

External Factors Impacting on Treasury during 2024/25

A summary of the external factors in 2024-25 is provided by the council's treasury advisor, Arlingclose Ltd, and is detailed below. This commentary was provided prior to the Chancellor's Autumn Statement on 30 October, and any relevant updates from that Statement will be provided verbally to the Committee on the day.

Economic background: UK headline consumer price inflation remained around the Bank of England (BoE) target later in the period, falling from an annual rate of 3.2% in March to 2.0% in May and then rebounding marginally to June to 2.2% in July and August, as was expected, due to base effects from energy prices. Core and services price inflation remained higher at 3.6% and 5.6% respectively in August.

The UK economy continued to expand over the period, albeit slowing from the 0.7% gain in the first calendar quarter to 0.5% (downwardly revised from 0.6%) in the second. Of the monthly figures, the economy was estimated to have registered no growth in July.

Labour market data was slightly better from a policymaker perspective, showing an easing in the tightness of the job market, with inactivity rates and vacancies declining. However, a degree of uncertainty remains given ongoing issues around the data collected for the labour force survey by the Office for National Statistics. Figures for the three months to July showed the unemployment rate fell to 4.1% (3mth/year) from 4.4% in the previous three-month period while the employment rate rose to 74.8% from 74.3%.

Over the same period average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 5.1%, down from 5.4% in the earlier period, and total earnings (including bonuses) was 4.0% (this figure was impacted by one-off payments made to NHS staff and civil servants in June and July 2023). Adjusting for inflation, real regular pay rose by 2.2% in May to July and total pay by 1.1%.

With headline inflation lower, the BoE cut Bank Rate from 5.25% to 5.00% at the August Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting. The decision was finely balanced, voted by a 5-4 majority with four members preferring to hold at 5.25%. At the September MPC meeting, committee members voted 8-1 for no change at 5.00%, with the lone dissenter preferring Bank Rate to be cut again to 4.75%. The meeting minutes and vote suggested a reasonably hawkish tilt to rates, with sticky inflation remaining a concern among policymakers.

The latest BoE Monetary Policy Report, published in August, showed policymakers expected GDP growth to continue expanding during 2024 before falling back and moderating from 2025 to 2027. Unemployment was forecast to stay around 4.5% while inflation was shown picking up in the latter part of 2024 as the previous years' energy price declines fell out of the figures before slipping below the 2% target in 2025 and remaining there until early 2027.

Arlingclose, the authority's treasury adviser, maintained its central view that Bank Rate would steadily fall from the 5.25% peak, with the first cut in August being followed by a series of further cuts, with November 2024 the likely next one, taking Bank Rate down to around 3% by the end of 2025.

The US Federal Reserve (the Fed) also cut interest rates during the period, reducing the Federal Funds Rate by 0.50% to a range of 4.75%-5.00% at its policy meeting in September. The forecasts released at the same time by the central bank suggested a further 1.00% of easing is expected by the end of the calendar year, followed by the same amount in 2025 and then a final 0.50% of cuts during 2026.

Having first reduced interest rates in June, the European Central Bank (ECB) held steady in July before cutting again in September, reducing its main refinancing rate to 3.65% and its deposit rate to 3.50%. Unlike the Fed, the ECB has not outlined a likely future path of rates, but inflation projections remain in line with the central bank's previous forecasts where it will remain above its 2% target until 2026 on an annual basis.

Financial markets: Sentiment in financial markets continued to mostly improve over the period, but the ongoing trend of bond yield volatility remained. The general upward trend in yields in the early part of the period was reversed in the later part, and yields ended the half-year not too far from where they started. However, the volatility in response to economic, financial and geopolitical issues meant it was a bumpy ride for bond investors during that time.

Over the period, the 10-year UK benchmark gilt yield started at 3.94% and ended at 4.00% but hit a high of 4.41% in May and a low of 3.76% in mid-September. While the 20-year gilt started at 4.40% and ended at 4.51% but hit a high of 4.82% in May and a low of 4.27% in mid-September. The Sterling Overnight Rate (SONIA) averaged 5.12% over the period to 30th September.

Credit review: Arlingclose maintained its advised recommended maximum unsecured duration limit on all banks on its counterparty list at 100 days.

Having had its outlook increased by Fitch and ratings by S&P earlier in the period, Moody's upgraded Transport for London's rating to A2 from A3 in July.

Moody's also placed National Bank of Canada on Rating Watch for a possible upgrade, revising the outlook on Standard Chartered to Positive, the outlook to Negative on Toronto Dominion Bank, and downgrading the rating on Close Brothers to A1 from Aa3.

S&P upgraded the rating on National Bank of Canada to A+ from A, and together with Fitch, the two rating agencies assigned Lancashire County Council with a rating of AA- and A+ respectively.

Credit default swap prices were generally lower at the end of the period compared to the beginning for the vast majority of the names on UK and non-UK lists. Price volatility over the period was also generally more muted compared to previous periods.

Financial market volatility is expected to remain a feature, at least in the near term and, credit default swap levels will be monitored for signs of ongoing credit stress. As ever, the institutions and durations on the Authority's counterparty list recommended by Arlingclose remain under constant review.

Forecast interest Rates (September 2024)

The following forecast interest forecast are set against a background of:

- As expected, the MPC held Bank Rate at 5.0% in September. While the "no change" majority of eight to one was unexpectedly strong, the minutes suggested some policy makers believed a gradual approach to loosening policy was warranted given the persistence of services inflation, rather than no loosening at all.
- This is in line with our long-held view that Bank Rate will initially reduce gradually before a more rapid decline in 2025 as services inflation eases.
- CPI inflation remained just above the 2% target in August, the Bank expects this to rise to 2.5% by the end of the year as prior falls in energy prices drop out of the annual comparison and reveal the prevailing persistence of domestic inflationary pressures. Private sector wage growth has eased back but remains elevated and services inflation remains high at 5.6%. However, both will continue to decline over time.
- UK GDP growth has been relatively strong in H1 2024, although this partly reflects a rebound from the H2 2023 technical recession. Underlying growth is weaker, but risks around domestic demand lie to the upside due to recovering consumer demand (although the announcement of higher taxes in the upcoming Budget could damage confidence). Stronger economic activity amid a continued tight, albeit easing, labour market could leave wage growth and inflation persistently higher.
- Official ONS Labour market data continues to be unreliable but wider indicators suggest the market is loosening as labour demand cools. Anecdotal evidence has suggested lower private sector pay growth for some time, and we expect a weaker labour market situation to hasten that outcome.
- We expect that the continuation of restrictive monetary policy and the appreciation in sterling will bear down on activity and will require more substantial loosening in 2025 to boost activity and inflation.

- Global bond yields have reduced in anticipation of US monetary loosening, duly delivered by the Federal Reserve. However, US interest rate expectations seem relatively aggressive compared to policymakers' own expectations, which raises the risk of continued US-policy induced volatility in gilt yields. Moreover, there remains a heightened risk of fiscal policy, credit events and/or geo-political events causing additional volatility in yields

	Current	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27	Jun-27	Sep-27
Official Bank Rate													
Upside risk	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central Case	5.00	4.75	4.25	3.75	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Downside risk	0.00	-0.25	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50
3-month money market rate													
Upside risk	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central Case	4.95	4.80	4.30	3.80	3.30	3.05	3.10	3.10	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
Downside risk	0.00	-0.25	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50
5yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.75	0.85	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central Case	3.75	3.60	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.55
Downside risk	0.00	-0.45	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65
10yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.75	0.85	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central Case	3.91	3.90	3.80	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
Downside risk	0.00	-0.45	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65
20yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.75	0.85	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central Case	4.40	4.35	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.35	4.35
Downside risk	0.00	-0.45	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65
50yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.75	0.85	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Central Case	4.01	4.00	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.85	3.90	3.95	3.95	3.95
Downside risk	0.00	-0.45	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65

PWLB Standard Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 1.00%; PWLB Certainty Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.80%
PWLB HRA Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.40%; UKIB Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.40%

- In line with our forecast, the MPC held Bank Rate at 5.0% in September.
- The MPC will continue to cut rates to stimulate the UK economy but will initially be cautious given lingering domestic inflationary pressure. We see another rate cut in 2024 (Q4), but more significant monetary easing in 2025, with Bank Rate falling to a low of around 3%.
- Upside risks to inflation remain which could limit the extent of monetary easing.
- Long-term gilt yields have fallen alongside US monetary policy expectations. Arlingclose's central case is for yields to be volatile around a relatively narrow range, reflecting the likelihood for monetary policy loosening in the Eurozone, UK and US.

Arlingclose and Market Projections 23rd September 2024

Charts show the Arlingclose central case along with upside and downside risks:
Arlingclose judges that the balance of risks around its Bank Rate and gilt yield forecasts lie to the upside over the medium term.

PWLB Standard Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 1.00%
PWLB Certainty Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.80%
PWLB HRA Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.40%
UKIB Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.40%

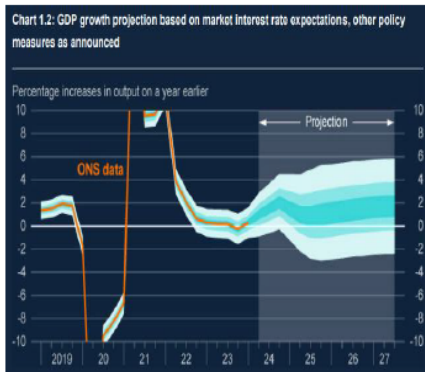
Arlingclose forecast:
23rd September 2024

Market forward curves:
23rd September 2024

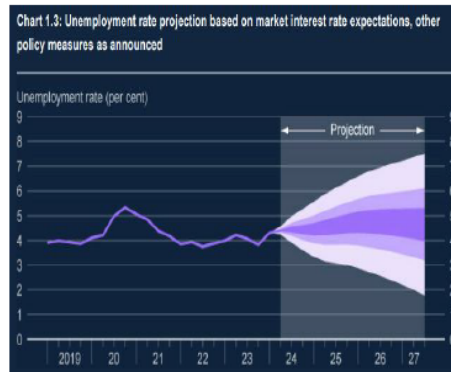


BoE Monetary Policy Report - August 2024

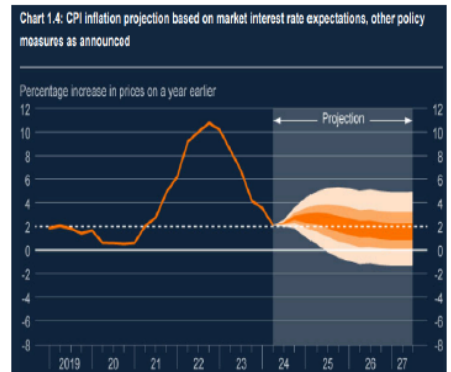
Outlook for UK GDP growth



Outlook for UK Unemployment



Outlook for UK CPI inflation



- Although GDP has picked up quite sharply this year, the underlying momentum appears weaker. Growth is expected to fall back a little next year but then increase over the forecast period, in part reflecting the fading negative impact on growth from past increases in Bank Rate.
- Aggregate demand and supply are judged to be broadly in balance currently, but a margin of economic slack is projected to emerge during 2024 and 2025 and to remain thereafter, in part reflecting the continued restrictive stance of monetary policy. Unemployment is expected to rise somewhat.
- CPI inflation is expected to increase to around 2¾% in the second half of this year as declines in energy prices last year fall out of the annual comparison and revealing more clearly the prevailing persistence of domestic inflationary pressures. The Committee expects second-round effects in domestic prices and wages to take longer to unwind than they did to emerge. There is a range of views on the MPC about the extent to which persistent pressures prove more enduring or continue to unwind as external cost pressures and inflation expectations normalise.