

WEST SUFFOLK COUNCIL

Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2022 to 2023

Introduction

Treasury management is the management of the Council's cash flows, borrowing and investments, and the associated risks. The Council has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of financial risk are therefore central to the Authority's prudent financial management.

Treasury risk management at the Council is conducted within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2017 Edition (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Council to approve a treasury management strategy before the start of each financial year. This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the Local Government Act 2003 to have regard to the CIPFA Code.

Investments held for service purposes or for commercial profit are considered in a different report, the Investment Strategy.

External Context

Economic background: The ongoing impact on the UK from coronavirus, together with higher inflation, higher interest rates, and the country's trade position post-Brexit, will be major influences on the Authority's treasury management strategy for 2022 to 2023.

The Bank of England (BoE) increased Bank Rate to 0.25 per cent in December 2021 while maintaining its Quantitative Easing programme at £895 billion. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted 8-1 in favour of raising rates, and unanimously to maintain the asset purchase programme.

Within the announcement the MPC noted that the pace of the global recovery was broadly in line with its November Monetary Policy Report. Prior to the emergence of the Omicron coronavirus variant, the Bank also considered the UK economy to be evolving in line with expectations, however the increased uncertainty and risk to activity the new variant presents, the Bank revised down its estimates for quarter 4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth to 0.6 per cent from 1.0 per cent. Inflation was projected to be higher than previously forecast, with Consumer Price Index (CPI) likely to remain above 5 per cent throughout the winter and peak at 6 per cent in April 2022. The labour market was generally performing better than previously

forecast and the BoE now expects the unemployment rate to fall to 4 per cent compared to 4.5 per cent forecast previously, but notes that Omicron could weaken the demand for labour.

UK CPI for November 2021 registered 5.1 per cent year on year, up from 4.2 per cent in the previous month. Core inflation, which excludes the more volatile components, rose to 4.0 per cent year on year from 3.4 per cent. The most recent labour market data for the three months to October 2021 showed the unemployment rate fell to 4.2 per cent while the employment rate rose to 75.5 per cent.

In October 2021, the headline 3-month average annual growth rate for wages were 4.9 per cent for total pay and 4.3 per cent for regular pay. In real terms, after adjusting for inflation, total pay growth was up 1.7 per cent while regular pay was up 1.0 per cent. The change in pay growth has been affected by a change in composition of employee jobs, where there has been a fall in the number and proportion of lower paid jobs.

GDP grew by 1.3 per cent in the third calendar quarter of 2021 according to the initial estimate, compared to a gain of 5.5 per cent in the previous quarter, with the annual rate slowing to 6.6 per cent from 23.6 per cent. The quarter 3 gain was modestly below the consensus forecast of a 1.5 per cent quarter on quarter rise. During the quarter activity measures were boosted by sectors that reopened following pandemic restrictions, suggesting that wider spending was flat. Looking ahead, while monthly GDP readings suggest there had been some increase in momentum in the latter part of quarter 3, quarter 4 growth is expected to be soft.

GDP growth in the euro zone increased by 2.2 per cent in calendar quarter 3 2021 following a gain of 2.1 per cent in the second quarter and a decline of -0.3 per cent in the first. Headline inflation has been strong, with CPI registering 4.9 per cent year-on-year in November, the fifth successive month of inflation. Core CPI inflation was 2.6 per cent year on year in November, the fourth month of successive increases from July's 0.7 per cent year on year. At these levels, inflation is above the European Central Bank's target of 'below, but close to 2 per cent', putting some pressure on its long-term stance of holding its main interest rate of 0 per cent.

The US economy expanded at an annualised rate of 2.1 per cent in quarter 3 2021, slowing sharply from gains of 6.7 per cent and 6.3 per cent in the previous two quarters. In its December 2021 interest rate announcement, the Federal Reserve continue to maintain the Fed Funds rate at between 0 per cent and 0.25 per cent but outlined its plan to reduce its asset purchase programme earlier than previously stated and signalled they are in favour of tightening interest rates at a faster pace in 2022, with three 0.25 per cent movements now expected.

Credit outlook: Since the start of 2021, relatively benign credit conditions have led to credit default swap (CDS) prices for the larger UK banks to remain low and had steadily edged down throughout the year up until mid-November when the

emergence of Omicron has caused them to rise modestly. However, the generally improved economic outlook during 2021 helped bank profitability and reduced the level of impairments many had made as provisions for bad loans. However, the relatively recent removal of coronavirus-related business support measures by the government means the full impact on bank balance sheets may not be known for some time.

The improved economic picture during 2021 led the credit rating agencies to reflect this in their assessment of the outlook for the UK sovereign as well as several financial institutions, revising them from negative to stable and even making a handful of rating upgrades.

Looking ahead, while there is still the chance of bank losses from bad loans as government and central bank support is removed, the institutions on the Authority's counterparty list are well-capitalised and general credit conditions across the sector are expected to remain benign. Duration limits for counterparties on the Authority's lending list are under regular review and will continue to reflect economic conditions and the credit outlook.

Interest rate forecast: The Council's treasury management adviser Arlingclose is forecasting that Bank Rate will continue to rise in calendar quarter 1 2022 to subdue inflationary pressures and the perceived desire by the BoE to move away from emergency levels of interest rates.

Investors continue to price in multiple rises in Bank Rate over the next forecast horizon, and Arlingclose believes that although interest rates will rise again, the increases will not be to the extent predicted by financial markets. In the near-term, the risks around Arlingclose's central case are to the upside while over the medium-term the risks become more balanced.

Yields are expected to remain broadly at current levels over the medium-term, with the 5, 10 and 20 year gilt yields expected to average around 0.65 per cent, 0.90 per cent, and 1.15 per cent respectively. The risks around for short and medium-term yields are initially to the upside but shifts lower later, while for long-term yields the risk is to the upside. However, as ever there will almost certainly be short-term volatility due to economic and political uncertainty and events.

A more detailed economic and interest rate forecast provided by Arlingclose is attached at Appendix A.

For the purpose of setting the budget, it has been assumed that new treasury investments will be made at an average rate of 0.25 per cent, and that new long-term loans will be borrowed at an average rate of 3.00 per cent.

Local Context

On 31 December 2021, the Council held £14 million of borrowing and £76.50 million of treasury investments. This is set out in further detail at Appendix B.

The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The table below details the forecast CFR over the next 3 years.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	Actual	Approved Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	49.41	93.06	55.41	81.07	125.96	175.24

The Council's current strategy is to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, known as internal borrowing, whilst also looking to secure long term certainty of interest rates by fixing some borrowing externally when it is advantageous to do so. The Council will continue to monitor this strategy in order to decide whether externally borrowing to pre-fund future years requirements would better meet its borrowing objectives. (please see details below).

The Council has an increasing CFR due to the capital programme. Consequently, investment levels will continue to fall in year as capital receipts and revenue reserves are used to finance capital expenditure and the revenue budget.

External borrowing is expected to take place in 2022 to 2023, as the amount of capital expenditure is forecast to outweigh the amount of remaining cash reserves the council holds.

CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities recommends that the Authority's total debt should be lower than its highest forecast CFR over the next three years. The Council expects to comply with this recommendation during 2022 to 23.

Borrowing Strategy

The Council currently holds £14 million of loans, a £10 million increase on previous years, as part of its strategy for funding previous years' capital programmes. The Council expects to externally borrow in 2022 to 2023. The Council may also borrow additional sums to pre-fund future years' requirements, providing this does not exceed the authorised limit for borrowing of £87.21 million

Objectives: The Authority's chief objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving certainty of those costs over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Authority's long-term plans change is a secondary objective.

Strategy: Given the significant cuts to public expenditure and in particular to local government funding, the Council's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio. With short-term interest rates currently much lower than long-term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective in the short-term to use internal borrowing, however opportunities to fix longer term external borrowing will be explored in order to achieve long-term security at advantageous interest rates.

By doing so, the Authority is able to reduce net borrowing costs (despite foregone investment income) in the short term and reduce overall treasury and interest rate risk in the long term. The benefits of internal and/or short-term borrowing will be monitored regularly against the potential for incurring additional costs by deferring borrowing into future years when long-term borrowing rates are forecast to rise modestly. Arlingclose will assist the Council with this 'cost of carry' and breakeven analysis. Its output may determine whether the Council borrows additional sums at long-term fixed rates in 2022 to 2023 with a view to keeping future interest costs low, even if this causes additional cost in the short-term.

Traditionally, local authorities have raised their long-term borrowing from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB). However, PWLB loans are no longer available to local authorities planning to buy investment assets primarily for yield, therefore, the Council would consider long-term loans from other sources including banks, pensions and local authorities, and investigate the possibility of issuing bonds and similar instruments, in order to lower interest costs and reduce over-reliance on one source of funding in line with the CIPFA Code.

Alternatively, the Authority may arrange forward starting loans during 2022 to 2023, where the interest rate is fixed in advance, but the cash is received in later years. This would enable certainty of cost to be achieved without suffering a cost of carry in the intervening period.

In addition, the Authority may borrow short-term loans to cover unplanned cash flow shortages.

Sources of borrowing: The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing are:

- HM Treasury's PWLB lending facility (formerly the Public Works Loan Board)
- any institution approved for investments (see below)
- any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
- any other UK public sector body
- UK public and private sector pension funds (except Suffolk County Council Pension Fund)
- capital market bond investors
- UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues

Other sources of debt finance: In addition, capital finance may be raised by the following methods that are not borrowing, but may be classed as other debt liabilities:

- leasing
- hire purchase
- Private Finance Initiative
- sale and leaseback

The Council has previously raised all of its long-term borrowing from the commercial loan market, but it continues to investigate other sources of finance, such as local authority loans that may be available at more favourable rates.

Municipal Bonds Agency: UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc was established in 2014 by the Local Government Association as an alternative to the PWLB. It issues bonds on the capital markets and lends the proceeds to local authorities. This is a more complicated source of finance than the PWLB for two reasons: borrowing authorities will be required to provide bond investors with a guarantee to refund their investment in the event that the agency is unable to for any reason; and there will be a lead time of several months between committing to borrow and knowing the interest rate payable. Any decision to borrow from the Agency will therefore be the subject of a separate report to full Council.

Lender's Option Borrower's Option Loans (LOBOs): The Council entered into a 70 year, £4 million LOBO loan on 31 March 2008, where the lender had an option to propose an increase in the interest rate at set dates, following which the Council had the option to either accept the new rate or repay the loan at no additional cost. However, in 2016 to 2017 Barclays wrote to the Council confirming their decision to waive their right to change the applicable interest rate of this loan, effectively changing it to a fixed rate loan.

Short-term and variable rate loans: These loans leave the Council exposed to the risk of short-term interest rate rises and are therefore subject to the interest rate

exposure limits in the treasury management indicators below. Financial derivatives may be used to manage this interest rate risk (see section below).

Debt rescheduling: The PWLB allows authorities to repay loans before maturity and either pay a premium or receive a discount according to a set formula based on current interest rates. Other lenders may also be prepared to negotiate premature redemption terms. The Council may take advantage of this and replace some loans with new loans, or repay loans without replacement, where this is expected to lead to an overall cost saving or a reduction in risk.

Treasury Investment Strategy

The Council holds invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. In the past 12 months, the Council's treasury investment balance has ranged between £28.50 million and £76.50 million. This variation in balances is due in part to additional Government funding during the Covid-19 pandemic. During 2022 to 2023 and in future years, these levels are expected to fall due to the Council's Capital Programme.

Objectives: The CIPFA Code requires the Council to invest its treasury funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income. Where balances are expected to be invested for more than one year, the Council will aim to achieve a total return that is equal or higher than the prevailing rate of inflation, in order to maintain the spending power of the sum invested.

Negative interest rates: The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the risk that the Bank of England will set its Bank Rate at or below zero, which is likely to feed through to negative interest rates on all low risk, short-term investment options. Since investments cannot pay negative income, negative rates will be applied by reducing the value of investments. In this event, security will be measured as receiving the contractually agreed amount at maturity, even though this may be less than the amount originally invested.

Strategy: The majority of the Authority's surplus cash is currently invested in short-term unsecured bank deposits, Debt Management Account Deposit Fund and money market funds. This in line with the Borrowing Strategy (above).

Business models: Under the new IFRS 9 standard, the accounting for certain investments depends on the Council's "business model" for managing them. The Council aims to achieve value from its treasury investments by a business model of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore, where other criteria are also met, these investments will continue to be accounted for at amortised cost.

Approved counterparties: The Authority may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in the table below, subject to the limits shown.

Treasury investment counterparties and limits

Credit Rating	Banks Unsecured	Banks Secured	Pooled Funds
AAA	£6 million 5 years	£12 million 20 years	£12 million 20 years
AA+	£6 million 5 years	£12 million 10 years	£12 million 15 years
AA	£6 million 4 years	£10 million 5 years	£10 million 15 years
AA-	£6 million 3 years	£10 million 4 years	£10 million 10 years
A+	£6 million 2 years	£8 million 3 years	£8 million 5 years
A	£6 million 13 months	£8 million 2 years	£8 million 5 years
A-	£6 million 6 months	£6 million 13 months	£6 million 5 years
None	£6 million 6 months	n/a	£1 million 5 years
UK Government	Unlimited, 50 Years		
Other UK Local Authorities	Using Arlingclose Rating Formula (Per iDeal trade platform) Gold - £12 million - 5 years Silver - £10 million - 5 years Bronze - £8 million - 5 years		

This table must be read in conjunction with the notes below

*** Minimum credit rating:** Treasury investments will only be made with entities whose lowest published long-term credit rating is no lower than [A-]. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.

For entities without published credit ratings, investments may be made either (a) where external advice indicates the entity to be of similar credit quality; or (b) to a maximum of £6 million per counterparty as part of a diversified pool e.g. via a peer-to-peer platform.

Government: Loans to, and bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by, national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is generally a lower risk of insolvency, although they are not zero risk. Investments with the UK Government are deemed to be zero credit risk due to its ability to create additional currency and therefore may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.

Secured investments: Investments secured on the borrower's assets, which limits the potential losses in the event of insolvency. The amount and quality of the security will be a key factor in the investment decision. Covered bonds and reverse repurchase agreements with banks and building societies are exempt from bail-in. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the higher of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be used. The combined secured and unsecured investments with any one counterparty will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.

Banks and building societies (unsecured): Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail. See below for arrangements relating to operational bank accounts.

Registered providers (unsecured): Loans to, and bonds issued or guaranteed by, registered providers of social housing or registered social landlords, formerly known as housing associations. These bodies are regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing (in England), the Scottish Housing Regulator, the Welsh Government and the Department for Communities (in Northern Ireland). As providers of public services, they retain the likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

Money market funds: Pooled funds that offer same-day or short notice liquidity and very low or no price volatility by investing in short-term money markets. They have the advantage over bank accounts of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a small fee. Although no sector limit applies to money market funds, the Authority will take care to diversify its liquid investments over a variety of providers to ensure access to cash at all times.

Strategic pooled funds: Bond, equity and property funds that offer enhanced returns over the longer term but are more volatile in the short term. These allow the Authority to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Because these funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period, their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Authority's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.

Real estate investment trusts: Shares in companies that invest mainly in real estate and pay the majority of their rental income to investors in a similar manner to pooled property funds. As with property funds, REITs offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile especially as the share price reflects changing demand for the shares as well as changes in the value of the underlying properties.

Other investments: This category covers treasury investments not listed above, for example unsecured corporate bonds and company loans. Non-bank companies cannot be bailed-in but can become insolvent placing the Authority's investment at risk.

Operational bank accounts: The Council may incur operational exposures, for example through current accounts, collection accounts and merchant acquiring services, to any UK bank with credit ratings no lower than BBB- and with assets greater than £25 billion. These are not classed as investments but are still subject to the risk of a bank bail-in, and balances will therefore be kept below £1 million per bank. The Bank of England has stated that in the event of failure, banks with assets greater than £25 billion are more likely to be bailed-in than made insolvent, increasing the chance of the Authority maintaining operational continuity.

Risk assessment and credit ratings: Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Council's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. The credit rating agencies in current use are listed in the Treasury Management Practices document. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:

- no new investments will be made,
- any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
- full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.

Where a credit rating agency announces that a credit rating is on review for possible downgrade (also known as "negative watch") so that it may fall below the approved rating criteria, then only investments that can be withdrawn on the next working day will be made with that organisation until the outcome of the review is announced. This policy will not apply to negative outlooks, which indicate a long-term direction of travel rather than an imminent change of rating.

Other information on the security of investments: The Council understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support, reports in the quality financial press and analysis and advice from the Authority's treasury management adviser. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may otherwise meet the above criteria.

When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2020, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Authority will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. The extent of these restrictions will be in line with prevailing financial market conditions. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, or with other local authorities. This will cause investment returns to fall but will protect the principal sum invested.

Investment limits: The Council's revenue reserves available to cover investment losses are forecast to be £32.5 million on 31 March 2021. In order that no more than 40 per cent of available reserves will be put at risk in the case of a single default, the maximum that will be lent to any one organisation (other than the UK Government) will be £12 million. A group of entities under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes.

Credit risk exposures arising from non-treasury investments, financial derivatives and balances greater than £1.50 million in operational bank accounts count against the relevant investment limits.

Limits are also placed on fund managers, investments in brokers' nominee accounts and foreign countries as below. Investments in pooled funds and multilateral development banks do not count against the limit for any single foreign country, since the risk is diversified over many countries.

Investment limits

	Cash limit
Any single organisation, except the UK Central Government	£12 million each
UK Central Government	Unlimited
Any group of organisations under the same ownership	£12 million per group
Any group of pooled funds under the same management	£12 million per manager
Negotiable instruments held in a broker's nominee account	£12 million per broker
Foreign countries	£3 million per country
Unsecured investments with building societies	£6 million each
Money market funds	£12 million in total

Liquidity management: The Council uses purpose-built cash flow forecasting spreadsheet to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be

committed. The forecast is compiled on a prudent basis to minimise the risk of the Authority being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments. Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Authority's medium-term financial plan and cash flow forecast.

The Council will spread its liquid cash over available providers (e.g. bank accounts and money market funds) to ensure that access to cash is maintained in the event of operational difficulties at any one provider.

Treasury Management related Prudential Indicators

The Councils overall Treasury Management Strategy and Code of Practice links into the Council's Prudential Indicators and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy which are subject to separate reports to Council. A summary of the treasury related indicators is as follows, however these may be subject to change during the final budget setting processes. The final Prudential Indicator figures will be approved by Council in February.

	2021 to 22 Approved	2021 to 22 Revised	2022 to 23 Budget	2023 to 24 Budget	2024 to 25 Budget
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Authorised limit for external debt					
Borrowing	99,636	60,815	87,211	132,861	182,921
Other long term liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99,636	60,815	87,211	132,861	182,921
Operational boundary for external debt					
Borrowing	89,672	54,733	78,490	119,575	164,629
Other long term liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	89,672	54,733	78,490	119,575	164,629
Maturity Structure of Borrowing	%	%	%	%	%
Upper Limit for % of borrowing maturing in:					
• Under 12 Months	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
• 1 - 2 years	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
• 2 - 5 years	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 - 10 years • Over 10 years <p>The lower limit for all periods</p>	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for over 364 days (per maturity date)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

Related Matters

The CIPFA Code requires the Council to include the following in its treasury management strategy.

Financial derivatives: Local authorities have previously made use of financial derivatives embedded into loans and investments both to reduce interest rate risk (e.g. interest rate collars and forward deals) and to reduce costs or increase income at the expense of greater risk (e.g. LOBO loans and callable deposits). The general power of competence in section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 removes much of the uncertainty over local authorities' use of standalone financial derivatives (i.e. those that are not embedded into a loan or investment).

The Council will only use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options) where they can be clearly demonstrated to reduce the overall level of the financial risks that the Authority is exposed to. Additional risks presented, such as credit exposure to derivative counterparties, will be taken into account when determining the overall level of risk. Embedded derivatives, including those present in pooled funds and forward starting transactions, will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria, assessed using the appropriate credit rating for derivative exposures. An allowance for credit risk calculated using the methodology in the Treasury Management Practices document will count against the counterparty credit limit and the relevant foreign country limit.

In line with the CIPFA Code, the Council will seek external advice and will consider that advice before entering into financial derivatives to ensure that it fully understands the implications.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive: The Council has opted up to professional client status with its providers of financial services, including advisers, banks, brokers and fund managers, allowing it access to a greater range of services

but without the greater regulatory protections afforded to individuals and small companies. Given the size and range of the Authority's treasury management activities, the Chief Financial Officer believes this to be the most appropriate status.

Financial Implications

The budget for investment income in 2022 to 2023 is £45,000, based on an average investment portfolio of £18 million at an interest rate of 0.25 per cent. The budget for debt interest paid in 2022 to 2023 is £1.53 million. Please note, these figures are provisional budget figures and may be subject to change during the budget setting approval process.

If actual levels of investments and borrowing, or actual interest rates, differ from those forecast, performance against budget will be correspondingly different.

Where investment income exceeds budget, e.g. from higher risk investments including pooled funds, or debt interest paid falls below budget, e.g. from cheap short-term borrowing, then the revenue savings may be transferred to a treasury management reserve to cover the risk of capital losses or higher interest rates payable in future years.

Other Options Considered

The CIPFA Code does not prescribe any particular treasury management strategy for local authorities to adopt. The Chief Financial Officer believes that the above strategy represents an appropriate balance between risk management and cost effectiveness. Some alternative strategies, with their financial and risk management implications, are listed below.

Alternative	Impact on income and expenditure	Impact on risk management
Invest in a narrower range of counterparties and/or for shorter times	Interest income will be lower	Lower chance of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses may be greater
Invest in a wider range of counterparties and/or for longer times	Interest income will be higher	Increased risk of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses may be smaller
Borrow additional sums at long-term fixed interest rates	Debt interest costs will rise; this is unlikely to be offset by higher investment income	Higher investment balance leading to a higher impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs may be more certain

Borrow short-term or variable loans instead of long-term fixed rates	Debt interest costs will initially be lower	Increases in debt interest costs will be broadly offset by rising investment income in the medium term, but long-term costs may be less certain
Reduce level of borrowing	Saving on debt interest is likely to exceed lost investment income	Reduced investment balance leading to a lower impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs may be less certain

Appendix A – Arlingclose Economic & Interest Rate Forecast - December 2021

Underlying assumptions:

- The global recovery from the pandemic has entered a more challenging phase. The resurgence in demand has led to the expected rise in inflationary pressure, but disrupted factors of supply are amplifying the effects, increasing the likelihood of lower growth rates ahead. The advent of the Omicron variant of coronavirus is affecting activity and is also a reminder of the potential downside risks.
- Despite relatively buoyant activity survey data, official GDP data indicates that growth was weakening into quarter 4 2021. Other data, however, suggested continued momentum, particularly for November. Retail sales volumes rose 1.4 per cent and the labour market continued to strengthen. The end of furlough did not appear to have had a significant impact on unemployment. Wage growth is elevated.
- The CPI inflation rate rose to 5.1 per cent for November and will rise higher in the near term. While the transitory factors affecting inflation are expected to unwind over time, policymakers' concern is persistent medium term price pressure.
- These factors prompted the MPC to raise Bank Rate to 0.25 per cent at the December meeting. Short term interest rate expectations remain elevated.
- The outlook, however, appears weaker. Household spending faces pressures from a combination of higher prices and tax rises. In the immediate term, the Omicron variant has already affected growth – quarter 4 and quarter 1 activity could be weak at best.
- Longer-term government bond yields remain relatively low despite the more hawkish signals from the BoE and the Federal Reserve. Investors are concerned that significant policy tightening in the near term will slow growth and prompt the need for looser policy later. Geo-political and coronavirus risks are also driving safe haven buying. The result is a much flatter yield curve, as short-term yields rise even as long-term yields fall.
- The rise in Bank Rate despite the Omicron variant signals that the MPC will act to bring inflation down whatever the environment. It has also made clear its intentions to tighten policy further. While the economic outlook will be challenging, the signals from policymakers suggest their preference is to tighten policy unless data indicates a more severe slowdown.

Forecast:

- The MPC will want to build on the strong message it delivered this month by tightening policy despite Omicron uncertainty.
- Arlingclose therefore expects Bank Rate to rise to 0.50 per cent in quarter 1 2022, but then remain there. Risks to the forecast are initially weighted to the upside, but becoming more balanced over time. The Arlingclose central forecast remains below the market forward curve.

- Gilt yields will remain broadly flat from current levels. Yields have fallen sharply at the longer end of the yield curve, but expectations of a rise in Bank Rate have maintained short term gilt yields at higher levels.
- Easing expectations for Bank Rate over time could prompt the yield curve to steepen, as investors build in higher inflation expectations.
- The risks around the gilt yield forecasts vary. The risk for short and medium term yields is initially on the upside but shifts lower later. The risk for long-term yields is weighted to the upside.

	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24
Official Bank Rate													
Upside risk	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Arlingclose Central Case	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Downside risk	0.00	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
3-month money market rate													
Upside risk	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Arlingclose Central Case	0.25	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Downside risk	0.00	-0.25	-0.25	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35
5yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.45
Arlingclose Central Case	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.75
Downside risk	-0.10	-0.20	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40
10yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.10	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.55
Arlingclose Central Case	0.80	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
Downside risk	-0.10	-0.25	-0.30	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40
20yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Arlingclose Central Case	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Downside risk	-0.15	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45
50yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Arlingclose Central Case	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.15
Downside risk	-0.15	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45

PWLB Standard Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 1.00%

PWLB Certainty Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.80%

PWLB Infrastructure Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.60%

Appendix B – Existing Investment & Debt Portfolio Position

Investments held as at 31 December 2021				
Counterparty	Principal Amount (£)	Interest Rate	Date Loaned	Date Returned
Lloyds 95 Day Account	Nil			
Santander 365 Day	8,000,000	0.68%	01/04/21	365 day Notice
Santander 180 Day	Nil			
Santander 95 Day	500,000	0.40%	01/04/21	95 day Notice
Lloyds Treasury Account	10,000,000	0.08%	01/04/21	On call availability
Barclays Deposit Account	6,000,000	0.01%	01/04/21	On call availability
CCLA Money Market Fund	4,000,000	Variable	01/04/21	On call availability
HM Debt Man. Office	1,500,000	0.010%	10/08/21	10/01/22
HM Debt Man. Office	3,000,000	0.010%	01/09/21	10/01/22
HM Debt Man. Office	1,000,000	0.010%	14/09/21	10/01/22
HM Debt Man. Office	1,000,000	0.010%	27/09/21	10/01/22
HM Debt Man. Office	6,000,000	0.010%	01/10/21	10/01/22
HM Debt Man. Office	2,000,000	0.010%	08/10/21	15/02/22
HM Debt Man. Office	2,500,000	0.010%	18/10/21	10/01/22
HM Debt Man. Office	6,500,000	0.045%	01/11/21	17/01/22
HM Debt Man. Office	1,000,000	0.010%	09/11/21	09/02/22
HM Debt Man. Office	1,000,000	0.050%	11/11/21	28/03/22
HM Debt Man. Office	3,500,000	0.010%	30/11/21	21/03/22
HM Debt Man. Office	1,500,000	0.050%	01/12/21	15/02/22
HM Debt Man. Office	4,000,000	0.010%	01/12/21	21/02/22

HM Debt Man. Office	4,500,000	0.030%	06/12/21	19/04/22
Sth Somerset DC	1,000,000	0.020%	18/08/21	10/01/22
Epping Forest DC	3,000,000	0.040%	20/09/21	10/01/22
Thurrock BC	5,000,000	0.220%	06/12/21	05/12/22
There were no other fixed term investments				
Total	76,500,000			

Please note: The interest rates above are the rates as at 31 December 2021. Actual rates going forward could fluctuate.

External Borrowings and Temporary Loans					
Lender	Balance – 1 April 2021 (£)	Movement (£)	Balance - 31 December 2021 (£)	Interest Rate	Maturity date
Barclays Bank	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	4.24%	31 March 2078
PWLB	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	1.84%	1 December 2061