Treasury Management Update

Quarterly report

30th June 2024

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Treasury Management Update
Quarter Ended 30th June 2024

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. Economics update

- The first quarter of 2024/25 saw:
  - GDP growth flatlining in April following positive Q4 2023/24 growth figures of 0.7% q/q.
  - A stalling in the downward trend in wage growth, with the headline 3myy 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% q/q in Q4 2023/24 confirmed that it moved out of its very mild technical recession that prevailed at the back 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% m/m, 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% m/m increase in retail sales volumes in May more than reversed the 1.8% m/m drop in April as rainfall returned to seasonal norms. The strength was broad-based across the retail sector, including online, (+5.9% m/m) suggesting an underlying strengthening in sales beyond weather effects. With inflation falling back to target, 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. Our colleagues at Capital Economics forecast that following GDP growth of 1.0% in 2024, activity will continue to surprise 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 3myy rate of average earnings growth stayed at 5.9% in April (consensus 5.7%), whilst the more timely 3m 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 (August?). 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 its brief three-day flutter 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. For Housing Revenue Account authorities, the lower Housing Revenue Account (HRA) PWLB rate has also been available since 15 June 2023 (standard rate minus 60 bps) but is available for HRA borrowing only.

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.

Closer to home, 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 we 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

- 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 29/02/24. 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 is a benefit to seeking out value available in periods up to 24 months.

As shown by 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 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. Council approved a slight change to the Investment Strategy 11/07/24 allowing investments to be placed on Lloyds Call Account so the combined total of Current Account and Call Account is up to £5M.

CDS 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 average level of funds available for investment purposes during the quarter was **£51.3m**. These funds were available on a temporary basis, and the level of funds available was mainly dependent on the timing of precept payments, receipt of grants and progress on the capital programme. The Council holds **£20m** core cash balances for investment purposes (i.e., funds available for more than one year).

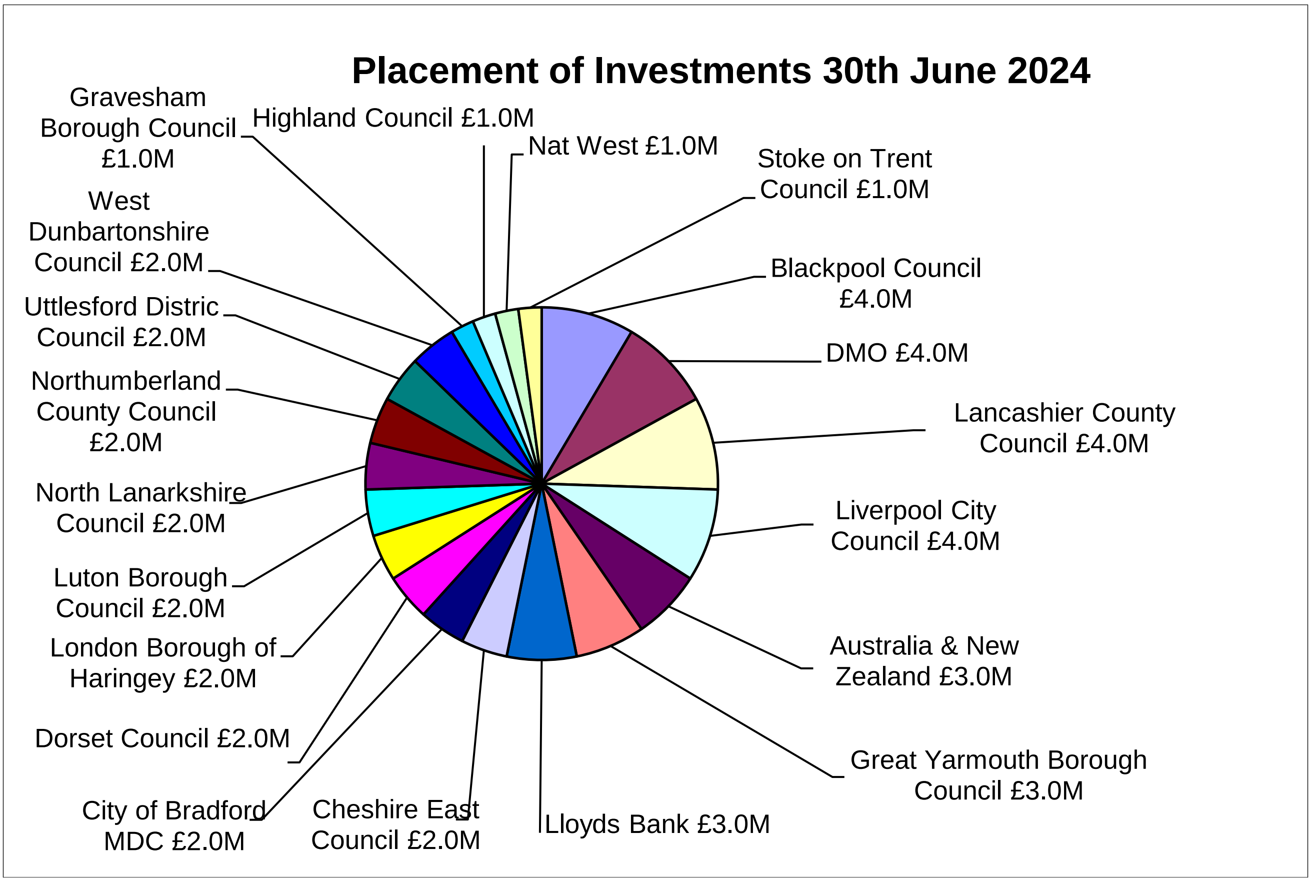
	Amount £	Average Interest Rate %
Managed By NHC		
Banks	7,000,000	5.36
Building Societies	0	0
Local Authorities	36,000,000	5.43
Government	4,000,000	5.21
Total	**47, 000,000**	**5.42**

In percentage terms, this equates to:

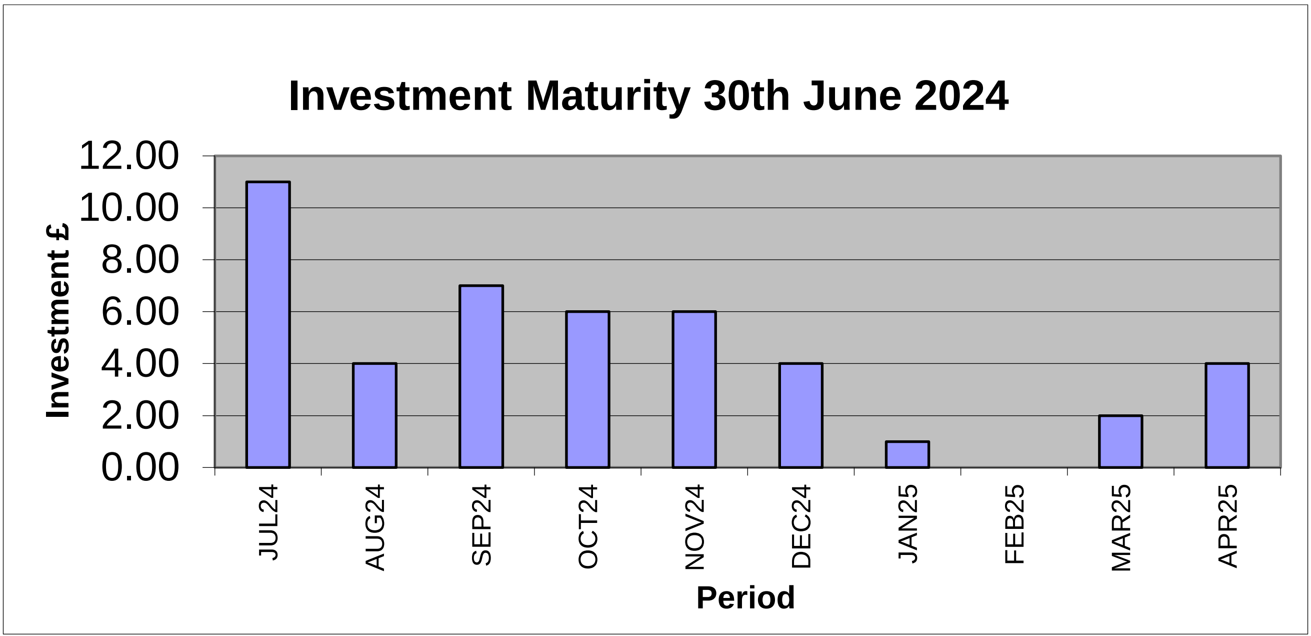
	Percentage
Government	8
Banks	15
Local Authorities	77
Building Societies	0

The approved 24/25 strategy is that no more than 60% of investments should be placed with Building Societies and Property Funds with a maximum value of £15M. The value at 30 June was zero.

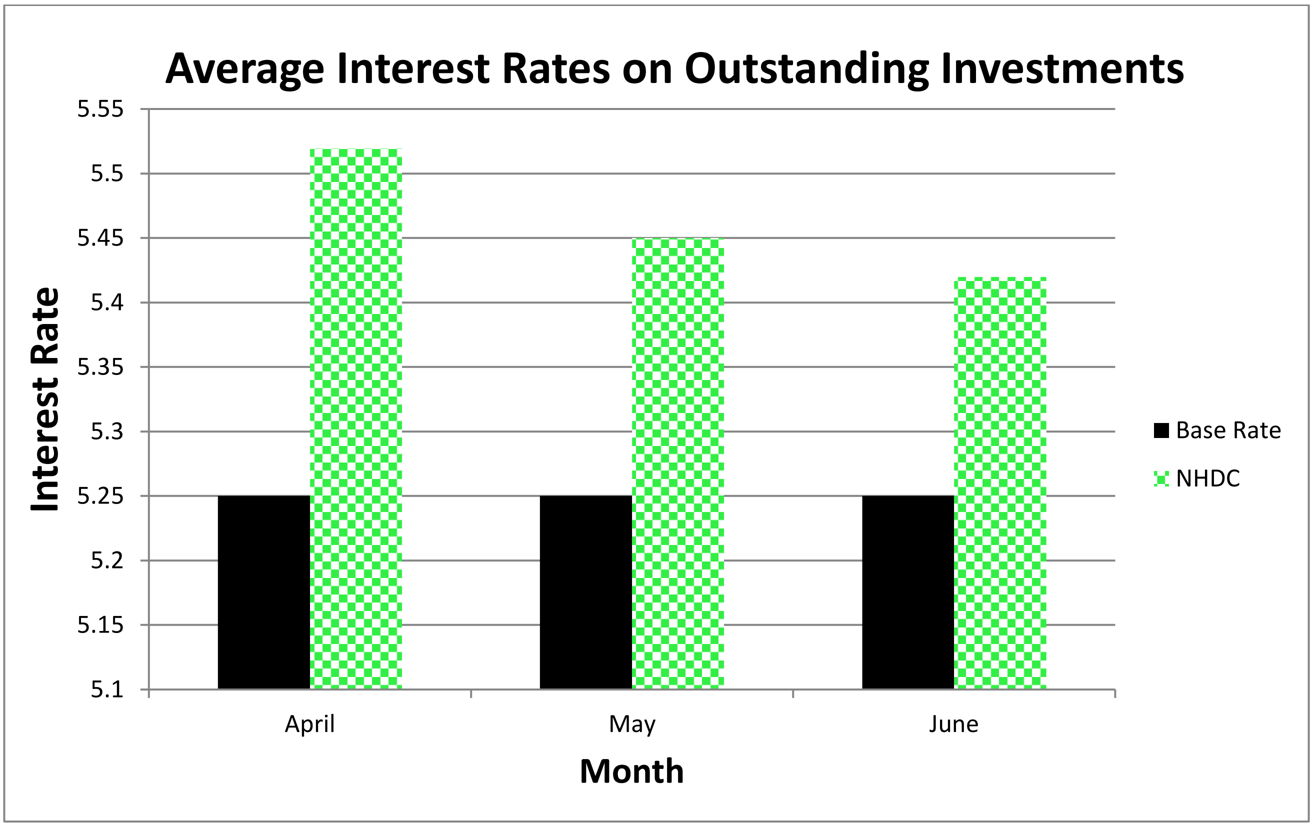
The pie chart below shows the spread of investment balances as at 30 June 2024. This is a snapshot in time that demonstrates the diversification of investments.



The chart below shows the Council's investment maturity profile.



The graph below shows the average rate of interest on outstanding investments at 30 June.



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

4. Borrowing

No borrowing was undertaken during the quarter ended 30th June 2024.
It is anticipated that new borrowing will be undertaken during this financial year but this is dependant on the spend in the Capital Programme and incoming Capital receipts.

Loans Outstanding at 30 June 2024:

	Amount	Average Interest Rate
	£	%
Public Works Loans Board	£347k	10.48

Estimated outstanding debt:

Year	Forecast Borrowing £m	Forecast other long-term liabilities £m *	Less: Internal Borrowing £m	Forecast Total External Debt £m	Operational Boundary £m	Authorised Limit £m
31st March 2025 (Forecast)	15.303	0.106	14.978	0.431	2.0	7.0
31st March 2026 (Forecast)	19.306	8.600	19.001	8.905	10.0	15.0
31st March 2026 (Forecast)	22.857	8.092	22.567	8.382	10.0	15.0
31st March 2028 (Forecast)	26.449	7.582	26.174	7.857	9.0	14.0
31st March 2029 (Forecast)	27.961	7.072	27.696	7.337	9.0	14.0

* Comprises the finance lease relating to Letchworth Multi-storey car park and impact of the finance lease for waste vehicles.

The external borrowing forecast can be used to give an indication of the borrowing that may be required, which is combined with outstanding existing borrowing. The Council will also borrow for short-term cash-flow needs if required. The actual borrowing that is taken out will depend on the latest forecasts and the offers that are available at the time that it is required. There will also be a consideration of when any other borrowing becomes due, with the aim of achieving a spread of these dates. This is to try and avoid refinancing risk. The Council is required to set indicators for the maturity structure of its borrowing. Given the low level of borrowing that the Council currently has and is forecast to have, it is considered appropriate to maintain full flexibility as to the exact duration of any borrowing undertaken.

To manage refinancing risk, the Council sets limits on the maturity structure of its borrowing. However, these indicators are set relatively high to provide sufficient flexibility to respond to opportunities to repay or take out new debt (if it was required), while remaining within the parameters set by the indicators.

Maturity Period	Lower %	Upper %
Under 12 months	0	100
12 months to 2 years	0	100
2 years to 5 years	0	100
5 years to 10 years	0	100
10 years to 20 years	0	100
20 years and above	0	100

The Prudential Indicator below considers the cost of borrowing as a % of the net revenue budget of the Council.

Year	Estimated cost of borrowing £m	Forecast net revenue budget £m	Estimated cost of borrowing as a % of net revenue budget
2024/25	0.036	20.139	0.179
2025/26	0.708	19.864	3.564
2026/27	0.888	19.170	4.632
2027/28	1.047	19.262	5.436
2028/29	1.209	19.010	6.360

The Council is required to set a prudential indicator that estimates financing costs (cost of borrowing less income from investments) as a percentage of its net revenue budget.

Year	Estimated cost of borrowing £m	Less: Forecast of interest earned £m	Net Financing Costs £m	Forecast net revenue budget £m	Estimated cost of borrowing as a % of net revenue budget
2024/25	0.036	2.500	-2.464	20.139	-12.235
2025/26	0.708	0.608	0.100	19.864	0.503
2026/27	0.888	0.466	0.422	19.170	2.201
2027/28	1.047	0.267	0.780	19.262	4.049
2028/29	1.209	0.190	1.019	19.010	5.360

5. Debt rescheduling

No debt rescheduling was undertaken during the quarter.

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 Director of Finance 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.

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

Treasury Indicators	2024/25 Budget £'000	31.03.24 Actual £'000
Authorised limit for external debt	7,000	347
Operational boundary for external debt	2,000	347
Gross external debt	347	347
Investments	25,564 Average for year	47,000
Net borrowing	-25,217	-46,653

Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing - upper and lower limits		
Under 12 months	21	21
12 months to 2 years	21	21
2 years to 5 years	40	40
5 years to 10 years	15	15
Over 10 years	250	250
Upper limit for principal sums invested over 365 days	7,000	0

Prudential Indicators	2024/25 Budget £'000	31.03.24 Actual £'000
Capital expenditure *	26,237	342
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) *	11,856	-2,463
In year borrowing requirement	14,012	0
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream *	-2.92%	-1.84%