Japan's relative success in containing the virus without draconian measures so far, and the roll out of vaccines gathering momentum in 2021, should help to ensure a strong recovery in 2021 and to get back to pre-virus levels by Q3.

World growth. World growth was in recession in 2020. Inflation is unlikely to be a problem in most countries for some years due to the creation of excess production capacity and depressed demand caused by the coronavirus crisis.

Deglobalisation. Until recent years, world growth has been boosted by increasing globalisation i.e. countries specialising in producing goods and commodities in which they have an economic advantage and which they then trade with the rest of the world. This has boosted worldwide productivity and growth, and, by lowering costs, has also depressed inflation. However, the rise of China as an economic superpower over the last 30 years, which now accounts for nearly 20% of total world GDP, has unbalanced the world economy. In March 2021, western democracies implemented limited sanctions against a few officials in charge of government policy on the Uighurs in Xinjiang; this led to a much bigger retaliation by China and is likely to mean that the China / EU investment deal then being negotiated, will be torn up. After the pandemic exposed how frail extended supply lines were around the world, both factors are now likely to lead to a sharp retrenchment of economies into two blocs of western democracies v. autocracies. It is, therefore, likely that we are heading into a period where there will be a reversal of world globalisation and a decoupling of western countries from dependence on China to supply products and vice versa. This is likely to reduce world growth rates.

Central banks' monetary policy. During the pandemic, the governments of western countries have provided massive fiscal support to their economies which has resulted in a big increase in total government debt in each country. It is therefore very important that bond yields stay low while debt to GDP ratios slowly subside under the impact of economic growth. This provides governments with a good reason to amend the mandates given to central banks to allow higher average levels of inflation than we have generally seen over the last couple of decades. Both the Fed and Bank of England have already changed their policy towards implementing their existing mandates on inflation, (and full employment), to hitting an average level of inflation. Greater emphasis could also be placed on hitting subsidiary targets e.g. full employment before raising rates. Higher average rates of inflation would also help to erode the real value of government debt more quickly.