

Appendix A

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy

Mid-Year Review Report
2024/25

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1. Economics and Interest Rates Update – Provided by LINK (Councils Treasury Advisors)

1.1 Economics Update

- The third quarter of 2024 (July to September) saw:
 - GDP growth stagnating in July following downwardly revised Q2 figures (0.5% q/q)
 - A further easing in wage growth as the headline 3myy rate (including bonuses) fell from 4.6% in June to 4.0% in July;
 - CPI inflation hitting its target in June before edging above it to 2.2% in July and August;
 - Core CPI inflation increasing from 3.3% in July to 3.6% in August;
 - The Bank of England initiating its easing cycle by lowering interest rates from 5.25% to 5.0% in August and holding them steady in its September meeting;
 - 10-year gilt yields falling to 4.0% in September.
- The economy's stagnation in June and July points more to a mild slowdown in GDP growth than a sudden drop back into a recession. This is in line with the Bank of England's view, and it was encouraging that an improvement in manufacturing output growth could be detected.
- The 1.0% jump in retail sales in August was stronger than the consensus forecast for a 0.4% increase. The rise was reasonably broad based, with six of the seven main sub sectors recording monthly increases, though the biggest gains came from clothing stores and supermarkets, which the ONS reported was driven by the warmer-than-usual weather and end of season sales. As a result, some of that strength is probably temporary.
- The government's plans to raise public spending by around £16bn a year (0.6% GDP) have caused concerns that a big rise in taxes will be announced in the Budget, which could weaken GDP growth in the medium-term. However, if taxes are raised in line with spending (i.e., by £16bn) that would mean the overall stance of fiscal policy would be similar to the previous government's plan to reduce the budget deficit. Additionally, rises in public spending tend to boost GDP by more than increases in taxes reduce it. Our colleagues at Capital Economics suggest GDP growth will hit 1.2% in 2024 before reaching 1.5% for both 2025 and 2026.
- The further easing in wage growth will be welcomed by the Bank of England as a sign that labour market conditions are continuing to cool. The growth rate of average earnings fell from 4.6% in June to 4.0% in July. On a three-month annualised basis, average earnings growth eased from 3.0% to 1.8%, its lowest rate since December 2023.
- Other labour market indicators also point to a further loosening in the labour market. The 59,000 fall in the alternative PAYE measure of the number of employees in August marked the fourth fall in the past five months. And the 77,000 decline in the three months to August was the biggest drop since November 2020. Moreover, the number of workforce jobs fell by 28,000 in Q2. The downward trend in job vacancies continued too. The number of job vacancies fell from 872,000 in the three months to July to 857,000 in the three months to August. That leaves it 34% below its peak in May 2022, and just 5% above its pre-pandemic level. Nonetheless, the Bank of England is still more concerned

about the inflationary influence of the labour market rather than the risk of a major slowdown in labour market activity.

- CPI inflation stayed at 2.2% in August, but services inflation rose from a two-year low of 5.2% in July to 5.6%, significantly above its long-run average of 3.5%. Food and fuel price inflation exerted some downward pressure on CPI inflation, but these were offset by the upward effects from rising furniture/household equipment inflation, recreation/culture inflation and a surprisingly large rise in airfares inflation from -10.4% in July to +11.9% in August. As a result, core inflation crept back up from 3.3% to 3.6%. CPI inflation is also expected to rise in the coming months, potentially reaching 2.9% in November, before declining to around 2.0% by mid-2025.
- Looking ahead, CPI inflation will likely rise in the coming months before it falls back to its target of 2.0% in mid-2025. The increasing uncertainties of the Middle East may also exert an upward pressure on inflation, with oil prices rising in the aftermath of Iran's missile attack on Israel on 1 October. China's recent outpouring of new fiscal support measures in the latter stages of September has also added to the upshift in broader commodity prices, which, in turn, may impact on global inflation levels and thus monetary policy decisions. Despite these recent developments, our central forecast is still for rates to fall to 4.5% by the end of 2024 with further cuts likely throughout 2025. This is in line with market expectations, however, although a November rate cut still looks likely, December may be more problematic for the Bank if CPI inflation spikes towards 3%. In the second half of 2025, though, we think a more marked easing in inflation will prompt the Bank to speed up, resulting in rates eventually reaching 3.0%, rather than the 3.25-3.50% currently priced in by financial markets.
- Looking at gilt movements in the first half of 2024/25, the 10-year gilt yield declined from 4.32% in May to 4.02% in August as the Bank's August rate cut signalled the start of its loosening cycle. Following the decision to hold the Bank Rate at 5.0% in September, the market response was muted, with the 10-year yield rising by only 5bps after the announcement. This likely reflected the fact that money markets had priced in a 25% chance of a rate cut prior to the meeting. The yield had already increased by about 10bps in the days leading up to the meeting, driven in part by the Fed's "hawkish cut" on 18 September. There is a possibility that gilt yields will rise near-term as UK policymakers remain cautious due to persistent inflation concerns, before declining in the longer term as rates fall to 3.0%.
- The FTSE 100 reached a peak of 8,380 in the third quarter of 2024, but its performance is firmly in the shade of the US S&P500, which has breached the 5,700 threshold on several occasions recently. Its progress, however, may pause for the time being whilst investors wait to see who is elected the next US President, and how events in the Middle East (and Ukraine) unfold. The catalyst for any further rally (or not) is likely to be the degree of investors' faith in AI.

MPC meetings: 9 May, 20 June, 1 August, 19 September 2024

- On 9 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.
- However, by the time of the August meeting, there was a 5-4 vote in place for rates to be cut by 25bps to 5%. However, subsequent speeches from MPC members have supported Governor Bailey's tone with its emphasis on "gradual" reductions over time.

- Markets thought there may be an outside chance of a further Bank Rate reduction in September, but this came to nothing.
- Nonetheless, November still looks most likely to be the next month to see a rate cut to 4.75% but, thereafter, inflation and employment data releases, as well as geo-political events, are likely to be the determinant for what happens in the remainder of 2024/25 and into 2025/26.

1.2 Interest Rate Forecasts

The Authority has appointed Link Group as its treasury advisors and part of their service is to assist the Authority 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 1 November 2012.

Our latest forecast on 28 May sets out a view that short, medium and long-dated interest rates will fall back over the next year or two, although there are upside risks in respect of the stickiness of inflation and a continuing tight labour market, as well as the size of gilt issuance.

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 1 November 2012.

Link Group Interest Rate View	28.05.24									
	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27
BANK RATE	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00
3 month ave earnings	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 month ave earnings	4.40	3.90	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.10	3.10	3.20
12 month ave earnings	4.30	3.80	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.20	3.30	3.40
5 yr PWLB	4.50	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.80
10 yr PWLB	4.60	4.40	4.30	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.90
25 yr PWLB	5.00	4.80	4.70	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.30	4.30
50 yr PWLB	4.80	4.60	4.50	4.30	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.10

2. Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy Update

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement, (TMSS), for 2024/25 was approved by this Council on 8th February 2024.

There are no policy changes to the TMSS; the details in this report update the position in the light of the updated economic position and budgetary changes already approved.

Prudential Indicator 2024/25	Original £'000	Revised Prudential Indicator £'000
Authorised Limit	46,000	46,000
Operational Boundary	34,000	34,000
Capital Financing Requirement	31,516	31,516

3. The Authority's Capital Position (Prudential Indicators)

This part of the report is structured to update:

- The Authority's capital expenditure plans;
- How these plans are being financed;
- The impact of the changes in the capital expenditure plans on the prudential indicators and the underlying need to borrow; and
- Compliance with the limits in place for borrowing activity.

3.1 Prudential Indicator for Capital Expenditure

This table shows the revised estimates for capital expenditure and the changes since the capital programme was agreed at the Budget.

Capital Expenditure by Priority	2024/25 Original Estimate £'000	2024/25 Revised Estimate £'000	2024/25 Forecast £'000
Great Council	210	339	339
People	2,656	2,808	3,049
Place	490	4,090	4,040
Total General Fund	3,356	7,237	7,428
HRA	3,805	5,591	5,031
Total capital expenditure	7,161	12,828	12,459

The revised budget includes carry forwards from 2023/24 of £15.615m plus some additional spend on Leisure Improvement Works and LAHF Purchases less expenditure of £8.098m delayed until 2025/26 on the Stockyard Levelling Up Funding Project

3.2 Changes to the Financing of the Capital Programme

The table below draws together the main strategy elements of the capital expenditure plans (above), highlighting the original supported and unsupported elements of the capital programme, and the expected financing arrangements of this capital expenditure. The borrowing element of the table increases the underlying indebtedness of the Authority by way of the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), although this will be reduced in part by revenue charges for the repayment of debt (the Minimum Revenue Provision). This direct borrowing need may also be supplemented by maturing debt and other treasury requirements.

Capital Expenditure	2024/25 Original Estimate £'000	2024/25 Revised Estimate £'000	2024/25 Forecast £'000
Total capital expenditure	7,161	12,828	12,459
Financed by:			
Capital receipts	973	2,442	2,117
Capital grants	2,909	6,360	6,360
Capital reserves	3,279	4,026	3,741
Revenue	0	0	241
Total financing	7,161	12,828	12,459
Borrowing requirement	0	0	0

3.3 Changes to the Prudential Indicators for the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), External Debt and the Operational Boundary

The table below shows the CFR, which is the underlying external need to incur borrowing for a capital purpose. It also shows the expected debt position over the period, which is termed the Operational Boundary.

Prudential Indicator – Capital Financing Requirement

We are on target to achieve the original forecast Capital Financing Requirement

Prudential Indicator – the Operational Boundary for external debt

	2024/25 Original Estimate £'000	2024/25 Revised Estimate £'000
CFR – non housing	32	32
CFR – housing	31,484	31,484
Total CFR	31,516	31,516
Net movement in CFR	-11	-11
Borrowing	31,413	31,413
Other long-term liabilities	32	32
Total debt (year end position)	31,445	31,445

3.4 Limits to Borrowing Activity

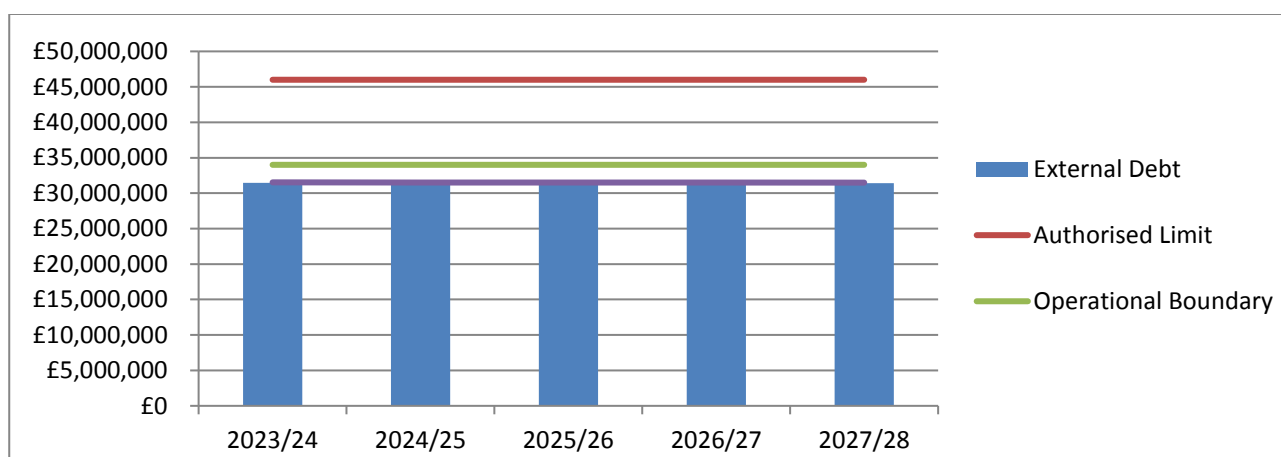
The first key control over the treasury activity is a prudential indicator to ensure that over the medium term, net borrowing (borrowings less investments) will only be for a capital purpose. **Gross external borrowing** should not, except in the short term, exceed the total of CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2024/25 and next two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years. The Council has approved a policy for borrowing in advance of need which will be adhered to if this proves prudent.

	2024/25 Original Estimate £m	2024/25 Revised Estimate £m
Borrowing	31,413	31,413
Other long-term liabilities	32	32
Total debt	31,445	31,445
CFR* (year end position)	31,516	31,516

A further prudential indicator controls the overall level of borrowing. This is the **Authorised Limit** which represents the limit beyond which borrowing is prohibited and needs to be set and revised by Members. It reflects the level of borrowing which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. It is the expected maximum borrowing need with some headroom for unexpected movements. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003.

Authorised limit for external debt	2024/25 Original Indicator	2024/25 Revised Indicator
Borrowing	45,970	45,970
Other long-term liabilities	30	30
Total	46,000	46,000

Comparison of borrowing parameters to actual external borrowing



4. Borrowing

The Authority's capital financing requirement (CFR) for 2024/25 is £31.516m. The CFR denotes the Authority's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. If the CFR is positive the Authority may borrow from the PWLB or the market (external borrowing), or from internal balances on a temporary basis (internal borrowing). The balance of external and internal borrowing is generally driven by market conditions. Table 5.4 shows the Authority has borrowings of £31.445m and has utilised £0.071m of cash flow funds in lieu of borrowing. This is a prudent and cost-effective approach in the current economic climate but will require ongoing monitoring if gilt yields remain elevated, particularly at the longer-end of the yield curve (25 to 50 years).

The capital programme is being kept under regular review due to the effects of on-going budgetary pressures. Our borrowing strategy will, therefore, also be regularly reviewed and then revised, if necessary, to achieve optimum value and risk exposure in the long-term.

It is anticipated that further borrowing will not be undertaken during this financial year.

PWLB maturity certainty rates (gilts plus 80bps) year to date to 30 September 2024

Gilt yields and PWLB certainty rates were less volatile than at this time last year. Overall, the 10, 25 and 50-year part of the curve endured a little volatility but finished September very much as it started in April.

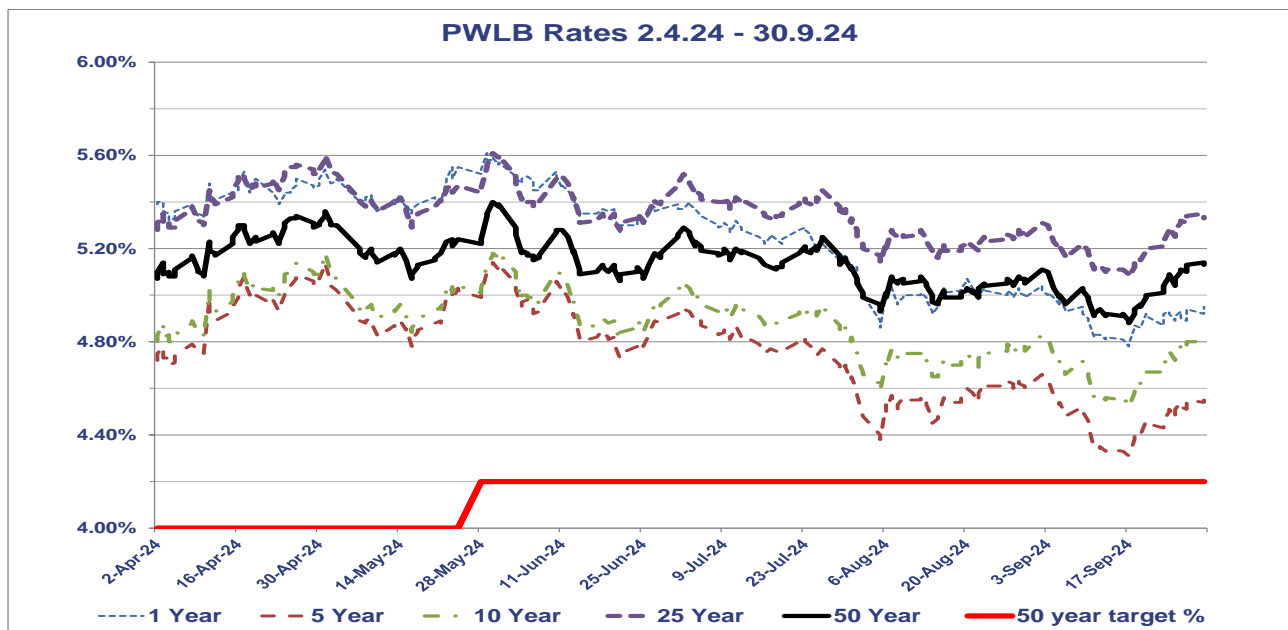
Where there was some movement downwards, this came in the shorter part of the curve as markets positioned themselves for Bank Rate cuts in the second half of 2024 and into 2025, although the continued stickiness of inflation and the prevailing tight labour market is a concern for those looking for more sizeable falls ahead.

At the beginning of April, the 5-year certainty rate was the cheapest part of the curve at 4.72% whilst the 25-year rate was relatively expensive at 5.28%. May saw yields at their highest across the whole curve.

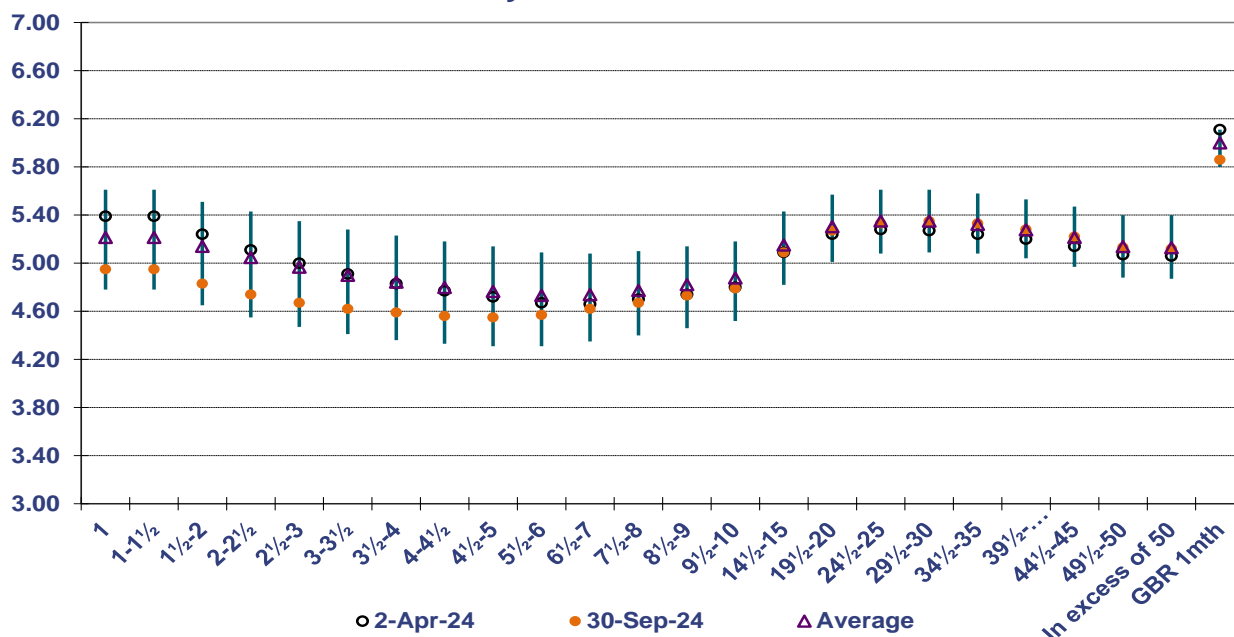
Conversely, 17 September saw the low point for the whole curve, with the 5-year certainty rate falling to 4.31% before rebounding to 4.55% by the end of the month. Similarly, the 50-year certainty rate fell to 4.88% but finished the month at 5.13%, slightly higher than at the start of April.

At this juncture, we still forecast rates to fall back over the next two to three years as inflation dampens, although there is upside risk to our Bank Rate forecast at present. The CPI measure of inflation is expected to fall below 2% in the second half of 2025, however, and we forecast 50-year rates to stand at 4.20% by the end of September 2026. The major caveats are that there is considerable gilt issuance to be digested by the market over the next couple of years, and geo-political uncertainties – which are generally negative for inflation prospects – abound in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, in particular.

PWLB RATES 02.04.24 - 30.09.24



PWLB Certainty Rate Variations 2.4.24 to 30.9.24



HIGH/LOW/AVERAGE PWLB RATES FOR 02.04.24 – 30.09.24

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
02/04/2024	5.39%	4.72%	4.80%	5.28%	5.07%
30/09/2024	4.95%	4.55%	4.79%	5.33%	5.13%
Low	4.78%	4.31%	4.52%	5.08%	4.88%
Low date	17/09/2024	17/09/2024	17/09/2024	17/09/2024	17/09/2024
High	5.61%	5.14%	5.18%	5.61%	5.40%
High date	29/05/2024	01/05/2024	01/05/2024	01/05/2024	01/05/2024
Average	5.21%	4.76%	4.88%	5.35%	5.14%
Spread	0.83%	0.83%	0.66%	0.53%	0.52%

- The current PWLB rates are set as margins over gilt yields as follows: -
 - PWLB Standard Rate** is gilt plus 100 basis points (G+100bps)
 - PWLB Certainty Rate (GF)** is gilt plus 80 basis points (G+80bps)
 - PWLB Local Infrastructure Rate** is gilt plus 60 basis points (G+60bps)
 - PWLB Certainty Rate (HRA)** is gilt plus 40bps (G+40bps)
- The **UK Infrastructure Bank** will lend to local authorities that meet its scheme criteria at a rate currently set at gilt plus 40bps (G+40bps).

5. Debt Rescheduling

Debt repayment and rescheduling opportunities have increased over the course of the past six months and will be considered if giving rise to long-term savings. However, no debt repayments or rescheduling have been undertaken to date in the current financial year but there is a repayment due in Q3 for £98k relating to the HRA self-financing loan.

6. Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits

It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limit. During the half year ended 30 September 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 for Corporate Services 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.

7. Annual Investment Strategy

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2024/25, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council on 8th February 2024. In accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice, it sets out the Authority'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 and with the Authority'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 high credit quality financial institutions, using the Link suggested creditworthiness approach, including a minimum sovereign credit rating and Credit Default Swap (CDS) overlay information.

Creditworthiness.

The UK's sovereign rating has proven robust through the first half of 2024/25. The new Labour Government is expected to outline in detail its future fiscal proposals in the Budget scheduled for 30 October 2024.

Investment Counterparty criteria

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

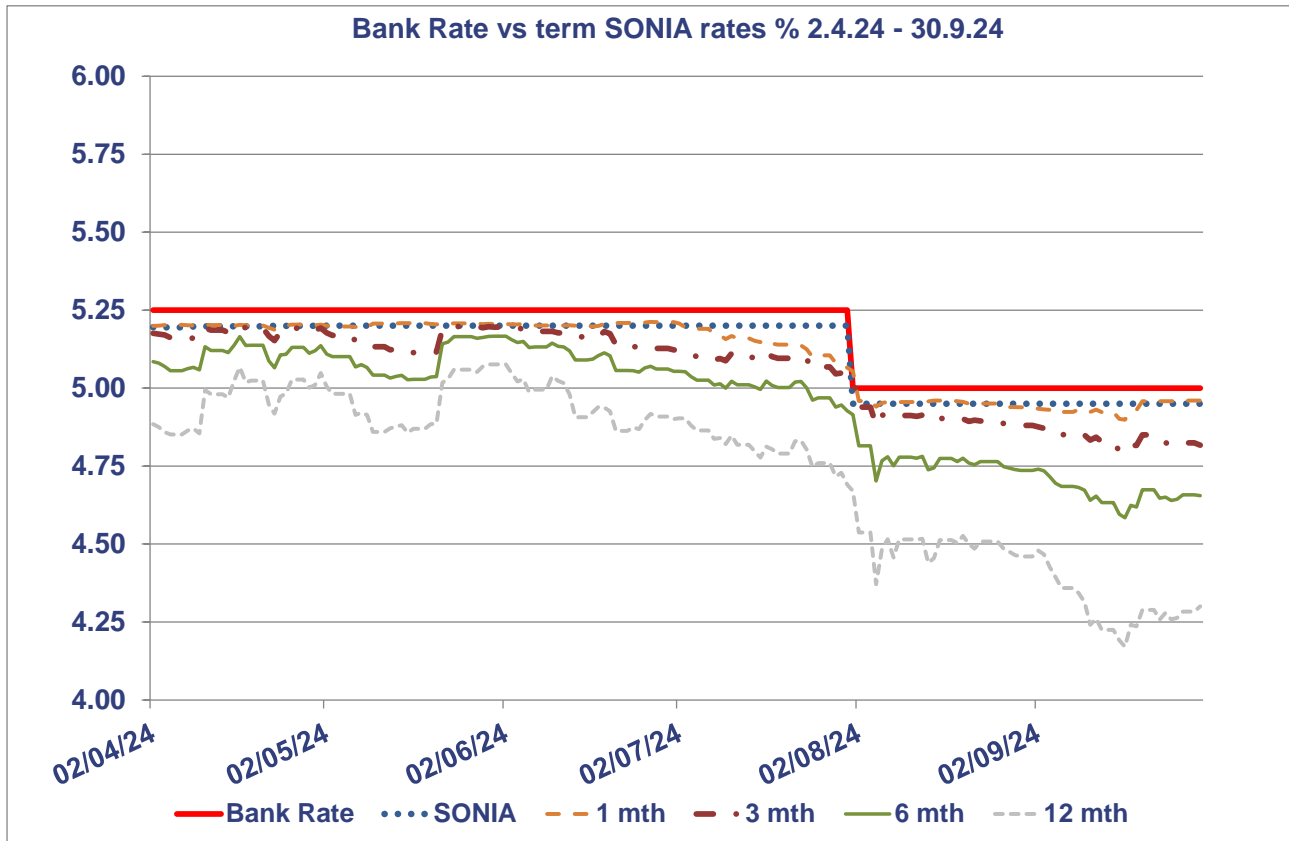
CDS prices

It is noted that sentiment in the current economic climate can easily shift, so it remains important to undertake continual monitoring of all aspects of risk and return in the current circumstances.

Investment balances

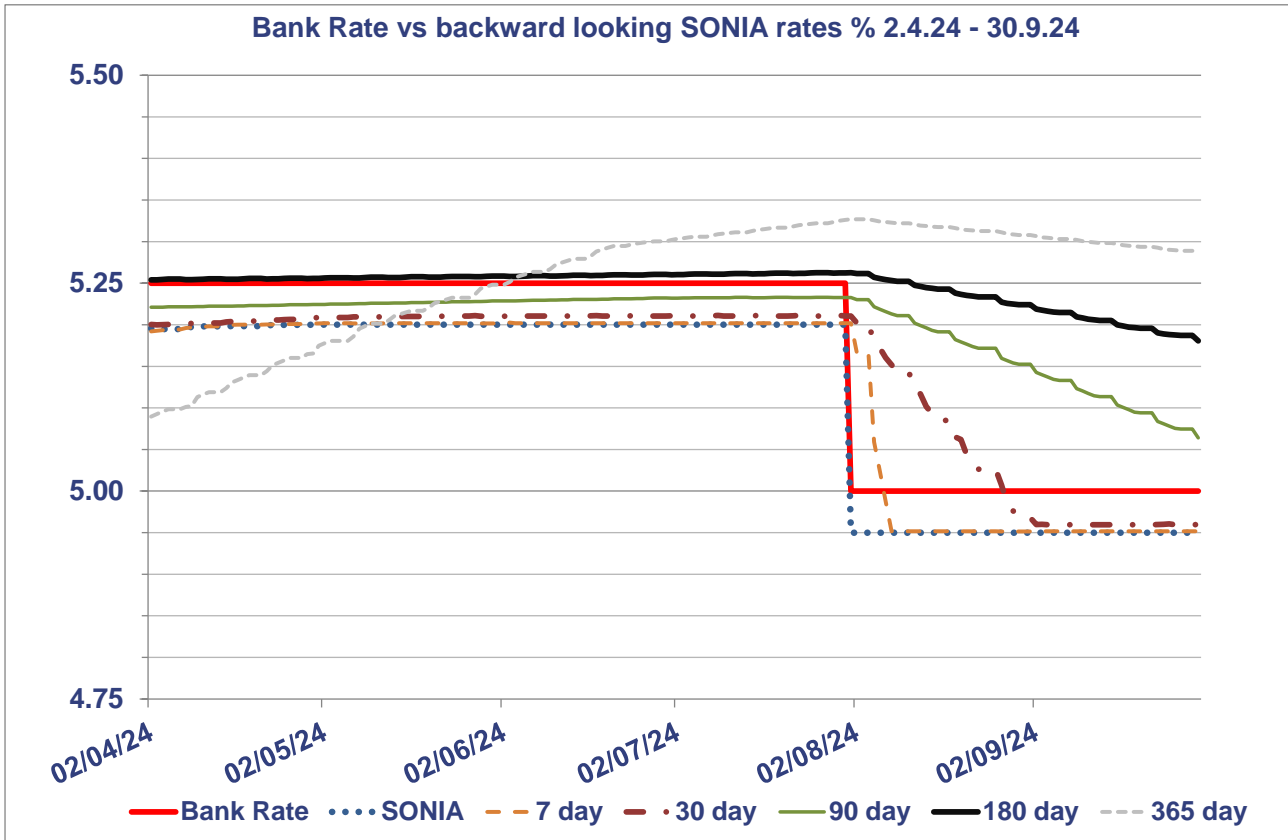
The average level of funds available for investment purposes during the first half of the financial year was £23.6m. These funds were available on a temporary basis, and the level of funds available was mainly dependent on the timing of precept payments, receipt of grants and progress on the capital programme. The Authority holds £2m core cash balances for investment purposes (i.e., funds available for more than one year).

Investment rates during the half year ended 30th September 2024



	Bank Rate	SONIA	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth	12 mth
High	5.25	5.20	5.21	5.20	5.17	5.08
High Date	02/04/2024	03/05/2024	27/06/2024	17/04/2024	31/05/2024	30/05/2024
Low	5.00	4.95	4.90	4.79	4.58	4.17
Low Date	01/08/2024	01/08/2024	17/09/2024	17/09/2024	17/09/2024	17/09/2024
Average	5.17	5.12	5.11	5.06	4.96	4.75
Spread	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.41	0.58	0.91

The table above covers the first half of 2024/25.



	Bank Rate	SONIA	7 day	30 day	90 day	180 day	365 day
High	5.25	5.20	5.20	5.21	5.23	5.26	5.33
High Date	02/04/2024	03/05/2024	13/05/2024	26/06/2024	26/07/2024	26/07/2024	01/08/2024
Low	5.00	4.95	4.95	4.96	5.06	5.18	5.09
Low Date	01/08/2024	01/08/2024	27/08/2024	04/09/2024	30/09/2024	30/09/2024	02/04/2024
Average	5.17	5.12	5.12	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.26
Spread	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.17	0.08	0.24

The table above covers the first half of 2024/25.

Investment performance year to date as of 30 September 2024

The Council's budgeted investment return for 2024/25 is £940k, and performance for the year to date is £258k above budget due to interest rates being maintained at a higher level than forecast.

The investment portfolio yield for the first 6 months of the year is 5.43% against the seven day money market rate of 5.12%.

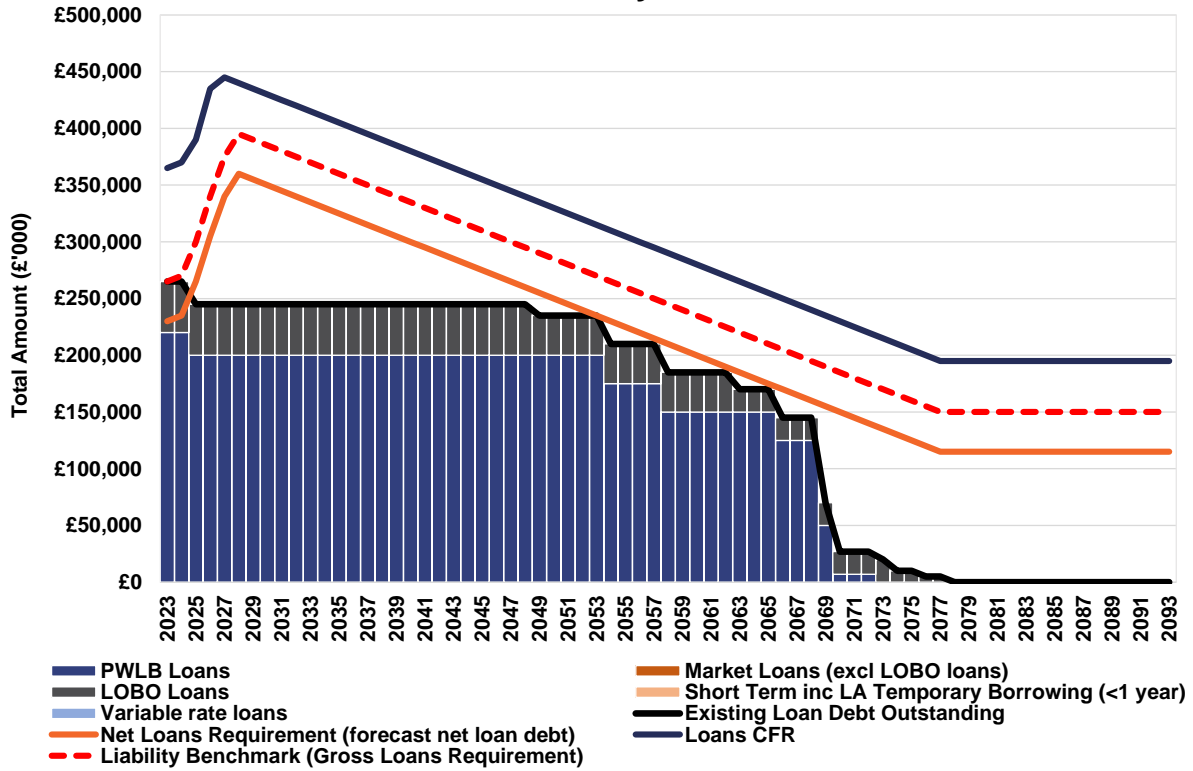
The average level of funds available during the first 6 months of the year is £23.582m compared with the annual budgeted figure of £22m.

Approved limits

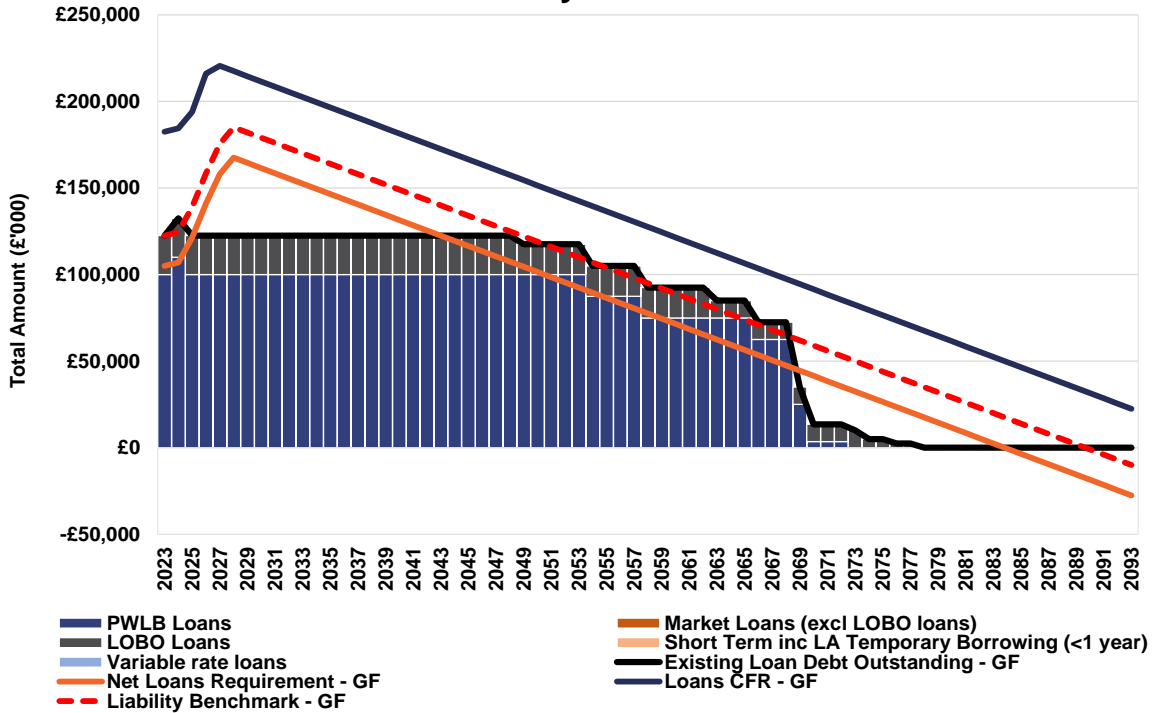
Officers can confirm that the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the period ended 30 September 2024.

APPENDIX 1: the CFR, Liability Benchmark and Borrowing

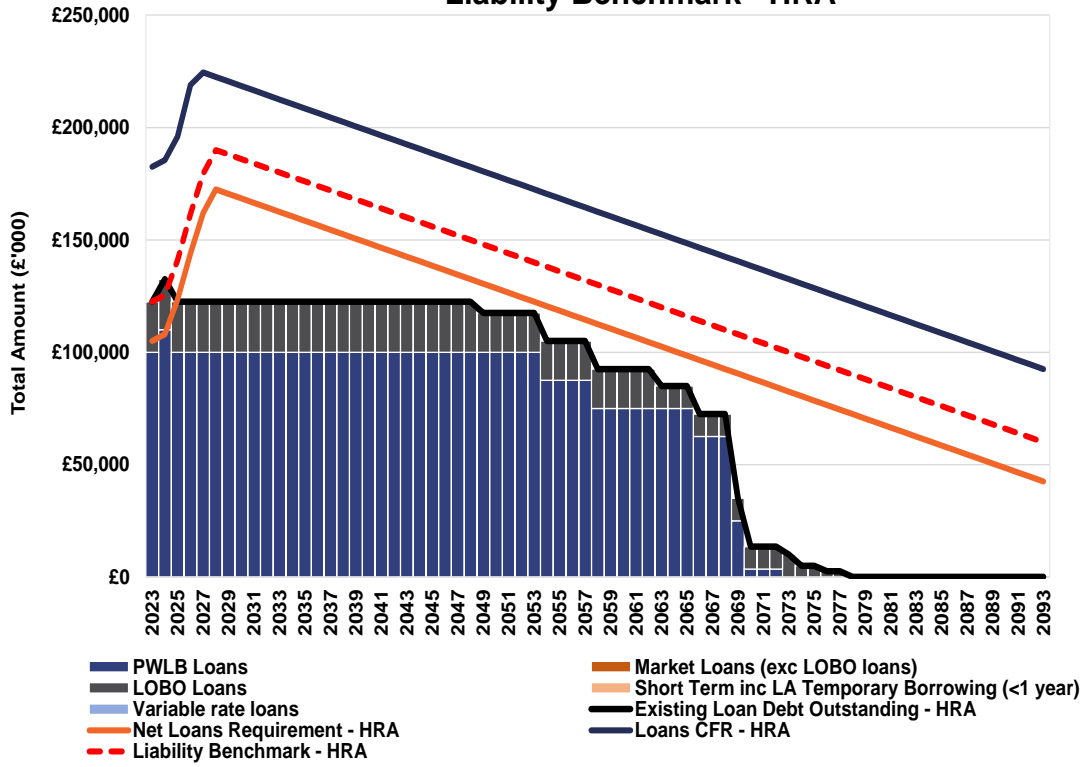
Liability Benchmark



Liability Benchmark - General Fund



Liability Benchmark - HRA



APPENDIX 2: Investment Portfolio

Investments held as of 30 September 2024 compared to our counterparty list:

Melton Borough Council

Current Investment List

Borrower	Principal (£)	Interest Rate	Start Date	Maturity Date	Lowest LT / Fund Rating	Historic Risk of Default	Expected Credit Loss (£)
MMF Deutsche	1,830,000	5.00%		MMF	AAAm		
MMF Invesco	270,000	5.00%		MMF	AAAm		
Standard Chartered Bank (ESG)	1,000,000	5.84%	03/10/2023	02/10/2024	A+	0.000%	3
First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	1,000,000	5.78%	01/11/2023	31/10/2024	AA-	0.002%	19
National Bank of Kuwait (International) PLC	2,000,000	5.32%	17/01/2024	16/01/2025	A	0.014%	273
National Bank of Kuwait (International) PLC	1,000,000	5.32%	01/02/2024	31/01/2025	A	0.016%	155
First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	2,000,000	4.90%	27/08/2024	27/02/2025	AA-	0.009%	182
National Bank of Kuwait (International) PLC	1,000,000	4.97%	27/08/2024	27/02/2025	A	0.019%	190
SMBC Bank International Plc	1,000,000	4.92%	03/09/2024	03/03/2025	A-	0.019%	195
National Bank of Kuwait (International) PLC	1,000,000	5.43%	12/03/2024	12/03/2025	A	0.021%	206
Qatar National Bank	1,000,000	5.50%	02/04/2024	02/04/2025	A+	0.023%	233
First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	1,000,000	5.31%	02/05/2024	02/05/2025	AA-	0.013%	130
Qatar National Bank	1,000,000	5.62%	02/05/2024	02/05/2025	A+	0.027%	271
Qatar National Bank	3,000,000	5.72%	30/05/2024	30/05/2025	A+	0.031%	918
Qatar National Bank	1,000,000	5.51%	26/06/2024	26/06/2025	A+	0.034%	340
National Bank of Kuwait (International) PLC	1,000,000	5.08%	31/07/2024	31/07/2025	A	0.038%	384
Borrower - Funds	Principal (£)	Interest Rate	Start Date	Maturity Date			
CCLA Local Authorities Property Fund	2,000,000	0.90%					
Total Investments	£22,100,000	4.94%					
Total Investments - excluding Funds	£20,100,000	5.34%				0.019%	£3,498
Total Investments - Funds Only	£2,000,000	0.90%					

Note: An historic risk of default is only provided if a counterparty has a counterparty credit rating and is not provided for an MMF or USDBF, for which the rating agencies provide a fund rating. The portfolio's historic risk of default therefore measures the historic risk of default attached only to those investments for which a counterparty has a counterparty credit rating and also does not include investments which are not rated.

The Historic Risk of Default column is based on the lowest long term rating. If clients are using this % for their Expected Credit Loss calculation under IFRS 9, please be aware that the Code does not recognise a loss allowance where the counterparty is central government or a local authority since relevant statutory provisions prevent default. For these instruments, the Expected Credit Loss will be nil. Please note that we are currently using Historic Default Rates from 1990-2023 for Fitch, 1983-2023 for Moody's and 1981 to 2023 for S&P.

Where Link Group have provided a return for a property fund, that return covers the 12 months to June 2024, which are the latest returns currently available.