Mid Year Review 2024/25: Treasury Management and Annual Investment Strategy

Governance & Audit Committee	4 December 2024
Report Author	Chris Blundell, Director of Corporate Services and Section 151 Officer
Cabinet Portfolio Member	Councillor Rob Yates, Cabinet Member for Corporate Services
Key Decision	No
Decision Classification	Unrestricted
Call in status	For information
Previously Considered by	Cabinet - 28 November 2024
Ward	Thanet Wide

Purpose of the Report

This report summarises treasury management activity and prudential / treasury indicators for the first half of 2024/25.

Recommendation(s)

The recommended option (to ensure regulatory compliance as set out in section 1 of this report) is that the Governance & Audit Committee:

- Notes, and makes comments on as appropriate, this report and annexes.
- Recommends this report and annexes (including the prudential and treasury indicators that are shown and the proposed changes to the 2024/25 Treasury Management Strategy Statement) to Council for approval.

Alternatively, the Governance & Audit Committee may decide not to do this and advise the reason(s) why.

Summary of Reasons

The regulatory environment places responsibility on members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report is, therefore, important in that respect, as it provides details of the 2024/25 mid-year position for treasury activities.

Background

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) defines treasury management as:

"The management of the local authority's borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."

Key reporting items to consider include:

- 2024/25 mid-year capital expenditure on long term assets was £11.4m (2023/24 mid-year: £5.9m), against a full-year budget of £124.2m.
- The Council's gross debt, also called the borrowing position, at 30 September 2024 was £17.2m (30 September 2023: £19.7m).
- The Council's underlying need to borrow to finance its capital expenditure, also called the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), is estimated to be £96.5m at 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: £56.8m).
- The Council has held less gross debt than its CFR and accordingly has complied with the requirement not to exceed its authorised borrowing limit of £106.5m.
- As at 30 September 2024 the Council's investment balance was £30.4m (30 September 2023: £55.4m).
- It is proposed that the 2024/25 Treasury Management Strategy Statement be amended as described in section 3 of this report.

Relevant Issues

1 Treasury Management and Capital Strategy

1.1 Treasury Management

The Council operates a balanced budget, which broadly means cash raised during the year will meet its cash expenditure. Part of the treasury management operation is to ensure this cash flow is adequately planned, with surplus monies being invested in low risk counterparties, providing adequate liquidity initially before considering optimising investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer term cash flow planning to ensure the Council can meet its capital spending operations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses, and on occasion any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

1.2 Capital Strategy

The CIPFA Prudential and Treasury Management Codes require all local authorities to prepare a Capital Strategy which is to provide the following: -

- a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services;
- an overview of how the associated risk is managed;
- the implications for future financial sustainability.

2 Introduction

2.1 This report has been written in accordance with the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management.

2.2 The primary requirements of the Code are as follows:

a) Creation and maintenance of a Treasury Management Policy Statement which sets out the policies and objectives of the Council's treasury management activities.

b) Creation and maintenance of Treasury Management Practices which set out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve those policies and objectives.

c) Receipt by the full Council of an annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement - including the Annual Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy (for the year ahead), a Mid-year Review Report (this report) and an Annual Report (stewardship report), covering activities during the previous year. Two additional quarterly reports are also provided to the Governance and Audit Committee.

d) Delegation by the Council of responsibilities for implementing and monitoring treasury management policies and practices and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions.

e) Delegation by the Council of the role of scrutiny of treasury management strategy and policies to a specific named body. For this Council the delegated body is the Governance and Audit Committee.

2.3 This mid-year report has been prepared in compliance with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management, and covers the following:

- An economic update for the first half of the 2024/25 financial year;
- A review of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy;
- The Council's capital expenditure (see also the Capital Strategy) and prudential indicators;
- A review of the Council's investment portfolio for 2024/25;
- A review of the Council's borrowing strategy for 2024/25;
- A review of any debt rescheduling undertaken during 2024/25;
- A review of compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits for 2024/25.

3 Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy Update

3.1 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2024/25, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, Capital Strategy and Non-Treasury Investment Report, was approved by the Council on 22 February 2024.

3.2 It is proposed that both the Operational Boundary and Authorised Limit for borrowing in the 2024/25 TMSS (referred to in section 3.1 above) be increased by £3m to reflect the increase in the 2024/25 GF capital programme as per the 10 October 2024 Council Report on the Medium-Term Temporary Accommodation Plan.

3.3 During the half year ended 30 September 2024 the Council operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the 2024/25 TMSS.

4 The Council's Capital Position (Prudential Indicators)

4.1 This part of the report is structured to update:

- The Council'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.

4.2 Prudential Indicator for Capital Expenditure

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

The revised GF budget includes reprofiling of £20.779m from the previous year. The £26.311m increase to the HRA budget is as per the Revised 4 Year HRA Capital Programme report agreed at the 11 July 2024 Council meeting.

Capital Expenditure	2024/25 Original Budget £m	Current Position – Actual spend at 30/09/24 £m	2024/25 Revised Budget £m
General Fund	52.625	6.653	72.185
HRA	25.746	4.793	52.057
Total	**78.371**	**11.446**	**124.242**

Monitoring information on the capital programme at scheme level, including forecasts to the end of the financial year, is included in the regular Cabinet Budget Monitoring Reports.

4.3 Changes to the Financing of the Capital Programme

The table below takes the capital expenditure plans (as detailed in the previous table), and shows the expected financing arrangements of this capital expenditure.

The borrowing element of the table increases the underlying indebtedness of the Council 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 Budget £m Total	Current Position – Actual at 30/09/24 £m	2024/25 Revised Budget £m GF	2024/25 Revised Budget £m HRA	2024/25 Revised Budget £m Total
Total spend	**78.371**	**11.446**	**72.185**	**52.057**	**124.242**
Financed by:					
Capital receipts	3.524		2.205	4.018	6.223
Capital grants	55.455		54.408	13.358	67.766
Reserves	7.920		1.433	13.280	14.713
Revenue	0.300		0.290	0.370	0.660
Total financing	**67.199**		**58.336**	**31.026**	**89.362**
Borrowing need	**11.172**		**13.849**	**21.031**	**34.880**

4.4 Changes to the Prudential Indicators for the Capital Financing Requirement, External Debt and the Operational Boundary

The Council's underlying need to borrow to fund its capital expenditure is termed the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR can be thought of as the outstanding debt that still needs to be repaid in relation to the capital assets (buildings, vehicles etc) that the Council has purchased or invested in. It can also be helpful to compare it to the outstanding balance that is still payable on a loan or a mortgage, in this case we are considering how much of the Council's debt still needs to be paid for.

The table below shows the CFR, and 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 forecast CFR.

Prudential Indicator – the Operational Boundary for external debt

	2024/25 Original Estimate £m	Current Position – Actual at 30/09/24 £m	2024/25 Revised Estimate £m

Prudential Indicator – Capital Financing Requirement			
CFR –General Fund	44.227		41.311
CFR – HRA	54.995		55.157
Total CFR	99.222		96.468
Net movement in CFR	**42.449**		**39.695**
	2024/25 Original Indicator £m	**Current Position – Actual at 30/09/24 £m**	**2024/25 Revised Indicator £m**
Prudential Indicator - the Operational Boundary for External Debt			
Borrowing	101.500	17.181	104.500
Other long term liabilities*	35.000	5.216	35.000
Total debt	**136.500**	**22.397**	**139.500**

** Any 'on balance sheet' PFI schemes and leases etc.*

4.5 Limits to Borrowing Activity

The first key control over the treasury activity is a prudential indicator to ensure that over the medium term, borrowing 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	**Current Position – Actual at 30/09/24 £m**	**2024/25 Revised Estimate £m**
Gross borrowing	86.273	17.181	89.520
Plus other long term liabilities*	12.568	5.216	5.202
Total gross borrowing	**98.841**	**22.397**	**94.722**
CFR (year end position)	99.222		96.468

The Section 151 Officer reports that no difficulties are envisaged for the current or future years in complying with this prudential indicator.

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 £m	Current Position – Actual at 30/09/24 £m	2024/25 Revised Indicator £m
Borrowing	106.500	17.181	109.500
Other long term liabilities*	45.000	5.216	45.000
Total	**151.500**	**22.397**	**154.500**

** Any 'on balance sheet' PFI schemes and leases etc.*

5 Annual Investment Strategy 2024/25

5.1 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2024/25, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by Council on 22 February 2024. In accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice, it sets out the Council's investment priorities as being:

- Security of capital
- Liquidity
- Yield

5.2 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 high credit quality financial institutions.

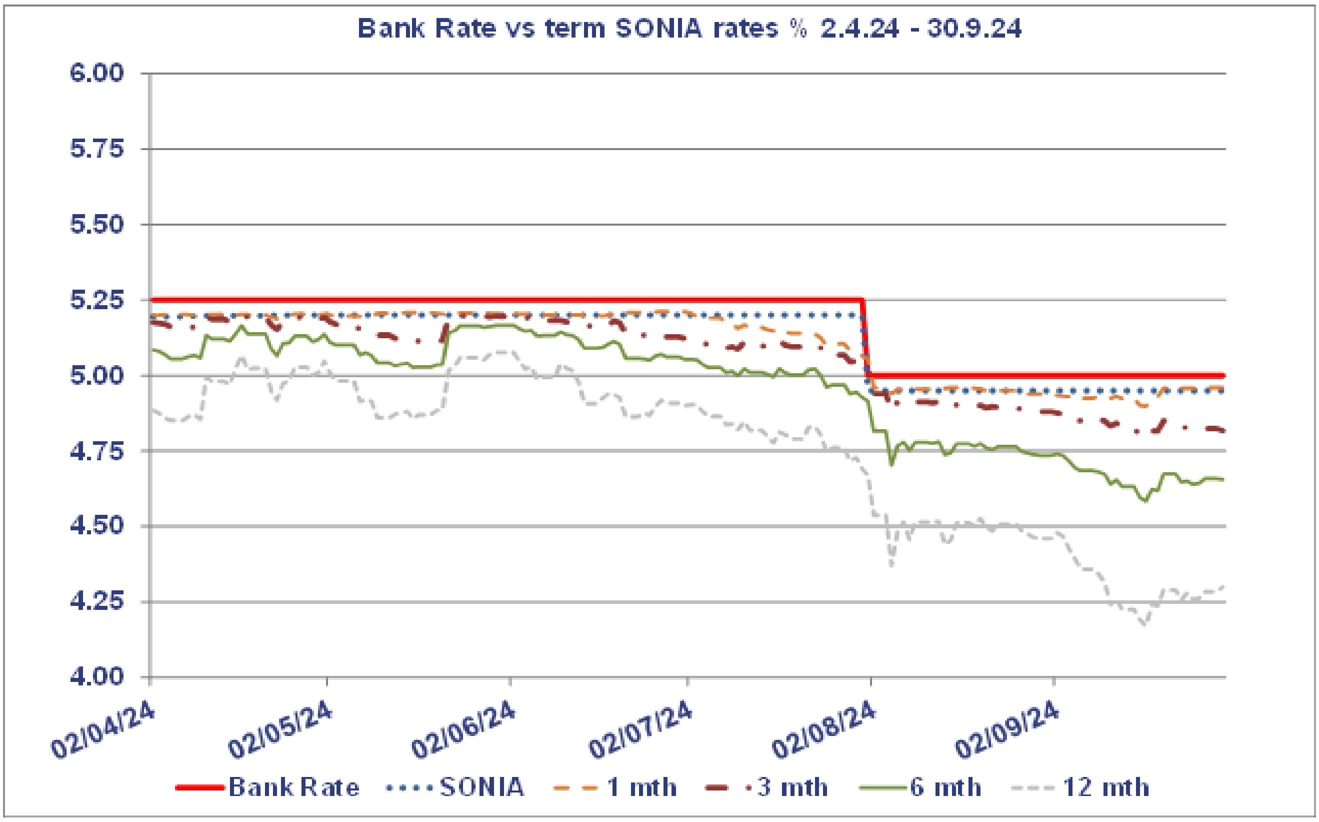
5.3 Creditworthiness

The UK's sovereign rating has proven robust through the first half of 2024/25.

5.4 Credit Default Swap (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.

5.5 Investment rates during 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

5.6 The Council held £30.425m of investments as at 30 September 2024, with maturities all under one year (£41.677m at 31 March 2024). The investment portfolio yield for the first six months of the year is 5.19%, in line with the benchmark (average 7 day SONIA compounded rate) of 5.19%. The constituent investments are:

Sector	Country	Total £m
Banks	UK	6.257
Money Market Funds	UK	20.168
Local Authority Loans	UK	2.000
Bond Funds	UK	2.000
Total		**30.425**

5.7 The Section 151 Officer confirms that the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the first six months of 2024/25.

5.8 The Council's budgeted investment return for 2024/25 is £1.515m (£0.757m half-year) and performance for the first half of the financial year is above budget at £0.874m. The revised estimate for 2024/25 is £1.340m.

5.9 The above bond fund is a pooled investment fund accounted for at fair value, although there is a mandatory statutory override for local authorities to reverse all unrealised fair value movements resulting from pooled investment funds to 31st March 2025. There was an unrealised fair value gain of £76k as at 31 March 2024 and it is not expected that the cessation of the override will have an adverse impact on the Council.

5.10 Investment Risk Benchmarking

Investment risk benchmarks were set in the 2024/25 Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for security, liquidity and yield. The mid-year position against these benchmarks is given below.

5.10.1 Security

The Council's maximum security risk benchmark for the current portfolio, when compared to historic default tables, is:

- 0.05% historic risk of default when compared to the whole portfolio (excluding unrated investments).

The security benchmark for each individual year is (excluding unrated investments):

	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Maximum	**0.05%**	**0.05%**	**0.05%**	**0.05%**	**0.05%**

Note: This benchmark is an average risk of default measure, and would not constitute an expectation of loss against a particular investment.

The Section 151 Officer can report that the investment portfolio was maintained within this overall benchmark for the first half of this financial year.

5.10.2 Liquidity

In respect of this area the Council seeks to maintain:

- Liquid short term deposits of at least £10m available with a week's notice.
- Weighted Average Life benchmark is expected to be 0.5 years, with a maximum of 1.0 year.

The Section 151 Officer can report that liquidity arrangements were adequate for the first half of this financial year.

This authority does not currently place investments for more than 370 days due to the credit, security and counterparty risks of placing such investments.

5.10.3 Yield

Local measures of yield benchmarks are:

- Investments – Internal returns above the average 7 day SONIA compounded rate.

The Section 151 Officer can report that the yield on deposits for the first half of the financial year is 5.19%, in line with the benchmark (average 7 day SONIA compounded rate) of 5.19%.

5.11 Investment Counterparty criteria

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

6 Borrowing

6.1 The Council's capital financing requirement (CFR) revised estimate for 2024/25 is £96.468m. The CFR denotes the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. If the CFR is positive the Council 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. The Council has borrowings of £17.181m (table 4.5) and will have utilised an estimated £79.287m of cash flow funds in lieu of borrowing (assuming no additional borrowing is undertaken during the year). 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).

6.2 No new external borrowing was undertaken during the first half of this financial year.

6.3 The Council repaid £2.443m of maturing debt during the first half of this financial year using investment balances, as below:

Lender	Principal £'000	Interest Rate	Repayment Date
PWLB	43	3.08%	23/04/24
PWLB	2,400	4.88%	01/07/24
Total	**2,443**		

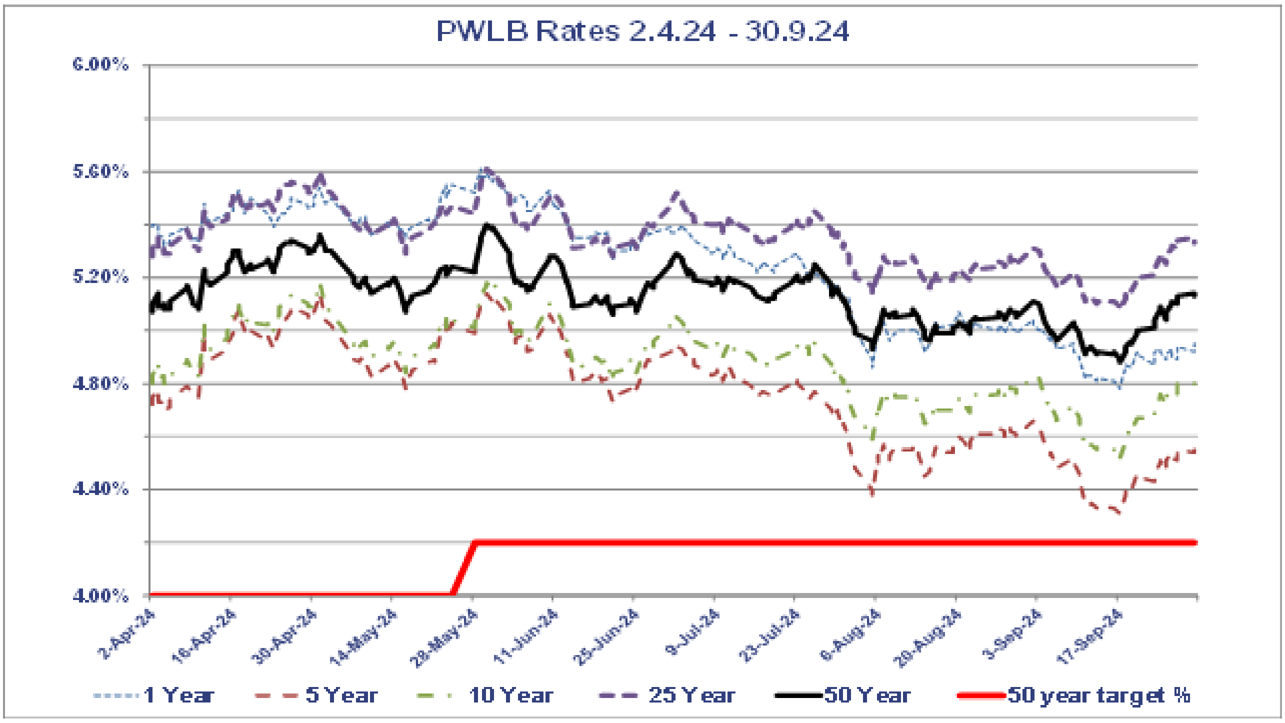
As below, a further £0.043m of existing maturing debt is due to be repaid during the second half of this financial year. In addition, the Council has a long term loan of £4.5m from Dexia which has a lender's option/borrower's option (LOBO) feature. The option allows Dexia to alter the interest rate every six months although, if Dexia exercises this option, the Council may repay the loan. If Dexia decides not to exercise this option, the loan will continue at the fixed rate until maturity in 2065.

Lender	Principal £'000	Interest Rate	Repayment Date
PWLB	43	3.08%	23/10/24
Total	**43**		

6.4 Borrowing may be undertaken during the second half of this financial year and options will be reviewed in due course in line with market conditions. 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.

6.5 The graph and table below show the movement in PWLB borrowing rates for the first six months of the year to 30 September 2024.

6.6 PWLB borrowing rates during half year ended 30th September 2024



	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%

6.7 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.

6.8 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 was a concern for those looking for more sizeable falls ahead.

6.9 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.

6.10 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.

6.11 As at 3 October 2024 Link Group (the Council's external treasury management advisor) still forecasted rates to fall back over the next two to three years as inflation dampens, although there was upside risk to Link's Bank Rate forecast. The CPI measure of inflation was expected to fall below 2% in the second half of 2025 however, and Link forecasted 50-year rates to stand at 4.20% by the end of September 2026. The major caveats were the considerable gilt issuance to be digested by the market over the next couple of years, and geo-political uncertainties which abounded in Eastern Europe and the Middle East in particular.

6.12 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 60bps (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).

6.13 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 rescheduling has been undertaken to date in the current financial year.

6.14 The Council's budgeted debt interest payable for 2024/25 is £2.592m (£1.296m half-year) and performance for the first half of the financial year is below budget at £0.370m, reflecting the use of internal borrowing (see section 6.1). The revised estimate for 2024/25 is £2.490m.

7 Treasury Management Indicators

7.1 Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

%	2024/25 Original Indicator	2024/25 Revised Indicator
GF	15.6%	9.5%
HRA	14.4%	6.1%

7.2 Maturity Structures of Borrowing

These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing.

	2024/25 Original Upper Limit	Current Position – Actual at 30/09/24	2024/25 Revised Upper Limit
Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing			
Under 12 months	50%	26.7%	50%
1 year to under 2 years	50%	0.5%	50%
2 years to under 5 years	50%	1.5%	50%
5 years to under 10 years	50%	13.7%	50%
10 years to under 20 years	50%	40.6%	50%
20 years to under 30 years	50%	11.2%	50%
30 years to under 40 years	50%	0.0%	50%
40 years to under 50 years	50%	5.8%	50%
50 years and above	50%	0.0%	50%

The current position shows the actual percentage of fixed rate debt the authority has within each maturity span. None of the upper limits have been breached.

8 Alternative Options

8.1 The recommended option (to ensure regulatory compliance as set out in sections 1 and 2 of this report) is that the Governance & Audit Committee:

- Notes, and makes comments on as appropriate, this report and annexes.
- Recommends this report and annexes (including the prudential and treasury indicators that are shown and the proposed changes to the 2024/25 Treasury Management Strategy Statement) to Council for approval.

8.2 Alternatively, the Governance & Audit Committee may decide not to do this and advise the reason(s) why.

9. Consultation

9.1 Not applicable

10. Corporate Implications

10.1 Finance and Resources

The financial implications are highlighted in this report.

10.2 Legal and Constitutional

There are no significant legal implications as a result of the recommendations in this report. Compliance with the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services and the DLUHC Local Government Investment Guidance provides assurance that the council's investments are, and will continue to be, within its legal powers.

The Council must approve any amendment to the treasury management strategy and annual investment strategy in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's (previously DHLUC) Local Government Investment Guidance issued under Section 15(1) (a) Local Government Act 2003 and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance.

10.3 Council Policies and Priorities

This report relates to the following corporate priorities: -

- To keep our district safe and clean
- To deliver the housing we need

- To protect our environment
- To create a thriving place
- To work efficiently for you

10.4 Risk

Risk management is as per the provisions of the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy.

10.5 Climate Change and Biodiversity

No implications identified.

10.6 Equality, Equity and Diversity Implications

There are no particular equalities implications arising.

10.7 Crime and Disorder Implications and Community Impact

None identified.

10.8 Subject History and Background Papers

Not applicable

11 Disclaimer

11.1 This report (including annexes) is a technical document focussing on public sector investments and borrowings and, as such, readers should not use the information contained within the report to inform personal investment or borrowing decisions. Neither Thanet District Council nor any of its officers or employees makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein (such information being subject to change without notice) and shall not be in any way responsible or liable for the contents hereof and no reliance should be placed on the accuracy, fairness or completeness of the information contained in this document. Any opinions, forecasts or estimates herein constitute a judgement and there can be no assurance that they will be consistent with future results or events. No person accepts any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from any use of this document or its contents or otherwise in connection therewith.

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Reporting to: Colin Carmichael, Interim Chief Executive

Annex List

Annex 1: Economic Update, Interest Rate Forecast and Debt Maturity

Annex 2: Guidance on the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy – Mid Year Review Report 2024/25

Corporate Consultation Undertaken

Finance: Matthew Sanham, Head of Finance and Procurement
Legal: Ingrid Brown, Head of Legal and Democracy & Monitoring Officer