ITEM No …6………..

REPORT TO: **PENSION SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE POLICY & RESOURCES COMMITTEE & PENSION BOARD – 12 DECEMBER 2022**

REPORT ON: **TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY 2022/2023 (MID-YEAR REVIEW)**

REPORT BY: **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES**

REPORT NO: **334-2022**

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

To review Tayside Pension Fund's Treasury Management activities for the period 1 April 2022 to 30 September 2022.

2 RECOMMENDATION

The Sub-Committee is asked to note the contents of the report.

3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Treasury Management activity during the first half of the current financial year indicates that investment income from cash balances held to pay pension benefits will be approximately £190,000 for 2022/2023.

4 BACKGROUND

Tayside Pension Fund is administered by Dundee City Council in accordance with Section 24 of its Financial Regulations. Investment policy and decisions (including those relating to Treasury Management) are delegated to the Pension Sub-Committee of the Policy and Resources Committee. The Pension Board assist the Sub-Committee with securing compliance to the regulations.

The primary objective of the Tayside Pension Fund is to provide for scheme members' pension and lump sum benefits on their retirement or for their dependants on death before or after retirement, on a defined benefits basis. There is limited discretion to vary these benefits.

Dundee City Council in its administering role, defines its treasury management activities as:

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

It regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.

It acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and services objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management and to employing suitable performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management.

All treasury management activities must comply with the appropriate regulations, codes and guidance as stated in the Treasury Management Policy Statement of Dundee City Council.

At its meeting on 21 March 2022, the Pension sub-committee of the Policy and Resources Committee and Pension Board approved the Fund's Treasury Policy Statement (Report no. 89-2022, article XII of minute refers) setting out the policies which would govern all lending transactions carried out by the Fund.

The Treasury Policy Statement requires that the Pension sub-committee of the Policy and Resources Committee and Pension Board will receive and consider the Treasury Management Strategy at the beginning of each new financial year.

On 21 March 2022, the Pension sub-committee of the Policy and Resources Committee and Pension Board approved the Fund's Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/2023 (Report no. 90-2022, article XIII of minute refers).

This monitoring report covers the Treasury Management activity over the first six months of 2022/2023 financial year for cash held to pay pension benefits. Fund managers will also hold cash within custodian bank accounts, these amounts are excluded from this report.

5 ACTUAL LENDING

Variations in cash flow requirements mean that there will be surplus funds which will be invested for short periods (maximum of 364 days). Short term investments will be restricted only to those institutions identified in the Fund's Approved Counterparties list provided they have maintained a suitable credit rating.

An analysis of the lending position to 30 September 2022 shows:

Month	Lowest Amount Lent £m	Highest Amount Lent £m	End of month Amount Lent £m	Interest Rate Range %	
				Min	Max
April 2022	2.700	32.700	26.400	0.51	0.68
May 2022	19.325	26.400	19.325	0.63	0.94
June 2022	15.200	19.325	15.200	0.85	1.12
July 2022	10.600	16.640	10.600	1.11	1.35
August 2022	3.150	10.450	3.150	1.27	1.73
September 2022	2.900	21.200	13.500	1.66	2.12

All cash investments were compliant with Treasury Policy Statement as approved by sub-committee on 21 March 2022.

6 INTEREST RATE OUTLOOK 2022/2023

The Council's appointed treasury advisors (Link Group) assist the Council in formulating a view on interest rates. Link Group provided the following forecasts on 8 November 2022:

	Dec-22	**Mar-23**	**Jun-23**	**Sep-23**	**Dec-23**	**Mar-24**
Base Rate View	3.50%	4.25%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.00%
3m average earnings	3.60%	4.30%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.00%
6m average earnings	4.20%	4.50%	4.60%	4.50%	4.20%	4.10%
12m average earnings	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.50%	4.30%	4.20%

	Jun-24	**Sep-24**	**Dec-24**	**Mar-25**
Base Rate View	3.75%	3.50%	3.25%	3.00%
3m average earnings	3.80%	3.30%	3.00%	3.00%
6m average earnings	3.90%	3.40%	3.10%	3.00%
12m average earnings	4.00%	3.50%	3.20%	3.10%

Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee has now increased interest rates eight times in as many meetings in 2022 and has raised rates to their highest level since the Global Financial Crisis. The interest rate forecast table above shows base rate is expected to increase to 4.50% during 2023 then begin to fall to 3.25% during 2024. A full economic update is available within appendix 1 of this report.

7 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This report has been subject to the Pre-IIA Screening Tool and does not make any recommendations for change to strategy, policy, procedures, services or funding and so has not been subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment. An appropriate senior manager has reviewed and agreed with this assessment (Ref:468477683).

8 CONSULTATIONS

The Chief Executive and Head of Democratic and Legal Services have been consulted in the preparation of this report.

9 BACKGROUND PAPERS

None.

ROBERT EMMOTT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES **02 DECEMBER 2022**

APPENDIX 1

UK Economic update – September 2022

- The second quarter of 2022/23 saw:
  - GDP revised upwards in Q1 2022/23 to +0.2% q/q from -0.1%, which means the UK economy has avoided recession for the time being;
  - Signs of economic activity losing momentum as production fell due to rising energy prices;
  - CPI inflation ease to 9.9% y/y in August, having been 9.0% in April, but domestic price pressures showing little sign of abating in the near-term;
  - The unemployment rate fell to a 48-year low of 3.6% due to a large shortfall in labour supply;
  - Bank Rate rise by 100bps over the quarter, taking Bank Rate to 2.25% with further rises to come;
  - Gilt yields surge and sterling fall following the "fiscal event" of the new Prime Minister and Chancellor on 23rd September.
- The UK economy grew by 0.2% q/q in Q1 2022/23, though revisions to historic data left it below pre-pandemic levels.
- There are signs of higher energy prices creating more persistent downward effects in economic activity. Both industrial production (-0.3% m/m) and construction output (-0.8% m/m) fell in July 2022 for a second month in a row. Although some of this was probably due to the heat wave at the time, manufacturing output fell in some of the most energy intensive sectors (e.g., chemicals), pointing to signs of higher energy prices weighing on production. With the drag on real activity from high inflation having grown in recent months, GDP is at risk of contracting through the autumn and winter months.
- The fall in the composite PMI from 49.6 in August to a 20-month low preliminary reading of 48.4 in September points to a fall in GDP of around 0.2% q/q in Q3 and consumer confidence is at a record low. Retail sales volumes fell by 1.6% m/m in August, which was the ninth fall in 10 months. That left sales volumes in August just 0.5% above their pre-Covid level and 3.3% below their level at the start of the year. There are also signs that households are spending their excess savings in response to high prices. Indeed, cash in households' bank accounts rose by £3.2bn in August, which was below the £3.9bn rise in July and much smaller than the 2019 average monthly rate of £4.6bn.
- The labour market remained exceptionally tight. Data for July and August provided further evidence that the weaker economy is leading to a cooling in labour demand. Labour Force Survey (LFS) employment rose by 40,000 in the three months to July (the smallest rise since February). But a renewed rise in inactivity of 154,000 over the same period meant that the unemployment rate fell from 3.8% in June to a new 48-year low of 3.6%. The single-month data showed that inactivity rose by 354,000 in July itself and there are now 904,000 more inactive people aged 16+ compared to before the pandemic in February 2020. The number of vacancies has started to level off from recent record highs but there have been few signs of a slowing in the upward momentum on wage growth. Indeed, in July, the 3my/y rate of average earnings growth rose from 5.2% in June to 5.5%.
- CPI inflation eased from 10.1% in July to 9.9% in August, though inflation has not peaked yet. The easing in August was mainly due to a decline in fuel prices reducing fuel inflation from 43.7% to 32.1%. And with the oil price now just below $90pb, we would expect to see fuel prices fall further in the coming months.
- However, utility price inflation is expected to add 0.7% to CPI inflation in October when the Ofgem unit price cap increases to, typically, £2,500 per household (prior to any benefit payments). But, as the government has frozen utility prices at that level for two years, energy price inflation will fall sharply after October and have a big downward influence on CPI inflation.
- Nonetheless, the rise in services CPI inflation from 5.7% y/y in July to a 30-year high of 5.9% y/y in August suggests that domestic price pressures are showing little sign of abating. A lot of that is being driven by the tight labour market and strong wage growth. CPI inflation is expected to peak

close to 10.4% in November and, with the supply of workers set to remain unusually low, the tight labour market will keep underlying inflationary pressures strong until early next year.

- During H1 2022, there has been a change of both Prime Minister and Chancellor. The new team (Liz Truss and Kwasi Kwarteng) have made a step change in government policy. The government's huge fiscal loosening from its proposed significant tax cuts will add to existing domestic inflationary pressures and will potentially leave a legacy of higher interest rates and public debt. Whilst the government's utility price freeze, which could cost up to £150bn (5.7% of GDP) over 2 years, will reduce peak inflation from 14.5% in January next year to 10.4% in November this year, the long list of tax measures announced at the "fiscal event" adds up to a loosening in fiscal policy relative to the previous government's plans of £44.8bn (1.8% of GDP) by 2026/27. These included the reversal of April's national insurance tax on 6th November, the cut in the basic rate of income tax from 20p to 19p in April 2023, the cancellation of next April's corporation tax rise, the cut to stamp duty and the removal of the 45p tax rate, although the 45p tax rate cut announcement has already been reversed.
- Fears that the government has no fiscal anchor on the back of these announcements has meant that the pound has weakened again, adding further upward pressure to interest rates. Whilst the pound fell to a record low of $1.035 on the Monday following the government's "fiscal event", it has since recovered to around $1.12. That is due to hopes that the Bank of England will deliver a very big rise in interest rates at the policy meeting on 3rd November and the government will lay out a credible medium-term plan in the near term. This was originally expected as part of the fiscal statement on 23rd November but has subsequently been moved forward to an expected release date in October. Nevertheless, with concerns over a global recession growing, there are downside risks to the pound.
- The MPC has now increased interest rates seven times in as many meetings in 2022 and has raised rates to their highest level since the Global Financial Crisis. Even so, coming after the Fed and ECB raised rates by 75 basis points (bps) in their most recent meetings, the Bank of England's latest 50 basis points hike looks relatively dovish. However, the UK's status as a large importer of commodities, which have jumped in price, means that households in the UK are now facing a much larger squeeze on their real incomes.
- Since the fiscal event on 23rd September, we now expect the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to increase interest rates further and faster, from 2.25% currently to a peak of 5.00% in February 2023. The combination of the government's fiscal loosening, the tight labour market and sticky inflation expectations means we expect the MPC to raise interest rates by 100bps at the policy meetings in November (to 3.25%) and 75 basis points in December (to 4%) followed by further 50 basis point hikes in February and March (to 5.00%). Market expectations for what the MPC will do are volatile. If Bank Rate climbs to these levels the housing market looks very vulnerable, which is one reason why the peak in our forecast is lower than the peak of 5.50% - 5.75% priced into the financial markets at present.
- Throughout 2022/23, gilt yields have been on an upward trend. They were initially caught up in the global surge in bond yields triggered by the surprisingly strong rise in CPI inflation in the US in May. The rises in two-year gilt yields (to a peak of 2.37% on 21st June) and 10-year yields (to a peak of 2.62%) took them to their highest level since 2008 and 2014 respectively. However, the upward trend was exceptionally sharply at the end of September as investors demanded a higher risk premium and expected faster and higher interest rate rises to offset the government's extraordinary fiscal stimulus plans. The 30-year gilt yield rose from 3.60% to 5.10% following the "fiscal event", which threatened financial stability by forcing pension funds to sell assets into a falling market to meet cash collateral requirements. In response, the Bank did two things. First, it postponed its plans to start selling some of its quantitative easing (QE) gilt holdings until 31st October. Second, it committed to buy up to £65bn of long-term gilts to "restore orderly market conditions" until 14th October. In other words, the Bank is restarting QE, although for financial stability reasons rather than monetary policy reasons.
- Since the Bank's announcement on 28th September, the 30-year gilt yield has fallen back from 5.10% to 3.83%. The 2-year gilt yield dropped from 4.70% to 4.30% and the 10-year yield fell back from 4.55% to 4.09%.
- There is a possibility that the Bank continues with QE at the long-end beyond 14th October or it decides to delay quantitative tightening beyond 31st October, even as it raises interest rates. So far at least, investors seem to have taken the Bank at its word that this is not a change in the

direction of monetary policy nor a step towards monetary financing of the government's deficit. But instead, that it is a temporary intervention with financial stability in mind.

- After a shaky start to the year, the S&P 500 and FTSE 100 climbed in the first half of Q2 2022/23 before falling to their lowest levels since November 2020 and July 2021 respectively. The S&P 500 is 7.2% below its level at the start of the quarter, whilst the FTSE 100 is 5.2% below it as the fall in the pound has boosted the value of overseas earnings in the index. The decline has, in part, been driven by the rise in global real yields and the resulting downward pressure on equity valuations as well as concerns over economic growth leading to a deterioration in investor risk appetite.