



## AUDIT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Meeting: Monday, 15th January 2024 at 6.30 pm  
in Civic Suite, North Warehouse, The Docks, Gloucester, GL1 2EP

### ADDENDUM

The following item although provided for on the agenda front sheet was not available at the time of dispatch:

9.	<b>TREASURY MANAGEMENT - QUARTERLY UPDATE (PAGES 5 - 16)</b> To receive the quarterly update of the Head of Finance and Resources.
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Yours sincerely

**Jon McGinty**  
Managing Director

## NOTES

### Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

The duties to register, disclose and not to participate in respect of any matter in which a member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest are set out in Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011.

Disclosable pecuniary interests are defined in the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 as follows –

<u>Interest</u>	<u>Prescribed description</u>
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council) made or provided within the previous 12 months (up to and including the date of notification of the interest) in respect of any expenses incurred by you carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract which is made between you, your spouse or civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner (or a body in which you or they have a beneficial interest) and the Council (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the Council's area.  For this purpose "land" includes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for you, your spouse, civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner (alone or jointly with another) to occupy the land or to receive income.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the Council's area for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) – (a) the landlord is the Council; and (b) the tenant is a body in which you, your spouse or civil partner or a person you are living with as a spouse or civil partner has a beneficial interest
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where – (a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the Council's area and

(b) either –

- i. The total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or
- ii. If the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you, your spouse or civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

For this purpose, “securities” means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

NOTE: the requirements in respect of the registration and disclosure of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and withdrawing from participating in respect of any matter where you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest apply to your interests and those of your spouse or civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner where you are aware of their interest.

#### **Access to Information**

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For further details and enquiries about this meeting please contact Tanya Davies, 01452 396125, [tanya.davies@gloucester.gov.uk](mailto:tanya.davies@gloucester.gov.uk).

For general enquiries about Gloucester City Council’s meetings please contact Democratic Services, 01452 396126, [democratic.services@gloucester.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@gloucester.gov.uk).

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#### **FIRE / EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE**

If the fire alarm sounds continuously, or if you are instructed to do so, you must leave the building by the nearest available exit. You will be directed to the nearest exit by council staff. It is vital that you follow their instructions:

- You should proceed calmly; do not run and do not use the lifts;
- Do not stop to collect personal belongings;
- Once you are outside, please do not wait immediately next to the building; gather at the assembly point in the car park and await further instructions;
- Do not re-enter the building until told by a member of staff or the fire brigade that it is safe to do so.

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<b>Meeting:</b>	<b>Audit and Governance Committee</b>	<b>15<sup>th</sup> Jan 2024</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Treasury Management Update – Quarter Three Report 2023/24</b>	
<b>Report Of:</b>	<b>Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources</b>	
<b>Wards Affected:</b>	<b>All</b>	
<b>Key Decision:</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Budget/Policy Framework: No</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Greg Maw – Head of Finance and Resources</b>	
	<b>Email: <a href="mailto:greg.maw@gloucester.gov.uk">greg.maw@gloucester.gov.uk</a></b>	<b>Tel: 396422</b>
<b>Appendices:</b>	<b>1. Prudential and Treasury Indicators</b> <b>2. Interest rate forecasts</b>	

**FOR GENERAL RELEASE**

**1.0 Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 The CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Code of Practice for Treasury Management 2021 recommends that members be updated on treasury management activities at least quarterly. This report, therefore, ensures this Council is implementing best practice in accordance with the Code.
- 1.2 This report will highlight issues specific to the Council and also highlight interest rate forecasts as provided by the Council’s treasury advisors Link Asset Services.
- 1.3 The body of the report provides an overview of the Councils performance for the third quarter 2023/24;
  - **Appendix 1** highlights the key performance indicators in line with the Councils Treasury Management Strategy.
  - **Appendix 2** Interest Rate Forecast.

**2.0 Recommendations**

- 2.1 Audit and Governance Committee is asked to **RESOLVE** that the contents of the report be noted.

**3.0 Annual Investment Strategy**

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2023/24, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2022. It sets out the Council’s investment priorities as being:

- Security of capital;

- Liquidity; and
- Yield

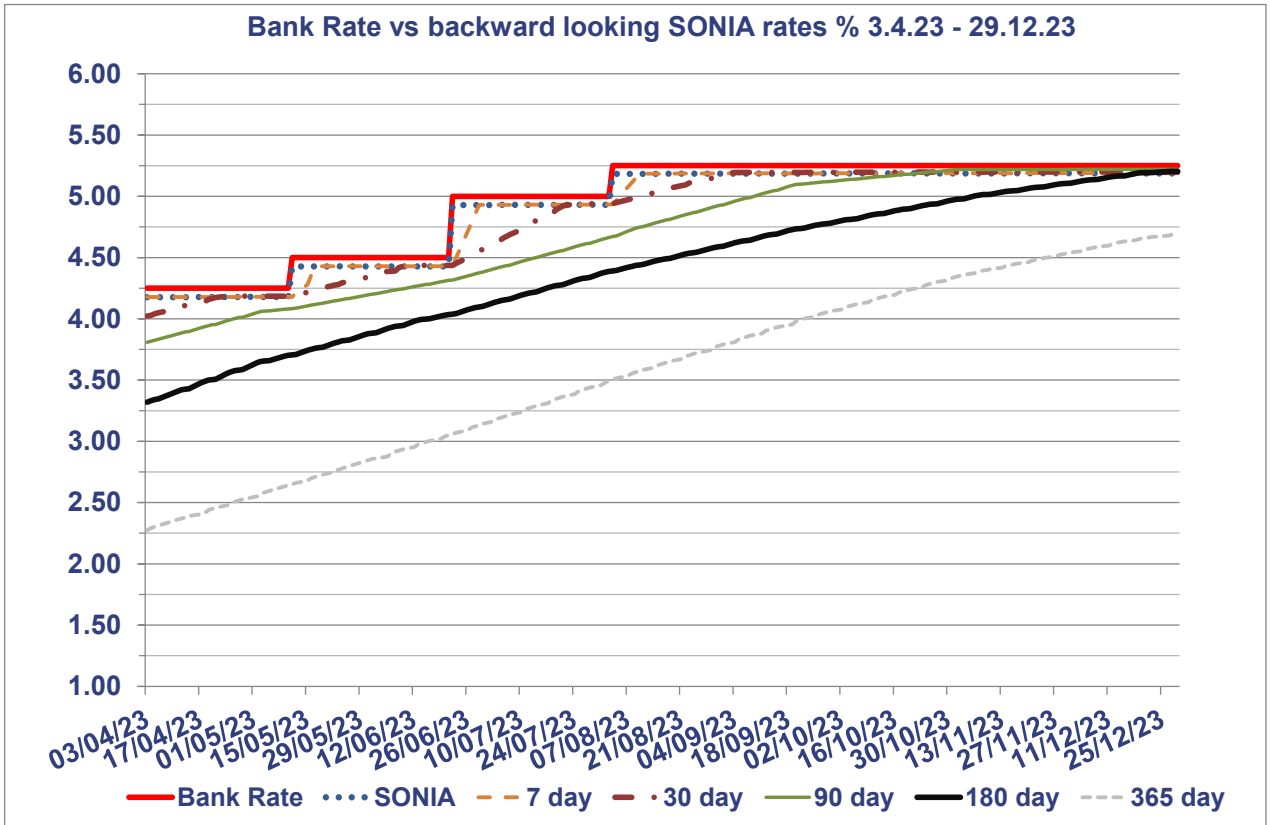
- 3.1 The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity and with the Council’s risk appetite. In the current economic climate it is considered appropriate to keep investments short term to cover cash flow needs, but also to seek out value available in periods up to 12 months, with highly credit rated financial institutions, using our suggested creditworthiness approach, including a minimum sovereign credit rating, and Credit Default Swap (CDS) overlay information.
- 3.2 As shown by the interest rate forecasts in appendix 2, rates have improved dramatically during the first three quarters of 2023/24 and are expected to improve further as Bank Rate continues to increase.
- 3.3 The average level of funds available for investment purposes during the year to date was £8.887m. 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.
- 3.4 The Council holds £17.090m core cash balances for investment purposes (i.e. funds available for more than one year), the majority of these funds are held with the CCLA and have delivered £698k in dividends for the first nine months of the year.

**Investment performance for the financial year to date as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023**

Benchmark	Benchmark Return	Council Performance	Investment Interest Earned
7 day	4.37%	4.98%	£451,498
1 month	4.64%	N/A	N/A
3 month	4.44%	N/A	N/A
6 month	4.10%	N/A	N/A
12 month	3.16%	N/A	N/A

As illustrated, the Council outperformed the benchmark by 0.62 bps on 7 day investment returns.

**Interest Rate Profile – Three quarter year ended 29<sup>th</sup> December 2023**

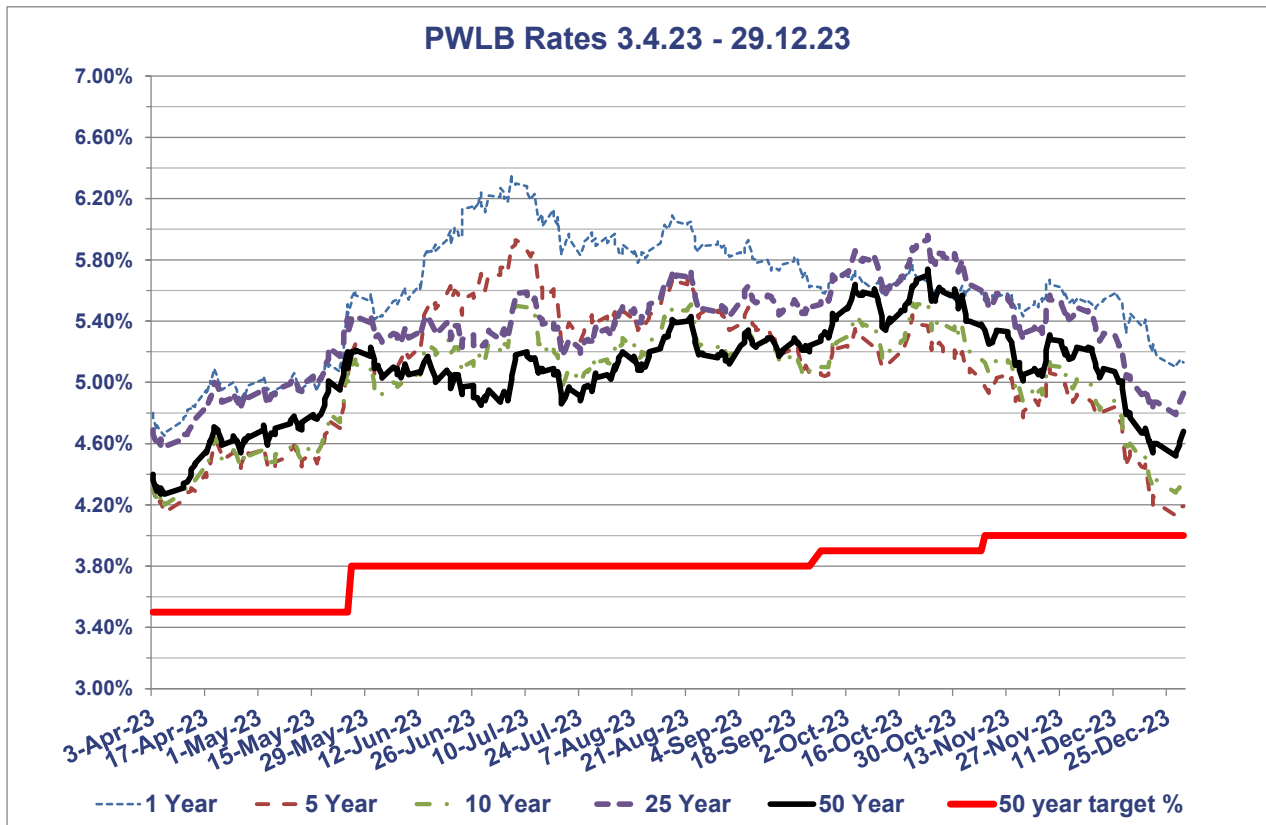


FINANCIAL YEAR TO QUARTER ENDED 29/12/2023						
	Bank Rate	SONIA	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth	12 mth
<b>High</b>	5.25	5.19	5.39	5.48	5.78	6.25
<b>High Date</b>	03/08/2023	24/11/2023	19/09/2023	30/08/2023	07/07/2023	07/07/2023
<b>Low</b>	4.25	4.18	4.17	4.31	4.46	4.47
<b>Low Date</b>	03/04/2023	04/04/2023	03/04/2023	03/04/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023
<b>Average</b>	4.95	4.89	4.96	5.10	5.26	5.36
<b>Spread</b>	1.00	1.01	1.22	1.17	1.33	1.77

## 4.0 New Borrowing

4.1 No new long-term borrowing was undertaken during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2023/24.

4.2 The graph and table below show the movement in PWLB certainty rates for the first nine months of the year to date. Gilt yields and PWLB rates were on a rising trend between 1st April and 30th September. Followed by them falling in the third quarter, bring rates to similar levels experienced at the beginning of the year (2023-24).



	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
<b>Low</b>	4.65%	4.13%	4.20%	4.58%	4.27%
<b>Date</b>	06/04/2023	27/12/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	05/04/2023
<b>High</b>	6.36%	5.93%	5.53%	5.96%	5.74%
<b>Date</b>	06/07/2023	07/07/2023	23/10/2023	23/10/2023	23/10/2023
<b>Average</b>	5.60%	5.09%	5.03%	5.35%	5.08%
<b>Spread</b>	1.71%	1.80%	1.33%	1.38%	1.47%

## 5.0 Debt Rescheduling

5.1 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.



## **6.0 Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits**

- 6.1 It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limits. The Council's approved Treasury and Prudential Indicators (affordability limits) are included in the approved TMSS.
- 6.2 During the financial year the Council has operated within the treasury limits set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices.

## **7.0 Other**

- 7.1 The 2021 CIPFA Codes and guidance notes have placed enhanced importance on risk management. Where an authority changes its risk appetite e.g., for moving surplus cash into or out of certain types of investment funds or other types of investment instruments, this change in risk appetite and policy should be brought to members' attention in treasury management update.

## **8.0 Social Value Considerations**

- 8.1 This report notes the treasury management performance of the Council. There are no anticipated Social Value considerations from this report as it is reporting performance and not making investment decisions.

## **9.0 Environmental Implications**

- 9.1 This report notes the treasury management performance of the Council. There are no anticipated environmental implications from this report.

## **10.0 Financial Implications**

- 10.1 Contained in the report

(Financial Services have been consulted in the preparation this report.)

## **11.0 Legal Implications**

(Legal Services have been consulted in the preparation this report.)

## **12.0 Risk & Opportunity Management Implications**

- 12.1 There are no specific risks or opportunities as a result of this report

## **13.0 People Impact Assessment (PIA):**

- 13.1 A PIA screening assessment has been undertaken and the impact is neutral. A full PIA is not required.

## **14.0 Other Corporate Implications**

Community Safety

14.1 None

Sustainability

14.2 None

Staffing & Trade Union

14.3 None

## Appendix 1

### Prudential and Treasury Indicators as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023

Prudential Indicators 2022/23	2023/24 Budget £m	Nine Months (Apr – Dec) Actual £m
Authorised limit for external debt	£260	£260
Operational Boundary for external debt	£240	£240
Gross external debt	£225	£173
Investments	N/A	£23
Net borrowing	£225	£150

Maturity structure of fixed and variable rate borrowing – upper and lower limits		
Under 12 months	0%-100%	42.44%
12 months to 2 years	0% - 100%	0.06%
2 years to 5 years	0% - 100%	21.10%
5 years to 10 years	0% - 100%	3.95%
10 years to 20 years	0% - 100%	12.87%
20 years to 30 years	0% - 100%	11.21%
30 years to 40 years	0% - 100%	8.39%
40 years to 50 years	0% - 100%	0%
Upper limit of fixed interest based on net debt	100%	100%
Upper limit of variable interest rates based on net debt	100%	0%

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## INTEREST RATES FORECASTS

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

The latest forecast on 7<sup>th</sup> November sets out a view that short, medium 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.

Our PWLB rate forecasts below are based on the Certainty Rate (the standard rate minus 20 bps, calculated as gilts plus 80bps) which has been accessible to most authorities since 1st November 2012.

The Council's treasury advisor, Link Group, provided the following forecasts on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2023 (PWLB rates are certainty rates, gilt yields plus 80bps):

Link Group Interest Rate View		07.11.23											
	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26
<b>BANK RATE</b>	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
3 month ave earnings	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 month ave earnings	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.10	4.60	4.10	3.60	3.40	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
12 month ave earnings	5.80	5.70	5.50	5.20	4.70	4.20	3.70	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
5 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.50
10 yr PWLB	5.10	5.00	4.80	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50
25 yr PWLB	5.50	5.30	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.00	4.00
50 yr PWLB	5.30	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80

*Additional notes by Link on this forecast table: -*

- *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.*
- *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.*

## Economics Update

- The third quarter of 2023/24 saw:
  - A 0.3% m/m decline in real GDP in October, potentially partly due to unseasonably wet weather, but also due to the ongoing drag from higher interest rates. Growth for the second quarter, ending 30th September, was revised downwards to -0.1% and growth on an annual basis was also revised downwards, to 0.3%;
  - A sharp fall in wage growth, with the headline 3myy rate declining from 8.0% in September to 7.2% in October, although the ONS "experimental" rate of unemployment has remained low at 4.2%;
  - CPI inflation continuing on its downward trajectory, from 8.7% in April to 4.6% in October, then again to 3.9% in November;

- Core CPI inflation decreasing from April and May's 31 years' high of 7.1% to 5.1% in November, the lowest rate since January 2022;
- The Bank of England holding rates at 5.25% in November and December;
- A steady fall in 10-year gilt yields as investors revised their interest rate expectations lower.
- The revision of GDP data in Q2 to a 0.1% q/q fall may mean the mildest of mild recessions has begun. Indeed, real GDP in October fell 0.3% m/m which does suggest that the economy may stagnate again in Q3. The weakness in October may partly be due to the unseasonably wet weather. That said, as the weakness was broad based it may also be the case that the ongoing drag from higher interest rates is more than offsetting any boost from the rise in real wages.
- However, the rise in the flash composite activity Purchasing Managers Index, from 50.7 in November to 51.7 in December, did increase the chances of the economy avoiding a contraction in Q3. The improvement was entirely driven by the increase in the services activity balance from 50.9 to 52.7. (Scores above 50 point to expansion in the economy, although only tepid in this instance.) The press release noted that this was primarily driven by a revival in consumer demand in the technological and financial services sectors. This chimes with the further improvement in the GfK measure of consumer confidence in December, from -24 to -22. The services PMI is now consistent with non-retail services output growing by 0.5% q/q in Q3, but this is in stark contrast to the manufacturing sector where the output balance slumped from 49.2 to 45.9 and, at face value, the output balance is consistent with a 1.5% q/q fall in manufacturing output in Q3.
- The 0.3% m/m fall in retail sales volumes in October means that after contracting by 1.0% q/q (which was downwardly revised from -0.8% q/q) in Q2, retail activity remained weak at the start of Q3. That suggests higher interest rates are taking a bigger toll on real consumer spending.
- Higher interest rates have filtered through the financial channels and weakened the housing market but, overall, it remains surprisingly resilient with only marginal falls showing year on year on the Halifax (-1%) and Nationwide (-1.8%) indices. However, the full weakness in real consumer spending and real business investment has yet to come as currently it is estimated that around two thirds to a half of the impact of higher interest rates on household interest payments has yet to be felt.
- Overall, we expect real GDP growth to remain subdued throughout 2024 as the drag from higher interest rates is protracted but a fading of the cost-of-living crisis and interest rate cuts in the second half of 2024 will support a recovery in GDP growth in 2025.
- The labour market remains tight by historical standards, but the sharp fall in wage growth seen in October will reinforce the growing belief in markets that interest rates will be cut mid-2024. Wage growth eased in October much faster than the consensus expected. Total earnings fell by 1.6% m/m, which meant the headline 3myy rate eased from 8.0% in September to 7.2% in October. This news will be welcomed by the Bank of England. Indeed, the timelier three-month annualised rate of average earnings growth fell from +2.4% to -1.2%. Excluding bonuses, it fell from 5.3% to 2.0%. Furthermore, one of the Bank's key barometers of inflation persistence, regular private sector pay

growth, dropped from 7.9% 3my to 7.3%, which leaves it comfortably on track to fall to 7.2% by December, as predicted by the Bank in November.

- The fall in wage growth occurred despite labour demand being stronger in October than expected. The three-month change in employment eased only a touch from +52,000 in September to +50,000 in October. But resilient labour demand was offset by a further 63,000 rise in the supply of workers in the three months to October. That meant labour supply exceeded its pre-pandemic level for the first time, and the unemployment rate remained at 4.2% in October. In the three months to November, the number of job vacancies fell for the 17th month in a row, from around 959,000 in October to around 949,000. That has reduced the vacancy to unemployment ratio as demand for labour eases relative to supply, which may support a further easing in wage growth in the coming months.
- CPI inflation fell from 6.7% in September to 4.6% in October, and then again to 3.9% in November. Both these falls were bigger than expected and there are clear signs of easing in domestic inflationary pressures. The fall in core CPI inflation from 5.7% to 5.1% in November was bigger than expected (consensus forecast 5.6%). That's the lowest rate since January 2022. Some of the decline in core inflation was due to the global influence of core goods inflation, which slowed from 4.3% to 3.3%. But some of it was due to services inflation falling from 6.6% to 6.3%. The Bank views the latter as a key barometer of the persistence of inflation and it came in further below the Bank's forecast of 6.9% in its November Monetary Policy Report. This will give the Bank more confidence that services inflation is now on a firmly downward path.
- The Bank of England sprung no surprises with its December monetary policy committee (MPC) meeting, leaving interest rates at 5.25% for the third time in a row and pushing back against the prospect of near-term interest rate cuts. The Bank continued to sound hawkish, with the MPC maintaining its tightening bias saying that "further tightening in monetary policy would be required if there were evidence of more persistent inflationary pressures". And it stuck to the familiar script, saying that policy will be "sufficiently restrictive for sufficiently long" and that "monetary policy is likely to need to be restrictive for an extended period of time". In other words, the message is that the MPC is not yet willing to endorse investors' expectations that rates will be cut as soon as May 2024.
- Looking ahead, our colleagues at Capital Economics forecast that the recent downward trends in CPI and core inflation will stall over the next few months before starting to decline more decisively again in February. That explains why we think the Bank of England won't feel comfortable cutting interest rates until H2 2024.
- The fall in UK market interest rate expectations in December has driven most of the decline in 10-year gilt yields, which have fallen in line with 10-year US Treasury and euro-zone yields. 10-year gilt yields have fallen from 4.68% in October 2023 to around 3.70% at the time of writing, with further declines likely if the falling inflation story is maintained.
- Investors' growing expectations that the Fed will cut interest rates soon has led to an improvement in risk sentiment, which has boosted the pound and other risky assets. In addition, the rise in the pound, from \$1.21 in November to \$1.27 now, has also been supported by the recent relative decline in UK wholesale gas prices.

- The further fall in 10-year real gilt yields in December has supported the recent rise in the FTSE 100. That said, the index remains 5% below its record high in February. This modest rise in equities appears to have been mostly driven by strong performances in the industrials and rate-sensitive technology sectors. But UK equities have continued to underperform US and euro-zone equities. The FTSE 100 has risen by 2.2% in December, while the S&P 500 has risen by 3.8%. This is partly due to lower energy prices, which have been a relatively bigger drag on the FTSE 100, due to the index's high concentration of energy companies.