

Wiltshire Council

Full Council

24 July 2024

Treasury Management Outturn Report 2023/24

Executive Summary

The Council approved a Treasury Management Strategy and an Annual Investment Strategy for 2023/24 at its meeting on 31 January 2023.

The Treasury Management Strategy requires an Annual Outturn Report reviewing the Treasury Management activities for the year.

The Council has continued to finance capital expenditure through maximising the use of capital receipts, capital grants and internal borrowing.

Against budget, there is an underspend in respect of the net position on interest receivable/payable of £5.316m. This has been accounted for in the overall year end revenue outturn position for 2023/24.

Proposals

Council is requested to:

Note that the contents of this report are in line with the Treasury Management Strategy 2023/24.

Reasons for Proposals

To give members an opportunity to consider the performance of the Council against the parameters set out in the approved Treasury Management Strategy for 2023/24.

Lizzie Watkin, Director of Finance and Procurement (S151 Officer)

Andy Brown, Deputy Chief Executive and Corporate Director of Resources

Terence Herbert, Chief Executive

Wiltshire Council

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24 July 2024

Treasury Management Outturn Report 2023/24

Purpose of Report

1. The Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to produce an annual treasury management review of activities and the 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).
2. During 2023/24 the minimum reporting requirements were that the Council should receive the following reports,
 - an annual treasury strategy in advance of the year (reported to Cabinet on 31 January 2023)
 - a mid-year treasury update report (reported to Cabinet on 14 November 2023)
 - an annual review following the end of the year describing the activity compared to the strategy (this report)
3. The regulatory environment places responsibility on members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report provides details of the outturn position for treasury activities and highlights compliance with the Council's policies previously approved by members.
4. 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 before they were reported to Full Council.
5. This report summarises the following,
 - Capital activity during the year;
 - Impact of this activity on the Council's underlying indebtedness, (the Capital Financing Requirement);
 - The actual prudential and treasury indicators;
 - Overall treasury position identifying how the Council has borrowed in relation to this indebtedness, and the impact on the investment balances;
 - Summary of interest rate movements in the year;
 - Detailed debt activity;
 - Detailed investment activity.

Overall Treasury Position

6. 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	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Original Budget/Estimate £m	2023/24 Actual £m
Capital Expenditure			
General Fund	99.979	147.249	102.695
HRA	16.734	30.580	41.145
Commercial Activities	11.667	21.298	19.582
Total	128.380	199.127	163.422
Capital Financing Requirement			
General Fund	519.809	597.951	560.018
HRA	91.865	136.864	83.865
Total	611.674	734.816	643.883
Gross Borrowing	398.926	501.664	383.295
External Debt	399.126	501.664	383.295
PFI Liability	59.838	54.931	54.817
Over/(under) borrowing	(152.910)	(178.220)	(205.771)
Investments			
Longer than one year	20.000		20.000
Under one year	157.220		92.056
Total	177.220		112.056
Net Borrowing	221.706		271.239

7. Other prudential and treasury indicators are to be found in the main body of the report.
8. The Director of Finance and Procurement (S151 Officer) can confirm that borrowing was only undertaken for a capital purpose and the statutory borrowing limit (the authorised limit) was not breached.

The Council's Capital Expenditure and Financing

9. The Council undertakes capital expenditure on long term assets. These activities may either be,
- Financed immediately through the application of capital or revenue resources (capital receipts, capital grants, revenue contributions) which has no resultant impact on the Council's borrowing need; or,

- If insufficient financing is available, or a decision is taken not to apply resources, the capital expenditure will give rise to a borrowing need.

10. The actual capital expenditure forms one of the required prudential indicators. The table below shows the actual capital expenditure and how this was financed.

General Fund	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Budget £m	2023/24 Actual £m
Capital expenditure	111.646	168.547	122.277
Financed in year	56.905	80.178	61.496
Unfinanced Capital Expenditure	54.741	88.369	60.781

HRA	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Budget £m	2023/24 Actual £m
Capital expenditure	16.734	30.580	41.145
Financed in year	16.734	12.580	41.145
Unfinanced Capital Expenditure	0.000	18.000	0.000

The Council's Overall Borrowing Need

11. The Council's underlying need to borrow for capital expenditure is termed the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This figure is a gauge of the Council's indebtedness. The CFR results from the capital activity of the Council and resources used to pay for the capital spend. It represents the 2023/24 unfinanced capital expenditure (see above table) and prior years' net or unfinanced capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for by revenue or other resources.
12. Part of the Council's treasury activities is to address the funding requirements for this borrowing need. Depending on the capital programme, the treasury team organises the Council's cash position to ensure that sufficient cash is available to meet the capital plans and cash flow requirements. This may be sourced through borrowing from external bodies (such as the Government through the Public Works Loans Board, or the money markets), or utilising temporary cash resources within the Council.

Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

13. The Council's (non HRA) underlying borrowing need (CFR) is not allowed to rise indefinitely. The Council is required to make an annual revenue charge, called the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), to reduce the CFR. This is effectively a repayment of the non-Housing Revenue Account (HRA) borrowing need. There is no statutory requirement to reduce the HRA CFR. This differs from the treasury management arrangements which ensure that cash is available to meet capital commitments. External debt can also be borrowed or repaid at any time, but this does not change the CFR.

14. The total CFR can also be reduced by,

- The application of additional capital financing resources, such as unapplied capital receipts; or,
- Charging more than the statutory revenue charge (MRP) each year through a Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP)

15. The Council's 2023/24 MRP Policy (as required by the DLUHC Guidance) was approved as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement on 31 January 2023.

16. The Council's CFR for the year is shown below and represents a key prudential indicator. It includes PFI and leasing schemes on the balance sheet, which increase the Council's borrowing need. No borrowing is actually required against these schemes as a borrowing facility is included within the contracts.

	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2023/24 Actual £m
Opening CFR			
CFR – General Fund	493.470	531.667	519.809
CFR – HRA	99.864	118.864	91.864
CFR – Total	593.334	650.531	611.674
Unfinanced Capital Expenditure (General Fund) as paragraph 10	54.741	88.369	60.781
Unfinanced Capital Expenditure (HRA) as paragraph 10	0.000	18.000	0.000
Less MRP/VRP	(16.018)	(17.178)	(15.795)
Less Other Long Term Liabilities (PFI)	(3.481)	(4.907)	(3.711)
Less Other Financing Movements	(16.906)	(0.000)	(9.066)
Closing CFR			
CFR – General Fund	519.809	597.951	560.018
CFR – HRA	91.865	136.864	83.865
CFR - Total	611.674	734.816	643.883

* Final figures subject to audit

Note the MRP/VRP will include PFI/finance lease annual principal payments.

17. Borrowing activity is constrained by prudential indicators for gross borrowing and the CFR, and by the authorised limit.

Gross Borrowing and the CFR

18. In order to ensure that borrowing levels are prudent over the medium term and only for a capital purpose, the Council should ensure that its gross external borrowing does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the current year (2023/24) plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the next three financial years. This essentially means that the Council is not borrowing to support revenue expenditure.
19. This indicator would allow the Council some flexibility to borrow in advance of its immediate capital needs in 2023/24.
20. The table below highlights the Council's gross borrowing position against the CFR. The Council has complied with this prudential indicator. Following on from the under/over funding of the CFR, the table also details the Council's under borrowing position.

	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Budget £m	2023/24 Actual £m
Gross borrowing position	398.926	501.664	383.295
CFR	611.674	734.816	643.883
(Under)/over funding of CFR	(212.748)	(233.152)	(260.588)
PFI Liability	59.838	54.931	54.817
(Under)/Over Borrowing	(152.910)	(178.221)	(205.771)

21. To illustrate the benefit of having an under borrowed position: if the Council was to externally borrow £205.771m (over 25 years at the PWLB rate on 31/03/2023 of 5.22%), this would result in external annual interest costs in the order of £10.741m. The interest foregone on the use of internal funds would be £10.638m (based on current average interest rate of 5.17% as at 31/03/2024). This produces a net benefit of £0.103m.

Authorised Limit

22. The authorised limit is the affordable borrowing limit required by section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003. The limit is set based on the Operational Boundary allowing for unplanned and exceptional cash movements up to 2.5% above the Operational Boundary. Once this has been set, the Council does not have the power to borrow above this level. The table below demonstrates that during 2023/24 the Council has maintained gross borrowing within its authorised limit.

Operational Boundary

23. The operational boundary is the expected borrowing position of the Council during the year. The Operational Boundary is set based on the CFR with additional capacity for

day to day cashflow borrowing needs to allow for managing movements in cash. Periods when the actual position is either below or over the boundary are acceptable subject to the authorised limit not being breached.

	2023/24 £m
Authorised Limit	775.494
Maximum Gross Borrowing Position during the year	398.926
Operational Boundary	759.922
Average Gross Borrowing Position	396.008

Actual Financing Costs as a Proportion of Net Revenue Stream

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

	2023/24 %
Financing Costs as a Proportion of Net Revenue Stream – GF	3.47
Financing Costs as a Proportion of Net Revenue Stream – HRA	8.98

Treasury Position as at 31 March 2024

25. The Council's treasury management debt and investment position is organised by the treasury management team (within the Accountancy Team), 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 both through member reporting detailed in the summary, and through officer activity detailed in the Council's Treasury Management Practices.
26. At the end of 2023/24, the Council's treasury position was as follows,

	31 March 2023			31 March 2024		
	Principal £m	Rate/ Return %	Average Life Years	Principal £m	Rate/ Return %	Average Life Years
Fixed Rate Funding						
PWLB	332.123	3.30	17.79	322.123	3.31	17.23
Market	61.000	4.37	35.57	57.000	4.37	33.36
Salix Funding	5.803	0.00	3.06	4.172	0.00	2.06
Variable Rate Funding						
PWLB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Market	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Debt	398.926	3.41	18.87	383.295	3.43	17.99

Total Investments	177.220	2.20	0.32	112.056	5.17	0.17
Net Debt	221.706			271.239		

27. The maturity structure of the debt portfolio (in terms of percentages and absolute values) was as follows,

	31 March 2023 Actual £m	31 March 2024 Actual £m
Under 12 months	44.000	10.000
12 months and within 2 years	10.000	12.485
2 years and within 5 years	61.926	71.810
5 years and within 10 years	68.500	48.500
10 years and within 20 years	58.000	50.000
20 years and within 30 years	42.500	73.500
30 years and within 40 years	48.000	55.000
40 years and within 50 years	66.000	62.000
	398.926	383.295

	2023/24 Authorised Limits %		31 March 2024 Actual %	
	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Next Call Date *	Contractual Maturity
Under 12 months	25.00	0.00	10.44	2.61
12 months and within 2 years	25.00	0.00	4.82	3.26
2 years and within 5 years	45.00	0.00	18.73	18.73
5 years and within 10 years	75.00	0.00	12.65	12.65
10 years and above	100.00	0.00	53.36	62.75

* the next call date is the date on which the lender has the right to redeem the loan. This affects five out of eight of our current market loans. In the current interest rate environment, a call is unlikely to happen as the rates payable on these loans are higher than the current prevailing market rates.

28. The structure of the investment portfolio was as follows,

	Actual 31 March	Actual 31 March	Actual 31 March	Actual 31 March

	2023 £m	2023 %	2024 £m	2024 %
Treasury Investments				
Banks	87.000	49.08	10.000	8.92
Local Authorities	35.000	19.75	22.000	19.63
MMFs	35.081	19.80	60.056	53.59
Call Account	0.139	0.08	0.00	0.00
Local Authority Property Fund	20.000	11.29	20.000	17.85
Total Treasury Investments	177.220	100.00	112.056	100.00
Non-Treasury Investments				
Third Party Loans	8.340	25.56	7.601	14.31
Stone Circle Loan	24.294	74.44	45.520	85.69
Total Non-Treasury Investments	32.634	100.00	53.121	100.00
Treasury Investments	177.220	84.45	112.056	67.84
Non-Treasury Investments	32.634	15.55	53.121	32.16
Total - All Investments	209.854	100.00	165.177	100.00

29. The maturity structure of the investment portfolio was as follows,

Treasury Investments	Actual 31 March 2023 £m	Actual 31 March 2023 %	Actual 31 March 2024 £m	Actual 31 March 2024 %
Longer than 1 Year	20.000	11.29	20.000	17.85
Up to 1 Year	157.220	88.71	92.056	82.15
Total	177.220	100.00	112.056	100.00

Treasury Management Strategy 2023/24

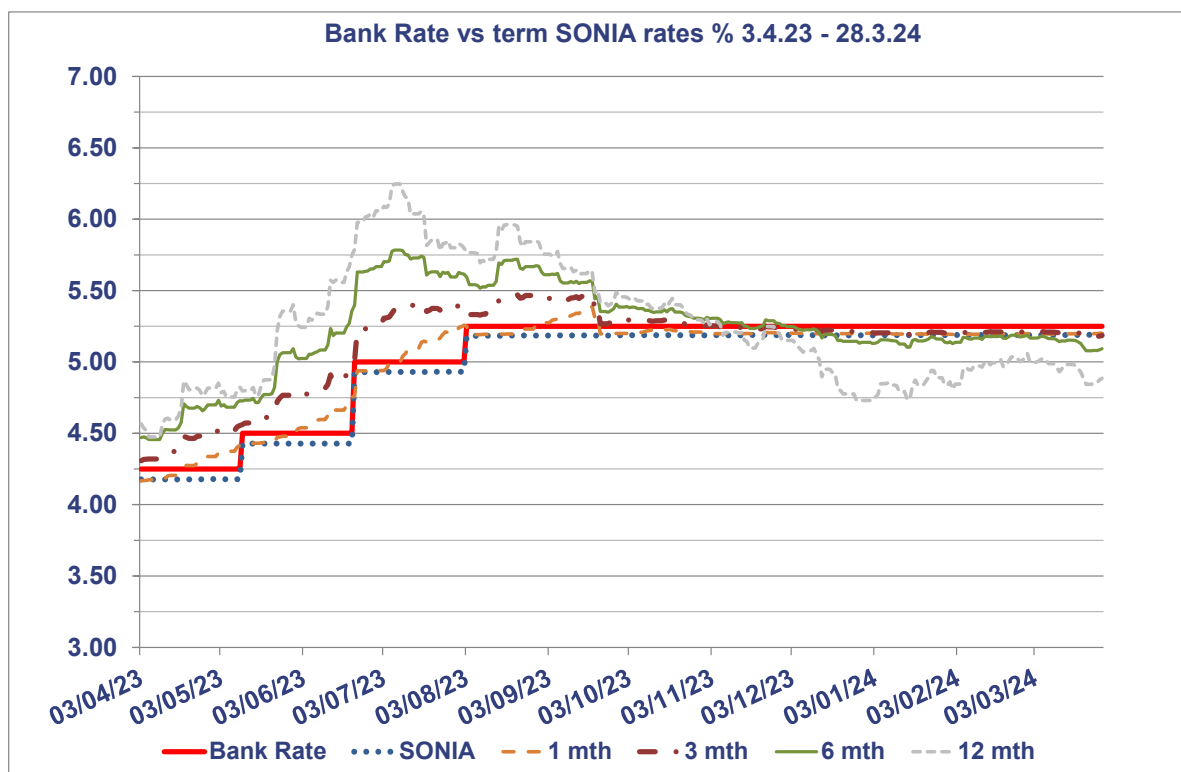
Investment Strategy and Control of Interest Rate Risk

30. Investment returns picked up throughout the course of 2023/24 as the Bank of England, adopted tighter monetary policy to respond to continuing inflationary pressures.
31. Starting at 4.25% in April 2023, bank rate moved up in stepped increases of either 0.25% or 0.50%, reaching 5.25% by the end of August. There were no further increases in Bank Rate to the end of the financial year. Markets are now anticipating a Bank Rate cut in either June or August 2024.
32. The Bank of England Bank Rate and SONIA rates for 2023/24 were as follows.

	Bank Rate	SONIA	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month
High	5.25%	5.19%	5.39%	5.48%	5.78%

High Date	03/08/23	28/03/24	19/09/23	30/08/23	07/07/23
Low	4.25%	4.18%	4.17%	4.31%	4.46%
Low Date	03/04/23	04/04/23	03/04/23	03/04/23	06/04/23
Average	5.03%	4.96%	5.02%	5.13%	5.23%
Spread	1.00%	1.01%	1.22%	1.17%	1.33%

* SONIA is the Sterling Overnight Index Average. A replacement set of indices (for LIBID) for benchmarking investments. The benchmarking rates used by the Council, are a backward-looking set of reference rates that reflect the investment yield curve at the time an investment decision was taken.



33. The change in investment rates meant that all local authorities were faced with the challenge of proactive investment of surplus cash for the first time in over a decade. This emphasised the need for a detailed working knowledge of cashflow projections, so that the appropriate balance could be maintained between maintaining cash for liquidity purposes, and laddering deposits on a rolling basis to lock in the increase in investment rates as duration was extended.
34. While the Council has taken a cautious approach to investing, it is also fully appreciative of changes to regulatory requirements for financial institutions in terms of additional capital and liquidity that came about in the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2008/09. These requirements have provided a far stronger basis for financial institutions, with annual stress tests by regulators evidencing how institutions are now far more able to cope with extreme stressed market and economic conditions.

Borrowing Strategy and Control of Interest Rate Risk

35. During 2023/24, the Council maintained an under-borrowed position. This meant that the capital borrowing need (the CFR) was not fully funded with loan debt, as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow was used as an interim measure. This strategy was prudent, as although short term investment rates were equal to, and sometimes higher than long term borrowing costs, the latter are expected to fall back through 2024/25 and 2025/26.

36. The Council has sought to minimise additional long term borrowing at elevated rates (greater than 4%) and has focussed on a policy of internal borrowing, supplemented by temporary, short term borrowing if required.

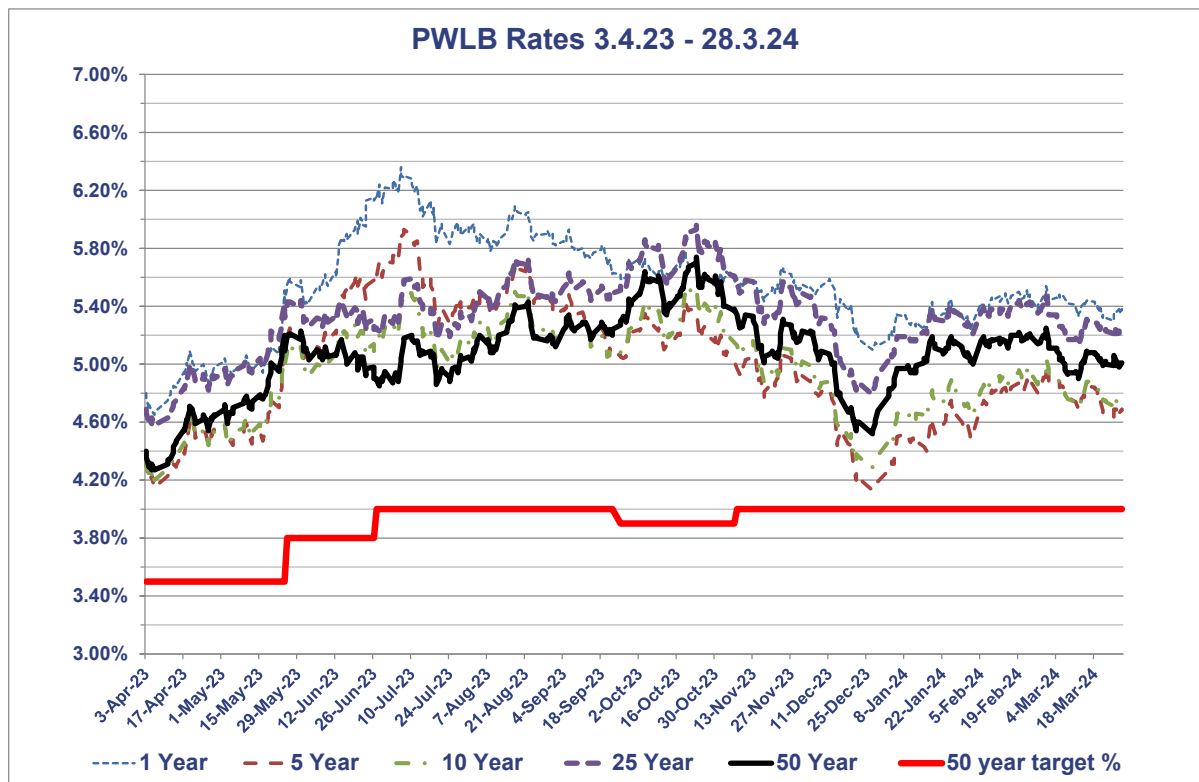
37. Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution was adopted within the treasury operations. The treasury team monitored interest rates in financial markets and adopted a pragmatic strategy based upon the following principles to manage interest rate risks.

- If it had been felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper rise in long and short term rates than initially expected, the portfolio position would have been reappraised. Fixed rate funding would have been drawn whilst interest rates were lower than they were projected to be in the next few years.
- However, it was anticipated that, there was a significant risk of a sharp fall in long and short term rates, so long term borrowings were postponed, and potential rescheduling from fixed rate funding into short term borrowing was considered to meet cashflow needs.

38. Interest rate forecasts initially suggested further gradual rises in short, medium, and longer term fixed borrowing rates during 2023/24. Bank rate had initially been forecast to peak at 4.5% but it is now expected to have peaked at 5.25%.

39. The following table and graph show PWLB rates for range of maturity periods, the average borrowing rates, the high and low points in rates and spreads over the year.

PWLB Rates	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
Low	4.65%	4.13%	4.20%	4.58%	4.27%
Low Date	06/04/2023	27/12/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	05/04/2023
High	6.36%	5.93%	5.53%	5.96%	5.74%
High Date	06/07/2023	07/07/2023	23/10/2023	23/10/2023	23/10/2023
Average	5.54%	4.99%	4.97%	5.34%	5.08%
Spread	1.71%	1.80%	1.33%	1.38%	1.17%



40. PWLB rates are based on gilt (UK Government Bond) yields, through HM Treasury determining a specified margin to add to them. The main influences on gilt yields are Bank Rate, inflation expectations and movements in US treasury yields.

41. As a general rule, short-dated gilt yields will reflect expected movements in Bank Rate, whilst medium to long-dated yields are driven primarily by the inflation outlook.

42. The current margins attributed to gilt yield prices are as follows,

- PWLB Standard Rate = gilt plus 100 basis points
- PWLB Certainty Rate = gilt plus 80 basis points
- Local Infrastructure Rate = gilt plus 60 basis points
- HRA Borrowing Rate = gilt plus 40 basis points

43. There is likely to be a fall in Gilt yields and PWLB rates over the next one to two years, as Bank rate falls and inflation moves below the Bank of England's 2% target.

44. The Bank of England is currently embarking on a process of quantitative tightening. The Bank's original stock of gilts and corporate bonds will gradually be sold back into the market over several years. The impact this policy will have on the market pricing of gilts is currently unknown.

Borrowing Outturn

45. A summary of the Council's borrowing position is detailed at Appendix 1.

46. No new borrowing was undertaken during the year.

47. Two naturally maturing PWLB loans were repaid during 2023/24 as follows,

Pool	Lender	Principal £m	Type	Interest Rate %	Loan Term
HRA	PWLB	8.000	Fixed Interest Rate Maturity	2.70	12 years
General Fund	PWLB	2.000	Fixed Interest Rate Maturity	4.45	13 years

LOBO Repayment

48. The Council holds five market loans defined as a 'Lender Option, Borrower Option' (LOBO) loans. The interest rate on these loans is initially fixed, but the lender has the option to propose, on pre-determined dates, a new fixed interest rate. The borrower (the Council) has the option to either accept the new rate or repay the entire loan.

49. Under normal circumstances, if the Council chooses to repay a LOBO loan outside of the predetermined dates (for example, to access cheaper finance elsewhere), it would need to pay a 'break' penalty, which can be prohibitively expensive.

50. In October 2023, the Council was approached by Bayerische Landesbank, asking whether it would consider repaying the loan held with them, without incurring any penalties. This was due to a planned reduction in, and sale of, their loan portfolio.

51. Taking into account a number of factors, including future borrowing need, interest repayments and forecast interest rates, a decision was taken to repay the loan, as follows:

Pool	Lender	Principa l £m	Type	Interest Rate %	Loan Term Remaining
General Fund	Bayerische Landesbank	4.000	LOBO	4.20	43 Years

Borrowing in Advance of Need

52. The Council has not borrowed more than, or in advance of its needs, purely to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed.

Debt Rescheduling

53. No debt rescheduling was undertaken during the year, as the average 1% differential between PWLB new borrowing rates and premature repayment rates made rescheduling unviable.

Investment Outturn

54. The Council's investment policy is governed by DLUHC investment guidance, which has been implemented in the annual investment strategy approved by the Council on 31 January 2023. This policy sets out the approach for choosing investment counterparties and is based on credit ratings provided by the three main credit rating agencies, supplemented by additional market data.
55. The investment activity during the year conformed to the approved strategy, and the Council had no liquidity difficulties.
56. A summary of the Council's investment position as at 31 March 2024 is detailed at Appendix 2.
57. The Council maintained an average balance of £164.670m of internally managed funds (compared to £220.288m in 2022/23). The difference between the balances available for investment and the actual investments is due to the varying level of working capital (creditors, debtors and other long term liabilities) and internal borrowing.
58. The internally managed funds earned an average rate of 5.17%. The comparable performance indicator is the 90 day backward looking SONIA rate, which was 4.84%.
59. The Council's total interest received from all investments for 2023/24 was £10.383m. The Council's budgeted investment return for 2023/24 was £3.742m, therefore forecast investment income (interest) for the year to date is £6.641m over achieved against budget. The interest received was higher than budgeted due to increases in interest rates, which rose more steeply and higher than forecast and remained higher than expected for longer. Particularly in the latter end of the financial year, the Council was able to take advantage of the local authority to local authority lending markets, where rates were artificially inflated due to a lack of cash in the market.
60. The position on interest income must be compared with external interest costs payable. The Council paid external interest costs (on both the general fund and the HRA debt) of £13.571m against a budget of £12.246m. This is a £1.325m overspend against budget. The overspend is due to additional borrowing undertaken in March 2022, which was taken after the budget was approved.
61. The net underspend in respect of interest receivable/payable, for both general fund and HRA, is £5.316m. This has been accounted for in the overall revenue outturn position for 2023/24.

CCLA Property Fund

62. The Council holds £20m of units in the CCLA property fund (known as a pooled investment fund). The fund is designed for local authorities seeking exposure to UK commercial property for longer term investments. The aim of this investment is to

provide a higher level of investment income, together with long term capital appreciation.

63. Due to a fall in property prices, the fund is currently valued at a lower price than the initial investment. This difference does not represent a cost to the Council, as it is not charged to the Council's revenue account but held in a separate unusable reserve.
64. Accounting directive (IFRS9) states that changes in value between the cost and market value of pooled investment funds should be charged to revenue annually. However, the Secretary of State mandated that this general accounting practice should be statutorily over-ridden for local authorities, and any changes between cost and market value only need to be recognised in the accounts when the asset is sold. IFRS9 is explained in further detail in paragraph 76-77.

Breach of Counterparty Limit – HSBC

65. A money market fund is held with Aberdeen Investments, which enables the Council to diversify its investments, whilst maintaining a high level of liquidity.
66. In June 2023 an investment was arranged with Aberdeen Investments for £24.5m, leaving a balance of approximately £0.260m remaining in the Council's bank account. However, due to a communication and training issue, the payment to Aberdeen Investments was not prepared and not sent.
67. The monetary limit on the Council's bank account with HSBC is £10m, but as the above money market fund payment was not made, the funds in the account overnight totalled £24.760m, breaching the limit by £14.760m. The position was rectified the following day, when the previous day's investment was cancelled and replaced with another money market fund investment, and the bank account balance was reduced to a level within the counterparty limits.
68. In addition to the breach, the Council did not meet its contractual obligations under the investment made with Aberdeen Investments. However, given the long standing and good working relationship the Council holds with Aberdeen Investments, no additional charges were levied on the Council.
69. The risk of the above situation recurring has been mitigated through additional training and review, for both dealers and authorisers. The daily documentation has been improved to include guidance notes and checklists, which are more complete and unambiguous.
70. This breach was previously reported in the Mid Year Treasury Report, reviewed by Cabinet on 14 November 2023, in line with the agreed reporting processes.

Performance Measurement

71. One of the key requirements in the CIPFA Code of Practice is the formal introduction of performance measurement relating to investments, debt and capital financing activities. Whilst investment performance criteria have been well developed and universally

accepted, debt performance indicators continue to be a more problematic area with the traditional average portfolio rate of interest acting as the main guide (table currently in paragraph 26).

72. The Council's current performance indicators were set out in the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2023/24. However additional security and liquidity benchmarks will be investigated, developed and introduced for possible introduction for the next TMSS (2025/26).

Economic Background and Interest Rate Forecast

73. Against a backdrop of stubborn inflationary pressures and other global factors, interest rates have been volatile right across the yield curve, from Bank Rate through to 50-year gilt yields, for the whole of 2023/24.
74. In March 2024, the Bank of England left bank rate at 5.25% for the fifth time in a row, with no MPC members voting for a rise.
75. Unemployment is currently under 4%, and annual wage inflation is running at above 5%. The CPI measure of inflation, which peaked at 11.1% in October 2022, is now due to slide below the 2% target rate and remain below this benchmark for the next couple of years.

Other Issues – IFRS9 Fair Value of Investments

76. Following the consultation undertaken by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities on IFRS 9, the Government has extended the mandatory statutory override for local authorities to reverse out all unrealised fair value movements resulting from pooled investment funds to 31st March 2025. Local authorities are required to disclose the net impact of the unrealised fair value movements in a separate unusable reserve throughout the duration of the override in order for the Government to keep the override under review and to maintain a form of transparency.
77. This is relevant for the investments held with the CCLA (see paragraph 62 – 64). Total investments of £20m were made, and the unrealised fair value of these investments at year end are £16.703m. The difference between the initial investment and the unrealised fair value will be held in an unusable reserve until such time that the investment is sold (realised) or the statutory over-ride no longer applies.

Overview & Scrutiny Engagement

78. Regular reports are taken to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee and its Financial Planning Task Group relating to the Council's financial position. This report will be considered by Financial Planning Task Group on 9 July 2024 and Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee on 23 July 2024.

Safeguarding Implications

79. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Public Health Implications

80. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Procurement Implications

81. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

82. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

83. Wiltshire Council will not intentionally invest in any investment that is not ethical and would not be consistent with our environmental and social policy objectives.

84. Where appropriate, the Council will consider investments that deliver environmental and social benefits, whilst maintaining our Security, Liquidity and Yield criteria.

Risks Assessment

85. All investments have been at fixed rates during the period. The Council's current average interest rate on long term debt is 3.43%, which compares favourably with similar rates of other UK local authorities.

86. The primary management risks to which the Council is exposed are adverse movements in interest rates and the credit risk of counterparties.

87. Investment counterparty risk is controlled by assessing and monitoring the credit risk of borrowers as authorised by the Annual Investment Strategy.

Financial Implications

88. These have been examined and are implicit throughout the report. A financial risk remains from the statutory IFRS 9 override for local authorities set out in paragraphs 76-77, which is currently due to cease on 31st March 2025. If the market does not recover sufficiently to bring the value of the fund up to the purchase price and the statutory override is not extended the council will need to meet any gap between price and valuation from the General Fund.

Workforce Implications

89. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Legal Implications

90. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Proposals

91. Council is requested to:

Note that the contents of this report are in line with the Treasury Management Strategy 2023/24.

Andy Brown

Deputy Chief Executive and Corporate Director of Resources

Lizzie Watkin

Director of Finance and Procurement (S.151 Officer)

Report Author: Debbie Price, Principal Accountant, debbie.price@wiltshire.gov.uk, Tel: 01225 718640

10 June 2024

Appendices

Appendix 1 Borrowing Portfolio

Appendix 2 Investment Portfolio

Appendix 1

Borrowing Portfolio as at 31 March 2024

PWLB – HRA	Start Date	Maturity Date	Amount £m	Interest Rate %	Annual Interest £m
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2025	8.000	2.82	0.226
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2026	10.000	2.92	0.292
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2027	8.000	3.01	0.241
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2028	6.000	3.08	0.185
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2029	7.000	3.15	0.220
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2030	8.000	3.21	0.257
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2031	2.000	3.26	0.065
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2032	5.000	3.30	0.165
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2033	6.000	3.34	0.200
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2034	7.000	3.37	0.236
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2035	2.000	3.40	0.068
PWLB – HRA	28/03/2012	28/03/2037	9.000	3.44	0.309
Total PWLB – HRA			78.000		2.464

PWLB – General Fund	Start Date	Maturity Date	Amount £m	Interest Rate %	Annual Interest £m
PWLB – General Fund	15/02/2010	01/06/2024	2.000	4.49	0.090
PWLB – General Fund	14/08/2001	01/12/2025	0.123	4.875	0.006
PWLB – General Fund	15/02/2010	01/06/2026	2.000	4.54	0.091
PWLB – General Fund	21/08/2002	01/06/2027	4.000	4.75	0.190
PWLB – General Fund	08/02/2022	01/02/2028	20.000	1.95	3.900
PWLB – General Fund	29/07/1999	01/06/2028	1.000	4.75	0.048
PWLB – General Fund	15/02/2010	01/06/2028	2.000	4.56	0.091
PWLB – General Fund	08/02/2022	01/02/2029	20.000	1.98	3.960
PWLB – General Fund	29/07/1999	01/06/2029	1.000	4.75	0.048
PWLB – General Fund	29/07/1999	01/06/2030	1.000	4.75	0.046
PWLB – General Fund	20/05/2005	01/06/2030	2.000	4.45	0.089
PWLB – General Fund	05/12/2005	18/03/2031	5.000	4.25	0.213
PWLB – General Fund	29/07/1999	01/06/2031	1.000	4.75	0.048
PWLB – General Fund	20/05/2005	01/06/2031	2.000	4.45	0.089
PWLB – General Fund	21/11/2005	18/09/2031	2.000	4.25	0.085
PWLB – General Fund	20/05/2005	01/06/2032	2.000	4.45	0.089
PWLB – General Fund	04/11/1999	01/12/2032	1.500	4.625	0.069
PWLB – General Fund	20/05/2005	01/06/2033	2.000	4.45	0.089
PWLB – General Fund	15/11/1999	19/09/2033	1.000	4.25	0.042
PWLB – General Fund	20/05/2005	01/06/2034	2.000	4.45	0.089
PWLB – General Fund	15/11/1999	18/09/2034	1.000	4.25	0.043
PWLB – General Fund	21/11/2005	18/09/2034	5.000	4.25	0.213
PWLB – General Fund	14/06/2005	14/06/2035	5.000	4.35	0.218

PWLB – General Fund	Start Date	Maturity Date	Amount £m	Interest Rate %	Annual Interest £m
PWLB – General Fund	15/11/1999	18/09/2035	1.000	4.25	0.043
PWLB – General Fund	21/11/2005	18/09/2035	5.000	4.25	0.213
PWLB – General Fund	15/11/1999	18/09/2036	0.500	4.25	0.021
PWLB – General Fund	15/11/1999	18/09/2036	0.500	4.25	0.021
PWLB – General Fund	11/01/2006	01/12/2037	4.000	4.00	0.160
PWLB – General Fund	11/01/2006	01/12/2038	4.000	4.00	0.160
PWLB – General Fund	15/02/2010	01/06/2041	2.000	4.57	0.091
PWLB – General Fund	11/08/2006	01/12/2041	3.000	4.35	0.131
PWLB – General Fund	15/02/2010	01/06/2042	2.000	4.57	0.091
PWLB – General Fund	11/08/2006	01/12/2042	2.000	4.35	0.087
PWLB – General Fund	11/08/2006	01/12/2043	2.000	4.35	0.087
PWLB – General Fund	06/09/2006	01/12/2044	3.000	4.25	0.128
PWLB – General Fund	06/09/2006	01/12/2045	3.000	4.25	0.128
PWLB – General Fund	29/06/2006	18/09/2046	4.000	4.45	0.178
PWLB – General Fund	30/08/2006	01/12/2046	2.000	4.25	0.085
PWLB – General Fund	29/06/2006	18/09/2047	4.000	4.45	0.178
PWLB – General Fund	30/08/2006	01/12/2047	2.000	4.25	0.085
PWLB – General Fund	09/10/1998	18/09/2048	1.000	4.50	0.045
PWLB – General Fund	29/06/2006	18/09/2048	3.500	4.45	0.156
PWLB – General Fund	30/08/2006	01/12/2048	2.000	4.25	0.085
PWLB – General Fund	09/10/1998	18/09/2049	1.000	4.50	0.045
PWLB – General Fund	29/06/2006	18/09/2049	3.000	4.45	0.134
PWLB – General Fund	30/08/2006	01/12/2049	2.000	4.25	0.085
PWLB – General Fund	30/08/2006	01/06/2050	5.000	4.25	0.213
PWLB – General Fund	17/09/1998	18/09/2050	1.000	5.125	0.051
PWLB – General Fund	17/09/1998	18/09/2051	1.000	5.125	0.051
PWLB – General Fund	07/03/2007	01/06/2052	2.000	4.25	0.085
PWLB – General Fund	23/07/1998	03/06/2052	1.000	5.50	0.055
PWLB – General Fund	07/03/2007	01/06/2053	2.000	4.25	0.085
PWLB – General Fund	23/07/1998	02/06/2053	1.000	5.50	0.055
PWLB – General Fund	19/06/1998	01/06/2054	1.000	5.375	0.054
PWLB – General Fund	19/06/1998	01/06/2055	1.000	5.375	0.054
PWLB – General Fund	21/06/2006	01/06/2055	2.000	4.30	0.086
PWLB – General Fund	22/06/2006	18/09/2055	4.000	4.35	0.174
PWLB – General Fund	19/06/1998	01/06/2056	1.500	5.375	0.081
PWLB – General Fund	21/06/2006	01/06/2056	3.000	4.30	0.129
PWLB – General Fund	22/06/2006	01/06/2056	6.000	4.35	0.261
PWLB – General Fund	02/10/1997	25/09/2057	1.500	6.625	0.99
PWLB – General Fund	12/03/2019	13/03/2063	10.000	2.36	0.236
PWLB – General Fund	12/03/2019	13/03/2064	10.000	2.36	0.236
PWLB – General Fund	12/03/2019	13/03/2065	10.000	2.36	0.236
PWLB – General Fund	08/02/2022	01/03/2071	20.000	2.00	4.000

PWLB – General Fund	Start Date	Maturity Date	Amount £m	Interest Rate	Annual Interest
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				%	£m
PWLB – General Fund	08/02/2022	01/01/2072	20.000	2.00	4.000
Total PWLB - General Fund			244.123		8.246

Market Loans					
Lender	Start Date	Maturity Date	Amount £m	Interest Rate %	Annual Interest £m
Barclays Bank	03/12/2004	03/12/2054	10.000	4.45	0.445
FMS Wermanagement	07/12/2004	08/12/2053	10.000	4.45	0.445
Depfa Deutsche Pfandbriefbank	10/12/2004	10/12/2052	10.000	4.45	0.445
Dexia Credit Local	10/12/2004	11/12/2051	10.000	4.45	0.445
Barclays Bank	31/08/2005	31/08/2055	5.000	3.99	0.199
Dexia Credit Local	20/02/2006	18/02/2066	6.000	4.45	0.267
Barclays Bank	31/07/2007	01/08/2067	6.000	4.21	0.253
Total – Market Loans			57.000		2.499

Salix Loans					
Lender	Start Date	Maturity Date	Amount £m	Interest Rate %	Annual Interest £m
SALIX1	22/11/2019	01/04/2025	0.310	0.00	0.000
SALIX2	02/03/2020	02/03/2026	2.052	0.00	0.000
SALIX3	01/07/2021	01/07/2027	1.810	0.00	0.000
Total – Salix Loans			4.172		0.000

Loan Summary	Amount £m	Annual Interest £m
PWLB – HRA	78.000	2.499
PWLB – General Fund	244.123	8.246
Market Loans	57.000	2.464
Salix Loans	4.172	0.00
Total – All Loans	398.926	13.209

* Annual interest = Total amount of annual interest payable per loan outstanding as at 31 March 2024.

This will not equal the amount of interest paid during 2023/24 – as the total loan portfolio has changed during the year.

Appendix 2**Investment Portfolio as at 31 March 2024 (compared to the counterparty list)**

Counterparty	Amount £m	Interest Rate %	Start Date	Maturity Date	LAS Credit Rating **
First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	10.000	6.74	10/07/2023	05/07/2024	Orange – 12 Months
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham	10.000	6.45	12/03/2024	12/06/2024	Yellow – 60 Months
Blackpool Borough Council	12.000	6.75	26/03/2024	26/06/2024	Yellow – 60 Months
Black Rock Money Market Fund	0.034	5.24	*	*	AAA
JP Morgan Money Market Fund	0.001	5.12	*	*	AAA
Federated Money Market Fund	29.416	5.29	*	*	AAA
Aberdeen Money Market Fund	1.460	5.27	*	*	AAA
BNP Money Market Fund	29.145	5.31	*	*	AAA
Total	92.056				

Long Term Investment Portfolio as at 31 March 2024

Counterparty	Amount £m	Gross Dividend Rec'd £m	Start Date	Current Valuation £m	Notes
CCLA – Property Fund	10.000	0.437	31/03/2022	7.518	Current valuation unrealised – no impact on revenue
CCLA – Property Fund	10.000	0.533	31/01/2023	9.185	Current valuation unrealised – no impact on revenue
Total	20.000	0.970		16.703	

* Money Market Funds/Call Account – cash can be invested and withdrawn on a daily basis (subject to maximum investment limits) so there is no start date or maturity date for the purposes of this report.

** Link Asset Services provide a creditworthiness service, which employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:

- a) credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies;
- b) CDS spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings;
- c) sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council to determine the suggested duration for investments. The Council will therefore use counterparties within the following durational bands:

- a) Yellow – 5 years (this category is for AAA rated Government debt or its equivalent, including an investment instrument – collateralised deposits, where the investment is secured only against local authority debt, namely LOBOs, making them effectively government exposure);
- b) Dark pink – 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.25
- c) Light pink – 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.5
- d) Purple – 2 years;
- e) Blue – 1 year (only applies to nationalised or semi nationalised UK Banks and their subsidiaries):
- f) Orange – 1 year;
- g) Red – 6 months;
- h) Green – 100 days; and
- i) No Colour – not to be used.

The advisor's creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.