Appendix B

Treasury Management Update

Quarter Ended 30 September 2018

Report of Interim Head of Financial Services

Treasury Management Update

Quarter Ended 30 September 2018

1. Introduction

The CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Code of Practice for Treasury Management recommends that members be updated on treasury management activities regularly (through the reporting of the Treasury Management Strategy, and annual and mid-year reports). This report is in line with best practice in accordance with that Code.

2. Economic Background (provided by Link Asset Services)

The first half of 2018/19 has seen UK economic growth after a modest performance, but sufficiently robust for the Monetary Policy Committee, (MPC), to unanimously (9-0) vote to increase the Bank Rate on 2nd August from 0.5% to 0.75%. Although growth looks as if it will only be modest at around 1.5% in 2018, the Bank of England's August Quarterly Inflation Report forecast that growth will pick up to 1.8% in 2019, albeit there were several caveats – mainly related to whether or not the UK achieves an orderly withdrawal from the European Union in March 2019.

Some MPC members have expressed concerns about a build-up of inflationary pressures, particularly with the pound falling in value again against both the US dollar and the Euro. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation rose unexpectedly from 2.4% in June to 2.7% in August due to increases in volatile components, but is expected to fall back to the 2% inflation target over the next two years given a scenario of minimal increases in the Bank Rate. The MPC has indicated that the Bank Rate would need to be in the region of 1.5% by March 2021 for inflation to stay on track. Financial markets are currently pricing in the next increase in Bank Rate for the second half of 2019.

As for the labour market, unemployment has continued at a 43 year low of 4% on the Independent Labour Organisation measure. A combination of job vacancies hitting an all-time high in July, together with negligible growth in total employment numbers, indicates that employers are now having major difficulties filling job vacancies with suitable staff. It was therefore unsurprising that wage inflation picked up to 2.9%, (3 month average regular pay, excluding bonuses) and to a one month figure in July of 3.1%. This meant that in real terms, (i.e. wage rates higher than CPI inflation), earnings grew by about 0.4%, near to the joint high of 0.5% since 2009. (The previous high point was in July 2015.) Given the UK economy is very much services sector driven, an increase in household spending power is likely to feed through into providing some support to the overall rate of economic growth in the coming months. This tends to confirm that the MPC were right to start on a cautious increase in Bank Rate in August as it views wage inflation in excess of 3% as increasing inflationary pressures within the UK economy. However, the MPC will need to tread cautiously before increasing Bank Rate again, especially given all the uncertainties around Brexit.

In the political arena, there is a risk that the current Conservative minority government may be unable to muster a majority in the Commons over Brexit. However, our central position is that Prime Minister May's government will endure, despite various setbacks, along the route to Brexit in March 2019. If, however, the UK faces a general election in the next 12 months, this could result in a potential loosening of monetary policy and therefore medium *to longer dated gilt yields could rise on the expectation of a weak pound and concerns around inflation picking up.*

3. Interest Rate Forecast

The Council's treasury advisor, Link Asset Services, has provided the following forecast:

Link Asset Services Interest Rate View											
	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	Mar-21
Bank Rate View	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%	1.50%
3 Month LIBID	0.75%	0.80%	0.80%	0.90%	1.10%	1.10%	1.20%	1.40%	1.50%	1.60%	1.60%
6 Month LIBID	0.85%	0.90%	0.90%	1.00%	1.20%	1.20%	1.30%	1.50%	1.60%	1.70%	1.70%
12 Month LIBID	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.10%	1.30%	1.30%	1.40%	1.60%	1.70%	1.80%	1.80%
5yr PWLB Rate	2.00%	2.00%	2.10%	2.20%	2.20%	2.30%	2.30%	2.40%	2.50%	2.50%	2.60%
10yr PWLB Rate	2.40%	2.50%	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%
25yr PWLB Rate	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.10%	3.20%	3.30%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.50%
50yr PWLB Rate	2.60%	2.70%	2.80%	2.90%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.10%	3.20%	3.30%	3.30%

The flow of generally positive economic statistics after the end of the quarter ended 30 June meant that it came as no surprise that the MPC came to a decision on 2 August to make the first increase in Bank Rate above 0.5% since the financial crash, to 0.75%. However, the MPC emphasised again, that future Bank Rate increases would be gradual and would rise to a much lower equilibrium rate, (where monetary policy is neither expansionary nor contractionary), than before the crash; indeed they gave a figure for this of around 2.5% in ten years' time but they declined to give a medium term forecast. We do not think that the MPC will increase Bank Rate in February 2019, ahead of the deadline in March for Brexit. We also feel that the MPC is more likely to wait until August 2019 rather than May 2019, before the next increase, to be followed by further increases of 0.25% in May and November 2020 to reach 1.5%. However, the cautious pace of even these limited increases is dependent on a reasonably orderly Brexit.

The balance of risks to the UK

- *The overall balance of risks to economic growth in the UK is probably neutral.*
- *The balance of risks to increases in Bank Rate and shorter term PWLB rates, are probably also even and are broadly dependent on how strong GDP growth turns out, how slowly inflation pressures subside, and how quickly the Brexit negotiations move forward positively*.

4. Annual Investment Strategy Update

The Treasury Management Strategy (TMS) for 2018/19, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council on 28 February 2018. It sets out the Council's investment priorities as being:

- Security of capital;
- Liquidity; and
- Yield.

The Council aims to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. In the current economic climate it is considered appropriate to keep investments short to cover cash flow needs, but also if and where appropriate, to seek out value available in periods up to 12 months with highly credit rated financial institutions, using the adopted creditworthiness approach, including minimum sovereign credit ratings and Credit Default Swap (CDS) overlay information.

Officers confirm that the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the quarter ended 30 September 2018.

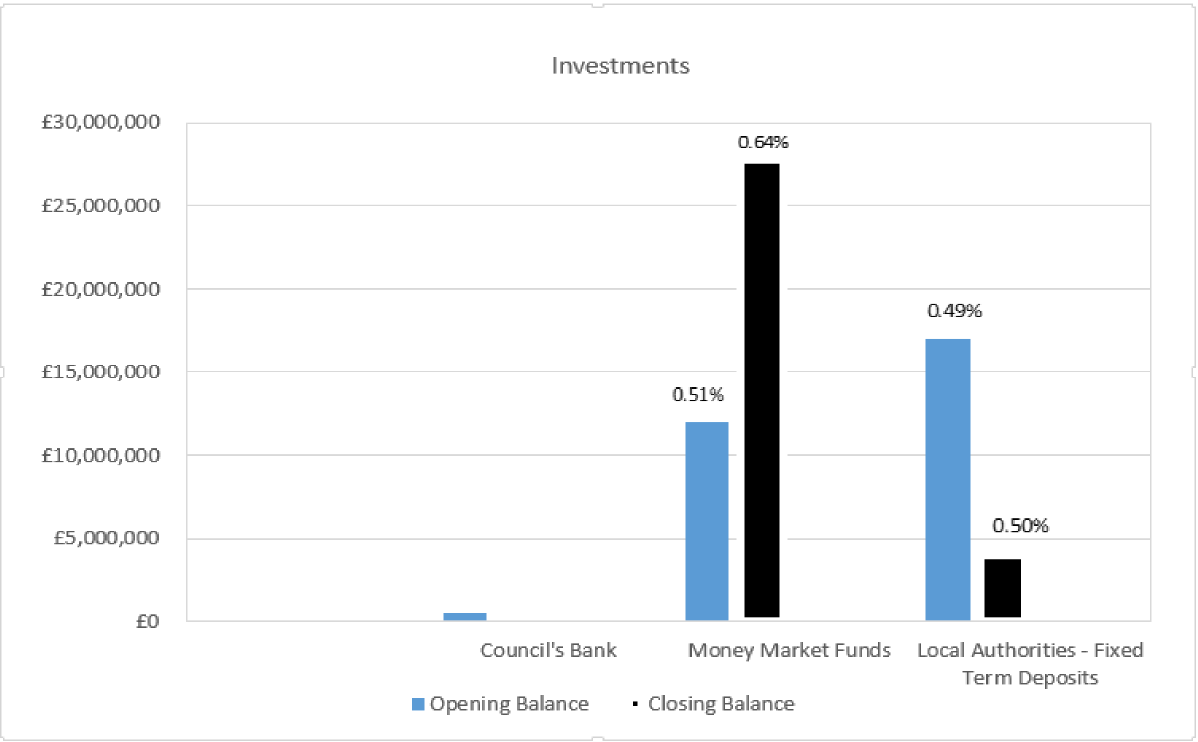
The average level of funds available for investment purposes during the quarter was **£30.4M**. These funds were available on a temporary basis, and the level of funds available was mainly dependent on the timing of precept and business rate related payments, the receipt of grants and progress on the Capital Programme.

In terms of performance against external benchmarks, the return on investments compared to the 7 day LIBID and bank rates at the end of the period is as follows. This is viewed as reasonable performance, given the need to prioritise security of investments, and liquidity (i.e. making sure that the Council's cashflow meets its needs):

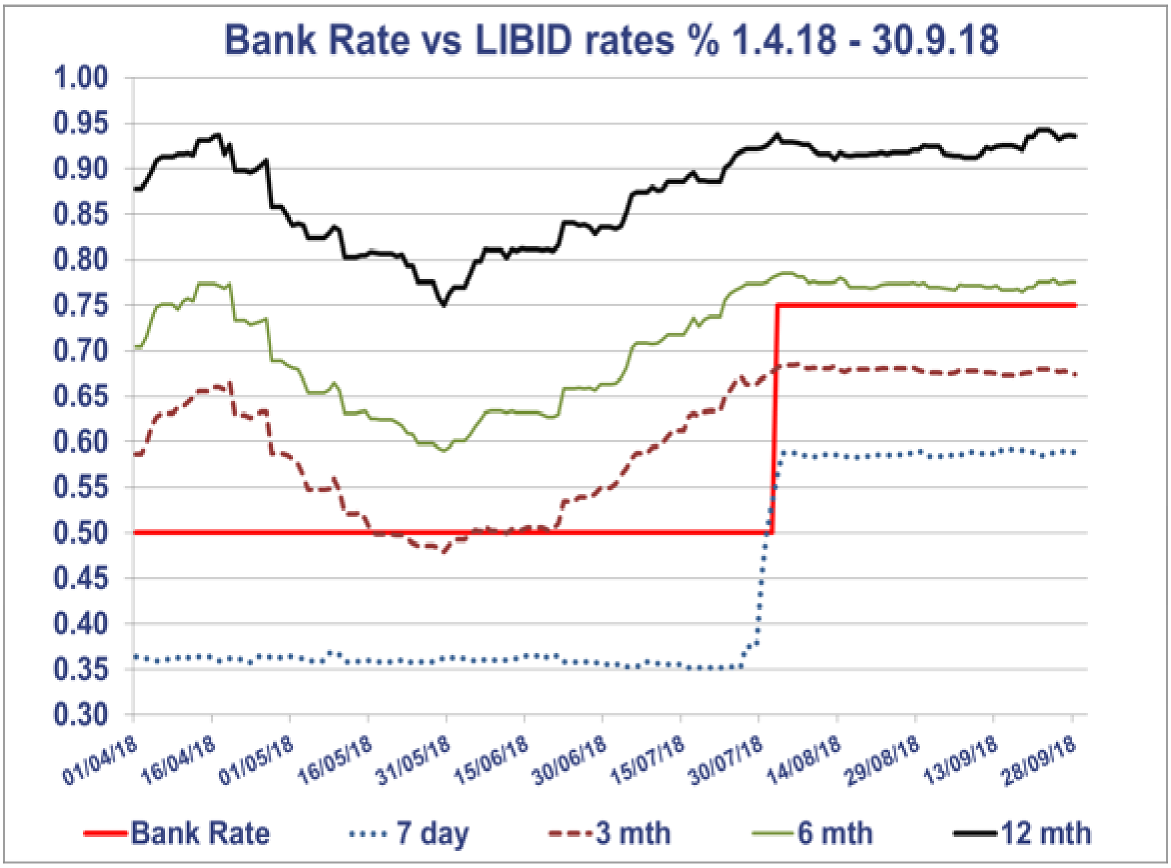
Base Rate	0.75%
7 day LIBID	0.59%
Lancaster City Council investments	0.62%

Investment Balances – quarter ended 30 September 2018

At the start of the quarter investments totalled £29m rising to £31m by 30 September. Fixed term investments with local authorities fell to £4m whilst Money Market Fund balances increased to £27m.



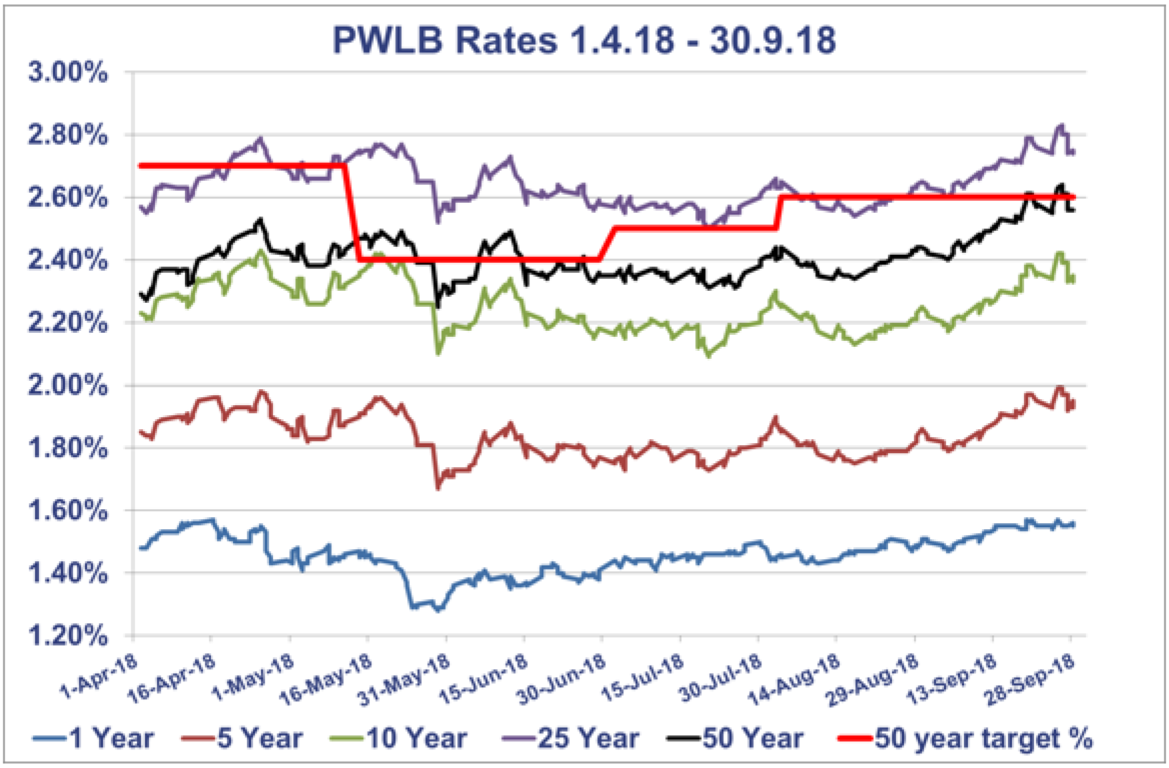
Other Investments	Term	Maturity Date	Opening £	Closing £	Indicative Rate (YTD)	Current Fixed Rate	Interest to Date £
Call Accounts							
Natwest (Cash Manager Plus)			527,634	8,312		0.01%	47
Money Market Funds							
Blackrock Sterling Liquidity First Fund			6,000,000	6,000,000	0.66%		14,052
Blackrock Sterling Government Liquidity Fund			0	0	0.57%		2,005
LGIM			0	6,000,000	0.67%		12,961
Ignis			6,000,000	6,000,000	0.65%		16,633
Insight			0	6,000,000	0.62%		4,659
Goldman Sachs			0	3,800,000	0.57%		2,158
Fixed Term Deposits							
Guildford Borough Council	364 days	17/07/2018	5,000,000	0		0.53%	7,768
Rugby Borough Council	11 months	29/06/2018	0	0		0.35%	853
Antrim & Newtown Abbey BC	364 days	06/08/2018	3,000,000	0		0.37%	3,862
Broxtowe Borough Council	364 days	28/09/2018	1,000,000	0		0.40%	1,973
London Borough of Islington	364 days	01/10/2018	2,000,000	2,000,000		0.40%	4,011
Surrey Heath Borough Council	183 days	16/11/2018	1,000,000	1,000,000		0.75%	5,829
Northamptonshire County Council	363 days	01/04/2019	1,000,000	1,000,000		0.70%	3,471
Telford & Wrekin Council	123 days	25/09/2018	4,000,000	0		0.55%	7,414
Sub-total			**29,527,634**	**31,808,312**			**87,696**
						Budgeted income	**119,500**
							(31,804)



5. Borrowing

Council agreed on 18 July 2018 that the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes (the Capital Financing Requirement – CFR) be increased by £2m to facilitate subsequent investment decisions in respect of the Canal Quarter. No capital expenditure has yet been incurred relating to this scheme and, therefore, no new borrowing has been undertaken.

The graph below shows the movement in PWLB certainty rates for the first six months of the year to date.



6. Debt Rescheduling

Debt rescheduling opportunities have been limited in the current economic climate and following the increase in the margin added to gilt yields which has impacted PWLB new borrowing rates since October 2010. No debt rescheduling has therefore been undertaken to date in the current financial year.

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7. Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits

During the financial year to date the Council has operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices.

It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review its affordable borrowing limits. The mid-year position in respect of the Council's approved Treasury and Prudential Indicators (affordability limits) will be reported to Cabinet on 4 December and referred on to Council in line with the requirements of the Prudential Code..

8. Risk Management (Key Aspects)

Investment Security:

There is still significant inherent risk generally affecting counterparties (i.e. who investments are placed with). These are considered to be managed effectively through the creditworthiness framework currently applied.

Liquidity:

Liquidity risks are considered to be managed effectively, through cash flow monitoring arrangements and the periods chosen for investment, to help ensure that the Council will have sufficient cash available to meet its payment obligations and deal with the resulting impact on its cash flow.

Interest Risk:

Investment Returns are inevitably low. The Council has risk exposure because all of its borrowings are long-term/fixed, and inevitably its investments are shorter term, meaning that generally they are more affected or influenced by the Bank Rate. There is little that can be done to mitigate this risk at this point.

9. Other Issues

Changes in risk appetite

The 2018 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 to other types of investment instruments this change in risk appetite and policy should be brought to members' attention in treasury management update reports.