

## **Glossary of Terms - Treasury**

### **Bank Rate**

The rate of interest set by the Bank of England as a benchmark rate for British banks.

### **Bonds**

A long-term debt security issued by a company, a financial institution, a local authority, national government or its affiliated agencies. It represents an undertaking to repay the holder the fixed amount of the principal on the maturity date plus a specified rate of interest payable either on a regular basis during the bond's life (coupon) or at maturity.

### **Borrowing**

Loans taken out by the authority to pay for capital expenditure or for the prudent management of the Council's financial affairs, which are repayable with interest.

### **Capital Expenditure**

Capital expenditure pays for improvements to existing and new assets used in the delivery of Council services as well as other items determined by Regulation. Capital resources are scarce, costly and also have long term revenue implications over many years and even generations where capital expenditure is funded by borrowing. Hence the requirement of the Prudential Code to ensure what is charged as Capital Expenditure is Prudent, Sustainable and Affordable.

The statutory definition of capital expenditure is given in the Local Government Act 2003, the Local Authorities (Capital Finance) Regulations 2003 and 2004 as amended. Statute relies on the accounting measurement of cost in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 to determine whether expenditure is eligible to be capitalised or whether it should be treated as revenue expenditure. Key to what is eligible as capital spend are the following words in IAS 16 - 'Costs directly attributable to bringing the specific asset into working condition for its intended use'.

### **Certificates of Deposits (CDs)**

A certificate issued for deposits made at a deposit-taking institution (generally a bank). The bank agrees to pay a fixed interest rate for the specified period of time, and repays the principal at maturity. CDs can be purchased directly from the banking institution or through a securities broker. An active interbank secondary market exists to buy and sell CDs.

### **Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA)**

CIPFA is the professional body for people in public finance. As a specialised public services body, they provide information, guidance, and determine accounting standards and reporting standards to be followed by Local Government.

### **Counterparty**

One of the parties involved in a financial transaction.

**Credit Criteria**

The parameters used as a starting point in considering with whom the council may place investments, aimed at ensuring the security of the sums invested.

**Credit Rating**

A credit rating assesses the credit worthiness of an individual, corporation, or even a country. Credit ratings are calculated from financial history and current assets and liabilities. Typically, a credit rating tells a lender or investor the probability of the subject being able to pay back a loan. Ratings usually consist of a long term, short term, viability and support indicators. The Fitch credit rating of F1 used by the Council is designated as “Highest Credit quality” and indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

**Debt Management Account Deposit Facility (DMADF)**

The Debt Management Office provides this service as part of its cash management operations and of a wider series of measures designed to improve local and central government’s investment framework and cash management. The key objective of the DMADF is to provide users with a flexible and secure facility to supplement their existing range of investment options while saving interest costs for central government.

**Debt Restructuring**

Debt restructuring is a process that allows an organisation to reduce, renegotiate and undertake replacement debt.

**Diversification of Investments**

The process of creating a portfolio of different types of financial instruments with regard to type, price, risk issuer, maturity, etc. in order to reduce the overall risk of the portfolio as a whole.

**Duration (Maturity)**

The length of time between the issue of a security and the date on which it becomes payable.

**External Borrowing**

Money borrowed from outside of the Council.

**Financial Instrument**

Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. Typical financial liabilities are borrowing and financial guarantees. Typical financial assets include bank deposits, amounts owed by customers, loans receivable and investments.

**Fitch Credit Ratings**

A commercial organisation providing an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. The opinion is usually provided in the form of a credit rating.

**Fixed Rate**

An interest rate that does not change over the life of a loan or other form of credit.

**Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**

The HRA is an account of expenditure and income that every local authority housing department must keep in accordance with the Local Government & Housing Act 1989. The account is kept separate or ring fenced from other Council activities. Income is primarily generated by the rents and service charges paid by tenants, while expenditure is on the management and maintenance of the housing stock, and capital financing charges on the HRA's outstanding loan debt.

**Internal Borrowing**

Money borrowed from within the Council, sourced from temporary internal cash balances.

**Investments**

The purchase of financial assets in order to receive income and/or make capital gain at a future time, however with the prime concern being security of the initial sum invested.

**Lender Option Borrower Option Loans (LOBOs)**

Loans to the Council where the lender can request a change in the rate of interest payable by the Council at pre-defined dates and intervals. The Council at this point has the option to repay the loan.

**Liquidity**

The ability of the Council to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

**Market Loans**

Borrowing that is sourced from the market i.e. organisations other than the Public Works Loan Board or a Public Body.

**Minimum Revenue Provision**

This is the amount which must be charged to the authority's revenue account each year and set aside as provision for repaying external loans and meeting other credit liabilities. The prudent amount is determined in accordance with guidance issued by WG. This has the effect of reducing the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

**Money Market Funds**

An investment fund which pools the investments of numerous depositors, spreading those investments over a number of different financial instruments and counterparties. Funds with a constant Net Asset Value (NAV) are those where any sum invested is likely to be the same on maturity. Funds with a variable Net Asset Value (NAV) are those where the sum on maturity could be higher or lower due to movements in the value of the underlying investments.

**Net Asset Value**

The market value of an investment fund's portfolio of securities as measured by the price at which an investor will sell a fund's shares or units.

## **Pooling**

The process whereby investments or loans are held corporately rather than for specific projects or parts of the Council, with recharges to those areas for their share of the relevant income and expenditure using an agreed methodology, where such a recharge is required to be made.

## **Prudential Code for Capital Finance**

The system introduced on 1 April 2004 by Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 which allows local authorities to borrow without Government consent, provided that they can afford to service the debt from their own resources and that any such borrowing is prudent and sustainable. This requires the preparation and approval of various indicators.

## **Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)**

The Public Works Loans Board is a statutory body operating within the United Kingdom Debt Management Office, an Executive Agency of HM Treasury. PWLB's function is to lend money from the National Loans Fund to local authorities and other prescribed bodies, and to collect the repayments.

## **Security**

Protecting investments from the risk of significant loss, either from a fall in value or from default of a counterparty.

## **Sovereign Credit Ratings**

The credit rating of a country. It indicates the risk level of the investing environment of a country, taking into account political risk and other factors.

## **Specified Investments**

A term defined in WG investment regulations, referring to any investments for less than one year, in sterling, and where the principal sum to be repaid at maturity is the same as the principal sum invested. An investment not meeting the above criteria would be termed a Non-specified investment

## **Sterling**

The monetary unit of the United Kingdom (the British pound).

## **Term Deposits**

A term deposit is a money deposit at a banking institution that cannot be withdrawn for a certain "term" or period of time.

## **UK Government Gilts**

Fixed-interest debt securities issued or secured by the British Government. Gilts are always denominated in sterling though the Government occasionally also issues instruments in other currencies in the Eurobond market or elsewhere.

## **Variable Rate**

An interest rate that changes periodically in line with market rates.

**Yield**

The annual rate of return paid out on an investment in securities, expressed as a percentage of the current market price of the relevant securities.