

Report to: Cabinet

Date of Meeting: 07 August 2023

Report Title: Treasury Management Update – 2023/24 Quarter 1

Report By: Simon Jones (Deputy Chief Finance Officer)

Purpose of Report

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.

Recommendation(s)

The Cabinet is asked to recommend the following to Full Council:

1. Note the report, the treasury activity and recommend approval of any changes to the prudential indicators.

Reasons for Recommendations

To ensure that Members are fully aware of the activities undertaken in the last quarter, that Codes of Practice have been complied with and that the Council's strategy is effective and doesn't currently need revising.

Under the Code adopted the Full Council are required to consider the report and any recommendations made. There will be a further report forthcoming on Treasury Management for 2023/24 including the Mid-year Review, Quarter 3 Treasury Management Update Report and Outturn Report.

Introduction

1. The following economic update and interest rate forecasts have been provided by the Council's Treasury Management Advisors, Link Group.

Economics update

2. The first quarter of 2023/24 saw:
 - A 0.2% m/m rise in real GDP in April, partly due to fewer strikes;
 - CPI inflation falling from 10.1% to 8.7% in April, before remaining at 8.7% in May. This was the highest reading in the G7;
 - Core CPI inflation rise in both April and May, reaching a new 31-year high of 7.1%;
 - A tighter labour market in April, as the 3myy growth of average earnings rose from 6.1% to 6.5%;
 - Interest rates rise by a further 75bps over the quarter, taking Bank Rate from 4.25% to 5.00%;
 - 10-year gilt yields nearing the "mini-Budget" peaks, as inflation surprised to the upside.
3. The economy has weathered the drag from higher inflation better than was widely expected. The 0.2% m/m rise in real GDP in April, following March's 0.3% m/m contraction will further raise hopes that the economy will escape a recession this year. Some of the strength in April was due to fewer strikes by train workers and teachers in that month. Moreover, some of the falls in activity in other areas in April were probably temporary too. Strikes by junior doctors and civil servants contributed to the fall in health output (0.9% m/m) and the meagre 0.1% m/m increase in public administration.
4. The fall in the composite Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) from 54.0 in May to a three-month low of 52.8 in June (>50 points to expansion in the economy, <50 points to contraction) was worse than the consensus forecast of 53.6. Both the services and manufacturing PMIs fell. The decline in the services PMI was bigger (from 55.2 to 53.7), but it remains consistent with services activity expanding by an annualised 2%. The fall in the manufacturing PMI was smaller (from 47.1 to 46.2), but it is consistent with the annual rate of manufacturing output falling from -0.8% in April to around -5.0%. At face value, the composite PMI points to the 0.1% q/q rise in GDP in Q1 2023 being followed by a 0.2% q/q gain in Q2 2023.
5. Meanwhile, the 0.3% m/m rise in retail sales volumes in May was far better than the consensus forecast of a 0.2% m/m decline and followed the robust 0.5% m/m rise in April. Some of the rise was due to the warmer weather. Indeed, the largest move was a 2.7% m/m jump in non-store sales, due to people stocking up on outdoor-related goods. But department stores also managed to squeeze out a 0.6% m/m rise in sales and the household goods sub-sector enjoyed a reasonable performance too. Overall, the figures were far better than analysts had expected.

In addition, the GfK measure of consumer confidence rebounded from -27 to a 17-month high of -24 in June.

6. The recent resilience of the economy has been due to a confluence of factors including the continued rebound in activity after the pandemic, households spending some of their pandemic savings, and the tight labour market and government handouts both supporting household incomes. That said, as government support fades, real household incomes are unlikely to grow rapidly. Furthermore, higher interest rates will mean GDP is likely to contract later this year. Our central assumption is that inflation will drop to the 2.0% target only if the Bank triggers a recession by raising rates from 5.00% now to at least 5.5% and keeps rates there until at least mid-2024. Our colleagues at Capital Economics estimate that around 60% of the drag on real activity from the rise in rates has yet to bite, and the drag on the quarterly rate of real GDP growth over the next year may be about 0.2ppts bigger than over the past year.
7. The labour market became tighter over the quarter and wage growth reaccelerated. Labour demand was stronger than the consensus had expected. The three-month change in employment rose from +182,000 in March to +250,000 in April. Meanwhile, labour supply continued to recover as the size of the labour force grew by 303,000 in the three months to April. That was supported by a further 140,000 decline in inactivity as people returned to work from retirement and caring responsibilities (while inactivity due to long-term sick continued to rise). But it was not enough to offset the big rise in employment, which meant the unemployment rate fell from 3.9% to 3.8%
8. The tighter labour market supported wage growth in April, although the 9.7% rise in the National Living Wage on 1st April (compared to the 6.6% increase in April last year) probably had a lot to do with it too. The 3myy rate of average earnings growth reaccelerated from 6.1% to 6.5% (consensus 6.1%) and UK wage growth remains much faster than in the US and the Euro-zone. In addition, regular private sector wage growth increased from 7.1% 3myy to 7.6%, which left it well above the Bank's forecast for it to fall below 7.0%. Overall, the loosening in the labour market appears to have stalled in April and regular private sector wage growth was well above the Bank's forecast.
9. CPI inflation stayed at 8.7% in May (consensus 8.4%) and, perhaps more worryingly, core CPI inflation rose again, from 6.8% to a new 31-year high of 7.1%. The rise in core inflation built on the leap from 6.2% in March to 6.8% and means it is accelerating in the UK while it is slowing in the US and the Euro-zone (both fell to 5.3%). A further decline in fuel inflation, from -8.9% to -13.1%, and the second fall in food inflation in as many months, from 19.3% to 18.7%, explained why overall CPI inflation didn't rise. And the scheduled fall in the average annual utility price from £2,500 to £2,074 on 1st July means overall CPI inflation will probably ease in the coming months. But the problem is that the recent surge in core inflation and the reacceleration in wage growth shows that domestic inflationary pressures are still strengthening.
10. This suggests the Bank may have more work to do than the Fed or ECB. Indeed, the Bank of England sounded somewhat hawkish in the June meeting. This came through most in the MPC's decision to step up the pace of hiking from the 25bps at the previous two meetings. The 7-2 vote, with only two members voting to leave

rates unchanged at 4.50%, revealed support for stepping up the fight against high inflation.

11. That said, the Bank has not committed to raising rates again or suggested that 50bps rises are now the norm. What it did say was that “the scale of the recent upside surprises in official estimates of wage growth and services CPI inflation suggested a 0.5 percentage point increase in interest rates was required at this particular meeting”. Moreover, the Committee did not strengthen its forward guidance that any further rate hikes would be conditional on the data. However, it looks highly probable, given the on-going strength of inflation and employment data, that the Bank will need to raise rates to at least 5.5% and to keep rates at their peak until the mid-point of 2024. We still think it is only a matter of time before the rise in rates weakens the economy sufficiently to push it into recession. That is why instead of rising to between 6.00%-6.25%, as is currently priced in by markets, we think rates are more likely to peak between 5.50-6.00%. Our forecast is also for rates to be cut in the second half of 2024, and we expect rates to then fall further than markets are pricing in.
12. Growing evidence that UK price pressures are becoming increasingly domestically generated has driven up market interest rate expectations and at one point pushed the 10-year gilt yield up to 4.49% in late June, very close to its peak seen after the “mini-budget”. Yields have since fallen slightly back to 4.38%. But growing expectations that rates in the UK will remain higher for longer than in the US mean they are still more than 70 bps above US yields. While higher interest rates are priced into the markets, the likely dent to the real economy from the high level of interest rates is not. That’s why we think there is scope for market rate expectations to fall back in 2024 and why we expect the 10-year PWLB Certainty Rate to drop back from c5.20% to 5.00% by the end of this year and to 4.20% by the end of 2024.
13. The pound strengthened from \$1.24 at the start of April to a one-year high at \$1.26 in early May, which was partly due to the risks from the global banking issues being seen as a bigger problem for the US than the UK. The pound then fell back to \$1.23 at the end of May, before rising again to \$1.28 in the middle of June as the strong core CPI inflation data released in June suggested the Bank of England was going to have to raise rates more than the Fed or ECB in order to tame domestic inflation. However, sterling’s strong run may falter because more hikes in the near term to combat high inflation are likely to weaken growth (and, hopefully, at some point inflation too) to such a degree that the policy rate will probably be brought back down, potentially quite quickly, as the economic cycle trends downwards decisively. This suggests that additional rate hikes are unlikely to do much to boost the pound.
14. In early April, investors turned more optimistic about global GDP growth, pushing up UK equity prices. But this period of optimism appears to have been short-lived. The FTSE 100 has fallen by 4.8% since 21st April, from around 7,914 to 7,553, reversing part of the 7.9% rise since 17th March. Despite the recent resilience of economic activity, expectations for equity earnings have become a bit more downbeat. Nonetheless, further down the track, more rate cuts than markets anticipate should help the FTSE 100 rally.

MPC meetings 11th May and 22nd June 2023

15. On 11th May, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) increased Bank Rate by 25 basis points to 4.50%, and on 22nd June moved rates up a further 50 basis points to 5.00%. Both increases reflected a split vote – seven members voting for an increase and two for none.
16. Nonetheless, with UK inflation significantly higher than in other G7 countries, the MPC will have a difficult task in convincing investors that they will be able to dampen inflation pressures anytime soon. Talk of the Bank's inflation models being "broken" is perhaps another reason why gilt investors are demanding a premium relative to US and Euro-zone bonds, for example.
17. Of course, what happens outside of the UK is also critical to movement in gilt yields. The US FOMC has already hiked short-term rates to a range of 5.00%-5.25%, but a further increase is pencilled in for July, whilst the ECB looks likely to raise its Deposit rate at least once more to a peak of 3.75%, with upside risk of higher to come.

Interest rate forecasts

18. 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.
19. The latest forecast, made on 26th June, sets out a view that both short and long-dated interest rates will be elevated for some little while, as the Bank of England seeks to squeeze inflation out of the economy, against a backdrop of a stubbornly robust economy and a tight labour market.
20. You will note that the Link forecasts have steadily increased during the quarter as the data continued to spring upside surprises, and the Bank of England continued to under-estimate how prevalent inflation is, and how tight the labour market is. The Government has also noted that despite immigration increasing markedly, high levels of ill-health amongst the workforce has led to wage demands remaining strong until such time as there is a loosening in demand for business services.
21. The current and previous PWLB rate forecasts below are based on the Certainty Rate.

Link Group Interest Rate View	26.06.23												
	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26
BANK RATE	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.25	4.75	4.25	3.75	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50
3 month ave earnings	5.30	5.60	5.50	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.50
6 month ave earnings	5.80	5.90	5.70	5.50	5.10	4.60	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.70	2.60	2.60	2.60
12 month ave earnings	6.30	6.20	6.00	5.70	5.30	4.80	4.10	3.60	3.10	2.80	2.70	2.70	2.70
5 yr PWLB	5.50	5.60	5.30	5.10	4.80	4.50	4.20	3.90	3.60	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.20
10 yr PWLB	5.10	5.20	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.40	4.20	3.90	3.70	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.40
25 yr PWLB	5.30	5.40	5.20	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.20	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.70
50 yr PWLB	5.00	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.00	3.80	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.50

Link Group Interest Rate View		24.05.23											
	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26
BANK RATE	4.75	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
3 month ave earnings	4.80	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.30	2.80	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
6 month ave earnings	5.10	5.20	5.10	4.90	4.50	3.90	3.40	3.20	2.90	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
12 month ave earnings	5.40	5.40	5.30	5.00	4.50	3.90	3.40	3.20	2.90	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
5 yr PWLB	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.50	4.10	3.70	3.50	3.30	3.20	3.20	3.10	3.10
10 yr PWLB	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.40	4.10	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.30
25 yr PWLB	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.10	4.80	4.50	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.60
50 yr PWLB	5.10	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.60	4.30	4.00	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.40

Link Group Interest Rate View		27.03.23											
	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	
BANK RATE	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	
3 month ave earnings	4.50	4.50	4.30	4.00	3.50	3.30	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.50	2.50	2.50	
6 month ave earnings	4.50	4.40	4.20	3.90	3.40	3.20	2.90	2.80	2.80	2.60	2.60	2.60	
12 month ave earnings	4.50	4.40	4.20	3.80	3.30	3.10	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	
5 yr PWLB	4.10	4.10	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.20	3.10	
10 yr PWLB	4.20	4.20	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.20	
25 yr PWLB	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.40	
50 yr PWLB	4.30	4.20	4.10	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.50	3.50	3.30	3.20	3.20	3.10	

22. LIBOR and LIBID rates ceased at the end of 2021. In a continuation of previous views, money market yield forecasts are based on expected average earnings by local authorities for 3 to 12 months.
23. 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.

A summary overview of the future path of bank rate

24. Link's central forecast for interest rates was previously updated on 25th May and reflected a view that the MPC would be keen to further demonstrate its anti-inflation credentials by delivering a succession of rate increases. This has happened to a degree, especially as it moved to a more aggressive 0.5% hike in June but, with inflation remaining elevated, we anticipate that Bank Rate will need to increase to at least 5.5%, if not higher, to sufficiently slow the UK economy and loosen the labour market.
25. Moreover, Link also still anticipate the Bank of England will be keen to loosen monetary policy when the worst of the inflationary pressures are behind us – but timing on this will remain one of fine judgment: cut too soon, and inflationary pressures may well build up further; cut too late and any downturn or recession may be prolonged. Link's current judgment is that rates will have to increase and stay at their peak until the second quarter of 2024 as a minimum.
26. In the upcoming months, Link's forecasts will be guided not only by economic data releases and clarifications from the MPC over its monetary policies and the Government over its fiscal policies, but also international factors such as policy development in the US and Europe, the provision of fresh support packages to support the faltering recovery in China as well as the on-going conflict between Russia and Ukraine and whether there are any further implications for Russia itself following the recent aborted mutiny by the Wagner group.

27. On the positive side, consumers are still estimated to be sitting on excess savings left over from the pandemic, which could cushion some of the impact of the above challenges and may be the reason why the economy is performing somewhat better at this stage of the economic cycle than may have been expected. However, most of those excess savings are held by more affluent people whereas lower income families already spend nearly all their income on essentials such as food, energy and rent/mortgage payments

PWLB RATES

28. Gilt yield curve movements have shifted upwards, especially at the shorter end of the yield curve since our previous forecast but remain relatively volatile. PWLB 5 to 50 years Certainty Rates are, generally, in the range of 4.90% to 5.60%.
29. Link view the markets as having built in, already, nearly all the effects on gilt yields of the likely increases in Bank Rate and the elevated inflation outlook.

The balance of risks to the UK economy

30. The overall balance of risks to economic growth in the UK is to the downside.
31. Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates include: -
- **Labour and supply shortages** prove more enduring and disruptive and depress economic activity (accepting that in the near-term this is also an upside risk to inflation and, thus, the rising gilt yields we have seen of late).
 - **The Bank of England** increases Bank Rate too fast and too far over the coming months, and subsequently brings about a deeper and longer UK recession than we currently anticipate.
 - **UK / EU trade arrangements** – if there was a major impact on trade flows and financial services due to complications or lack of co-operation in sorting out significant remaining issues.
 - **Geopolitical risks**, for example in Ukraine/Russia, China/Taiwan/US, Iran, North Korea and Middle Eastern countries, which could lead to increasing safe-haven flows.
 - **A broadening of banking sector fragilities**, which have been successfully addressed in the near-term by central banks and the market generally, but which may require further intervention if short-term interest rates stay elevated for longer than is anticipated.
32. Upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates: -
- Despite the recent tightening by 0.5%, the **Bank of England proves too timid** in its pace and strength of increases in Bank Rate and, therefore, allows inflationary pressures to remain elevated for a longer period within the UK economy, which then necessitates Bank Rate staying higher for longer than we currently project.
 - **The pound weakens** because of a lack of confidence in the UK Government's fiscal policies, resulting in investors pricing in a risk premium for holding UK sovereign debt.

- Longer-term **US treasury yields** rise strongly if inflation remains more stubborn than the market currently anticipates, pulling gilt yields up higher consequently.
- Projected **gilt issuance, inclusive of natural maturities and QT**, could be too much for the markets to comfortably digest without higher yields compensating.

Annual Investment Strategy

33. The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2023/24, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Full Council on 8 February 2023. 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
34. 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 seek 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.
35. As shown by the charts below and the interest rate forecasts above, investment rates have improved dramatically during the first quarter of 2023/24 and are expected to improve further as Bank Rate continues to increase over the next few months.

Creditworthiness.

36. 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

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

CDS prices

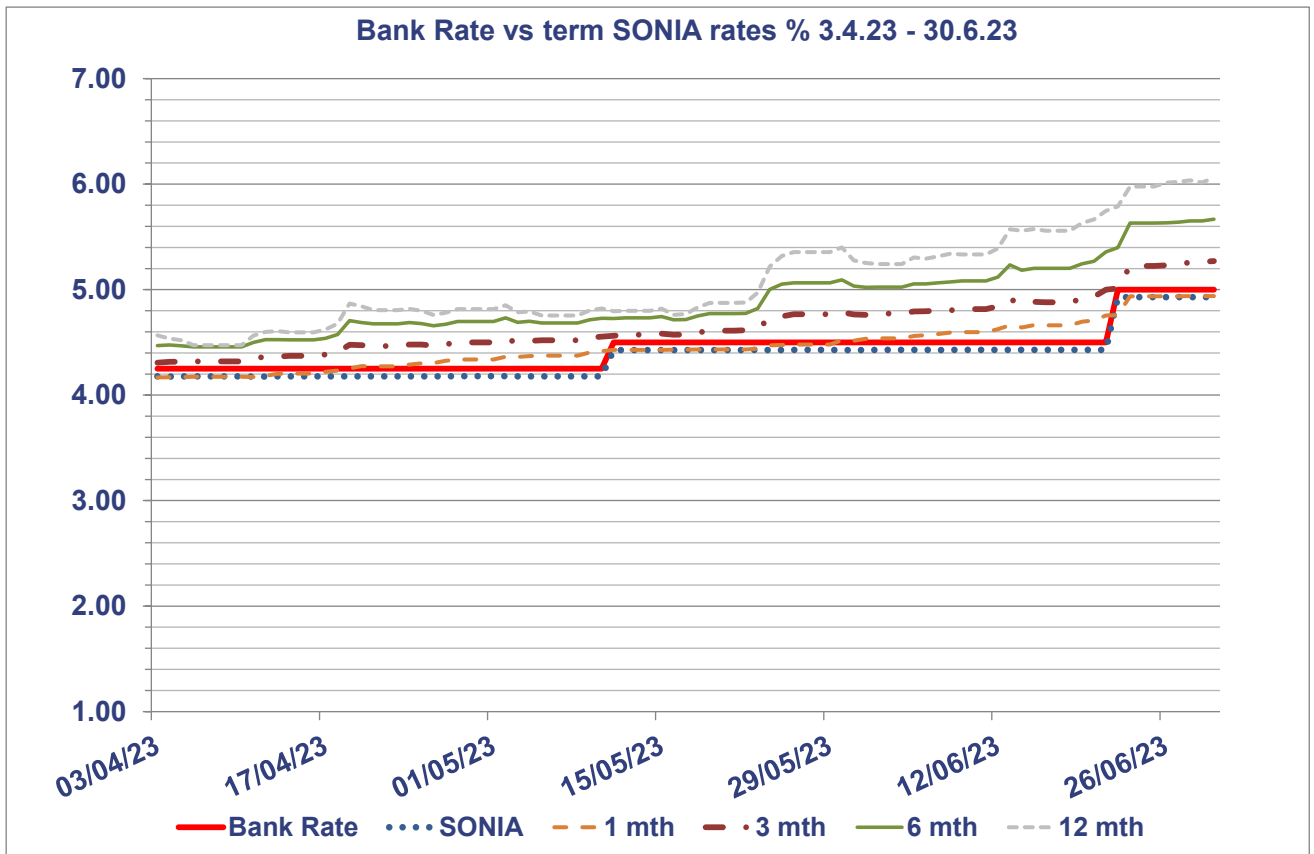
38. For UK banks, these have retreated from the spikes caused by the Truss / Kwarteng policy approach in September. Prices are not misaligned with other creditworthiness indicators, such as credit ratings. Nevertheless, it remains important to undertake continual monitoring of all aspects of risk and return in the current circumstances.

Investment balances

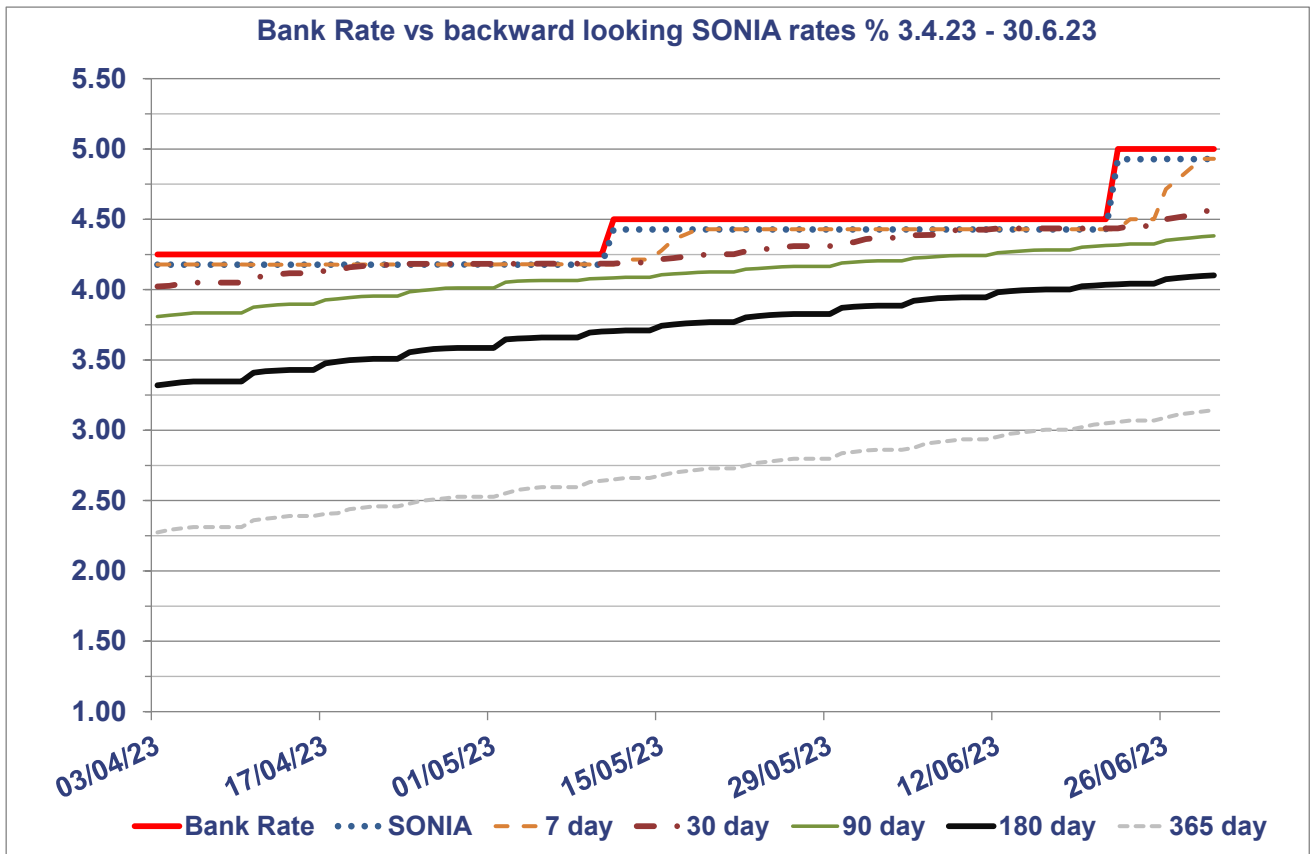
39. The average level of funds available for investment purposes during the quarter was £32.6m. These funds were available on a temporary basis, and the level of funds available was mainly dependent on the timing of precept payments, receipt of grants and progress on the capital programme. The Council holds £3.8m core cash balances for investment purposes (i.e., funds available for more than one year).
40. The table below provides a snapshot of the investments/deposits held at 30 June 2023 (excluding those with CCLA).

Counterparty	Yield (%)	Start Date	End Date	Principal (£)	Term
Australia & NZ BCG Ltd	4.75	17/05/2023	17/08/2023	5,000,000	Fixed
DBS Bank Ltd, London	4.97	17/05/2023	17/11/2023	5,000,000	Fixed
Goldman Scahs	5.24	01/06/2023	01/12/2023	5,000,000	Fixed
Helaba Landesbank Hessen	4.56	06/06/2023	06/07/2023	5,000,000	Fixed
Northern Trust	4.08	13/02/2023	-	4,000,000	Call
Morgan Stanley	4.12	20/03/2023	-	5,000,000	Call
Lloyds Bank - Call Account	4.40	-	-	1,500,000	Call
Barclays	1.00	-	-	23	Call
Natwest	1.00	-	-	6,147	Call
Lloyds Gen	1.31	-	-	1,901,796	Call
			Total	32,407,966	

41. The weighted average return of the portfolio at 30 June 2023 was 4.43%.
42. Investment performance can be compared against the Sterling Overnight Index Averages to evaluate performance. There is a choice of using the forward looking (term) benchmarks and the backward-looking benchmarks.
43. The forward-looking benchmark reflects where the market has moved to over time, whereas the backward-looking benchmark reflects where the market was positioned when investments were placed.



FINANCIAL YEAR TO QUARTER ENDED 30/6/2023						
	Bank Rate	SONIA	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth	12 mth
High	5.00	4.93	4.94	5.27	5.67	6.06
High Date	22/06/2023	30/06/2023	29/06/2023	30/06/2023	30/06/2023	30/06/2023
Low	4.25	4.18	4.17	4.31	4.46	4.47
Low Date	03/04/2023	04/04/2023	03/04/2023	03/04/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023
Average	4.44	4.37	4.46	4.66	4.90	5.08
Spread	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.96	1.21	1.59



FINANCIAL YEAR TO QUARTER ENDED 30/06/2023							
	Bank Rate	SONIA	7 day	30 day	90 day	180 day	365 day
High	5.00	4.93	4.93	4.57	4.38	4.10	3.14
High Date	22/06/2023	30/06/2023	30/06/2023	30/06/2023	30/06/2023	30/06/2023	30/06/2023
Low	4.25	4.18	4.18	4.02	3.81	3.32	2.27
Low Date	03/04/2023	04/04/2023	11/04/2023	03/04/2023	03/04/2023	03/04/2023	03/04/2023
Average	4.44	4.37	4.34	4.27	4.11	3.74	2.70
Spread	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.55	0.57	0.78	0.87

44. The Council has outperformed the benchmark backward looking SONIA rate of 4.37% by 6 bps. The Council's budgeted investment return for 2023/24 is £899,000, and performance for the year to date is in line with the budget.
45. The 2023/24 budget for interest receivable is £899,000 and at 30th June we were on target for achieving £900,000. The interest receivable budget for 2022/23 was £503,000 actual interest received was £1,141,000. We are unlikely to achieve this level of income this year as cash available for investing decreases as work on the capital programme progresses.

CCLA Investments: Property Fund & Diversified Income Fund (DIF)

46. The Council also had longer term investments with CCLA in a Property Fund and Diversified Income Fund.
47. The value of the Property Fund as 30 June 2023 was £1,845,178. This is £154,822 (7.7%) below the initial investment amount of £2,000,000. The dividend yield on the net asset value is 4.45%.

48. The value of the Diversified Income Fund as 30 June 2023 was £2,694,154. This is £305,846 (10.2%) below the initial investment amount of £3,000,000. The dividend yield is 3.17%.

Loans to Other Organisations

49. As at 30 June 2023 the following longer term loans made to other organisations were outstanding:

3rd Party Organisations	Rate/Return (%)	Start Date	End Date	Principal Outstanding as at 30/06/2023 £	Type
Amicus /Optivo	3.78%	04/09/2014	02/09/2044	£1,788,235	Maturity
The Foreshore Trust	1.66%	21/03/2016	20/03/2026	£95,262	Annuity
The Source	2.43%	17/12/2015	17/12/2025	£8,144	Annuity
			Sub-Total	£1,891,641	
Hastings Housing Company					
Hastings Housing Company - Loan 1	4.48%	28/02/2018	28/02/2058	£784,676	Maturity
Hastings Housing Company - Loan 2	4.84%	12/02/2019	12/02/2059	£344,810	Maturity
Hastings Housing Company - Loan 3	4.84%	13/06/2019	13/06/2059	£4,359,912	Maturity
			Sub-Total	£5,489,398	
			Total	£7,381,039	

Approved limits

50. Officers can confirm that the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the quarter ended 30th June 2023.

Borrowing

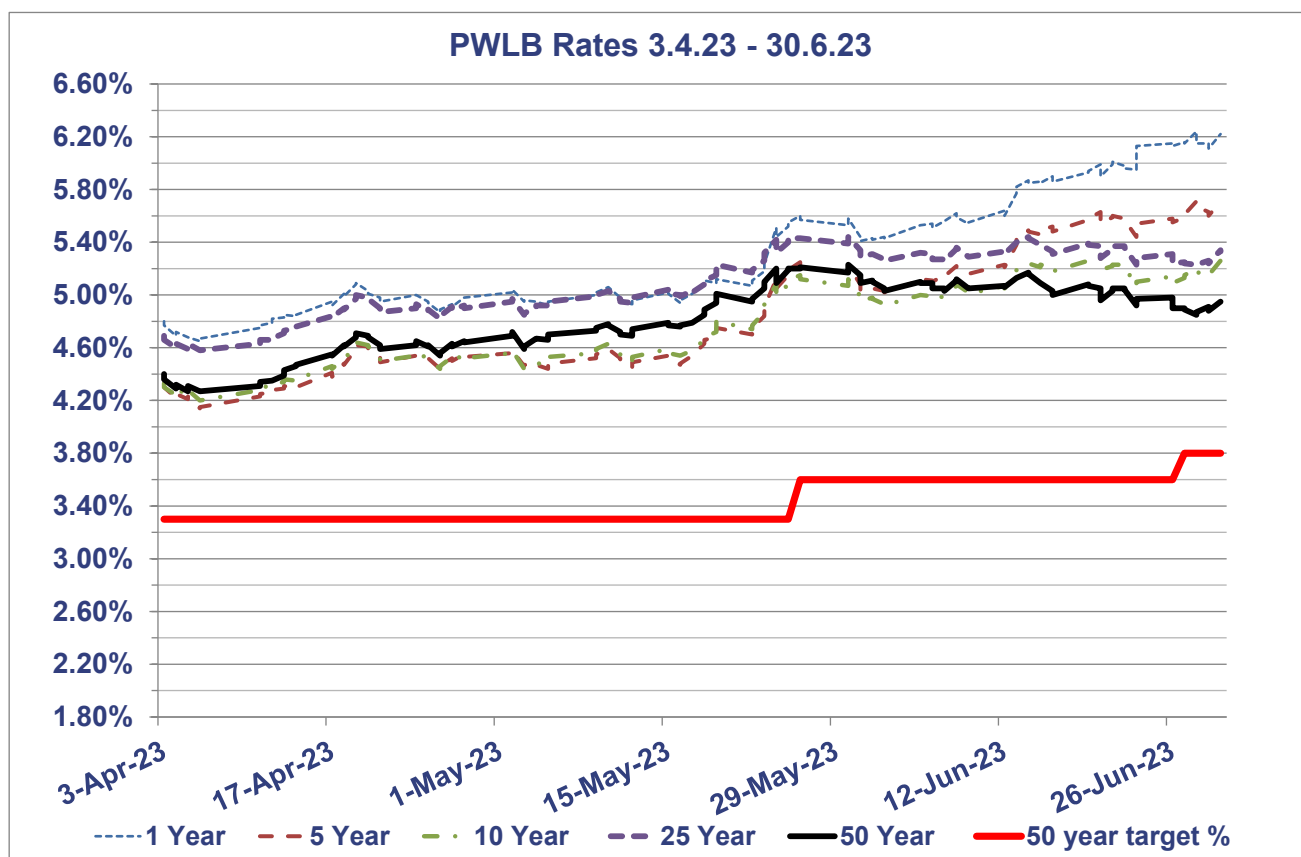
51. No borrowing was undertaken during the quarter ended 30th June 2023.
52. The Council has outstanding external debt of £65.4m comprising of 22 individual loans from the PWLB with an average rate of interest of 2.81%.
53. It is anticipated that borrowing of £24.8m will be required this financial year to fund expenditure on the capital programme. This figure is however dependant on progress made on the capital programme, any capital receipts received within the year from asset sales and the availability of cashflows and reserve balances to facilitate internal borrowing.

PWLB maturity Certainty Rates 1st April to 30th June 2023

54. Gilt yields and PWLB rates were on a rising trend between 1st April and 30th June.
55. The 50-year PWLB Certainty Rate target for new long-term borrowing started 2023/24 at 3.30% before increasing to a peak of 3.80% in June. As can be seen, with rates elevated across the whole of the curve, it is advised to not borrow long-

term unless the Council wants certainty of rate and judges the cost to be affordable.

PWLB RATES 03.04.23 - 30.06.23 (note: the 1st/2nd April was a weekend)



HIGH/LOW/AVERAGE PWLB RATES FOR 01.04.23 – 30.06.23

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
Low	4.65%	4.14%	4.20%	4.58%	4.27%
Date	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	05/04/2023
High	6.24%	5.71%	5.28%	5.44%	5.23%
Date	28/06/2023	28/06/2023	20/06/2023	30/05/2023	30/05/2023
Average	5.32%	4.87%	4.78%	5.09%	4.82%
Spread	1.59%	1.57%	1.08%	0.86%	0.96%

Debt rescheduling

56. Debt rescheduling opportunities have increased significantly in the current quarter where gilt yields, which underpin PWLB rates and market loans, have risen materially. Members will be advised if there is value to be had by rescheduling or repaying a part of the debt portfolio however given the need to borrow to fund the capital programme this is unlikely without receiving significant capital receipts.

Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits

57. The prudential and treasury Indicators are shown in Appendix 1.

58. It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limits. During the quarter ended 30th June 2023, the Council has operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the Council's

Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2023/24. The Chief Finance Officer reports that no difficulties are envisaged for the current or future years in complying with these indicators.

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

Timetable of Next Steps

60. Please include a list of key actions and the scheduled dates for these:

Action	Key milestone	Due date (provisional)	Responsible
Treasury Management Mid-Year Report	Report	November 2023	Chief Finance Officer
Treasury Management Update Q3	Report	February 2023	Chief Finance Officer
Treasury Management Outturn Report	Report	June 2023	Chief Finance Officer

Wards Affected

None.

Implications

Please identify if this report contains any implications for the following:

Equalities and Community Cohesiveness	No
Crime and Fear of Crime (Section 17)	No
Risk Management	Yes
Environmental Issues	No
Economic/Financial Implications	Yes
Human Rights Act	No
Organisational Consequences	No
Local People's Views	No
Anti-Poverty	No
Climate Change	No

Additional Information

Treasury Management and Annual Investment Strategy 2023/24
 CIPFA - Treasury Management Code of Practice
 CIPFA - The Prudential Code

Appendix 1 – Prudential Indicators

Appendix 2 – Approved countries for investments as of 30th June 2023

Appendix 3 – Abbreviations used in this report

Officer to Contact

Officer Name: Simon Jones, Deputy Chief Finance Officer

Officer Email Address; simon.jones@hastings.gov.uk

Appendix 1 - Prudential Indicators

The Council's Capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the Capital expenditure plans (detailed in the budget but updated with the latest forecasts) is reflected in the prudential indicators below.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Authorised Limit for external debt					
borrowing	110,000	110,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
other long term liabilities	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL	115,000	115,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Operational Boundary for external debt					
borrowing	105,000	105,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
other long term liabilities	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL	110,000	110,000	135,000	135,000	135,000

The Council's external borrowing at 30 June 2023 amounted to £65,421,204 which is well within approved borrowing limits.

It is however worth noting that although the Council has the ability to borrow up to £135m it is very important to consider affordability. Borrowing to this level would only be possible if the capital schemes invested in were to generate a sufficient level of income to cover the MRP and interest costs at a level within the Council's risk appetite. To reduce pressure on the revenue budget it would be preferable for the Council to look to fund the capital programme via capital receipts from asset disposals rather than additional borrowing.

Interest Rate Exposures	2022/23 Upper	2023/24 Upper	2024/25 Upper
Limits on fixed interest rates based on net debt	100%	100%	100%
Limits on variable interest rates based on net debt	100%	100%	100%
Limits on fixed interest rates:			
· Debt only	100%	100%	100%
· Investments only	100%	100%	100%
Limits on variable interest rates			
· Debt only	30%	30%	30%
· Investments only	100%	100%	100%
Maturity Structure of fixed interest rate borrowing 2023/24			
	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 to 30 years	0%	100%	
30 years to 40 years	0%	100%	
40 years to 50 years	0%	100%	
Maturity Structure of variable interest rate borrowing 2023/24			
	Lower	Upper	
Under 12 Months	0%	30%	
12 months to 2 years	0%	30%	
2 years to 5 years	0%	30%	
5 years to 10 years	0%	30%	
10 years to 20 years	0%	10%	
20 years to 30 years	0%	10%	
30 years to 40 years	0%	10%	
40 years to 50 years	0%	10%	

Based on the current budget position and the forecast outturn there is no need to increase the Authorised Limit or the Operational Boundary at the current time. Likewise there is no need to make any amendments to the Council's interest rate exposures or debt maturity structures at the current time.

Affordability Prudential Indicator - Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

This indicator assesses the affordability of the capital investment plans. It provides an indication of the impact of the capital investment plans on the Council's overall finances. This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

Prudential Indicator: Financing Cost to Net Revenue Stream	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Actual	2023/24 Budget	2023/24 Estimate	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate
Financing Costs	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1. Interest Charged to General Fund	1,825	1,862	2,811	2,435	3,681	3,665
2. Interest Payable under Finance Leases and any other long term liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gains and losses on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing credited or charged to the amount met from government grants and local taxpayers	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Interest and Investment Income	(540)	(1,141)	(824)	(900)	(618)	(618)
5. Amounts payable or receivable in respect of financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) / Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP)	1,668	870	1,950	904	939	976
7. Depreciation/Impairment that are charged to the amount to be met from government grants and local taxpayers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,953	1,591	3,937	2,439	4,002	4,023
Net Revenue Stream						
Amount to be met from government grants and local taxpayers	14,253	13,370	14,821	13,637	13,910	14,188
Ratio						
Financing Cost to Net Revenue Stream	21%	12%	27%	18%	29%	28%

Note: Outturn figures for 2021/22 and 2022/23 are unaudited

This prudential indicator shows that the ratio of financing costs to the net revenue stream is increasing over time. This is not unexpected given that the Council has had an income generation strategy that has resulted in increased Capital expenditure over the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 and that the Council agreed a programme for over £54m of Capital expenditure over the period 2020/21 to 2023/24 - thus increasing borrowing costs. The above ratio does not take into account the income is being generated from some of the initiatives and commercial property acquisitions as these are not treated as investment income.

It should be noted that due to lower than budgeted interest and MRP charges and greater than budgeted investment income the ratio of financing costs to the net revenue stream for 2023/24 has reduced from 27% at the time of setting the budget (and included in the Treasury Management strategy) to 18% now.

Other Prudential Indicators

Internal Borrowing and Gearing ratios for the authority are included in the Capital Strategy.

Gearing Calculation	Actual 2020-21 £'000	Actual 2021-22 £'000	Actual 2022-23 £'000	Budget 2023-24 £'000	Estimate 2023-24 £'000	Estimate 2024-25 £'000	Estimate 2025-26 £'000	Operational Boundary £'000
Capital Expenditure			9,661	29,322	29,322	15,324	2,591	
New Borrowing			-	24,837	24,837	11,471	485	
Net Assets	88,861	108,409	118,070	156,610	147,392	162,715	165,306	211,291
Long Term Assets	182,088	185,420	195,081	233,621	224,403	239,726	242,317	288,302
Capital Financing Requirement	72,683	71,970	71,100	97,524	95,033	105,337	104,535	135,000
RATIOS:								
Debt: Net Assets	82%	66%	60%	62%	64%	65%	63%	64%
Debt: Long Term Assets	40%	39%	36%	42%	42%	44%	43%	47%

The forecast ratio of debt to net assets for 2023/24 has increased from 62% at the time of setting the budget to a forecast of 64% now. This is due to a lower level of assets being used in the calculation as not all the capital expenditure plans of the 2022/23 budget were achieved in the year.

Appendix 2 - Approved countries for investments as of 30th June 2023

Based on lowest available rating

AAA

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

AA+

- Canada
- Finland
- U.S.A.

AA

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)

AA-

- Belgium
- France (downgraded by Fitch on 9th May 2023)
- Qatar
- **U.K.**

Appendix 3 – COMMON ABBREVIATIONS USED FINANCE REPORTS

CE: Capital Economics - is the economics consultancy that provides Link Group, Treasury solutions, with independent economic forecasts, briefings and research.

CFR: Capital Financing Requirement - the council's annual underlying borrowing need to finance capital expenditure and a measure of the council's total outstanding indebtedness.

CIPFA: Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy – the professional accounting body that oversees and sets standards in local authority finance and treasury management.

CPI: consumer price index – the official measure of inflation adopted as a common standard by countries in the EU. It is a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. It is calculated by taking price changes for each item in the predetermined basket of goods and averaging them.

DLUHC: the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities - the Government department that directs local authorities in England.

ECB: European Central Bank - the central bank for the Eurozone

EU: European Union

EZ: Eurozone -those countries in the EU which use the euro as their currency

Fed: the Federal Reserve System, often referred to simply as "the Fed," is the central bank of the United States. It was created by the Congress to provide the nation with a stable monetary and financial system.

FOMC: the Federal Open Market Committee – this is the branch of the Federal Reserve Board which determines monetary policy in the USA by setting interest rates and determining quantitative easing policy. It is composed of 12 members--the seven members of the Board of Governors and five of the 12 Reserve Bank presidents.

GDP: gross domestic product – a measure of the growth and total size of the economy.

G7: the group of seven countries that form an informal bloc of industrialised democracies--the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom--that meets annually to discuss issues such as global economic governance, international security, and energy policy.

Gilts: gilts are bonds issued by the UK Government to borrow money on the financial markets. Interest paid by the Government on gilts is called a coupon and is at a rate that is fixed for the duration until maturity of the gilt, (unless a gilt is index linked to inflation); while the coupon rate is fixed, the yields will change inversely to the price of gilts i.e., a rise in the price of a gilt will mean that its yield will fall.

HRA: housing revenue account.

IMF: International Monetary Fund - the lender of last resort for national governments which get into financial difficulties.

MPC: the Monetary Policy Committee is a committee of the Bank of England, which meets for one and a half days, eight times a year, to determine monetary policy by setting the official interest rate in the

United Kingdom, (the Bank of England Base Rate, commonly called Bank Rate), and by making decisions on quantitative easing.

MRP: minimum revenue provision - a statutory annual minimum revenue charge to reduce the total outstanding CFR, (the total indebtedness of a local authority).

PFI: Private Finance Initiative – capital expenditure financed by the private sector i.e., not by direct borrowing by a local authority.

PWLB: Public Works Loan Board – this is the part of H.M. Treasury which provides loans to local authorities to finance capital expenditure.

QE/QT: quantitative easing – is an unconventional form of monetary policy where a central bank creates new money electronically to buy financial assets, such as government bonds, (but may also include corporate bonds). This process aims to stimulate economic growth through increased private sector spending in the economy and also aims to return inflation to target. These purchases increase the supply of liquidity to the economy; this policy is employed when lowering interest rates has failed to stimulate economic growth to an acceptable level and to lift inflation to target. Once QE has achieved its objectives of stimulating growth and inflation, QE will be reversed by selling the bonds the central bank had previously purchased, or by not replacing debt that it held which matures. This is called quantitative tightening. The aim of this reversal is to ensure that inflation does not exceed its target once the economy recovers from a sustained period of depressed growth and inflation. Economic growth, and increases in inflation, may threaten to gather too much momentum if action is not taken to ‘cool’ the economy.

RPI: the Retail Price Index is a measure of inflation that measures the change in the cost of a representative sample of retail goods and services. It was the UK standard for measurement of inflation until the UK changed to using the EU standard measure of inflation – Consumer Price Index. The main differences between RPI and CPI is in the way that housing costs are treated and that the former is an arithmetical mean whereas the latter is a geometric mean. RPI is often higher than CPI for these reasons.

SONIA: the Sterling Overnight Index Average. Generally, a replacement set of indices (for LIBID) for those benchmarking their investments. The benchmarking options include using a forward-looking (term) set of reference rates and/or a backward-looking set of reference rates that reflect the investment yield curve at the time an investment decision was taken.

TMSS: the annual treasury management strategy statement reports that all local authorities are required to submit for approval by the full council before the start of each financial year.

VRP: a voluntary revenue provision to repay debt, in the annual budget, which is additional to the annual MRP charge, (see above definition).