

Treasury Update Report 2023/24

Telford & Wrekin Council

A glossary and list of abbreviations used in this report can be found at page 13

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Treasury Management Update Report 2023/24

Purpose

This Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to produce a Treasury Update Report to review activities and actual prudential and treasury indicators for 2023/24. This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management, (the Code), and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, (the Prudential Code).

During 2023/24 the minimum reporting requirements were that the Full Council should receive the following reports:

- an annual treasury strategy in advance of the year,
- a mid-year, (minimum), treasury update report (this report) and
- an annual review following the end of the year describing the activity compared to the strategy.

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 treasury activities and highlights compliance with the Council's policies previously approved by members.

This Council confirms that it has complied with the requirement under the Code to give prior scrutiny to all of the above treasury management reports by the Audit Committee before they were reported to the Full Council. Member training on treasury management issues was undertaken in July 2023 and January 2024 in order to support members' scrutiny role.

Executive Summary

During 2023/24, the Council complied with its legislative and regulatory requirements. The key actual prudential and treasury indicators detailing the impact of capital expenditure activities during the year, with comparators, are as follows:

Prudential and treasury indicators	31.03.23 Actual £m	2023/24 Original £m	2023/24 Revised Estimate £m	31.12.23 Actual £m
Capital expenditure <ul style="list-style-type: none">Total	75.704	180.958	90.047	52.462
Capital Financing Requirement: <ul style="list-style-type: none">TotalLess Other Long Term LiabilitiesLoans CFR	520.687 (47.888) 472.799	649.408 (44.547) 604.861	558.835 (44.547) 514.288	558.835 (44.547) 514.288
Gross borrowing <ul style="list-style-type: none">External Debt Investments <ul style="list-style-type: none">Under 1 year Net borrowing <ul style="list-style-type: none">Total	347.221 38.499 308.722	440.187 15.000 425.187	375.818 15.000 360.818	350.743 29.569 321.174

Other prudential and treasury indicators are to be found in the main body of this report.

Borrowing can only be undertaken to fund capital investment and not to support the revenue budget which supports the delivery of most Council services. The Interim Director of Finance & HR also confirms that borrowing was only undertaken for a capital purpose and the statutory borrowing limit, (the authorised limit), was not breached.

2023/24 TREASURY MANAGEMENT UPDATE

1.0 Treasury Position as at 31st December 2023

The Council's treasury management debt and investment position is organised by the treasury management service in order to ensure adequate liquidity for revenue and capital activities, security for investments and to manage risks within all treasury management activities. Procedures and controls to achieve these objectives are well established which includes member reporting as detailed in the summary.

At the 31st December the Council's treasury (excluding borrowing by PFI and finance leases) position was as follows:

TREASURY PORTFOLIO	31.03.23 Principal £m	31.12.23 Principal £m	Movement in Principal £m
Fixed rate debt (+1yr)	251.192	246.714	(4.478)
Temporary debt (-1yr)	96.029	104.029	8.000
Total debt	347.221	350.743	3.522
Less Total investments	38.499	29.569	(8.93)
Net debt (exc. NuPlace)	308.722	321.174	12.452
Less Investment in NuPlace	18.800	20.800	2.000
Net debt (inc. NuPlace)	289.922	300.374	10.452

The maturity structure of the debt portfolio was as follows:

MATURITY STRUCTURE – DEBT (assumes 31 st March)	31.03.23 Actual		2023/24 original limits %		31.12.23 Actual	
	£m	%	Lower	Upper	£m	%
Under 12 months	107.209	30.9	0.0	70.0	52.261	14.9
12 months and within 24 months	21.705	6.3	0.0	30.0	76.779	21.9
24 months and within 5 years	33.196	9.6	0.0	50.0	35.766	10.2
5 years and within 10 years	45.679	13.2	0.0	75.0	46.367	13.2
10 years and above*	139.432	40.0	25.0	100.0	139.570	39.8

* this includes £25m Lenders Option Borrowers Options (LOBO) loans that are potentially callable at certain points before the maturity date.

The maturity structure of the investment portfolio was as follows:

MATURITY STRUCTURE – INVESTMENTS (exc. NuPlace Ltd)	31.03.23 Actual £m	31.12.23 Actual £m
Investments		
Longer than 1 year	0	0
Up to 1 year	38.499	29.569
Total	38.499	29.569

2.0 Interest Rates and Economic Data

The third quarter saw:

- A 0.3% m/m decline in real GDP in October, potentially partly due to unseasonably wet weather, but also due to the ongoing drag from higher interest rates. Growth for the second quarter, ending 30th September, was revised downwards to -0.1% and growth on an annual basis was also revised downwards, to 0.3%;
- A sharp fall in wage growth, with the headline 3myy rate declining from 8.0% in September to 7.2% in October, although the ONS “experimental” rate of unemployment has remained low at 4.2%;
- CPI inflation continuing on its downward trajectory, from 8.7% in April to 4.6% in October, then again to 3.9% in November;
- Core CPI inflation decreasing from April and May’s 31 years’ high of 7.1% to 5.1% in November, the lowest rate since January 2022;
- The Bank of England holding Bank Rate at 5.25% in November and December;
- A steady fall in 10-year gilt yields as investors revised their interest rate expectations lower.

3.0 Borrowing

At the 31st December the Council’s treasury (excluding borrowing by PFI and finance leases) position was as follows:

DEBT PORTFOLIO	31.12.23 Principal £m	Average Interest Rate %
Fixed rate funding:		
- PWLB	206.437	2.62
- Market Loans & LOBS	40.000	4.17
- Municipal Investment	0.277	2.10
Variable rate funding:		
- Temporary	104.029	4.62
Total debt	350.743	3.33

The borrowing strategy for the current year has been to borrow temporarily where possible as we are in a reducing interest environment before gradually extending maturities.

3.1 New Borrowing

Between the period 1 June 2023 (previous Member update) and 31 December 2023, £53.6m of temporary loans have been raised in order to fund short-term cash flow requirements. Interest rates have ranged from 4.63% to 5.70%. The outstanding temporary borrowing at 31 December 2023 was £104.0m

To date in 2023/24 £9.25m of our Equal Instalment of Principal and Annuity PWLB loans have matured and a further £2.08m are due to mature prior to the end of the financial year. One new PWLB loan, totalling £5.0m, has been taken since 1 June 2023, which is the only loan taken during year.

Lender	Date Raised	Principal £m	Type	Interest Rate %	Duration
PWLB	21.12.2023	5.0m	Fixed interest rate - EIP	4.37	13 years

3.2 Rescheduling

During 2023/24 no rescheduling of debt has taken place as market conditions have not been favourable, however the scope for opportunities is regularly monitored.

4.0 Treasury Management Investments

At the 31st December the Council's treasury position was as follows:

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO	31.12.23 Actual £m	31.12.23 Actual %	Credit Rating	Weighted Credit Score
Treasury investments				
Banks	6.589	22.3	A+	1.11
DMADF (H.M. Treasury)	18.000	60.9	AAA	0.61
Money Market Funds	4.980	16.8	AAA	0.17
Total Treasury Investments	29.569	100.0		1.89

The Authority's objective when investing money for Treasury Management purposes is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return. The strategy for the year is to gain maximum benefit at minimum risk whilst achieving as a minimum, the overnight deposit rate.

The Council has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the value-weighted credit score of its investment portfolio. This is calculated by applying a score to each investment (AAA=1, AA+=2, etc.) and taking the arithmetic average, weighted by the size of each investment. Based on this the Treasury Management Prudential Indicator in relation to Credit Risk

is a score of 6 or lower, which is equivalent to a weighted average credit rating of 'A' or higher across the investment portfolio. As at 31 December 2023 the weighted average credit rating for Investments held was 1.89 (which is within the indicator). Further information regarding Credit Ratings is detailed in Appendix Ai.

The Council's treasury management investments are mainly internally managed and are currently held as temporary investments for cash flow purposes.

For the period to 31st December 2023 some £9.86bn worth of investments have been placed with H.M. Treasury's Debt Management Account Deposit Facility (DMADF) and Lloyds Bank. Interest rates have ranged from an average of 3.96% to 5.05%.

The Council holds investments of £4.98m in Money Market Funds which gives increased diversification of counter-party risk and slightly higher yield whilst retaining a high degree of liquidity. These investment are held in one diversified fund. The average interest rate to 31 December was 4.89%

In line with the approved Treasury Management Prudential Indicator, the Council can place up to £15.0m with any Counterparty, with the exception of the DMADF which is Government backed and therefore considered to be very secure so no limit is placed on investments. At the end of December the greatest exposure with a single counterparty was £18.0m (60.9% of the portfolio) with the DMADF.

The Council has operated within the Treasury Limits and Prudential Indicators set, with the exception of the counterparty limit being exceeded on one day in October which was due to an internal processing error. As a result, the balance in Lloyds Bank exceeded the £15m counterparty limit on that day. Lloyds Bank have a high credit rating and the funds were placed with the Government Debt Management Deposit Facility the next day. This was separately reported to the Chair and Vice Chair of the Audit Committee and Internal Audit at the time. Following immediate improvements to the process being implemented by the Finance Team, Internal Audit completed a further review during November and were satisfied with the updated process and made no recommendations.

The Council is guided by its Treasury advisers in assessing investments.

4.1 Longer Term Treasury Management Investments

The Council currently holds no long-term Treasury Management Investments.

4.2 Overall Performance

Overall, the weighted average return on all internal treasury management investments for the year to date to 31st December 2023 was 4.82%. This compared to a benchmark return for the period of 4.85%, based on the average overnight rate with the DMADF / 7 Day Sonia Rate. The security of principal sums invested is paramount.

5.0 Leasing

Each year the Council arranges operating and finance leases for assets such as vehicles, computers and equipment. This helps to spread the cost of the acquisition over a number of years.

To date, there have been no lease requests made for 2023/24.

6.0 Projected Performance

The Chief Financial Officer and other Senior Finance Officers closely monitor the Treasury position, particularly with the likelihood of the continuing interest rate rises. Latest financial monitoring projections indicate a projected benefit of £0.5m from treasury management activities in year. Updates will be provided in future financial monitoring reports taken to Cabinet.

7.0 MRP Update

In November 2021 the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) launched a consultation seeking views on proposed changes to regulations in relation to the duty of local authorities to make prudent Minimum Revenue Provision each year. The consultation closed in February 2022. The proposals for change related to the exclusion of a proportion of debt from the MRP calculation, particularly relating to investment assets, capital loans and some operational assets. Following concerns raised by a number of authorities it was apparent that the proposed changes may have given rise to unintended consequences and DLUHC amended the proposals to allow additional flexibilities with respect to capital loans. The Government conducted a follow up survey in November 2022. It is currently intended that the proposed changes will take effect from at the earliest April 2024. When the revised basis is finalised, going forward, the Council will prepare its budget on the revised basis.

Credit Ratings – A Guide.

Long-term credit ratings and Sovereign Ratings

Fitch Rating' long-term credit ratings are set up along a scale from 'AAA' to 'D', first introduced in 1924 and later adopted and licensed by Standard & Poors (S&P). Moody's also uses a similar scale, but names the categories differently. Like S&P, Fitch also uses intermediate modifiers for each category between AA and CCC (i.e., AA+, AA, AA-, A+, A, A-, BBB+, BBB, BBB- etc.).

Investment grade

- **AAA** : the best quality, reliable and stable
- **AA** : good quality, a bit higher risk than AAA
- **A** : economic situation can affect finance
- **BBB** : medium class counterparties, which are satisfactory at the moment

Non-investment grade

- **BB** : more prone to changes in the economy
- **B** : financial situation varies noticeably
- **CCC** : currently vulnerable and dependent on favourable economic conditions to meet its commitments
- **CC** : highly vulnerable, very speculative bonds
- **C** : highly vulnerable, perhaps in bankruptcy or in arrears but still continuing to pay out on obligations
- **D** : has defaulted on obligations and Fitch believes that it will generally default on most or all obligations
- **NR** : not publicly rated

Short-term credit ratings

Fitch's short-term ratings indicate the potential level of default within a 12-month period.

- **F1+** : best quality grade, indicating exceptionally strong capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment
- **F1** : best quality grade, indicating strong capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment
- **F2** : good quality grade with satisfactory capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment
- **F3** : fair quality grade with adequate capacity of obligor to meet its financial commitment but near term adverse conditions could impact the obligor's commitments
- **B** : of speculative nature and obligor has minimal capacity to meet its commitment and vulnerability to short term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions
- **C** : possibility of default is high and the financial commitment of the obligor are dependent upon sustained, favourable business and economic conditions

- **D** : the obligor is in default as it has failed on its financial commitments.

Support Ratings (1 – 5)

The Purpose and Function of Support Ratings

Support Ratings are Fitch Ratings' assessment of a potential supporter's propensity to support a bank and of its ability to support it. Its propensity to support is a judgment made by Fitch Ratings. Its ability to support is set by the potential supporter's own Issuer Default Ratings, both in foreign currency and, where appropriate, in local currency. Support Ratings do not assess the intrinsic credit quality of a bank. Rather they communicate the agency's judgment on whether the bank would receive support should this become necessary. These ratings are exclusively the expression of Fitch Ratings' opinion even though the principles underlying them may have been discussed with the relevant supervisory authorities and/or owners.

Timeliness and Effectiveness Requirements

Fitch Ratings' Support Rating definitions are predicated on the assumption that any necessary "support" is provided on a timely basis. The definitions are also predicated on the assumption that any necessary support will be sufficiently sustained so that the bank being supported is able to continue meeting its financial commitments until the crisis is over.

Obligations and Financial Instruments Covered

In terms of these definitions, unless otherwise specified, "support" is deemed to be in terms of foreign currency. It is assumed that typically the following obligations will be supported: senior debt (secured and unsecured), including insured and uninsured deposits (retail, wholesale and interbank); obligations arising from derivatives transactions and from legally enforceable guarantees and indemnities, letters of credit, and acceptances; trade receivables and obligations arising from court judgments.

Likewise, the agency does not assume that the following capital instruments will be supported when sovereign support is involved: preference/preferred shares or stock; hybrid capital (tier 1 and upper tier 2), including reserve capital instruments (RCIs) and variations upon RCIs; and common/ordinary equity capital. It is also assumed that there will be no support for any moral obligation on securitizations. The sovereign support status of subordinated debt is difficult to categorize in advance; it is assessed on a case by case basis, distinguishing among different jurisdictions.

Definitions:

- 1:** A bank for which there is an extremely high probability of external support. The potential provider of support is very highly rated in its own right and has a very high propensity to support the bank in question. This probability of support indicates a minimum Long-Term Rating floor of 'A-'.
- 2:** A bank for which there is a high probability of external support. The potential provider of support is highly rated in its own right and has a high propensity to provide support to the bank in question. This probability of support indicates a minimum Long-Term Rating floor of 'BBB-'.

- 3:** A bank for which there is a moderate probability of support because of uncertainties about the ability or propensity of the potential provider of support to do so. This probability of support indicates a minimum Long-Term Rating floor of 'BB-'.
- 4:** A bank for which there is a limited probability of support because of significant uncertainties about the ability or propensity of any possible provider of support to do so. This probability of support indicates a minimum Long-Term Rating floor of 'B'.
- 5:** A bank for which external support, although possible, cannot be relied upon. This may be due to a lack of propensity to provide support or to very weak financial ability to do so. This probability of support indicates a Long-Term Rating floor no higher than 'B-' and in many cases no floor at all.

GLOSSARY

Term	Meaning
Annuity	A method of repaying a loan where the cash payment remains constant over the life of the loan, but the proportion in interest reduces and the proportion of principal repayment increases over time.
Authorised Borrowing Limit	The maximum amount the authority can borrow at any point of time in the year. This limit should never be exceeded. The limit is set by Full Council at the beginning of March and is a prudential indicator.
Bail-in	A method of rescuing a failing financial institution by cancelling some of its deposits and bonds. Investors may suffer a haircut but may be given shares in the bank as part compensation. See also bail-out
Bail-out	A method of rescuing a failing financial institution by the injection of public money. This protects investors at the expense of the taxpayer.
Call account	A deposit account that can be called back, normally on instant access.
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	This represents the underlying need for the authority to borrow and represents the assets of the authority less the long term capital liabilities.
Credit Default Swaps (CDS)	CDS are bought by investors to insure against defaults (i.e. the counterparty not being able to repay). The higher the cost/premium then the higher the risk – CDS therefore given a market view of the credit worthiness of an organisation.
Credit Ratings	Rating on the ability of an organisation to meet its obligations; ratings are assigned by independent, specialist companies, such as Fitch and Moody's using market intelligence they gather.
Credit Risk	The risk that the debtor will default on their obligations
Counterparty	The organisation that you are conducting your business with.
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	Provided by the Debt Management Office , users can place cash in secure fixed-term deposits. Deposits are guaranteed by the government and therefore have the equivalent of a sovereign triple-A credit rating.
Derivative Instruments	A security whose price is dependent upon or derived from one or more underlying assets. The derivative itself is merely a contract between two or more parties. Its value is determined by fluctuations in the underlying asset. The most common underlying assets include stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies, interest rates and market indexes. Most derivatives are characterized by high leverage. For example, a stock option is a derivative because it derives its value from the value of a stock. An interest rate swap is a

	derivative because it derives its value from one or more interest rate indices.
Discounts	These relate to Public Works Loans Board loans. If rates have increased since the borrowing was undertaken then part of the benefit that PWLB will achieve from being able to loan out at that higher rate are passed back to an authority if they repay the loan early.
Fund Managers	Independent investment managers who work to a specific mandate and invest funds on behalf of the Council
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards, the set of accounting rules in use by UK local authorities since 2010.
Inflation	The rise in prices of goods and services over a period of time.
Interest Rate Risk	The risk that the value of an investment will change due to changes to the interest rate.
Internal Borrowing	This is where the amount of an authority's borrowing is less than its CFR or underlying need to borrow and represents the use of internal balances rather than borrowing from the market.
LIBID	London inter-bank bid rate. Interest rate at which prime banks will borrow money in the London inter-bank market.
LIBOR	London inter-bank offer rate. Interest rate at which prime banks will lend money in the London inter-bank market. Fixed every day by the British Bankers Association to five decimal places.
Liquidity Risk	The risk of not being able to trade an investment quickly to release cash.
LOBO	Lender's Option Borrower's Option – a long term loan where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the interest rate on pre-determined dates. The borrower then has the option to either accept the new rate or repay the loan without penalty. LOBOs increase the borrower's interest rate risk and the loan should therefore attract a lower rate of interest initially.
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	This is the amount charged against the Income and Expenditure Account for the year in relation to the repayment of debt on borrowing in order to fund capital expenditure.
Money Market Fund (MMF)	Mutual funds that invest in short term debt instruments. They offer a higher level of security than banks and interest rates are generally higher.
Obligor	An individual or company that owes debt to another individual or company (the creditor), as a result of borrowing or issuing bonds.

Operational Borrowing Limit	The amount the authority would normally borrow at any point of time in the year. This boundary might be exceeded temporarily but only in exceptional circumstances. The limit is set by Full Council at the beginning of March and is a prudential indicator.
Premia	This is the penalty applied to the early redemption of PWLB loans where rates have fallen since the loan was undertaken.
Prudential Code	A professional code of practice which provides regulatory framework to local authorities on capital expenditure, investments and borrowing activities.
Prudential Indicators	A set of indicators developed within the Prudential Code which define thresholds for investment and borrowing within a local authority.
PWLB	Public Works Loans Board – a Government agency providing long and short term loans to local authorities. Interest rates are generally lower than the private sector and slightly higher than the rates at which the Government themselves may borrow.
Quantitative Easing	This is where the government buy back their own gilt issuance to effectively pump money into the financial markets of the economy.
Re-scheduling	This relates to repaying existing borrowing early and replacing it with borrowing for a different period usually, but not necessarily, at lower rates
Return	The gain from holding an investment over a given period
Security	An investment instrument, other than an insurance policy or fixed annuity, issued by a corporation, government or other organisation which offers evidence of debt or equity.
SONIA	Sterling Overnight Interbank Average – a key Bank of England interest rate benchmark; it is a measurement of the cost of borrowing and reflects the average of interest that banks pay to borrow sterling overnight from other financial institutions.
Sovereign Exposure	Risk of exposure to one particular country.
Supranational Bonds	These are bonds (similar to gilts) issued by multi government development organisations and are supported by all of the governments who form part of the organisation. E.g. European Investment Bank and are usually very secure.
Treasury Management Code (TM Code)	CIPFA's Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services and Cross-Sectoral Guidance Notes, to which local authorities are required by law to have regard.