Cherwell District Council

Accounts, Audit and Risk Committee

22 March 2017

Q3 Treasury Management Report

Report of the Chief Finance Officer

This report is public
Appendix 1 is exempt from publication by virtue of paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of Local Government Act 1972

Purpose of report

To receive information on treasury management performance and compliance with treasury management policy for 2016/17 as required by the Treasury Management Code of Practice.

1.0 Recommendations

The meeting is recommended:

1.1 To note the contents of the third quarter (Q3) Treasury Management Report

2.0 Introduction

2.1 As part of the Council's investment strategy and governance arrangements this committee considers the investment performance to date and compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy with regard to counterparties being used.

2.2 The Code of Practice on Treasury Management approved by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and adopted in full by the Council in 2004, requires that a Treasury Management Strategy is produced prior to the beginning of the financial year to which it relates.

2.3 The Treasury Management Strategy is the cornerstone of proper treasury management, and is central to the operation, management reporting and performance assessment. The new annual strategy for Cherwell District Council was approved at full Council on 22nd February 2016. The Council re-appointed Capita Asset Services (formerly Sector) as its Treasury Management advisor in January 2013.

2.4 The highest standard of stewardship of public funds remains of the utmost importance to the Council. This document details the Council's management of investments and treasury management activities during the first 9 months of 2016/17.

3.0 Report Details

2016/17 Performance

3.1 At the end of December 2016 the Council had £44.2m managed in-house (including Eco Town funds of £11.5m) which fluctuates during the year. The Council regularly reviews each of these funds in light of the current economic climate, reducing balances in investments planned to fund the Capital Programme and the need to contribute to efficiency savings.

Appendix 1 details the split of in-house funds per category and banking group.

Update on Cherwell's Treasury Performance

3.2 The new Treasury Management Strategy for 2016/17, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council on 22nd February 2016 and sets out the Council's investment priorities as being:

- Security of Capital; Liquidity; and Yield

3.3 The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. In the current economic climate it is considered appropriate to keep investments short term to cover short term cash flow needs. The Council also seeks out value available in higher rates in periods up to 12 months with highly credit rated financial institutions. The Council uses Capita's suggested creditworthiness approach, including sovereign credit rating and Credit Default Swap (CDS) overlay information (this applies in particular to nationalised and semi nationalised UK banks).

Investment performance for 9 months ended 31 December 2016:

3.4 Investment rates available in the market have continued at historically low levels. The ***average*** level of funds available for investment purposes up to December 2016 was £45.9m. Funds were available on a temporary basis, and the level of funds available was mainly dependent on the timing of precept payments, receipt of grants, funding of Graven Hill and progress on the Capital Programme and ECO Bicester.

3.5 The position as at 31 December 2016 shows:-

Investment Amount £	Interest Budget £	Interest Actual £	Variance £	Annualised rate of return £
44,230,021	131,250	185,230	53,980	0.54%

3.6 Interest for the full year is forecast to be approximately £51k greater than budget, despite the reduction in base rates in August 2016. A major factor for this is the delayed payment of £12million to Graven Hill for the purchase of land from the MOD, which will be paid in March 2017.

3.7 The value of interest includes accrued interest on Gilts (only payable twice a year) and investments maturing after date.

Icelandic Investments

3.8 As covered in previous reports, the remaining Icelandic funds have now been repaid in full, with associated interest (not included in the above figures).

3.9 **Capita Asset Services provided the following reports for the quarter ended 31 December 2016:**

<u>Economic Background</u>

UK GDP growth rate in 2013 of 2.2% and 2.9% in 2014 were strong but 2015 was disappointing at 1.8%, though it still remained one of the leading rates among the G7 countries. Growth has been fairly robust at +0.6% q/q, +2.2% y/y in quarter 3 of 2016 to confound the pessimistic forecasts by the Bank of England in August and by other forecasters, which expected to see near zero growth during 2016 after the referendum. Prior to the referendum, the UK economy had been facing headwinds for exporters from the appreciation of sterling against the Euro plus weak growth in the EU, China and emerging markets, and the dampening effect of the Government's continuing austerity programme. The referendum vote for Brexit in June this year delivered an immediate shock fall in confidence indicators and business surveys, pointing to an impending sharp slowdown in the economy. However, there was then a sharp recovery in confidence and business surveys and the fall in the value of sterling has had a positive effect in boosting manufacturing in the UK due to improved competitiveness in world markets.
The Bank of England meeting on 4th August addressed its forecast of a slowdown in growth by a package of measures including a cut in Bank Rate from 0.50% to 0.25%. The Inflation Report cut the forecast for growth in 2017 from 2.3% to just 0.8%. The Governor of the Bank of England, Mark Carney, had warned that a vote for Brexit would be likely to cause a slowing in growth, particularly from a reduction in business investment, due to the uncertainty of whether the UK would have continuing full access, (i.e. without tariffs), to the EU single market. While the MPC was prepared to cut Bank Rate again by the end of 2016, Carney also warned that the Bank could not do all the heavy lifting and suggested that the Government would need to help growth by increasing investment expenditure and possibly by using fiscal policy tools (taxation). The new Chancellor Phillip Hammond announced after the referendum result, that the target of achieving a budget surplus in 2020 would be eased in the Autumn Statement on November 23 and which he duly delivered.

The robust growth in quarter 3 of +0.6%, plus forward indicating business surveys also being very positive on growth, caused the MPC in November to pull back from another cut in Bank Rate. The November Inflation Report also included a forecast for inflation to rise to around 2.7% in 2018 and 2019, well above its 2% target, due to a sharp rise in the cost of imports as a result of the sharp fall in the value of sterling after the referendum. However, the MPC is expected to look thorough a one off upward blip from this devaluation of sterling in order to support economic growth, especially if pay increases continue to remain subdued and therefore pose little danger of stoking core inflationary price pressures within the UK economy.

The American economy had a patchy 2015 with sharp swings in the growth rate leaving the overall growth for the year at 2.4%. Growth in quarter 1 of 2016 of +0.8% on an annualised basis, and quarter 2 at +1.4%, was disappointing.

However, quarter 3 came in very strongly at +3.5% and forward indicators are pointing towards robust growth in 2017, especially if Trump's expansionary plans are put into effect.

The Fed embarked on its long anticipated first increase in rates at its December 2015 meeting. At that point, confidence was high that there would then be four more increases to come in 2016. Since then, more downbeat news on the international scene and then the Brexit vote, caused a delay in the timing of the second increase of +0.25% until this December's meeting. Three or four further increases are now expected in both 2017 and 2018.

In the Eurozone, the ECB commenced in March 2015 its massive €1.1 trillion programme of quantitative easing to buy high credit quality government and other debt of selected EZ countries at a rate of €60bn per month; this was intended to run initially to September 2016 but was extended to March 2017 at its December 2015 meeting. At its December 2015 and March 2016 meetings it progressively cut its deposit facility rate to reach -0.4% and its main refinancing rate from 0.05% to zero. At its March 2006 meeting, it also increased its monthly asset purchases to €80bn. In December 2016, it extended its QE programme; monthly purchases at €80bn will continue to March 2017 and then continue at €60bn until December 2017. These measures have struggled to make a significant impact in boosting economic growth and in helping inflation to rise from around zero towards the target of 2%. GDP growth rose by 0.6% in quarter 3 2016 (1.7% y/y) but forward surveys are, at last, positive about a modest upturn to growth while inflation has also started to increase significantly. There have been many comments from forecasters that central banks around the world are running out of ammunition to stimulate economic growth and to boost inflation. They stress that national governments will need to do more by way of structural reforms, fiscal measures and direct investment expenditure to support demand in the their economies and economic growth.

Japan has struggled for many years to boost anaemic growth despite massive fiscal and monetary stimulus, but quarter 3 came in at +2.7% y/y. Chinese economic growth has been weakening and medium term risks have been increasing.

Interest Rate Forecast

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

	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19	Mar-20
Bank rate	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%
5yr PWLB rate	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	1.70%	1.70%	1.70%	1.80%	1.80%	1.90%	1.90%	2.00%	2.00%
10yr PWLB rate	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.50%	2.50%	2.60%	2.60%	2.70%
25yr PWLB rate	2.90%	2.90%	2.90%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.10%	3.10%	3.20%	3.20%	3.30%	3.30%	3.40%
50yr PWLB rate	2.70%	2.70%	2.70%	2.80%	2.80%	2.80%	2.90%	2.90%	3.00%	3.00%	3.10%	3.10%	3.20%

The Monetary Policy Committee, (MPC), cut Bank Rate from 0.50% to 0.25% on 4th August in order to counteract what it forecast was going to be a sharp slowdown in growth in the second half of 2016. It also gave a strong steer that it was likely to cut Bank Rate again by the end of the year. However, economic data since August has indicated much stronger growth in the second half 2016 than that forecast; also, inflation forecasts have risen substantially as a result of a continuation of the sharp fall in the value of sterling after early August. Consequently, Bank Rate was not cut again in November or December and, on current trends, it now appears unlikely that there will be another cut, although that cannot be completely ruled out if there was a significant dip downwards in economic growth. During the two-year period 2017 – 2019, when the UK is negotiating the terms for withdrawal from the EU, it is likely that the MPC will do nothing to dampen growth prospects, (i.e. by raising Bank Rate), which will already be adversely impacted by the uncertainties of what form Brexit will eventually take. Accordingly, a first increase to 0.50% is not tentatively pencilled in, as in the table above, until quarter 2 2019, after those negotiations have been concluded, (though the period for negotiations could be extended). However, if strong domestically generated inflation, (e.g. from wage increases within the UK), were to emerge, then the pace and timing of increases in Bank Rate could be brought forward.

4.0 Conclusion and Reasons for Recommendations

4.1 This report details the Treasury Performance for the Council for the quarter ended 31 December 2016.

5.0 Consultation

None

6.0 Alternative Options and Reasons for Rejection

6.1 The following alternative options have been identified and rejected for the reasons as set out below.

Option 1: To request further information on the performance reported.

7.0 Implications

Financial and Resource Implications

7.1 There are no financial implications arising directly from any outcome of this report.

Comments checked by:
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Legal Implications

7.2 Presentation of this report is in line with the CIPFA Code of Practice.

Comments checked by:
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Risk Management Implications

7.3 It is essential that this report is considered by the Audit Committee as it demonstrates that the risk of not complying with the Council's Treasury Management Policy has been avoided

Comments checked by:
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Equality and Diversity

7.4 There are no equality and diversity implications from this report.

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8.0 Decision Information

Wards Affected

All wards are affected

Links to Corporate Plan and Policy Framework

Links to all elements of Corporate Plan

Lead Councillor

None

Document Information

Appendix No	Title
Appendix 1	Schedule of in-house investments per category and banking group.
Background Papers	
None	
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