APPENDIX 3

Treasury Management Update – Quarter 1

Contents

Treasury Management Update – Quarter 1

The CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Code of Practice for Treasury Management 2021 recommends that members be updated on treasury management activities at least quarterly. This report, therefore, ensures this Council is implementing best practice in accordance with the Code.

1. Economic update

- The first quarter of 2024/25 saw:
  - GDP growth flatlining in April following positive Q4 2023/24 growth figures of 0.7% quarter to quarter.
  - A stalling in the downward trend in wage growth, with the headline 3 month year on year rate staying at 5.9% in April.
  - CPI inflation falling from 2.3% in April to 2.0% in May.
  - Core CPI inflation decreasing from 3.9% in April to 3.5% in May.
  - The Bank of England holding rates at 5.25% in May and June.
  - 10-year gilt yields climbing to 4.35% in April, before closing out at 4.32% in May.
- The news that the economy grew by 0.7% quarter on quarter in Q4 2023/24 confirmed that it moved out of its very mild technical recession that prevailed at the end of 2023. However, data released for April and May so far shows a slight stalling in the recovery, with GDP data for April coming out at 0.0% month on month, as inclement weather weighed on activity. Moreover, the fall in the composite Purchasing Manager Index output balance from 53.0 in May to 51.7 in June confirms tepid growth.
- On a more positive note, the 2.9% month on month increase in retail sales volumes in May more than reversed the 1.8% month on month drop in April as rainfall returned to seasonal norms. The strength was broad-based across the retail sector, including online, (+5.9% month on month) suggesting an underlying strengthening in sales beyond weather effects. With inflation falling back to target, the Bank Rate likely to be reduced soon and with consumer confidence improving, retail sales may well continue to strengthen.
- Stronger consumer spending, as low inflation allows households' real incomes to strengthen and the drag from higher interest costs fades, suggests that real consumption will strengthen substantially over the next two years. However, investment will only make a modest contribution to GDP growth. With the industrial sector still 12% smaller than in 2019, excess capacity will continue to cap the need for industrial firms to invest. But improving business sentiment should raise investment by services' firms. Further, a fall in mortgage rates should trigger a recovery in residential investment. Overall, strong consumer spending is likely to be the backbone of GDP growth, along with government consumption. Link's advisors, Capital Economics, forecast that following GDP growth of 1.0% in 2024, activity will continue to the upside with GDP growth of 1.5% for both 2025 and 2026 (consensus forecasts are 1.2% and 1.4% respectively).
- Nonetheless, the on-going stickiness of wage growth in April will be a lingering concern for the Bank of England. The 3 month year on year rate of average earnings growth stayed at 5.9% in April (consensus 5.7%), whilst the more timely 3 month annualised rate rebounded from 5.9% to 9.3%. This stickiness partly reflected April's 9.8% increase in the

minimum wage. This leaves the Bank of England's forecast for a fall back in regular private sector pay growth from 5.8% in April to 5.1% in June looking a challenge.

- Despite the stickiness of wage growth in April, sharp falls in employment and a move up in unemployment suggests that wage growth will soon be back on a downward path. The 139,000 fall in employment in the three months to April was accompanied by a rise in the unemployment rate from 4.3% to 4.4%. This was the fourth increase in a row and took it to its highest level since September 2021. The rise would have been larger were it not for the 132,000 increase in inactivity in the three months to April as the UK's disappointing labour market participation performance since the pandemic continued. The vacancies data also paint a picture of a slowly cooling labour market. The number of job vacancies fell from an upwardly revised 908,000 to 904,000, leaving vacancies 31% below the peak in May 2022, but 11% above the pre-pandemic level.

- The fall in CPI inflation in May back to the Bank's 2% target for the first time since July 2021 will have come as welcome news to the Bank. Furthermore, with CPI inflation of 3.3% in the US and 2.6% in the Euro-zone in May, the UK appears to have won the race to get CPI inflation back to 2.0%. A further easing in food inflation from 2.8% in April to 1.6% in May played a part in the fall in overall CPI inflation and with food producer price inflation at just 0.2% in May, food price inflation will probably soon fall to zero.

- The core rate also fell back from 3.9% to 3.5%. Within that, core goods CPI inflation slipped below zero for the first time since October 2016. As expected, clothing/footwear, recreation/culture and restaurants/hotels categories inflation declined, reflecting base effects from big increases last May. While services inflation fell from 5.9% to 5.7%, this decline was smaller than the Bank of England expected (forecast 5.3%). And the timelier three-month annualised rate of services prices has rebounded from 8.5% to 9.2%. This suggests that the persistence in domestic inflation that the Bank is worried about is fading more slowly than it thought. Even so, there is scope for inflation to fall further.

- There was little chance that the Bank would cut rates at its June meeting, given upside surprises on services CPI inflation and wage growth. But several developments implied a rate cut is getting closer. First, two members of the MPC, Ramsden and Dhingra voted again to reduce rates immediately to 5.00%. Second, despite the recent run of stronger inflation and activity, the minutes noted "indicators of inflation persistence had continued to moderate" and that a range of indicators suggest pay growth had continued to ease. And there was new wording that members of the MPC will consider all the information available and how this affects the assessment that the risks from inflation persistence are receding "as part of the August forecast round".

- Throughout the quarter there was a degree of volatility in the gilt market and, by way of example, the 10-year gilt yield rose from 4.05% on 2nd April to finish at 4.15% on 28th June but it has exceeded 4.30% on several occasions. Overall, investors judged that interest rates will need to remain high for longer to keep inflation around the 2.0% target.

- Meanwhile, the FTSE 100 broke through the 8,000 mark in April for the first time since a brief three-day period in February last year and reached a record closing high of 8,446 on 15th May. However, by the end of the quarter, despite AI-fuelled rises in the US S&P500, it finished rather tamely and had fallen back to 8,164. Arguably, significant interest rate cuts and an on-going UK economic recovery will be required for a further resurgence to take hold.

MPC meetings 9th May and 20th June 2024

- On 9th May, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted 7-2 to keep Bank Rate at 5.25%. This outcome was repeated on 20th June.
- Nonetheless, with UK CPI inflation now back at 2% and set to fall further over the coming months, Ramsden and Dhingra – who voted again to reduce rates immediately to 5.00% in June – may shortly be joined by some members in the no-change camp, for whom the June decision was "finely balanced" as the upside news on services price inflation was more likely to be a reflection of one-off effects and volatile components rather than factors that would push up "medium-term inflation".

2. Interest rate forecasts

The Council has appointed Link Group as its treasury advisors and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. The PWLB rate forecasts below are based on the Certainty Rate (the standard rate minus 20 bps) which has been accessible to most authorities since 1st November 2012.

The latest forecast, updated on 28th May, sets out a view that both short and long-dated interest rates will start to fall once it is evident that the Bank of England has been successful in squeezing excess inflation out of the economy, despite a backdrop of a stubbornly robust economy and a tight labour market.

Moreover, whatever the shape of domestic data, recent gilt market movements have been heavily influenced by the sentiment pertaining to US monetary policy. Again, inflation and labour data has proven sticky and the market's expectation for rate cuts has gradually reduced throughout the course of the year, so that possibly rates may not be cut more than once, or possibly twice, before the end of 2024. In any event, even if the Bank of England starts to cut rates first, it may mean that the medium and longer parts of the curve take longer to fully reflect any such action until the US yield curve shifts lower too. Given the potential inflationary upside risk to US treasuries if Trump wins the presidential election in November (increased tariffs on imports from China for example), therein lies a further risk to yields remaining elevated for longer.

The General Election is not expected to have a significant impact on UK monetary policy. There is minimal leeway for further tax cuts or added spending without negatively impacting market sentiment. It may even be the case that the Bank of England will steer clear of an August rate cut – should that be supported by the inflation data – in favour of weighing up fiscal policy implications and market sentiment in the aftermath of the election.

Accordingly, Link's central case is still for a rate cut before the end of September, but they are not committed to whether it will be in August or September. Thereafter, the path and speed of rate cuts is similar to that which we previously forecast, with Bank Rate eventually falling to a low of 3% by H2 2026.

However, given the increased uncertainty surrounding Link's central gilt market forecasts, and the significant issuance that will be on-going from several of the major central banks, it has marginally increased its PWLB forecasts by c20 to 30 basis points across the whole curve since the previous quarter.

In summary, regarding PWLB rates, movement in the short-end of the curve is expected to reflect Link's Bank Rate expectations to a large degree, whilst medium to longer-dated PWLB rates will remain influenced not only by the outlook for inflation, domestically and globally, but also by the market's appetite for significant gilt issuance (£200bn+ for each of the next few years). As noted at the Link March Strategic Issues webinars, there is upside risk to that part of our forecast despite the Debt Management Office skewing its issuance to the shorter part of the curve.

Link Group Interest Rate View	28.05.24											
	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27
BANK RATE	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00
3 month ave earnings	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 month ave earnings	5.30	4.90	4.40	3.90	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.10	3.10	3.20
12 month ave earnings	5.10	4.80	4.30	3.80	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.20	3.30	3.40
5 yr PWLB	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.80
10 yr PWLB	5.00	4.80	4.60	4.40	4.30	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.90
25 yr PWLB	5.30	5.20	5.00	4.80	4.70	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.30	4.30
50 yr PWLB	5.10	5.00	4.80	4.60	4.50	4.30	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.10

Notes
Money market yield forecasts are based on expected average earnings by local authorities for 3 to 12 months. The Link forecast for average earnings are averages i.e., rates offered by individual banks may differ significantly from these averages, reflecting their different needs for borrowing short-term cash at any one point in time.

3. Annual Investment Strategy

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2024/25, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council on 21st February 2024. In accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice, it sets out the Council's investment priorities as being:

- Security of capital
- Liquidity
- Yield

The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity, aligned with the Council's risk appetite. In the current economic climate, over and above keeping investments short-term to cover cash flow needs, there may be benefit to seeking out value available in periods up to 12 months with high credit rated financial institutions, using the Link suggested creditworthiness approach, including a minimum sovereign credit rating and Credit Default Swap (CDS) overlay information.

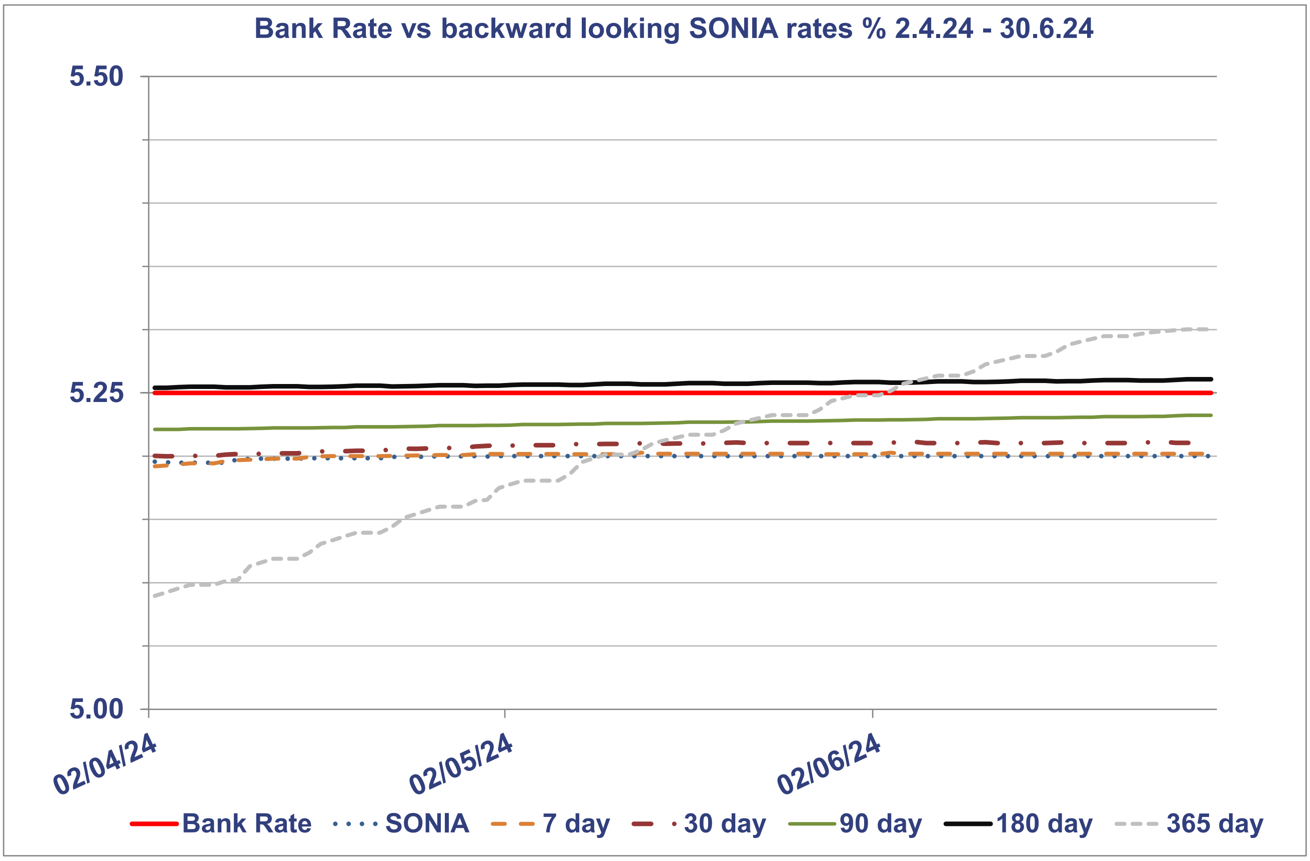
As shown by the charts below and the interest rate forecasts in section 2, investment rates have remained elevated during the first quarter of 2024/25 but are expected to fall back through the second half of 2024 as inflation reduces and the MPC starts to loosen monetary policy.

Creditworthiness
There have been very few changes to credit ratings over the quarter under review. However, officers continue to closely monitor these, and other measures of creditworthiness to ensure that only appropriate counterparties are considered for investment purposes.

Investment counterparty criteria
The current investment counterparty criteria selection approved in the TMSS is meeting the requirement of the treasury management function

Credit Default Swap prices
For UK banks, these have remained low, and prices are not misaligned with other creditworthiness indicators, such as credit ratings. Nevertheless, it remains important to undertake continual monitoring of all aspects of risk and return in the current circumstances.

Investment balances
The council's average level of funds available for investment purposes during the quarter was £65m. The level of funds available was mainly dependent on the timing of precept payments, receipt of grants, progress on the capital programme and reserves held.



FINANCIAL YEAR TO QUARTER ENDED 30/06/2024							
	Bank Rate	**SONIA**	**7 day**	**30 day**	**90 day**	**180 day**	**365 day**
High	5.25	5.20	5.20	5.21	5.23	5.26	5.30
High Date	02/04/2024	03/05/2024	13/05/2024	26/06/2024	28/06/2024	28/06/2024	28/06/2024
Low	5.25	5.19	5.19	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.09
Low Date	02/04/2024	04/04/2024	02/04/2024	03/04/2024	02/04/2024	02/04/2024	02/04/2024
Average	5.25	5.20	5.20	5.21	5.23	5.26	5.21
Spread	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.21

The Council's budgeted short-term investment interest income for 2024/25 is £1.4m, and the current forecast for the year is £2.9m. The average investment rate (not including service loans and property fund) was 5.19%.

IFRS 9 Fair Value of Assets Statutory Override

Following the consultation undertaken by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) on IFRS 9, the Government has extended the mandatory statutory override for local authorities to reverse out all unrealised fair value movements resulting from pooled investment funds to 31st March 2025. Local authorities are required to disclose the net impact of the unrealised fair value movements in a separate unusable reserve throughout the duration of the override in order for the Government to keep the override under review and to maintain a form of transparency. This mechanism applies to the CCLA Property Fund in which the council has £4m invested.

Approved limits

Officers can confirm that the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the quarter ended 30th June 2024.

A full list of investments held as of 30th June 2024 and quarterly investment movements is in Appendix 2.

4. Borrowing

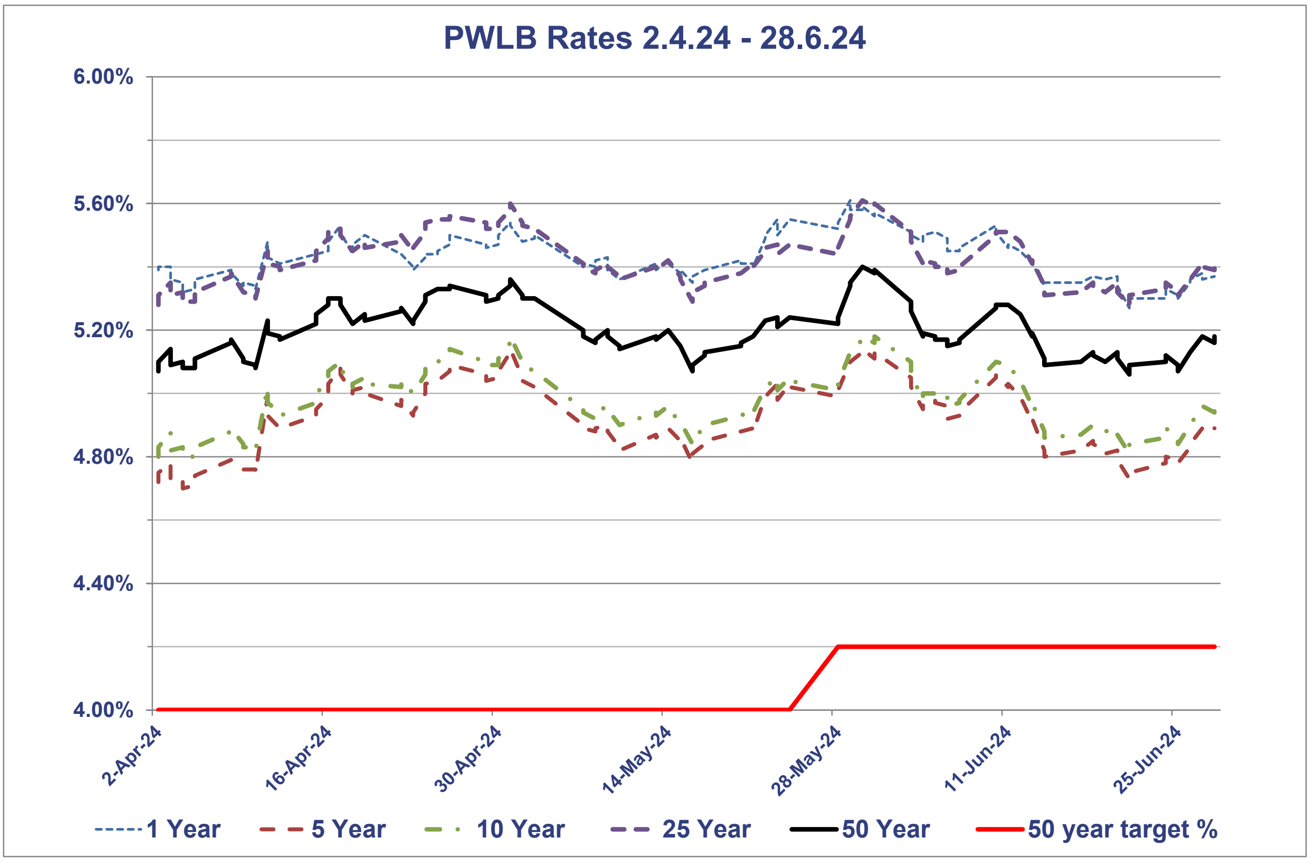
Due to the overall investment position no new external borrowing (short or long term) was undertaken in the quarter to 30th June 2024. It is anticipated that further borrowing will not be undertaken during this financial year, based on current knowledge.

Borrowing	Balance 01/04/2024 £m	Movement £m	Balance 30/06/2024 £m	Weighted Average Rate %	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Public Works Loans Board	34.254	0	34.254	2.84	20.2
Salix Loan	0.018	0	0.018	0	1.7
Total	**34.273**	**0**	**34.273**	**2.84**	**20.2**

PWLB maturity Certainty Rates 1st April to 30th June 2024
Gilt yields and PWLB rates remained relatively stable between 1st April and 30th June. Having said that, the spread between the low and high points during the quarter was between 0.3% and 0.45% across the curve.

The 50-year PWLB Certainty Rate target for new long-term borrowing (the low point of our forecast on a two-year timeline) started 2024/25 at 4.00% and increased to 4.20% on 28th May. As can be seen, with rates remaining elevated across the whole of the curve, it is advised to not borrow long-term unless the Authority wants certainty of rate and judges the cost to be affordable.

PWLB RATES 02.04.24 - 28.06.24 (note: the 1st April & 29th and 30th June were bank holidays/weekends)



HIGH/LOW/AVERAGE PWLB RATES FOR 02.04.24 – 28.06.24

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
Low	5.27%	4.70%	4.80%	5.28%	5.06%
Date	21/06/2024	04/04/2024	02/04/2024	02/04/2024	21/06/2024
High	5.61%	5.14%	5.18%	5.61%	5.40%
Date	29/05/2024	01/05/2024	01/05/2024	30/05/2024	30/05/2024
Average	5.43%	4.92%	4.98%	5.42%	5.20%
Spread	0.34%	0.44%	0.38%	0.33%	0.34%

5. Debt rescheduling

Debt rescheduling opportunities have remained a possibility in the current quarter for those authorities with significant surplus cash and a flat or falling Capital Financing Requirement in future years. Members will be advised if there is value to be had by rescheduling or repaying a part of the debt portfolio.

6. Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits

The prudential and treasury Indicators are shown in Appendix 1.

It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limits. During the quarter ended 30th June 2024, the Council has operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2024/25. The Chief Finance Officer reports that no difficulties are envisaged for the current or future years in complying with these indicators.

All treasury management operations have also been conducted in full compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices

7. Other

Training
Treasury training is being arranged for members of the Overview and Scrutiny Panel (Performance and Growth) and the Corporate Governance Committee, this is likely to be around the time of the half year report and will be provided by Link.

APPENDIX 1: Prudential and Treasury Indicators for 2024-25 as of 30th June 2024

Treasury Indicators	2024/25 Limit £'000	30.06.24 Actual £'000
Authorised limit for external debt	135,000	34,272
Operational boundary for external debt	115,000	34,272
Gross external debt		34,272
Investments		69,988
Net investment		35,716
Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing - upper and lower limits		
Under 12 months	0%/80%	0.0%
12 months to 2 years	0%/80%	0.1%
2 years to 5 years	0%/80%	0.0%
5 years to 10 years	0%/100%	0.0%
10 years to 20 years	0%/100%	70.7%
20 years to 30 years	0%/100%	0.0%
30 years to 40 years	0%/100%	29.2%
40 years to 50 years	0%/100%	0.0%
Upper limit for principal sums invested over 365 days Year 1 Year 2 Year 3	 10,000 9,000 8,000	 4,000 4,000 4,000
Total Cash Available (3 month rolling)	15,000	65,900

Interest Rate Risk (Impact of 1% rise/fall)	630	474
Average Credit Rating[(1)] of investments[(2)]	A-	AA-
Portfolio Average Risk[(3)]		1.01

[(1)]Credit ratings (Fitch, investment grade) are in descending order AAA, AA+, AA, AA-,A+,A,A-,BBB+,BBB,BBB-.
[(2)] Includes MMFs, DMO and Banks
[(3)]Score is on scale 1 to 7, with 7 the highest risk, this is calculated by Link from a return made monthly
[(4)]31/03/2023 = 1.04, 30/09/2023 = 1.03, 31/03/2024 = 1.02

Prudential Indicators	2024/25 Budget £'000	30.06.24 Actual £'000
Capital expenditure		
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	77,783	75,852
Annual change in CFR	2,129	3,512[a]
In year borrowing requirement	0	0
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream	9%	3%

Note
[a] This includes rephase from 2023/24

APPENDIX 2: Investment Portfolio

Investments held as of 30th June 2024 compared to the counterparty limit:

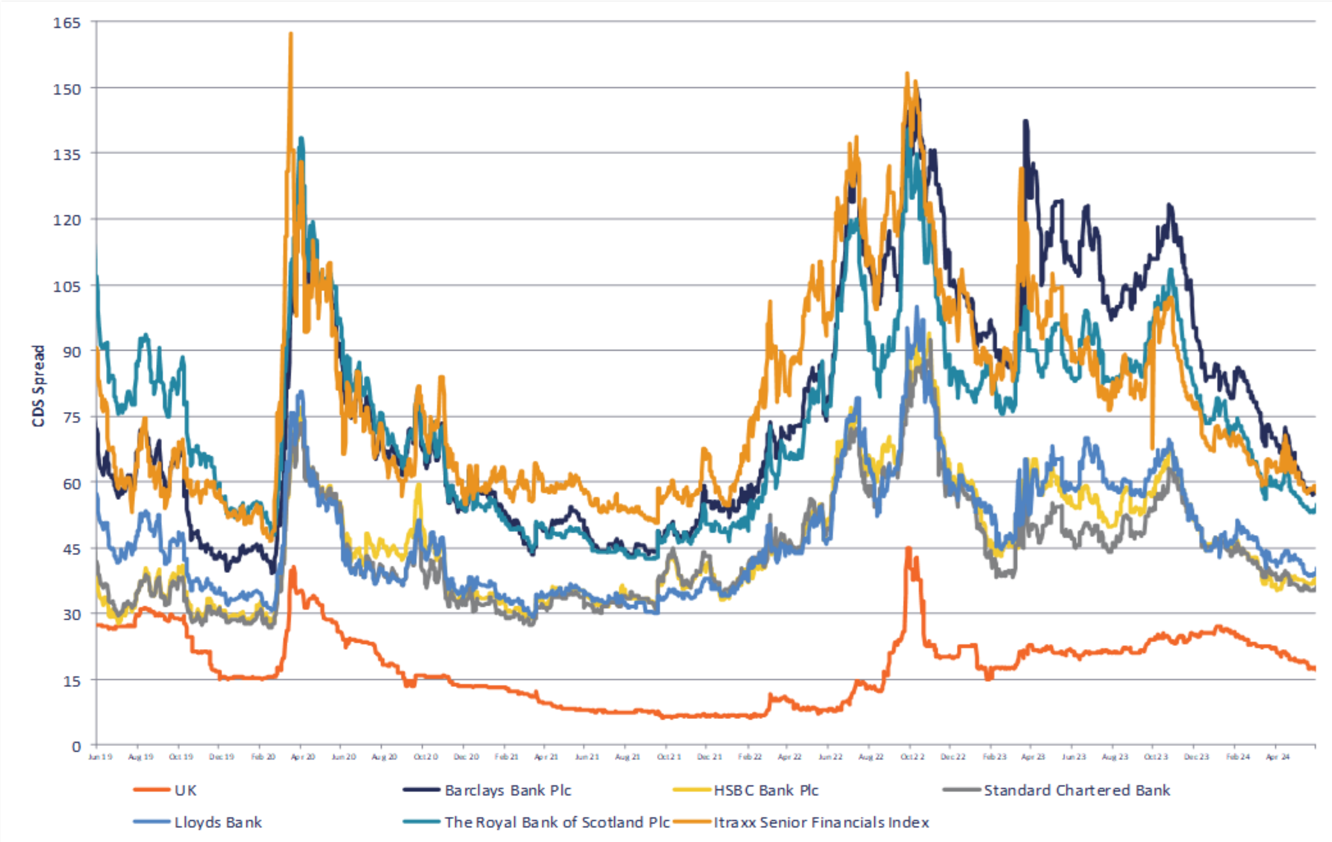
Counterparty	30/06/2024 Actual £m	2024/25 Limit £m
Deposit Accounts		
Natwest Business Reserve Account	0.19	4.00
Barclays Interest Bearing Account	.0001	4.00
Debt Management Office (DMO)	48.80	Unlimited
Money Market Funds		
Aberdeen Liquidity Fund	2.20	5.00
BlackRock Institutional sterling liquidity Fund	2.50	5.00
CCLA Public Sector Deposit Fund	2.45	5.00
Federated Short Term Prime Fund	2.50	5.00
HSBC Global Liquidity Funds ESG	2.50	5.00
Insight Liquidity Fund	1.20	5.00
Invesco Liquidity Fund	2.45	5.00
Legal & General Sterling Liquidity Fund	1.20	5.00
Property Fund		
CCLA Property Fund	4.00	5.00
Total Investments	**69.99**	

Counterparty	Balance 01/04/2024 £m	Movement £m	Balance 30/06/2024 £m	Weighted Average Rate[(1)] %	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)[(1)]
Banks	0.553	(0.365)	0.188	3.23	1
Debt Mgt Office	45.600	3.200	48.800	5.19	11
Money Market Funds	16.200	0.800	17.000	5.25	1
Property Fund	4.00	0	4.00	5.33[(3)]	>365
Total Investments	**66.353**	**3.635[(2)]**	**69.988**	**5.17**	
Loans	1.988	0	1.988	8.1	1,565
Total	**68.341**	**3.635**	**71.976**		

[(1)]At month end
[(2)]This is a net movement, invested was £202.325m and repaid £198.690m.
[(3)]Dividend yield on net asset value.

UK Banks 5 Year Senior Debt Credit Default Swap Spreads as of 30th June 2024

This graph shows the assessment of creditworthiness risk of key banks over time. The cost of insuring against default is shown in basis points down the left- hand axis. Credit risk has reduced markedly in recent weeks. The cost of insuring against the prospect of default is still low in historic terms. (The chart below shows the cost in basis points of ensuring against the prospect of default on 5 year “paper” issued by major UK banks v the ITRAXX Senior Financials Index.)



APPENDIX 3: Approved countries for investments as of 30th June 2024

Based on lowest available rating

AAA

- Australia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

AA+

- Canada
- Finland
- U.S.A.

AA

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)
- Qatar (upgraded from AA- 20/3/24)

AA-

- Belgium
- France
- **U.K.** (UK will be used even if rating falls below AA-, see TMS paragraph 4.3)

GLOSSARY

Bail in Risk
Bail in risk arises from the failure of a bank. Bondholders or investors in the bank would be expected to suffer losses on their investments, as opposed to the bank being bailed out by government.

Bank Equity Buffer
The mandatory capital that financial institutions are required to hold, in order to provide a cushion against financial downturns, to ensure the institution can continue to meet it liquidity requirements.

Bank Rate
The official interest rate of the Bank of England, this rate is charged by the bank on loans to commercial banks.

Bank Stress Tests
Tests carried out by the European Central Bank on 51 banks across the EU. The tests put banks under a number of scenarios and analyse how the bank's capital holds up under each of the scenarios. The scenarios include a sharp rise in bond yields, a low growth environment, rising debt, and adverse action in the unregulated financial sector.

Basis Point
1/100th of 1% i.e., 0.01%. 10 basis points is 0.1%.

Bonds
A bond is a form of loan, the holder of the bonder is entitled to a fixed rate of interest (coupon) at fixed intervals. The bond has a fixed life and can be traded.

Call Account
A bank account that offers a rate of return and the funds are available to withdraw on a daily basis.

Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)
The CFR is a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically but has yet to be financed; by for example capital receipts or grants funding. The current CFR balance is therefore financed by external borrowing, and internal borrowing (i.e., use of working capital on the balance sheet – creditors, cash etc).

Certificate of Deposit
Evidence of a deposit with a financial institution repayable on a fixed date. They are negotiable instruments, and have a secondary market, and can be sold before maturity.

Collar (Money Market Fund)
The fund "collar" forms part of the valuation mechanism for the fund. LVNAV funds allow investors to purchase and redeem shares at a constant NAV calculated to 2 decimal places, i.e., £1.00. This is achieved by the fund using amortised cost for valuation purposes, subject to the variation against the marked-to-market NAV being no greater than 20 basis points

(0.2%). (This compares to current Prime CNAV funds which round to 50 basis points, or 0.5%, of the NAV.)

Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV)
Constant Net Asset Value refers to funds which use amortised cost accounting to value all of their assets. They aim to maintain a Net Asset Value (NAV), or value of a share of the fund at £1 and calculate their price to 2 decimal places.

Counterparty
Another organisation with which the Council has entered into a financial transaction with, for example, invested with or borrowed from.

Credit Default Swaps (CDS)
A financial agreement that the seller of the CDS will compensate the buyer in the event of a loan default. The seller insures the buyer against a loan defaulting.

Credit Ratings
A credit rating is the evaluation of a credit risk of a debtor and predicting their ability to pay back the debt. The rating represents an evaluation of a credit rating agency of the qualitative and quantitative information, this result in a score, denoted usually by the letters A to D and including +/-.

DMO DMADF

The Debt Management Account Deposit Facility. This is run by the UK's Debt Management Office and provides investors with the ability to invest with UK central government.

ECB
The European Central Bank, one of the institutions that makes up the EU. Its main function is to maintain price stability across the Eurozone.

ESG
Environmental, society, and governance investing, makes reference to a set of standards for an organisation's behaviour, which can be used by a socially aware investor to make investment decisions. Environmental factors include how an organisation safeguards the environment, social criteria look at how the organisation manages its relationships with the community, employees, suppliers, and customers, and governance deals with leadership, internal controls and audits.

Federal Reserve (Fed)
The central bank of the United States.

Forward Deal
The act of agreeing today to deposit/loan funds for an agreed time limit at an agreed date and rate.

Gilts
least 30% of assets maturing on a weekly basis. Bonds issued by the Government.

Link Group
The Council's treasury advisors, who took over from Arlingclose in March 2023.

Liquidity
The degree to which an asset can be bought or sold quickly.

LVNAV Money Market Fund
Low volatility net asset value. The fund will have at least 10% of its assets maturing on a daily basis and at

MiFID
Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, is a regulation that increases the transparency across the EU's financial markets and standardises the regulatory disclosures required. In force since 2008.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)
An amount set aside from revenue to repay debt.

Money Market Funds
An open-ended mutual fund that invests in short-term debt securities. A deposit will earn a rate of interest, whilst maintaining the net asset value of the investment. Deposits are generally available for withdrawal on the day.

Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)
The PWLB is an agency of the Treasury, it lends to public bodies at fixed rates for periods up to 50 years. Interest rates are determined by gilt yields.

REFCUS
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute. Expenditure which would normally be considered revenue expenditure, but has been statutorily defined as capital expenditure, including the giving of a loan, grant or other financial assistance to any person, whether for use by that person or by a third party, towards expenditure which would, if incurred by the council, be capital expenditure. Or expenditure incurred on the acquisition, production or construction of assets for use by, or disposal to, a person other than the council which would be capital expenditure if those assets were acquired, produced or constructed for use by the council.

SONIA
Sterling overnight index average interest rate. On each London business day, SONIA is measured as the trimmed mean, rounded to four decimal places, of interest rates paid on eligible sterling denominated deposit transactions.

Transactional Banking
Use of a bank for day-to-day banking requirement, e.g., provision of current accounts, deposit accounts and on-line banking.

UN Principles for Responsible Banking

Are a unique framework for ensuring that signatory banks' strategy and practice align with the vision society has set out for its future in the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement.

The framework consists of 6 Principles designed to bring purpose, vision and ambition to sustainable finance. They were created in 2019 through a partnership between founding banks and the United Nations. Signatory banks commit to embedding these 6 principles across all business areas, at the strategic, portfolio and transactional levels.

- **Principle 1**: Alignment, align business strategy with individual's goals as expressed in the sustainable development goals, the Paris Climate Agreement and national and regional frameworks.
- **Principle 2**: Impact and Target Setting, increase positive impacts and reduce negative impacts on, and managing the risks to people and environment.
- **Principle 3**: Clients and Customers, work with clients and customers to encourage sustainable practices and enable economic activities that create shared prosperity.
- **Principle 4**: Stakeholders, engage with stakeholders to achieve society's goals.
- **Principle 5**: Governance and Culture, implement the commitment to these principles through effective governance.
- **Principle 6**: Transparency and Accountability, periodic review of the implementation of these principles, and be transparent about and accountable for the positive and negative impacts, and the contribution to society's goals.

A 3-step process guides signatories through implementing their commitment:

1. Impact Analysis: identifying the most significant impacts of products and services on the societies, economies and environments that the bank operates in.
2. Target Setting: setting and achieving measurable targets in a banks' areas of most significant impact.
3. Reporting: publicly report on progress on implementing the Principles, being transparent about impacts and contributions.

UN Principles for Responsible Investments

The 6 principles for responsible investments offer possible actions for incorporating ESG issues into investment practice.

The principles that the signatories sign up to are;

- **Principle 1:** We will incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes.
- **Principle 2**: We will be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into our ownership policies and practices.
- **Principle 3**: We will seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest.
- **Principle 4:** We will promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry.
- **Principle 5**: We will work together to enhance our effectiveness in implementing the Principles.

- **Principle 6:** We will each report on our activities and progress towards implementing the Principles.

The Principles for Responsible Investment were developed by an international group of institutional investors reflecting the increasing relevance of environmental, social and corporate governance issues to investment practices. The process was convened by the United Nations Secretary-General.