

# **Treasury Management Update**

Mid Term Report 2023/24  
ended 30 September 2023

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East Lindsey District Council

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## **1 Background**

### **1.1 Capital Strategy**

In December 2021, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, (CIPFA), issued revised Prudential and Treasury Management Codes. These 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.

### **1.2 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 operations 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.

## **2 Introduction**

This report has been written in accordance with the requirements of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management (revised 2021). The primary requirements of the Code are as follows:

1. Creation and maintenance of a Treasury Management Policy Statement which sets out the policies and objectives of the Council's treasury management activities.
2. Creation and maintenance of Treasury Management Practices which set out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve those policies and objectives.
3. 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 and an Annual Report, (stewardship report), covering activities during

the previous year. Quarterly reports are also required for the periods ending April to June and October to December but may be assigned to a designated committee or panel as deemed appropriate to meet the Treasury Management governance and scrutiny aspects of the Council.

4. 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.
5. 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 Audit and Governance Committee.

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 2023/24 financial year;
- A review of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy;
- The Council’s capital expenditure, as set out in the Capital Strategy, and prudential indicators;
- A review of the Council’s investment portfolio for 2023/24;
- A review of the Council’s borrowing strategy for 2023/24;
- A review of any debt rescheduling undertaken during 2023/24;
- A review of compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits for 2023/24.

### **3 Economics and Interest Rates (Commentary provided by Link Group)**

#### **3.1 Economics Update**

- The first half of 2023/24 saw:
  - Interest rates rise by a further 100 basis points (bps), taking Bank Rate from 4.25% to 5.25% and, possibly, the peak in the tightening cycle.
  - Short, medium, and long-dated gilts remain elevated as inflation continually surprised to the upside.
  - A 0.5% month on month (m/m) decline in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in July, mainly due to more strikes.
  - Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation falling from 8.7% in April to 6.7% in August, its lowest rate since February 2022, but still the highest in the G7.
  - Core CPI inflation declining to 6.2% in August from 7.1% in April and May, a then 31 years high.
  - A cooling in labour market conditions, but no evidence yet that it has led to an easing in wage growth (as the 3 month year on year (myy) growth of average earnings rose to 7.8% in August, excluding bonuses).

- The 0.5% m/m fall in GDP in July suggests that underlying growth has lost momentum since earlier in the year. Some of the weakness in July was due to there being almost twice as many working days lost to strikes in July (281,000) than in June (160,000). But with output falling in 10 out of the 17 sectors, there is an air of underlying weakness.
- The fall in the composite Purchasing Managers Index from 48.6 in August to 46.8 in September left it at its lowest level since COVID-19 lockdowns reduced activity in January 2021. At face value, it is consistent with the 0.2% quarter on quarter (q/q) rise in real GDP in the period April to June, being followed by a contraction of up to 1% in the second half of 2023.
- The 0.4% m/m rebound in retail sales volumes in August is not as good as it looks as it partly reflected a pickup in sales after the unusually wet weather in July. Sales volumes in August were 0.2% below their level in May, suggesting much of the resilience in retail activity in the first half of the year has faded.
- As the growing drag from higher interest rates intensifies over the next six months, we think the economy will continue to lose momentum and soon fall into a mild recession. Strong labour demand, fast wage growth and government handouts have all supported household incomes over the past year. With CPI inflation past its peak and expected to decline further, the economy has got through the cost-of-living crisis without recession. But even though the worst of the falls in real household disposable incomes are behind us, the phasing out of financial support packages provided by the government during the energy crisis means real incomes are unlikely to grow strongly. Higher interest rates will soon bite harder too. We expect the Bank of England to keep interest rates at the probable peak of 5.25% until the second half of 2024. Mortgage rates are likely to stay above 5.0% for around a year.
- The tightness of the labour market continued to ease, with employment in the three months to July falling by 207,000. The further decline in the number of job vacancies from 1.017m in July to 0.989m in August suggests that the labour market has loosened a bit further since July. That is the first time it has fallen below 1m since July 2021. At 3.0% in July, and likely to have fallen to 2.9% in August, the job vacancy rate is getting closer to 2.5%, which would be consistent with slower wage growth. Meanwhile, the 48,000 decline in the supply of workers in the three months to July offset some of the loosening in the tightness of the labour market. That was due to a 63,000 increase in inactivity in the three months to July as more people left the labour market due to long term sickness or to enter education. The supply of labour is still 0.3% below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level.
- But the cooling in labour market conditions still has not fed through to an easing in wage growth. While the monthly rate of earnings growth eased sharply from an upwardly revised +2.2% in June to -0.9% in

July, a lot of that was due to the one-off bonus payments for NHS staff in June not being repeated in July. The headline 3myy rate rose from 8.4% (revised up from 8.2%) to 8.5%, which meant UK wage growth remains much faster than in the US and in the Euro-zone. Moreover, while the Bank of England's closely watched measure of regular private sector wage growth eased a touch in July, from 8.2% 3myy in June to 8.1% 3myy, it is still well above the Bank of England's prediction for it to fall to 6.9% in September.

- CPI inflation declined from 6.8% in July to 6.7% in August, the lowest rate since February 2022. The biggest positive surprise was the drop in core CPI inflation, which declined from 6.9% to 6.2%. That reverses all the rise since March and means the gap between the UK and elsewhere has shrunk (US core inflation is 4.4% and in the Eurozone it is 5.3%). Core goods inflation fell from 5.9% to 5.2% and the further easing in core goods producer price inflation, from 2.2% in July to a 29-month low of 1.5% in August, suggests it will eventually fall close to zero. But the really positive development was the fall in services inflation from 7.4% to 6.8%. That also reverses most of the rise since March and takes it below the forecast of 7.2% the Bank of England published in early August.
- In its latest monetary policy meeting on 20 September, the Bank of England left interest rates unchanged at 5.25%. The weak August CPI inflation release, the recent loosening in the labour market and the downbeat activity surveys appear to have convinced the Bank of England that it has already raised rates far enough. The minutes show the decision was "finely balanced". Five Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) members (Bailey, Broadbent, Dhingra, Pill and Ramsden) voted for no change and the other four (Cunliffe, Greene, Haskel and Mann) voted for a 25bps hike.
- Like the US Fed, the Bank of England wants the markets to believe in the higher for longer narrative. The statement did not say that rates have peaked and once again said if there was evidence of more persistent inflation pressures "further tightening in policy would be required". Governor Bailey stated, "we'll be watching closely to see if further increases are needed". The Bank also retained the hawkish guidance that rates will stay "sufficiently restrictive for sufficiently long".
- This narrative makes sense as the Bank of England does not want the markets to decide that a peak in rates will be soon followed by rate cuts, which would loosen financial conditions and undermine its attempts to quash inflation. The language also gives the Bank of England the flexibility to respond to new developments. A rebound in services inflation, another surge in wage growth and/or a further leap in oil prices could conceivably force it to raise rates at the next meeting on 2 November, or even pause in November and raise rates in December.

- The yield on 10-year Gilts fell from a peak of 4.74% on 17 August to 4.44% on 29 September, mainly on the back of investors revising down their interest rate expectations. But even after their recent pullback, the rise in Gilt yields has exceeded the rise in most other Developed Market government yields since the start of the year. Looking forward, once inflation falls back, Gilt yields are set to reduce further. A (mild) recession over the next couple of quarters will support this outlook if it helps to loosen the labour market (higher unemployment/lower wage increases).
- The pound weakened from its cycle high of \$1.30 in the middle of July to \$1.21 in late September. In the first half of the year, the pound bounced back strongly from the Truss debacle last autumn. That rebound was in large part driven by the substantial shift up in UK interest rate expectations. However, over the past couple of months, interest rate expectations have dropped sharply as inflation started to come down, growth faltered, and the Bank of England called an end to its hiking cycle.
- The FTSE 100 has gained more than 2% since the end of August, from around 7,440 on 31 August to 7,608 on 29 September. The rebound has been primarily driven by higher energy prices which boosted the valuations of energy companies. The FTSE 100's relatively high concentration of energy companies helps to explain why UK equities outperformed both US and Euro-zone equities in September. Nonetheless, as recently as 21 April the FTSE 100 stood at 7,914.

### **3.2 Interest rate forecasts**

The Council has appointed Link Group as its treasury advisors and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. The Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) rate forecasts below are based on the Certainty Rate (the standard rate minus 20bps) which has been accessible to most authorities since 1 November 2012.

The latest forecast on 25 September sets out a view that short, medium and long-dated interest rates will be elevated for some little while, as the Bank of England seeks to squeeze inflation out of the economy.

Our PWLB rate forecasts below are based on the Certainty Rate (the standard rate minus 20 bps, calculated as gilts plus 80bps) which has been accessible to most authorities since 1 November 2012.

Link Group Interest Rate View	25.09.23												
	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26
BANK RATE	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
3 month ave eamings	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
6 month ave eamings	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.10	4.60	4.10	3.60	3.10	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
12 month ave earnings	5.80	5.70	5.50	5.20	4.70	4.20	3.70	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
5 yr PWLB	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.90	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50
10 yr PWLB	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.50
25 yr PWLB	5.40	5.20	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.40	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80
50 yr PWLB	5.20	5.00	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.20	4.10	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.60

End of Link Group Commentary

## 4 Treasury Management Strategy and Annual Investment Strategy Update

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2023/24, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council on 1 March 2023.

There are no policy changes to the TMSS; the details in this report update the position in the light of the updated economic position and budgetary changes already approved.

Prudential Indicator 2023/24	Original £'000	Latest Approved Prudential Indicator £'000
Authorised Limit	44,000	44,000
Operational Boundary	38,000	38,000
Capital Financing Requirement	24,657	20,602

## 5 The Council's Capital Position (Prudential Indicators)

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.

### 5.1 Prudential Indicator for Capital Expenditure

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

<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>2023/24 Original Budget £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Latest Approved Budget £'000</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure As At 30/09/23 £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Estimated Outturn £'000</b>
Non Towns Fund Total	8,445	26,698	4,381	26,025
Towns Fund Total	38,543	43,857	6,615	16,834
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46,988</b>	<b>70,555</b>	<b>10,996</b>	<b>42,859</b>

A full breakdown of this capital expenditure can be found at **Appendix A1** at the back of this report.

## **5.2 Changes to the Financing of the Capital Programme**

The table below draws together the main strategy elements of the capital expenditure plans (above), highlighting the original supported and unsupported elements of the capital programme, and 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 (MRP)). This direct borrowing need may also be supplemented by maturing debt and other treasury requirements.

<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>2023/24 Original Budget £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Latest Approved Budget £'000</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure As At 30/09/23 £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Estimated Outturn £'000</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>46,988</b>	<b>70,555</b>	<b>10,996</b>	<b>42,859</b>
<b>Financed by:</b>				
Capital receipts	0	100	38	100
Capital grants	36,323	56,471	10,671	31,611
Reserves	10,007	13,326	287	10,490
Revenue	0	0	0	0
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>46,330</b>	<b>69,897</b>	<b>10,996</b>	<b>42,201</b>
<b>Borrowing requirement</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>658</b>

## **5.3 Changes to the Prudential Indicators for the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), External Debt and the Operational Boundary**

The following table shows the CFR, which is the underlying external need to incur borrowing for a capital purpose. It 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 original forecast Capital Financing Requirement after taking account of the £4.898m voluntary revenue provision made as part of the 2022/23 final accounts process.

## Prudential Indicator – the Operational Boundary for external debt

	<b>2023/24 Original Estimate £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Latest Approved Budget £'000</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure As At 30/09/23 £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Estimated Outturn Limit £'000</b>
<b>Prudential Indicator – Capital Financing Requirement</b>				
Total CFR	24,657	19,759	20,601	19,759
Net movement in CFR	(842)	(842)	0	(842)
<b>Prudential Indicator – the Operational Boundary for external debt</b>				
Borrowing	35,000	35,000	20,000	35,000
Other long-term liabilities*	3,000	3,000	0	3,000
<b>Total debt (year end position)</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>

## 5.4 Limits to Borrowing Activity

The first key control over the treasury activity is a prudential indicator to ensure that over the medium term, net borrowing (borrowings less investments) 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 2023/24 and next two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years.

	<b>2023/24 Original Estimate £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Latest Approved Budget £'000</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure As At 30/09/23 £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Estimated Outturn £'000</b>
Borrowing	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Other long-term liabilities	0	0	0	0
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>CFR* (year end position)</b>	<b>24,657</b>	<b>19,759</b>	<b>20,601</b>	<b>19,759</b>

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.

<b>Authorised limit for external debt</b>	<b>2023/24 Original Limit £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Latest Approved Limit £'000</b>	<b>Actual Borrowing As At 30/09/23 £'000</b>	<b>2023/24 Estimated Outturn Limit £'000</b>
Borrowing	39,000	39,000	20,000	39,000
Other long-term liabilities	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>

The Council's capital financing requirement (CFR) for 2023/24 as at 30 September is £20.601m. 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. Table 5.4 shows the Council had borrowings of £20m and had utilised £601k of cash flow funds in lieu of borrowing. This is a prudent and cost-effective approach in the current economic climate but will require ongoing monitoring if further upside risk to gilt yields prevails.

The capital programme is being kept under regular review due to the effects of inflationary pressures, shortages of materials and labour. 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.

No new borrowing was undertaken during the quarter ended 30 September 2023 and the table below shows the Councils external borrowing position at the quarter end.

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Amount (£)</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Public Works Loan Board	10,000,000	10/12/2018	10/12/2068	2.54%
Public Works Loan Board	10,000,000	13/12/2018	13/12/2068	2.39%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>			<b>2.465% Average</b>

Annual fixed interest costs for 2023/24 on this borrowing are £493k.

It is anticipated that further borrowing will not be undertaken during this financial year but this may be subject to review.

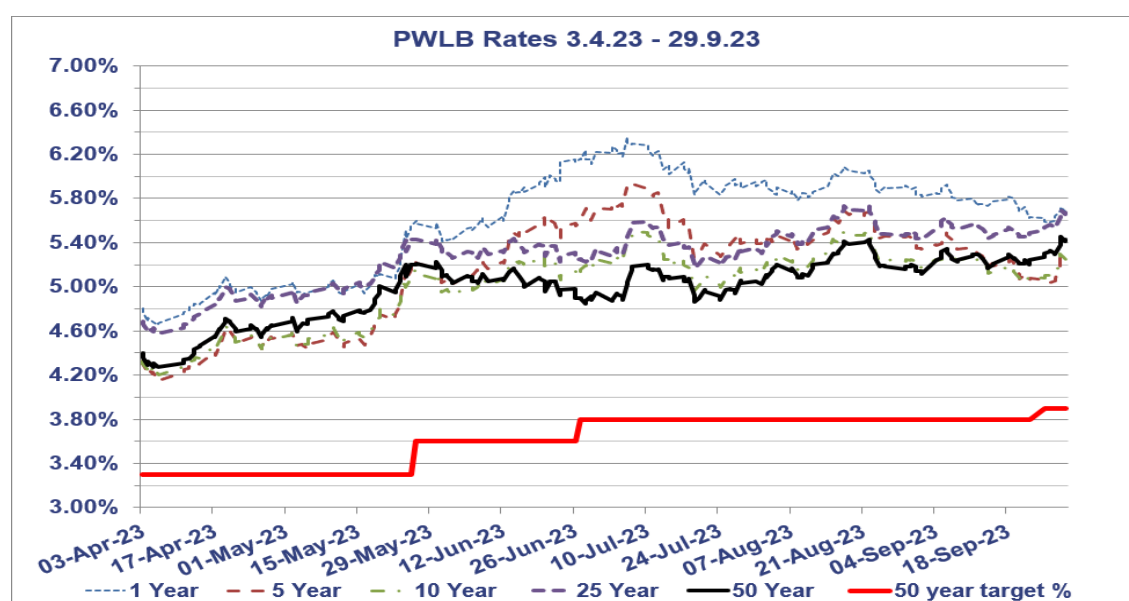
On 9 October 2023 the Council prematurely repaid the £20m of external borrowing to the Public Works Loan Board. As this transaction falls into Quarter 3, the financial implications of this decision will be reflected in the Quarter 3 Treasury Update Report.

## PWLB maturity certainty rates (gilts plus 80bps) year to date to 29 September 2023

Gilt yields and PWLB certainty rates were on a generally rising trend throughout the first half of 2023/24. At the beginning of April, the 5-year rate was the cheapest part of the curve and touched 4.14% whilst the 25-year rate was relatively expensive at 4.58%.

July saw short-dated rates peak at their most expensive. The 1-year rate spiked to 6.36% and the 5-year rate to 5.93%. Although, in due course, short-dated rate expectations fell, the medium dates shifted higher through August and the 10-year rate pushed higher to 5.51% and the 25-year rate to 5.73%. The 50-year rate was 4.27% on 5th April but rose to 5.45% on 28 September.

We forecast rates to fall back over the next two to three years as inflation dampens. The CPI measure of inflation is expected to fall below 2% in the second half of 2024, and we forecast 50-year rates to stand at 3.90% by the end of September 2025. However, there is considerable gilt issuance to be digested by the market over the next couple of years, as a minimum, so there is a high degree of uncertainty as to whether rates will fall that far.



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 (General Fund (GF))** is gilt plus 80 basis points (G+80bps)
- **PWLB Local Infrastructure Rate** is gilt plus 60 basis points (G+60bps)
- **PWLB Certainty Rate (Housing Revenue Account (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).

## **7. Debt Rescheduling**

Debt rescheduling opportunities have increased over the course of the past six months however, no debt rescheduling was undertaken in the first half of the financial year.

On 9 October 2023 the Council prematurely repaid the £20m of external borrowing to the Public Works Loan Board.

## **8. Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits**

It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limits. The Council’s approved Treasury and Prudential Indicators (affordability limits) are included in the approved Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

During the half year ended 30 September 2023 the Council has operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the Council’s Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

The Deputy Chief Executive (Corporate Development) & S151 Officer reports that no difficulties are envisaged for the current or future years in complying with these indicators.

## **9. Annual Investment Strategy**

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2023/24, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council on 1 March 2023. 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

The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity aligned with the Council’s risk appetite. In the current economic climate, over and above keeping investments short-term to cover cash flow needs, there is a benefit to seek out value available in periods up to 12 months with high credit rated financial institutions, using the Link suggested creditworthiness approach, including a minimum sovereign credit rating and Credit Default Swap (CDS) overlay information.

### **Creditworthiness**

Following the Government’s fiscal event on 23 September 2022, both Standard & Poors (S&P) and Fitch placed the UK sovereign debt rating on Negative Outlook, reflecting a downside bias to the current ratings in light of expectations of weaker finances and a challenging economic outlook. Nothing further has evolved in the first half of 2023/24.

**Investment Counterparty Criteria**

The current investment counterparty criteria selection approved in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement is meeting the requirement of the treasury management function.

**Credit Default Swap prices**

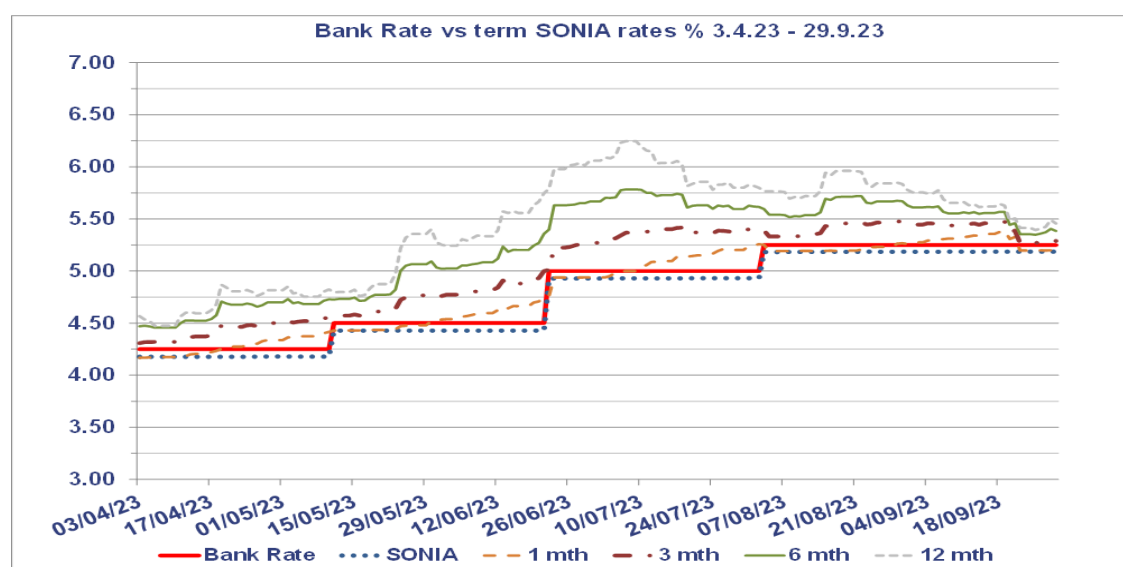
It is noted that sentiment in the current economic climate can easily shift, so it remains important to undertake continual monitoring of all aspects of risk and return in the current circumstances.

**Investment Balances**

The average level of funds invested during the first half of the financial year was £104m.

**Investment performance year to date as at 30 September 2023**

The graph below shows that longer term investment rates in the market rose during the first half of the financial year because of the increase in the Bank of England Base Rate and expectations of further increases.



During the financial year the Council has made investments in line with the agreed Treasury Management Strategy.

Because the Council collects money on behalf of other organisations which are paid out at future dates (e.g. Council Tax and Business Rates) the value of investments held at any point in time does not represent the value of ELDC’s own resources.

The following table provides details of the cash investments held by the Council on 30 September 2023. Note this represents the position at this one point in time. The peaks and troughs in cash flow are managed on a daily basis.

APPENDIX A

Financial Institution	Country	Amount (£)	Start Date	Maturity Date	Fixed/ Variable	Yield (%)
Barclays Current A/C Current Account	UK	85,396	N/A	Instant Access	N/A	0.00%
Barclays Bank	UK	2,278,591	N/A	Instant Access	Variable	4.45%
Handelsbanken Plc	Sweden	6,437	N/A	Instant Access	Variable	4.45%
CCLA Money Market Fund	Various	7,500,000	N/A	Instant Access	Variable	5.20%
Lloyds Bank	UK	5,000,000	25/04/23	25/10/23	Fixed	4.92%
National Westminster Bank	UK	5,000,000	09/11/22	09/11/23	Fixed	4.40%
Close Brothers	UK	5,000,000	24/05/23	24/11/23	Fixed	5.00%
Toronto Dominion Bank	Canada	5,000,000	22/12/22	21/12/23	Fixed	4.85%
Credit Agricole	France	5,000,000	11/05/23	12/02/24	Fixed	5.11%
Australia & New Zealand Bank	Australia	5,000,000	16/05/23	16/02/24	Fixed	5.02%
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Sweden	5,000,000	14/04/23	12/04/24	Fixed	5.04%
Credit Industriel et Commercial	France	5,000,000	26/04/23	25/04/24	Fixed	5.30%
DZ Bank	Germany	5,000,000	16/05/23	14/05/24	Fixed	5.12%
National Australia Bank	Australia	5,000,000	27/06/23	24/05/24	Fixed	6.35%
Rabobank	Netherlands	5,000,000	02/06/23	31/05/24	Fixed	5.63%
Bank of Montreal	Canada	5,000,000	09/06/23	07/06/24	Fixed	5.72%
UBS	Switzerland	5,000,000	13/07/23	12/07/24	Fixed	6.69%
DNB Bank ASA	Norway	5,000,000	31/08/23	30/08/24	Fixed	6.18%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>79,870,424</b>				

\* The CCLA (Church, Charities and Local Authorities) Money Market Fund is domiciled in the UK but invests funds deposited globally.

In addition to the above loans the Council has made loans to Invest EL as follows:

<b>Loan</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Yield</b>
Caravan Sales Loan	272,600	01/07/20	In Perpetuity	4.00%
Caravan Hire Fleet Loan	268,952	01/07/20	01/07/30	4.00%
Caravan Hire Fleet Expansion Loan	720,000	15/02/21	14/02/41	4.00%
	<u>380,000</u>	07/02/22	07/02/42	4.00%
	1,100,000			
Housing Development Loan	500,000	30/06/21	31/03/24	4.00%
	<u>500,000</u>	16/11/21	31/03/24	4.00%
	1,000,000			
Cash Flow Loans	500,000	20/01/22	20/01/24	4.00%
	200,000	19/05/22	19/05/24	4.00%
	300,000	12/07/22	12/07/24	4.00%
	<u>250,000</u>	20/09/22	20/09/24	4.00%
	1,250,000			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,891,552</b>			

Interest earned on these loans in the current financial year to 30 September 2023 is £78,784.

## Property Fund Investments

The Council has purchased property fund units and the table below provides a breakdown in relation to the purchase of these units:

### Pooled Investment Fund (Revenue Expenditure)

Fund	Date of Purchase	Net Asset Value at Date of Purchase £	Premium/ (Discount) on Purchase £	Premium/ (Discount) on Purchase %	Total Cost £
Hermes Property Unit Trust	24/06/16	1,621,443	48,643	3.00	1,670,086
	30/09/16	234,555	5,435	2.32	239,990
	26/01/17	556,376	33,547	6.03	589,923
	02/10/17	344,460	9,087	2.64	353,547
	28/11/17	248,899	5,686	2.28	254,585
	26/12/17	192,410	3,517	1.83	195,927
	26/04/19	694,860	1,033	0.15	695,893
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,893,003</b>	<b>106,948</b>	<b>2.75</b>

### Property Funds (Capital Expenditure)

Fund	Date of Purchase	Net Asset Value at Date of Purchase £	Premium/ (Discount) on Purchase £	Premium/ (Discount) on Purchase %	Total Cost £
Schroder UK Real Estate Fund	07/07/16	2,021,637	(25,629)	(1.27)	1,996,008
	07/10/16	505,375	(6,373)	(1.26)	499,002
	01/12/17	1,478,726	18,280	1.24	1,497,006
	07/09/18	813,680	(5,659)	(0.70)	808,021
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,819,418</b>	<b>(19,381)</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>
Threadneedle Property Unit Trust	31/08/18	2,902,441	86,572	2.98	2,989,013
	28/09/18	483,966	16,116	3.33	500,082
	31/10/18	1,267,037	42,855	3.38	1,309,892
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,653,444</b>	<b>145,543</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>4,798,987</b>
BlackRock UK Property Fund	28/09/18	4,734,550	65,482	1.38	4,800,032
M&G Investments UK Property Fund (after repayments)	14/09/18	776,221	105,707	2.25	881,928
AEW UK Core Property Fund	31/10/18	4,505,538	294,462	6.54	4,800,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19,489,171</b>	<b>591,813</b>		<b>20,080,984</b>

The following table provides details in relation to the performance and valuation of these funds as at 30 September 2023.



Pooled Investment Fund (Revenue Expenditure)

Financial Institution	Purchase Cost (£)	Estimated Revenue Received 2023/24 (£)	Estimated Annual Distribution Yield 2023/24 (%)	Net Asset Value (£)	Total Gain/ (Loss) Since Purchase (£)	Total Gain/ (Loss) Since Purchase (%)	2023/24 Capital Gain/(Loss) Since 31/3/23 (£)	2023/24 Capital Gain/(Loss) Since 31/3/23 (%)	2023/24 Combined Annual Return (%)
Federated Hermes Property Unit Trust	3,999,951	80,221	3.60%	3,890,157	(109,795)	(2.74%)	(130,382)	(3.24%)	0.36%

At the year end the movement in fair value of the fund gets charged to the revenue account. There is currently a statutory override which has been extended to 31 March 2025 which allows for movements in fair value on pooled investments funds to be reversed out through the Movement In Reserves Statement so there is no bottom line impact.

Property Funds (Capital Expenditure)

Financial Institution	Purchase Cost (£)	Estimated Revenue Received 2023/24 (£)	Estimated Annualised Distribution Yield 2023/24 (%)	Net Asset Value (£)	Total Gain/ (Loss) Since Purchase (£)	Total Gain/ (Loss) Since Purchase (%)	2023/24 Capital Gain/(Loss) Since 31/3/23 (£)	2023/24 Capital Gain/(Loss) Since 31/3/23 (%)	2023/24 Combined Annual Return (%)
Schroder UK Real Estate Fund	4,800,037	90,522	3.86%	4,509,579	(290,458)	(6.05%)	(244,942)	(5.15%)	(1.29%)
Threadneedle Property Unit Trust	4,798,987	105,474	4.70%	4,105,716	(693,271)	(14.45%)	(51,939)	(1.25%)	3.45%
BlackRock UK Property Fund	4,800,032	78,274	3.02%	4,351,992	(448,040)	(9.33%)	(119,349)	(2.67%)	0.35%
M&G Investments UK Property Fund (after distribution payments)	881,928	37,355	N/A	979,691	97,763	N/A	(40,142)	N/A	N/A
AEW UK Core Property Fund	4,800,000	85,604	4.21%	4,176,995	(623,005)	(12.98%)	23,516	0.57%	4.78%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,080,984</b>	<b>397,229</b>		<b>18,123,973</b>	<b>(1,957,011)</b>		<b>(432,956)</b>		

The movement in fair value of the funds gets charged to the revenue account and reversed out through the Movement In Reserves Statement to the capital adjustment account each year end so there is no bottom line impact.

An analysis of dividend distributions received since the purchase of the property funds to 30 September 2023 can be found in the table below:

<b>Financial Institution</b>	<b>Actual Net Dividend Distributions Received Pre 2023/24</b>	<b>Original Budgeted Net Distribution 2023/24</b>	<b>Net Dividend Distributions Received 2023/24</b>	<b>Total Net Distributions Received Since Purchase</b>
Federated Hermes Property Unit Trust	858,931	71,988	80,221	939,152
Schroder UK Real Estate Fund	974,564	86,387	90,522	1,065,086
Threadneedle Property Unit Trust	898,132	86,369	105,474	1,003,606
BlackRock UK Property Fund	666,885	86,387	78,274	745,159
M&G Investments UK Property Fund (excluding liquidation distributions)	619,017	19,172	37,355	656,372
AEW UK Core Property Fund	879,676	86,387	85,604	965,280
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>4,897,205</b>	<b>436,690</b>	<b>477,450</b>	<b>5,374,655</b>

The M&G UK Property fund is liquidating its assets and therefore their fund valuation is reducing as repayments are made. M&G have now paid East Lindsey DC distribution payments totalling £3,918,072 as of 30 September 2023, from the asset sale proceeds.

A breakdown of the maturity structure of investments on 30 September 2023 is as follows:

<b>Period to Maturity</b>	<b>Amount (£)</b>	<b>% of Portfolio</b>
Less than one week	9,870,424	9%
Less than one month	5,000,000	5%
One to three months	15,000,000	14%
Three to six months	10,000,000	9%
Six to nine months	30,000,000	28%
Nine months to a year	10,000,000	9%
InvestEL	3,891,552	4%
>12 Months	24,080,935	22%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107,842,911</b>	<b>100%</b>

The following table provides a comparison of investment income received and an estimate of the outturn position for the year against the original budget.

<b>Investment Type</b>	<b>2023/24 Profiled Q2 Budget</b>	<b>2023/24 Profiled Q2 Actual</b>	<b>2023/24 Annual Budget</b>	<b>2023/24 Projected Outturn</b>
Treasury Investments	1,000,000	1,842,488	2,000,000	3,794,078
InvestEL	98,810	78,784	197,620	156,828
<u>Property Funds</u>				
Gross Distributions	536,690	586,784	1,073,380	1,120,959
Less Management Fees	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>(109,334)</u>	<u>(200,000)</u>	<u>(208,865)</u>
Net Distributions	436,690	477,450	873,380	912,094
<b>Total Net Income</b>	<b>1,535,500</b>	<b>2,398,722</b>	<b>3,071,000</b>	<b>4,863,000</b>

The Council's 2023/24 net budget for investment income is £3.071m. At the end of September 2023 net investment income earned was estimated to be approximately £2.399m, which was £863k above the profiled budget on a straight line basis.

The higher level of investment income compared to the original budget is due to increased balances available for investment resulting from additional grant money being received and recent rises in interest rates on new investments.

Treasury investments achieved an average rate of 4.84% (Q1 4.42%) compared to the benchmark average 3-month Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) rate of 5.024% (Q1 4.65%). InvestEL loans achieved a rate of 4.00% and property fund investments achieved an average rate of 3.96% (Q1 4.14%).

The combined rate achieved on all investments is estimated to be 4.60% (Q1 4.34%).

The expected outturn has increased to £4.863m from £4.492m, an increase of £371k since Quarter 1. This is mainly due to revised information being received regarding the profiled spend of the Towns Fund and LUF capital expenditure projects. This gives an estimated surplus above budget of £1.792m.

## **10. Changes in Risk Appetite**

The 2021 CIPFA Codes and guidance notes place importance on risk management. Where an authority changes its risk appetite e.g., for moving surplus cash into or out of certain types of investment funds or other types of investment instruments, this change in risk appetite and policy should be brought to members' attention in treasury management update reports.

It is reported that there has been no change in risk appetite during the first half of the financial year. This will be kept under review when considering global markets and forecasts for interest rates.

## Capital Programme 2023/24 and Quarter 2 Forecast Outturn

Table 4 – 2023/24 Capital Programme and Q2 Forecast Outturn							
Scheme	Approved Budget 2023/24 £000	22/23 Slippage/ accelerated spend (-) £000	Changes to approved budget £000	Revised 23/24 £000	Actual September 23 £000	Forecast Outturn 2023/24 £000	Variance (under)/over £000
<b>Non-Towns Fund Projects</b>							
Disabled Facilities Grants	1,562	-	477	2,039	849	2,039	-
Community Housing Fund	-	653	-	653	-	5	(648)
Traveller Site	-	690	-	690	-	690	-
Capitalised Planned Enhancements	200	152	-	352	-	352	-
Car Park Resurfacing	250	180	-	430	-	430	-
Public Sector Hub	-	100	-	100	38	100	-
Kingfisher Enhancement	-	103	-	103	13	103	-
3g Football Pitch Project	-	170	-	170	11	170	-
Changing Places Toilets	-	300	-	300	33	300	-
Environmental Services: Vehicle Requirements	82	27	610	719	62	719	-
PSPS Investment	-	180	-	180	-	180	-
IT for Hub	-	-	100	100	80	100	-
IT Investment	100	307	-	407	121	407	-
IT Infrastructure Refresh Projects (Laptop, mobile etc)	209	-	-	209	-	184	(25)
Green Homes Grant	-	1,790	-	1,790	41	1,790	-
Climate Change Projects	-	4,470	6,600	11,070	3,123	11,070	-
Decarbonisation of Assets	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	1,500	-
Local Energy Advice Demonstrator <sup>1</sup>	-	-	145	145	-	145	-
District EV Charging Points	-	-	153	153	-	153	-
Cultural Development Fund – Phase 2	-	-	94	94	-	94	-
Cultural Development Fund – Pier Transformation	-	-	440	440	-	440	-
<b>Total Non-Towns Fund Projects</b>	<b>3,903</b>	<b>9,122</b>	<b>8,619</b>	<b>21,644</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>20,971</b>	<b>(673)</b>

Table 4 – 2023/24 Capital Programme and Q2 Forecast Outturn							
Scheme	Approved Budget 2023/24 £000	22/23 Slippage/ accelerated spend (-) £000	Changes to approved budget £000	Revised 23/24 £000	Actual September 23 £000	Forecast Outturn 2023/24 £000	Variance (under)/over £000
<b>Towns Fund Projects</b>							
Towns Fund - Mablethorpe Leisure and Learning Hub	10,725	(244)	-	10,481	4,413	4,610	(5,871)
Towns Fund - Sutton on Sea Colonnade	3,579	2,295	600	6,474	282	2,600	(3,874)
Towns Fund - Skegness Foreshore	200	(10)	2,774	2,964	22	450	(2,514)
Towns Fund - Skegness Railway Station	2,317	368	-	2,685	38	1,320	(1,365)
Towns Fund - Skegness Town Centre Transformation	1,050	(407)	-	643	215	370	(273)
Towns Fund - Skegness Learning Campus	8,170	(98)	-	8,072	-	1,314	(6,758)
Towns Fund - Skegness Cultural	1,137	89	-	1,226	-	150	(1,076)
Towns Fund - Skegness Multi-User Trail	-	223	-	223	-	-	(223)
Towns Fund - Mablethorpe Campus for Future Living	5,137	(266)	-	4,871	1,595	5,400	529
Towns Fund - Mablethorpe Sandilands	1,980	-	-	1,980	27	410	(1,570)
Towns Fund - Mablethorpe Mobi hub	277	(2)	-	275	15	60	(215)
Towns Fund - Mablethorpe High Street	471	(8)	-	463	8	150	(313)
Town Fund – Contingency this has been allocated	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-	(3,500)
<b>Total Towns Fund</b>	<b>38,543</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>43,857</b>	<b>6,615</b>	<b>16,834</b>	<b>(27,023)</b>
<b>UKSPF &amp; LUF</b>							
UKSPF	215	108	404	727	10	727	-
UKSPF - RP	800	-	-	800	-	800	-
<b>Total UKSPF</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>-</b>
LUF : Spilsby Sessions House	1,337	-	-	1,337	-	1,337	-
LUF : Alford Manor House	1,092	-	-	1,092	-	1,092	-
LUF : Alford Windmill	1,098	-	-	1,098	-	1,098	-
<b>Total LUF</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total – All Projects</b>	<b>46,988</b>	<b>11,170</b>	<b>12,397</b>	<b>70,555</b>	<b>10,966</b>	<b>42,859</b>	<b>(27,696)</b>

## Funding of Capital Expenditure 2023/24

All Projects	Original Budget	Revised Budget Plus Slippage 2023/24	Full year forecast	Variance
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Capital Reserve	(225)	(2,430)	(2,430)	-
Capital Receipts	-	(100)	(100)	-
External Grants	(36,323)	(56,471)	(31,611)	24,860
Other Reserve - Economic Growth	(8,100)	(8,100)	(5,289)	2,811
Other Reserve - Technology	(100)	(407)	(382)	25
Other Reserve - Repair & Replacement	(82)	(889)	(889)	-
Other Reserve - New Initiative/Contingency Reserve	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	-
Internal Borrowing	(658)	(658)	(658)	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>(46,988)</b>	<b>(70,555)</b>	<b>(42,859)</b>	<b>27,696</b>