

TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

INTRODUCTION

1. The CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Local Authorities has been adopted by the Authority. The Code requires that Treasury Management activities are subject to regular reports to Members. This report represents the final report on Treasury Management for 2024/25.
2. The strategy for the year was identified in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2024/25. The strategy covers the following areas:
 - (a) prospects for interest rates;
 - (b) capital borrowing and debt rescheduling;
 - (c) annual investment strategy;
 - (d) external debt prudential indicators;
 - (e) treasury management prudential indicators.
 - (f) performance indicators;
 - (g) treasury management advisors

PROSPECTS FOR INTEREST RATES

3. The UK economy over the past 12 months has been characterised by sluggish economic growth, with inflation remaining above target, but down from the very high levels of recent years. CPI inflation in March 2024 was 3.2% and the most recently reported level for March 2025 was 2.6%. In the latter half of the financial year, elevated tensions in the Middle East and protectionist trade policies from the new American administration prompted concern over the potential for disruption to global trade, with knock on effects for inflation levels. Despite these tensions, global central banks were generally cutting benchmark interest rates throughout 2024/25, as part of the transition to a more accommodative monetary policy.
4. The Bank of England reduced the bank rate from 5.25% at the start of the year to 4.5% by the end of the financial year, with cuts of 0.25% at the August, November and February 2025 meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). At the meeting in February 2025, members of the MPC voted 7-2 to cut the bank rate. Market commentators speculate that there could be three further rate cuts during 2025, however this will be influenced by the path of inflation over coming months.
5. PWLB rates and gilt yields saw volatility over the course of the financial year, with long term PWLB rates varying from a low of 4.87% to a peak of 5.87%. At the start of the financial year long term PWLB rates were 5.06% and finished the financial year higher at 5.65%.
6. The table below details the rates available from PWLB throughout the year:

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
Low	4.77%	4.31%	4.52%	5.08%	4.87%
Date	26/02/25	17/09/24	17/09/24	17/09/24	17/09/24
High	5.61%	5.34%	5.71%	6.18%	5.87%
Date	29/05/24	14/01/25	13/01/25	13/01/25	13/01/25
Average	5.14%	4.86%	5.07%	5.56%	5.31%

CAPITAL BORROWINGS AND DEBT RESCHEDULING

- The borrowing requirement comprises the expected movements in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and reserves plus any maturing debt which will need to be re-financed. The Authority did envisage that there would be new long-term borrowing in 2024/25 driven by the financing need of the capital programme, however, no new long-term borrowing was arranged given the unfavourable environment. In the current conditions it is intended to reduce investments and defer new long-term borrowing where this is possible. Market conditions continued to be unfavourable for any debt rescheduling.

ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- The investment strategy for 2024/25 set out the priorities as the security of capital and liquidity of investments. Investments are made in accordance with central government regulations and CIPFA Code of Practice. Investments are made in sterling with an institution on the counterparty list and for a maximum of one-year duration.
- Extreme caution was taken in placing investments to ensure security of funds rather than rate of return. The use of deposit accounts with high rated or nationalised banks and AAA rated money market funds has enabled reasonable returns which were able to benefit in a rising interest rate environment. The credit ratings and individual limits for each institution to be used by the Authority in 2024/25 are outlined below:

UK Government (including gilts and the DMADF)	Unlimited
UK Local Authorities (each)	Unlimited
Part Nationalised UK banks	£4m
Money Market Funds (AAA rated)	£3m
Enhanced Money Market (Cash) Funds (AAA rated)	£3m
UK Banks and Building Societies (A- or higher rated)	£2m
Foreign banks registered in the UK (A or higher rated)	£2m

The average rate of return achieved on average principal available in 2024/25 was 5.07%. This compares with an average Sterling Overnight Rate (SONIA) of 4.90%. Deposits that were placed for extended terms during the year tended to average returns above that of overnight returns. In an interest rate environment in which short term rates have been declining, duration acted as a boost to

returns. It remains prudent to maintain a balanced investment portfolio and not have all investments placed in overnight instruments

10. The Investment Strategy specified that investments are only made with banks with a high credit rating. UK banks must have at least an “A” long term rating for inclusion on the Authority’s counterparty list. The money markets are continually monitored for information regarding the creditworthiness of financial institutions and notifications are received of any changes to credit ratings made by any of the rating agencies. An institution is immediately suspended from the Authority’s list of institutions should any doubt arise about its financial standing regardless of whether its credit rating is downgraded.

EXTERNAL DEBT PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

11. The external debt indicators of prudence for 2024/25 required by the Prudential Code were set in the strategy as follows:

Authorised limit for external debt:	£71 million
Operational boundary for external debt:	£66 million

Against these limits, the maximum amount of debt reached at any time in the financial year 2024/25 was £33.7 million.

12. **Gross borrowing and the CFR** - in order to ensure that borrowing levels are prudent over the medium term and only for a capital purpose, the Authority should ensure that its gross external borrowing does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the capital financing requirement in the preceding year (2023/24) plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current (2024/25) and next two financial years. This essentially means that the Authority is not borrowing to support revenue expenditure. This indicator allows the Authority some flexibility to borrow in advance of its immediate capital needs. The table below highlights the Authority’s gross borrowing position against the CFR. The Authority has complied with this prudential indicator.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2026
	Actual	Actual	Estimate
	£'m	£'m	£'m
Capital Financing Requirement	61.3	51.8	58.4
Less: PFI	(15.8)	(15.2)	(14.6)
Less: MRD	(0.1)	(0.1)	-
Borrowing CFR	45.4	36.5	43.8
Existing Debt Portfolio	33.7	33.7	38.7
Over(-)/Under borrowing	11.7	2.8	5.1
Borrowing as a % of CFR	74.23%	92.2%	88.3%

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

13. The treasury management indicators of prudence for 2024/25 required by the Prudential Code were set in the strategy as follows:

a) Interest Rate Exposures

Upper limit on fixed interest rate exposures:	100%
Upper limit on variable interest rate exposures:	50%

The maximum that was reached in the financial year 2024/25 was as follows:

Upper limit on fixed interest rate exposures:	100%
Upper limit on variable interest rate exposures:	0%

b) Maturity Structure of Borrowing

Upper and lower limits for the maturity structure of borrowing were set and the maximum and minimum that was reached for each limit at any time in the financial year 2024/25 was as follows:

Maturity Period	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Maximum Actual	Minimum Actual
Under 12 months	50%	0%	0%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	50%	0%	0%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	50%	0%	0%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	50%	0%	0%	0%
10 years and above	100%	0%	100%	100%

c) Total principal sums invested for periods longer than 365 days

The limit for investments of longer than 365 days was set at £2 million for 2024/25. No investments longer than 365 days were arranged during 2024/25.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

14. The Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires the Authority to set performance indicators to assess the adequacy of the treasury function over the year. These are distinct historic indicators, as opposed to the prudential indicators, which are predominantly forward looking.
15. The indicators for the treasury function are:

Borrowing - Average rate of long term borrowing for the year compared to average available. No new long-term borrowing was arranged in 2024/25.

Investments – Internal returns compared to the average Sterling Overnight Rate (SONIA). The return in the financial year 2024/25 was 0.17% above the benchmark.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT ADVISORS

16. The treasury management service is provided to the Authority by Liverpool City Council. The terms of the service are set out in an agreed Service Level Agreement. The Council employs treasury management advisers appointed under a competitive procurement exercise who provide a range of services which include: -
- Technical support on treasury matters, capital finance issues.
 - Economic and interest rate analysis.
 - Debt services which includes advice on the timing of borrowing.
 - Debt rescheduling advice surrounding the existing portfolio.
 - Generic investment advice on interest rates, timing and investment instruments.
 - Credit ratings/market information service comprising the three main credit rating agencies.
17. Whilst Liverpool City Council and its advisers provide the treasury function, ultimate responsibility for any decision on treasury matters remains with the Authority.

Revised CIPFA Codes, Updated PWLB Lending Facility Guidance

18. In August 2021, HM Treasury significantly revised guidance for the PWLB lending facility with more detail and 12 examples of permitted and prohibited use of PWLB loans. Authorities that are purchasing or intending to purchase investment assets primarily for yield will not be able to access the PWLB except to refinance existing loans or externalise internal borrowing. Acceptable use of PWLB borrowing includes service delivery, housing, regeneration, preventative action, refinancing and treasury management.

19. In 2021 CIPFA published its revised Prudential Code for Capital Finance and Treasury Management Code . The key changes introduced in the two codes were around permitted reasons to borrow, knowledge and skills, and the management of non-treasury investments.
20. To comply with the Prudential Code, authorities must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return. This Code also states that it is not prudent for local authorities to make investment or spending decision that will increase the CFR unless directly and primarily related to the functions of the authority. Existing commercial investments are not required to be sold; however, authorities with existing commercial investments who expect to need to borrow should review the options for exiting these investments.
21. Borrowing is permitted for cashflow management, interest rate risk management, to refinance current borrowing and to adjust levels of internal borrowing. Borrowing to refinance capital expenditure primarily related to the delivery of a local authority's function but where a financial return is also expected is allowed, provided that financial return is not the primary reason for the expenditure. The changes align the CIPFA Prudential Code with the PWLB lending rules.

CONCLUSION

22. Treasury Management activity in 2024/25 has been carried out in compliance with the relevant Codes and Statutes and within the borrowing and treasury management limits set by the Authority under the prudential code.