

Report to the Police, Fire and Crime Panel – 9 February 2026

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2026/2027

Report of the Staffordshire Commissioner

1. Background

- 1.1 In addition to the existing role overseeing Staffordshire Police, the Staffordshire Commissioner became responsible for the governance of the Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service from August 2018. However, both remain separate organisations, with separate budgets and governance processes.
- 1.2 This report will detail the Treasury Management Strategy for the Staffordshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority only; a separate report has been completed and supported by the Board for the Staffordshire Police and Crime Commissioner. Therefore, reference is made only to **Staffordshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Authority ('the Authority')** as part of this report.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 This report outlines the Authority's Treasury Management Strategy for the 2026/27 financial year.
- 2.2 Treasury management comprises the management of the Authority's cash flows, borrowings and investments, and their associated risks. The Authority is exposed to financial risks, including the effects on revenue from changing interest rates on borrowings and investments, and the risks of a potential loss of invested funds. Therefore, it is essential that the Authority successfully identifies, monitors, and controls financial risk as part of prudent financial management.
- 2.3 The Authority conducts its treasury risk management within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) *Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice 2021 Edition* (the CIPFA Code). The CIPFA Code requires that the Authority approves a treasury management strategy before the start of each financial year. In addition, this report fulfils the legal obligation to have regard to the CIPFA Code under the Local Government Act 2003.
- 2.4 The Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) for 2026/27 meets the requirements of the statutory guidance issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in its *Guidance on Local Government Investments 2018 Edition*.
- 2.5 This strategy has been prepared in conjunction with the Treasury team at Staffordshire County Council (SCC), and after consultation with the Director of Finance.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the Police, Fire and Crime Panel note the proposed borrowing strategy for the 2026/27 financial year. The main features are:
- a. a borrowing strategy to operate within the prudential limits set out in **Appendix 2**;
 - b. a borrowing strategy to use cash as far as is practical, with the option to borrow up to £3 million long-term where the Director of Finance considers this appropriate in 2026/27; and
 - c. a loan restructuring strategy that is potentially unlimited where this rebalances risk.
- 3.2 The Police, Fire and Crime Panel to note in accordance with the MHCLG's Guidance on Local Authority Investments, the adoption of the Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) 2026/27 as detailed in **Section 7** of this report and summarised in **Appendix 5**. Also, to note the policies on:
- a. reviewing the Treasury Management Strategy;
 - b. use of external advisers; and
 - c. investment management training.

4. External Context

Economic background

- 4.1 The economic back drop to this report for the first part of 2025/26 saw:
- a. The Bank of England (BoE) reducing interest rates by 0.75%, from 4.50% to 3.75% as detailed in **paragraph 4.2**;
 - b. Short, medium and long-dated gilt yields remaining elevated;
 - c. Fluctuating UK Consumer Price Index (CPI) finishing November 2025 at 3.20%;
 - d. The 10-year gilt yield fluctuating between 4.40% and 4.80%, ending the half year at 4.70%, before falling back to 4.51% in early November 2025 and falling further to 4.44% by mid-January 2026; and
 - e. UK GDP fell in Quarter 1 by 0.30% but rebounded by 0.30% during Quarter 2, before flatlining for a period, then grew by 0.10% in the three months ending November 2025.
- 4.2 The BoE continued its loosening cycle in May 2025 with a 0.25% base rate cut to 4.25%, and sustained this approach at its August 2025 meeting, lowering rates a further 0.25% to 4.00%. The base rate was cut by a further 0.25% in December 2025 to 3.75%. Rates are subsequently predicted to fall to 3.50% in June 2026 and to 3.25% in December 2026, where they are forecast to remain. The ultra-low-interest rate environment of the recent past is not expected to return in the coming years.
- 4.3 CPI inflation settled at 3.20% in November 2025, the lowest level in five months, down from 3.60% recorded in October 2025. The figure fell below expectations from both the BoE and market analysts to the lowest level in eight months. The fall has been driven mainly by falls in food and drink, clothing, household goods and hospitality prices. Monetary policy is acting to ensure that longer-term CPI expectations are in line with the 2.00% target.

- 4.4 The yield on the 10-year gilt rose from 4.46% to 4.60% in early July 2025 as reduced spending cuts and uncertainty over Chancellor Reeves' future raised fiscal concerns. Although the spike proved short lived, it highlighted the UK's fragile fiscal position. In an era of high debt, high interest rates and low GDP growth, the markets are now more sensitive to fiscal risks than before the pandemic. During August 2025, long-dated gilts underwent a particularly pronounced sell-off, climbing 0.22% and reaching a 27-year high of 5.60% by the end of the month. While yields have since eased back, the market sell-off was driven by investor concerns over growing gilt supply-demand imbalances, stemming from unease over the lack of fiscal consolidation and reduced demand from traditional long-dated bond purchasers, like pension funds. For 10-year gilts, by late September 2025, stubborn inflation, resilient activity data, and a hawkish BoE kept yields elevated over 4.70% although by mid-December 2025 yields had fallen back again to a little over 4.50%, and have continued to fall to mid-January 2026. The County Council anticipates that the overall longer-run trend is for gilt yields and Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) rates to fall back over time, up to March 2028, as inflation reduces.
- 4.5 From a GDP perspective, the financial year got off to a bumpy start with the 0.30% month on month fall in real GDP in April 2025, in anticipation of US tariffs in Quarter 1 weighing on activity. Despite the underlying reasons for the drop, it was still the first fall since October 2024 and the largest fall since October 2023. However, the economy returned to growth in May and June 2025 with quarterly growth ending up 0.30% quarter on quarter. A 0.00% month on month change in real GDP in July 2025, followed by a 0.10% month on month increase in August 2025 and a decrease to 0.10% in September 2025 indicated a general flatlining in growth. November 2025 figures, however, showed the economy growing by 0.10% across the previous three months. GDP growth for both 2025 and 2026 is currently forecast by the BoE to be in the region of 1.40% before picking up in 2027.
- 4.6 Due to the ongoing risks in the economy, the treasury strategy retains the low-risk approach adopted in recent years, based on prioritising security, liquidity and then yield.

Credit outlook

- 4.7 Credit Default Swaps (CDS) are an additional indicator of risk that is used to assess the financial strength of an institution, rather than just relying on credit ratings. CDS stability is always a concern, as market fluctuations and economic uncertainty can significantly impact the pricing and reliability of these financial instruments. However, CDS prices are constantly monitored by the Authority in conjunction with the Treasury team at SCC in respect of this.
- 4.8 Geopolitical and environmental factors can impact on sovereign and bank credit ratings. During the past year several countries and banking institutions credit ratings have changed, some up and some down, reflecting current volatility. Nonetheless, when setting minimum sovereign debt ratings, the Authority will not set a minimum rating for the UK.

- 4.9 The potential for bank losses remains a risk and a cautious approach to bank deposits in 2026/27 is still advisable. The Authority is exposed to bail-in risk, as the Government will no longer support banks if they fail but rather it will be the investors who primarily bear the financial burden of rescuing the bank.

5. Local Context

- 5.1 On 31 December 2025, the Authority held £15.150 million of external borrowing and had £21.025 million temporarily invested. The Authority's future requirements for borrowing and investments can be considered by reviewing its balance sheet forecasts described in the following paragraphs.

Balance sheet

- 5.2 In terms of borrowing, the Authority discloses its Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) as part of its Statement of Accounts. This represents the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes i.e. the amounts that have been financed through external and internal borrowing rather than being permanently financed. As the CFR also includes capital expenditure that has been funded through Private finance Initiatives (PFI), these PFI liabilities are removed to calculate the Authority's Loans CFR.
- 5.3 If the Authority increases debt to fund additional capital expenditure, this will increase its Loans CFR; conversely repaying debt through the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) will reduce its Loans CFR. The table below shows forecasts for the Authority's Loans CFR and how this will be financed through external and internal borrowing:

	31.03.25	31.03.26	31.03.27	31.03.28	31.03.29
	Actual	Estimate	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Loans CFR	23.9	24.6	26.5	27.7	30.1
Less external borrowing	(16.1)	(15.1)	(14.9)	(14.5)	(14.5)
Less: Capital financing from revenue/ grants/ receipts	(3.0)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.5)
Internal / (over borrowing)	4.8	7.7	10.8	12.8	15.1

- 5.4 The table above shows that the Authority's Loans CFR is forecast to increase gradually over the years, due to the capital programme being higher than MRP in those years. The Authority's internal borrowing requirements increase in line with the Loans CFR projections and with the repayments of external borrowing as it matures.

5.5 CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities recommends that the Authority's total external borrowing should be lower than its highest forecast CFR over the next three years; the information in the previous table shows the Authority will comply with this recommendation.

5.6 For investments, the Authority's total resources available are measured by its usable reserves and working capital less any amounts that have been internally borrowed. This is shown in the following table:

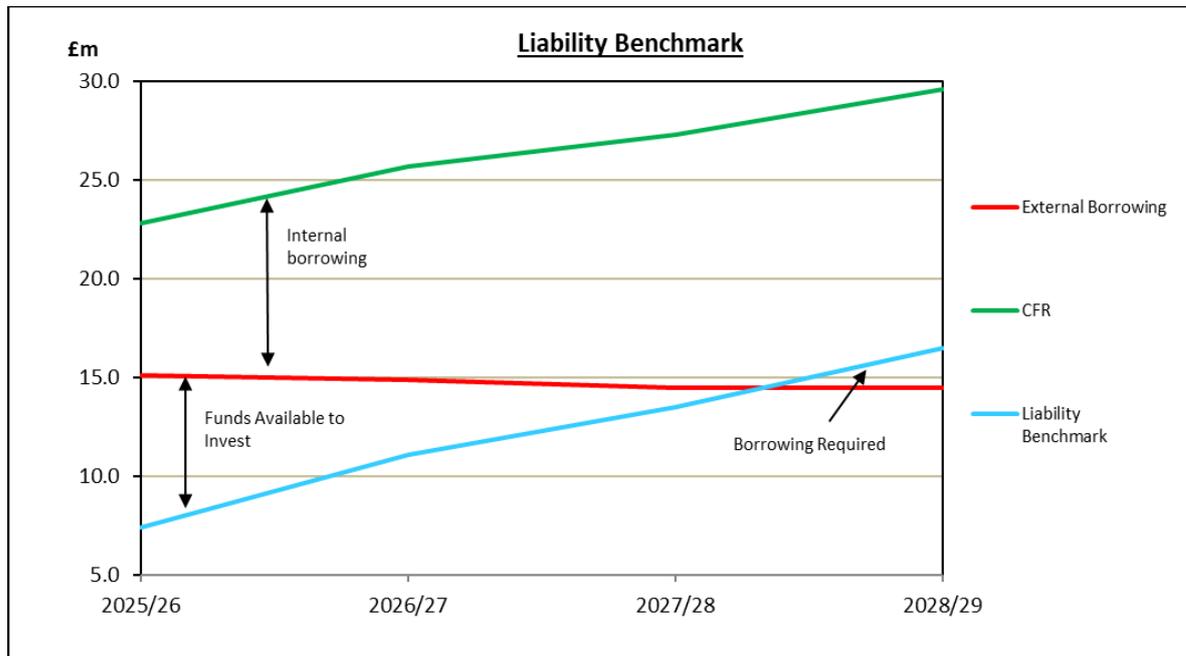
	31.03.25 Actual £m	31.03.26 Estimate £m	31.03.27 Forecast £m	31.03.28 Forecast £m	31.03.29 Forecast £m
Usable reserves	15.8	15.4	14.6	13.8	13.1
Working capital surplus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less internal borrowing	(4.8)	(7.7)	(10.8)	(12.8)	(15.1)
Investment / (New borrowing)	11.0	7.7	3.8	1.0	(2.0)

5.7 The table above shows a continuation of the Authority's recent strategy in using internal borrowing to reduce the need for external borrowing and as a result, reduce temporary investment levels. However, this strategy will not be sustainable longer term, as the table indicates that the Authority will not have sufficient internal resources to cover the internal borrowing requirement and potentially will need to borrow from external sources. Depending on the actual reserve levels, capital programme expenditure and cashflow, the Authority may need to borrow from external sources towards the middle of 2028/29.

Liability benchmark

5.8 The CIPFA Prudential Code requires local authorities to develop their own liability benchmark to manage treasury management risk. The liability benchmark represents the minimum amount of loans required to maintain cash balances at nil i.e. when all usable reserves and working capital surpluses are used to offset the amount of loans borrowed.

	31.03.25 Actual £m	31.03.26 Estimate £m	31.03.27 Forecast £m	31.03.28 Forecast £m	31.03.29 Forecast £m
External Loans	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.5	14.5
(Less investments) / add new borrowing	(11.0)	(7.7)	(3.8)	(1.0)	2.0
Liability benchmark	5.1	7.4	11.1	13.5	16.5



- 5.9 The chart above shows that the Authority’s Loans CFR (green line) has been financed through a combination of external borrowing (red line) and internal borrowing (the difference between the red line and the green line). The data points on the chart represent the end of the financial year.
- 5.10 The chart indicates that the Authority will have reducing funds available to invest towards the middle of 2028/29 and hence may need to take out further external loans to fund the capital programme. This is due to the Authority’s Loans CFR, and hence its liability benchmark, steadily increasing whilst its level of external loans has been steadily decreasing, with loans being repaid upon maturity.

6. Borrowing Strategy 2026/27

- 6.1 In 2026/27, the Authority will hold £15.1 million in external loans as part of its strategy for funding previous years capital programmes. The Authority will need to ensure total amounts borrowed do not exceed the authorised limit of £40.7 million (when excluding other liabilities such as PFI), as disclosed in **Appendix 2**.

Objectives

- 6.2 The primary objective for the Authority when considering borrowing money is to strike an appropriate balance between securing low interest costs and achieving certainty of those costs over the period for which funds are required. The risks associated with the Borrowing Strategy are detailed in **Appendix 3**.

Strategy

- 6.3 Given the ongoing financial pressures on public services and local government funding, the Authority continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the long-term stability of its debt portfolio. As short-term interest rates have been lower than long term interest rates for a long period of time, it has been more cost effective for the Authority to use its internal cash resources in lieu of borrowing in the short term.
- 6.4 The liability benchmark analysis at **paragraph 5.8** indicates that the Authority may need to consider external borrowing towards mid-year of 2028/29. In addition, the borrowing strategy also needs to mitigate against changing circumstances, or when external borrowing to replace internal debt becomes more cost effective.
- 6.5 It is important to understand that not all of the borrowing requirement needs to be closed with loans; an important aspect of using some cash in the current financial climate is its risk reduction effects:
- Using cash reduces security risk as investment balances are lower. Regulations emphasise the importance of minimising this risk and is discussed later in this report. This action minimises bail-in risk, where certain investors, such as the Authority (as it is classed as a local authority under legislation) will suffer the financial burden of a failing bank rather than the Government, should there be issues in the future;
 - There is less exposure to variable interest rate changes; this exposure arises when a fixed term loan is taken out with corresponding variable rate investments. This is avoided when cash is used; and
 - Short, medium and long-dated gilts remain elevated and the margin the PWLB add on to onward lend to local authorities means it is cheaper to use cash than to borrow.
- 6.6 The Authority will monitor the benefits of internal borrowing on a regular basis as this strategy must be balanced against the possibility that long-term loan costs may increase in future years, leading to additional costs as a result of deferring external borrowing. The Authority will need to determine whether and when, it borrows additional sums at long term fixed rates in 2026/27, or continues to use internal borrowing, as this is more financially beneficial, with a view to only borrow for longer periods when cash balances are nearly exhausted. To this end, the Authority will consult with the Treasury team at SCC.
- 6.7 The proposed borrowing strategy is one that aims to balance the liquidity needs of day-to-day cash management with the low-risk approach that is offered by using cash in lieu of borrowing.

Sources of borrowing

- 6.8 The approved sources of long term and short-term borrowing are:
- the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB);
 - the UK Municipal Bonds Agency Plc and any other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues;
 - Other UK public sector bodies;
 - UK public pension funds;
 - Approved banks or building societies authorised to operate in the UK; and
 - Any institutions approved for investments.

Short-term loans

- 6.9 Short-term loans raised from money markets are typically under 12 months duration. These are low cost, and the Authority can respond flexibly to liquidity pressures by raising these when needed. The disadvantage of short-term loans is one of availability and it can be difficult to raise them quickly from banks and building societies.
- 6.10 The local authority lending market has progressed considerably in recent years and loans are generally available in the short to medium term. However, future availability cannot be predicted as loans raised depend upon other local authorities having available cash balances and being prepared to lend them to the Authority.

Long-term loans

- 6.11 Long-term loans are those for a duration of more than 12 months. The Authority has previously raised most of its long-term borrowing from the PWLB, a statutory body that issues loans to local authorities. Government consent is not required hence the PWLB continues to be the 'lender of first resort' because of the flexibility and ease of access. However, local authorities are required by law to have regard to the Prudential Code and only borrow within relevant legislation and their borrowing powers.
- 6.12 HM Treasury have also put measures in place to prevent public bodies using PWLB funding to finance any commercial investments and there are mechanisms in place to recall such funding if this is found to be the case. In addition, the latest Prudential Code explicitly prevents Local Authorities borrowing to fund commercial ventures.
- 6.13 Where the Authority has a long-term borrowing need, it can consider the alternative sources of borrowing other than the PWLB highlighted in **paragraph 6.8**. Seeking lower interest costs may introduce greater administrative and resource costs as well as increased risk, and this would need to be balanced against the ease of access to loans from the PWLB.
- 6.14 The exact type of loan to be raised by the Authority and its duration would have to be considered at the time; but with current interest rates and the maturity profile of the existing loan portfolio, as detailed in **Appendix 4**, loans towards the shorter end of the yield curve offer better value for money.
- 6.15 The optimum timing for borrowing cannot be foreseen, and decisions often need to be taken at short notice. In view of this, it is proposed to delegate the decision to borrow up to £3 million in long-term loans, to the Director of Finance at the Authority and report retrospectively to the Police, Fire and Crime Panel. In addition, the treasury management outturn and half-year reports will update the position later in the year.
- 6.16 The overall strategy of maximising the use of cash in lieu of borrowing is still considered a relatively low risk strategy, although it is impossible to eliminate all treasury risk. The consequences of using cash are the possibility of increased costs in the future if interest rates rise further; this must be balanced with the extra cost now if loans are raised (the cost of carry).

Loan restructuring

- 6.17 Movements in interest rates over time may provide opportunities to restructure the loan portfolio in one of two ways:
- a. Replace existing loans with new loans at a lower rate (known as loan rescheduling); and
 - b. Repay loans early without replacing the loans. However, this would increase the use of cash which may not be possible if reserve levels are not adequate.
- 6.18 Market conditions have changed in the last 3 years, and gilt yields have risen from the historic lows. This sustained rise in gilt yields means that there is a possibility that PWLB premiums may be low and could be offset by interest savings on extinguished loans, in addition discounts may be offered on some loans. The Director of Finance, in conjunction with the Treasury team at SCC, will continue to monitor the market and identify possible savings arising during 2026/27.
- 6.19 The Authority's ability to adjust its loan portfolio through restructuring is only possible if:
- a. the Government allow it; PWLB rules have been changed in the past with no notice; or
 - b. market conditions allow economically beneficial repayment.
- 6.20 Market conditions and regulations are not constant and do change and loan restructuring should only be carried out when conditions are favourable. The decision as to when to undertake loan restructuring will be delegated to the Director of Finance at the Authority and reported retrospectively to the Police, Fire and Crime Panel.

Policy on Borrowing in Advance of Need

- 6.21 As the borrowing strategy proposed for 2026/27 involves maximising the use of cash until borrowing is required, the policy is not to borrow in advance this year. This will be revisited annually as part of the overall borrowing strategy.

7. Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) 2026/27

- 7.1 It is the Authority's Borrowing Strategy that determines its Investment Strategy. In the current economic environment, where short term investment rates are lower than loan rates, this still favours the use of internal cash instead of external borrowing, hence balances available for temporary investments are likely to be less.
- 7.2 The Authority may have significant level of funds to invest at different points of the year; this usually represents income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. In the previous year, the Authority's investment balance ranged between £17.775 million and £28.413 million.

MiFID II

- 7.3 Following the introduction of the second Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II) regulations from January 2018, local authorities will automatically be treated as retail

clients by financial services firms, unless they meet the criteria and 'opt up' to be professional clients. As a retail client, the Authority would receive enhanced protections, but this would also mean it may face increased costs and restricted access to certain products including money market funds, pooled funds, treasury bills and treasury advice.

- 7.4 The Authority meets the criteria set out under MiFID II and having chosen to 'opt-up', will continue to be treated as a professional client by regulated financial services firms in 2026/27.

Objectives

- 7.5 The CIPFA Code requires the local authorities to invest their funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return or yield.
- 7.6 The Authority's objective when investing its cash is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, thereby minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

Strategy

- 7.7 The main characteristics which should determine an investment strategy are:
- a. the credit risk of the counterparties invested with;
 - b. the length of the investment; and
 - c. the type of financial instrument that is used.
- 7.8 The Authority has taken a low-risk approach to investment and the AIS for 2026/27 will continue to do so. Short term unsecured bank investments have generally provided very low returns with additional risk from bail-in regulations. The Authority will continue to concentrate its short-term investments in more secure money market funds (MMFs) and government investments.
- 7.9 MHCLG Guidance on Local Government Investments specifies the types of financial instruments that local authorities can invest with, and the Authority has divided its approved treasury investments into Standard Investments and Non-Standard Investments.

Standard investments

- 7.10 The Authority considers Standard Investments to be those made with approved counterparties that do not require further approval from the Director of Finance at the Authority. These investments tend to be for a period of less than a year and are those most frequently used by the Authority. Standard Investments can be invested with:
- a. UK Government – central government or local authority, parish council or community council;
 - b. short term MMFs; and
 - c. bank and building society investments.

UK Government

- 7.11 The Authority invests with central government by using its Debt Management Account Deposit Facility (DMADF) account. Funds held in the DMADF account are backed by the

UK Government, so they are very secure; however, returns tend to be lower than those received elsewhere.

- 7.12 The Authority can invest in term deposits with local authorities which can provide a higher return depending on the availability of, or the need for cash in the local authority lending market. Like central government investments, local government investments are not subject to bail in risk.
- 7.13 Although investments in the local authority lending market have a low risk of insolvency, they are not completely without risk. The financial risks of a few local authorities have been documented in the press; the Authority will continue to monitor such developments and seek information from the Treasury team at SCC where necessary.

Money Market Funds (MMFs)

- 7.14 MMFs have high credit quality and are pooled investment vehicles consisting of money market deposits and similar instruments. Short-term MMFs that offer same day liquidity can be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts. The Authority has used same day notice MMFs for some time as they have tended to provide greater security and a higher yield than bank accounts.
- 7.15 EU regulation introduced in January 2019, meant most same day notice MMFs have converted from a Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV) to a Low Volatility Net Asset Value (LVNAV) structure. The assets of LVNAV MMFs are marked to market, meaning the dealing NAV (unit price) may fluctuate in extreme circumstances. However, LVNAV MMFs are allowed to maintain a constant dealing NAV provided they meet strict criteria and minimum liquidity requirements. Public debt CNAV MMFs are still available where 99.5% of assets are invested in government debt instruments.
- 7.16 MMFs are a key tool to manage credit and liquidity risk, and the Authority will continue to use same day notice MMFs that meet the criteria listed below. These are considered to have sufficient high credit quality to be included on the Authority's Approved Lending List:
- a. Diversified – MMFs invest across many different investments meaning they achieve more diversification than the Authority could achieve on its own account;
 - b. Short liquidity – cash can be accessed daily;
 - c. Ring-fenced assets – the investments are owned by investors and not the fund management company; and
 - d. Custodian – the investments are managed by an independent bank known as a custodian, who operates at arms-length from the fund management company.
- 7.17 Like all treasury instruments, MMFs do carry an element of risk. The failure of one or more of an MMF's investments could lead to a run on MMFs, especially during a financial crisis, although MMF regulations do limit this risk to some extent.

Bank and building society accounts

- 7.18 The Authority can make investments with banks and building societies that meet the minimum threshold set out in **paragraph 7.32** by using call accounts or term deposits, but these investments will run the risk of credit loss via a bail in, if the regulator determines that the bank is failing or likely to fail. Due to this issue and a general cautious approach to bank and building society investments, currently the only bank or building society in

use by the Authority is its banking provider, Lloyds Bank (see section below). Use of any further banks or building societies is delegated to the Director of Finance with the outcome reported in the regular treasury management reports to the Police, Fire and Crime Panel.

Operational bank account

- 7.19 The Authority's banking provider is Lloyds Bank. Cash is retained with Lloyds Bank each night earning interest at below market rate; the amount retained will be set in line with the diversification policy set out at **paragraph 7.23**.
- 7.20 In respect of the Bank ring-fencing legislation Lloyds Bank has a relatively small investment banking operation meaning that 97% of the bank's assets remain within the 'retail bank' ring-fence. The Authority's business with Lloyds Bank will take place within the 'retail bank' ring-fence (Lloyds Bank Plc) and not form part of their investment banking operations (Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets).
- 7.21 Should the Lloyds credit rating fall below the Authority's minimum threshold, then minimum balances will be retained with the bank for operational efficiency. The Authority will continue to seek support from the Treasury team at SCC on bank credit risk and any changes will be determined by the Director of Finance at the Authority.

Standard Investment diversification

- 7.22 Risks to investments, such as those discussed for MMFs in **paragraph 7.17**, point towards the fundamental need for diversification across counterparties and investment categories, where possible. Diversification can help to protect the security of investments by limiting the Authority's loss in the event of a counterparty default. Diversification will not protect the Authority from a systemic failure of the banking sector even if the risk of this has diminished following the bail-in banking regulations.
- 7.23 Diversification can be achieved by setting a maximum amount to be invested with each counterparty, to limit risk and to ensure a spread of investments:
- a. No limits are proposed for government investments as these may be utilised for all the Authority's investments in certain circumstances;
 - b. For MMF's a standard limit of £2.5 million per MMF is in place to meet liquidity requirements; and
 - c. For Lloyds Bank a limit is set of the lower of 10% of total balances or £1.0 million (subject to a minimum upper level of £500,000); this amount will minimise processing costs and provide additional liquidity for the Authority. The Treasury team at SCC will review and reset this limit once a month.
- 7.24 In the last few financial years, the Authority has held additional balances throughout the year leading to higher cash balances. To allow flexibility for investments, the Director of Finance for the Authority agreed to increase the standard limits to temporary limits of £7.5 million for MMFs. The Authority will continue to use the higher temporary limits in 2026/27 until the level of cash balances fall sufficiently to allow reverting to using the standard limits.

- 7.25 Where cash balances are low then this may mean that all investments are placed with the MMFs and Lloyds Bank. However, balances will be within the limits stated above.
- 7.26 The application and amendment of this policy are delegated to the Director of Finance at the Authority with the outcome reported in the regular treasury management reports to the Police, Fire and Crime Panel.

Non-Standard Investments

- 7.27 The Authority considers Non-Standard Investments to be all other types of approved investment counterparties that are not included as part of Standard Investments i.e. those investments that are used less frequently and may require further approval from the Director of Finance at the Authority.
- 7.28 Collective Investment Schemes are Non-Standard Investments that range from enhanced MMF's to property and equity funds. These all have varying risk and return profiles. The Authority approved a decision to use this category of investment in 2016/17 and invested £2.5 million into the Royal London Cash Plus Fund, a AAA rated enhanced Cash Plus MMF with a 3-day liquidity notice period.
- 7.29 The Royal London Cash Plus Fund maintains security as it invests in highly sought after covered (secured) bonds, which are exempt from bail-in. These enhanced duration MMF's have the same characteristics as same day liquidity MMF's but typically have a 3–5-day notice period. They also have a recommended investment duration of at least 6 months, due to their longer investment horizon.
- 7.30 The financial limit for the Royal London Cash Plus MMF is £2.5 million, in line with the standard limit for the same day liquidity MMF's. This fund also allows for additional flexibility at times when there are surplus funds available to invest.

Credit Management Strategy for 2026/27

- 7.31 Investments made by the Authority should be of 'high credit quality'. Although this can be difficult to define, credit ratings can be used as published by external credit rating agencies (the three main agencies are Moody's, Standard and Poor and Fitch). Credit ratings can be obtained from the Treasury team at SCC, where available.
- 7.32 For 2026/27, the minimum credit-rating thresholds are set at a long-term rating of A- or A3 (A- Fitch/Standard and Poor, A3 Moody's) where applicable. Counterparties that are rated below this level are excluded. However, credit ratings are not the only aspect of how creditworthiness is assessed.
- 7.33 The following elements are also factored in when evaluating creditworthiness:
- a. 'Watches' and 'outlooks' from credit rating agencies
 - b. Potential government support;
 - c. CDS prices (i.e. the cost of insuring against counterparty default);
 - d. Share prices and bond yields;
 - e. Balance sheet structure;
 - f. Macro-economic factors; and
 - g. A subjective overlay, i.e. a judgement being made about whether the counterparty should be recommended or not.

- 7.34 The Authority remains responsible for all its investment decisions. The Treasury team at SCC will continue to have treasury management meetings with the Authority on a quarterly basis where a review of the Lending List will take place.
- 7.35 Under stressed market conditions, additional meetings with the Treasury team at SCC may take place at very short notice. A decision may be made to adjust the Authority's investment risk profile; the end result may involve moving investments to lower risk counterparties or instruments.

Non-treasury investments

- 7.36 Under the CIPFA Codes and MHCLG Guidance, local authorities may invest in other financial assets and property for financial return and also make loans and investments for service purposes.
- 7.37 Such non-treasury investments should be assessed as part of a separate investment strategy. They should set out the specific policies and arrangements for non-treasury investments and ensure the same robust procedures for the consideration of risk and return are applied to these, as for treasury investments.
- 7.38 In the absence of any legal powers to do so the Authority does not currently hold any non-treasury investments and, therefore, no additional commercial strategy is required.

Risk

- 7.39 Although guidance sets out security and liquidity as being the main treasury risks, they are not the only investment risks faced by the Authority. **Appendix 6** sets out a high-level risk assessment for six of the key risks which are summarised in the following table:

Risk	Assessment
Security	Low
Liquidity	Low to Medium
Interest rate	Low to Medium
Market	Low
Refinancing	Low to Medium
Regulatory and legal	Low

- 7.40 Within the Authority's AIS there is a balance to be made between the security of investments and liquidity; the safest investments are not necessarily the most liquid and so a pragmatic approach must be taken.
- 7.41 The proposed AIS has been evaluated against these risks, and the judgement is that the most significant risks have been reduced as far as possible. This is not to say that all risk has been eliminated as this is not possible in treasury terms.

8. Review of strategy

- 8.1 The Authority will prepare a revised strategy when there are significant changes to the following factors:
- a. the economic environment;
 - b. the financial risk environment;
 - c. the budgetary position; or
 - d. the regulatory environment.
- 8.2 The responsibility for assessing these circumstances and proposing changes to the strategy is allocated to the Director of Finance at the Authority.

9. Policy on the use of external service providers

- 9.1 Currently the Authority has no contracted external treasury adviser, and this is considered appropriate with the simple arrangements set out.

10. Investment management training

- 10.1 Treasury management is a specialised area requiring high quality and well-trained staff with an up-to-date knowledge of current issues, legislation and treasury risk management techniques.
- 10.2 The Treasury team at SCC who provide the treasury service, are experienced and attend regular CIPFA and treasury consultant training seminars throughout the year as well as speaking to brokers and fund managers to further understand the market.
- 10.3 Training needs for the Authority's staff, who attend quarterly meetings with the Treasury team at SCC, are assessed on an ongoing basis by local managers.

11. Service Level Agreement

- 11.1 SCC provides treasury management and banking services as part of a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the Authority. The SLA does not constitute a contract but is a document of good practice; it outlines the range of services offered by the Treasury team at SCC and the degree of co-operation required from the Authority in order for SCC to fulfil its role.

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Background Documents:

1. Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (CIPFA) (2021)
2. The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (CIPFA) (2021)
3. The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003
4. Statutory Guidance on Local Government Investments – Issued under Section 15(1) (a) of the Local Government Act 2003 (2018)
5. Statutory Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision – Issued under section 21 (1A) of the Local Government Act 2003 (2018)
6. Localism Act 2011 – Guidance on the General Power of Competence in sections 1 to 6.

Financial Implications

All financial implications are covered in the body of this report.

Legal Implications

Approval of Prudential Indicators and an Annual Investment Strategy are necessary to meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003.

Equality & Diversity Implications

There are no equality and diversity implications.

Risk Implications

Risk is inherent in treasury management operations and is dealt with throughout this report. **Appendices 3 and 6** show a risk assessment for borrowing and investment activities.

Consultation and Engagement Undertaken

Staffordshire County Council's Treasury and Pension Fund Team have provided the economic background and forecasts for this report.

Procurement and Social Value Implications

The daily treasury management function is carried out on behalf of the Authority by Staffordshire County Council, under a Service Level Agreement (SLA).

Protective Security Considerations

Data protection and protective security policies are implemented within Staffordshire County Council and all departments within the County Council. Treasury management activities are undertaken in line with these policies and the agreed SLA.

Appendix 2

Police Fire and Crime Panel Treasury Management Indicators

Indicator	Estimate 2026/27	Estimate 2027/28	Estimate 2028/29
1. External Debt	£m	£m	£m
Authorised Limit	40.7	42.2	44.6
Authorised Limit for other liabilities	52.7	49.7	46.6
TOTAL	93.4	91.9	91.2
Operational Boundary	33.9	34.9	36.4
Operational Boundary for other liabilities	52.7	49.7	46.6
TOTAL	86.6	84.6	83.0
External Loans	21.6	24.0	26.6
Long term liabilities	52.7	49.7	46.6
TOTAL	74.3	73.7	73.2
<p><i>The Authorised Limit is the maximum level of external borrowing which should not be exceeded. It is linked to the estimated level of borrowing assumed in the Capital Programme.</i></p> <p><i>The Operational Boundary represents the Director's estimate of the day-to-day limit for Treasury Management activity based on the most likely i.e. prudent but not worst-case scenario</i></p> <p><i>Other liabilities relate to PFI schemes and other long-term liabilities on the balance sheet.</i></p>			
2. Interest Rate Exposures	£m	£m	£m
a. Upper Limit (Fixed)	26	27	30
b. Upper Limit (Variable)	(30)	(30)	(30)
<p><i>Upper limits of fixed and variable borrowing and investments are required to be set. This limits the Authority's exposure to both fixed and variable interest rate movements as part of the overall risk management strategy for treasury management activities. Negative figures are shown in brackets; these relate to investments at a variable rate which are not offset by variable borrowings.</i></p>			
3. Maturity Structure of Borrowing	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	
Under 12 months	10%	0%	1.65%
12 months and within 24 months	10%	0%	2.64%
24 months and within 5 years	30%	0%	0.00%
5 years and within 10 years	50%	0%	20.13%
10 years and above	100%	25%	75.58%
<p><i>This indicator identifies the amount of loans maturing in specified periods. The overarching principle is that steps should be taken from a risk management point of view to limit exposure to significant refinancing risk in any short period of time.</i></p> <p><i>The Authority currently applies the prudent practice of ensuring that no more than 12% of its total gross fixed rate loans mature in any one financial year.</i></p>			
4. Total principal sums invested for periods longer than a year	£	£	£
<i>Any investments made for longer than a year will be in accordance with the limits on non-specified investments.</i>	nil	nil	nil

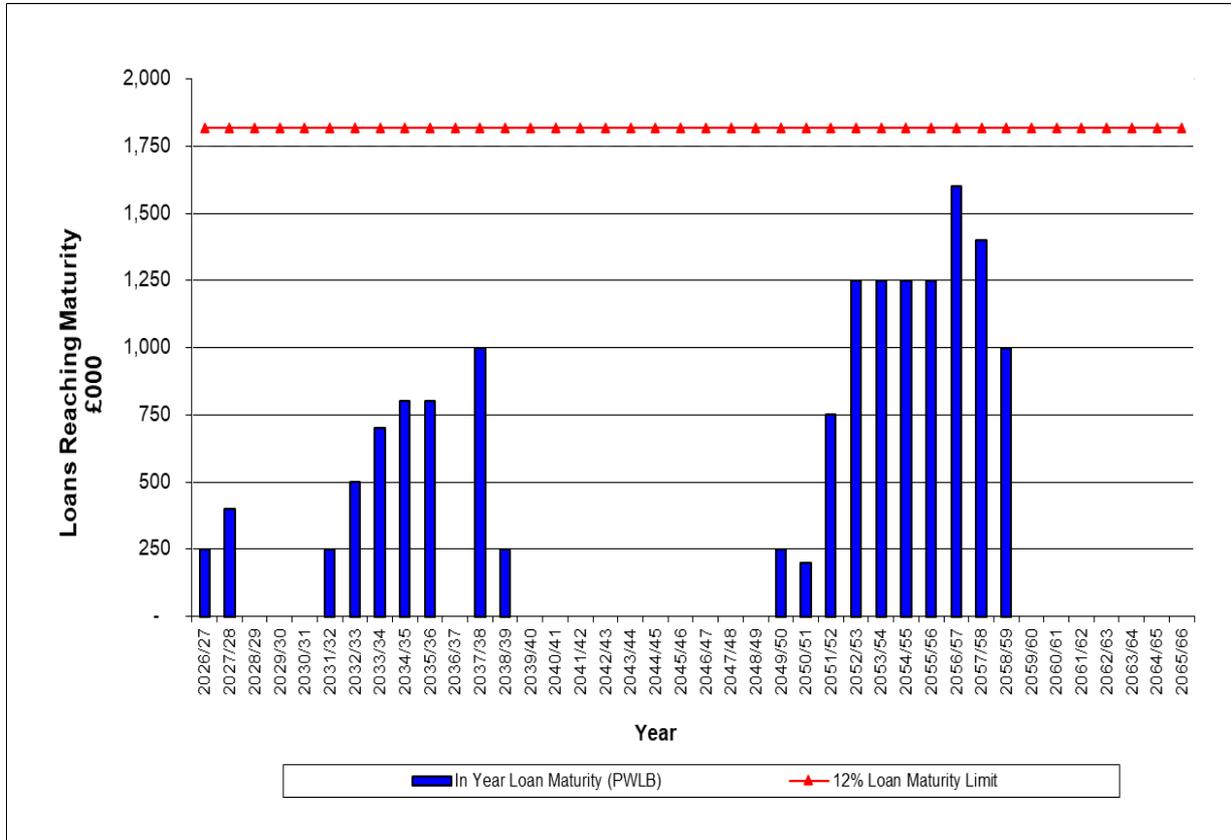
**Police Fire and Crime Panel
Risk assessment – Borrowing Strategy**

Risk heading	Risk description	Relevance to borrowing	Key control	Assessment	Borrowing strategy
Security	A third party fails to meet its contractual obligations (i.e. counterparty risk).	Unlikely that there is a failure between the agreement to borrow and sums being received a few days later. However, if we borrow in advance we must invest until this is needed, and this increases exposure to investment risk.	Usually borrow from the Government (PWLB or its successor body) with funds received within 3 working days from the date of agreement to borrow.	LOW	Use of cash to fund borrowing reduces this risk further i.e. less money is held with banks and third parties as a result.
Liquidity	Cash is not readily available when it is needed.	Only borrow for capital – usually borrow from Government (PWLB or its successor body) with a maximum limit of £3m for long-term borrowing set in 2025/26.	Prudential rules on borrowing and consideration of whether Government is secure.	LOW	Use of cash to fund borrowing increases this risk as liquidity is reduced when borrowing is avoided. However, the Authority can borrow money temporarily using the money markets should it need to, so the overall risk remains low.
Interest rate	Unexpected <u>reduction</u> in short term Interest rates.	Depends on the mix between fixed rate borrowing and variable rate borrowing. Higher exposure to variable rate borrowing helps the budget.	The control is set out below.	LOW to MEDIUM	Pursuing a strategy of using cash reduces the overall net exposure to sudden interest rate falls.
Interest rate	Unexpected <u>increase</u> in short term interest rates.	Mix of variable and fixed rates – Lower exposure to variable rate borrowing helps the budget.	Limit variable rate borrowing to a relatively small proportion (e.g., 20%).	LOW to MEDIUM	20% limit provides a suitable risk control.

Appendix 3 (continued)

Risk heading	Risk description	Relevance to borrowing	Key control	Assessment	Borrowing strategy
Market	The market value of loans changes substantially (i.e. how much is the borrowing strategy exposed to long term interest rate change).	How much risk is built into the maturity profile of the loans structure.	This is inversely linked to refinancing risk below.	MEDIUM	Use of cash will shorten the duration of the loan portfolio and reduces this risk. Without the use of cash this risk assessment would probably be high.
Refinancing risk	Maturing transactions cannot be renewed on similar terms.	Need to avoid a high level of borrowing over a short period where you are exposed to high interest rates.	The Authority has a policy of limiting maturing loans to 12% of the loans portfolio.	MEDIUM	Using cash to fund borrowing potentially increases the refinancing risk. Without the use of cash this risk assessment would probably be low.
Regulatory and legal risk	Rules governing local government borrowing are changed or amended without notice, which has happened in the recent past.	Local government is heavily reliant upon PWLB (or its successor body); cost and ability to reschedule / manage loans are determined by the Government The Government could close the PWLB (or its successor body) and force local authorities to use market loans for all new borrowing.	Market loans will be evaluated and taken if these are good overall value and dilute reliance on the PWLB (or its successor body). The UK Municipal Bonds Agency may provide an alternative in the future. .	MEDIUM	Use of cash means that PWLB (or its successor body) loans are not being taken. If the PWLB (or its successor body) was closed to new business, then market loans would be the only option.

Police Fire and Crime Panel
Loan Maturity Profile 2026/27



Police Fire and Crime Panel

Lending List – January 2026	
	Time Limit
Regulation Investments	
UK Government DMADF account	6 months
UK Local Authority	12 months
Banks	
Lloyds Group (£1.0 million max)	overnight
MMF (temporary increased limits)	
Federated (£7.5 million max)	call only
Morgan Stanley (£7.5 million max)	call only
Aberdeen Standard (£7.5 million max)	call only
Enhanced MMF	
Royal London Cash Plus (£2.5 million max)	3-day notice