External Context

Economic background: UK headline consumer price inflation (CPI) continued to decline over the quarter, falling from an annual rate of 3.2% in March to 2.0% in May, in line with the Bank of England's target. The core measure of inflation, however, only declined from 4.2% to 3.5% over the same period, which, together with stubbornly services price inflation at 5.7% in May, helped contribute to the BoE maintaining Bank Rate at 5.25% during the period, a level unchanged since August 2023.

Data released during the period showed that showed the UK economy had emerged from the technical recession at the end of 2023 to expand by 0.7% (upwardly revised from the initial estimate of 0.6%) in the first quarter of the calendar year. Monthly GDP data showed zero growth in April following an expansion of 0.4% in the previous month.

Labour market data continued to provide mixed messages for policymakers, exacerbated by issues the Office for National Statistics is having compiling the labour force survey. In the three months between February and April 2024, unemployment was up, employment fell, while the decline in vacancies slowed and wage growth remained elevated. Unemployment rose to 4.4% (3mth/year) while average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 6.0% and total earnings (including bonuses) was 5.9%. Adjusting for inflation, real regular pay rose by 2.3% and total pay by 2.2%. Given how keenly the 'second-round' impact of inflation on wages is watched by the BoE, policymakers will likely want to see more downward movement before cutting interest rates.

Having started the financial year at 5.25%, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) maintained Bank Rate at this level throughout the quarter. In line with expectations, at its June meeting, the Committee voted by a majority of 7-2 in favour of maintaining the status quo. The two dissenters preferred an immediate 0.25% reduction in Bank Rate to 5.0%. This continued dovish tilt by the Committee increased financial market expectations that the first cut in Bank Rate will likely be in August.

Earlier in May, in addition to an identical MPC rate decision and voting pattern, the Bank published the latest version of its Monetary Policy Report (MPR). Within the Report, the Committee noted that it expected four-quarter GDP growth to increase over the forecast period, reflecting the declining negative effects of past Bank Rate increases and the predicted downward path of interest rates which should provide support to economic activity. The trajectory of inflation was broadly similar to that in the previous MPR, albeit slightly lower towards the end of the forecast horizon due to the Committee's revised assessment of falling external inflationary pressures from past import price increases. This meant the Committee expected headline inflation to hit the 2% target two quarters sooner than in the February MPR. As was highlighted earlier, inflation data published in June showed that CPI inflation fell to the 2% target in May.

Arlingclose, the authority's treasury adviser, maintained its central view that 5.25% is the peak in Bank Rate and that interest rates will most likely be cut later in H2 2024. The risks over the medium term are deemed to be to the upside as while inflation has fallen to target, it is expected to pick up again later in the year and as services price inflation and wage growth are still on the firmer side, the MPC could well delay before delivering the first rate cut.

The US Federal Reserve also maintained interest rates over the period, holding the Fed Funds Rate at 5.25%-5.50% for the seventh consecutive month in June, as was expected. US policymakers have maintained a relatively dovish stance throughout the period but have steadily reduced their predictions around the pace and timing of rate cuts in the face of higher inflation and firmer economic growth. At the meeting, economic projections pointed to one rate cut in calendar 2024 and four in 2025.

The European Central Bank cut rates in June, reducing its main refinancing rate from 4.50% to 4.25%. Inflation in the region fell to 2.5% in May, having increased in the previous month, but since February has been fairly sticky at between 2.4% and 2.6%. Economic growth in the region has picked up but remains weak, and with inflation above the ECB's target this continues put pressure on policymakers on how to balance these factors when setting monetary policy.

Financial markets: Sentiment in financial markets showed signs of improvement over the quarter, but bond yields remained volatile. Early in the period yields climbed steadily, but mixed signals from economic data and investors' constant reassessment of when rate cuts might come caused a couple of fairly pronounced but short lived dips in yields. Towards the end of the quarter yields rose once again and were generally higher than at the start of the period.

Over the quarter, the 10-year UK benchmark gilt yield started at 3.94% and ended at 4.18% having reached 4.41% in May. While the 20-year gilt started at 4.40%, hit 4.82% in May, before ending the period at 4.61%. The Sterling Overnight Rate (SONIA) averaged 5.20% over the quarter to 30th June.

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

During the quarter, Fitch revised its outlook on Transport for London (TfL) to stable from negative while S&P upgraded its long-term rating for TfL to AA- from A+, in line with its rating of the UK sovereign.

Fitch also upgraded the long-term ratings for the main four Australian banks – Australia & New Zealand Banking Group, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank and Westpac.

Having placed Warrington Borough Council on review for a downgrade in March, Moody's subsequently withdrew its ratings for the council in June.

Credit default swap prices started and ended the quarter at broadly similar levels in the UK as they did for the European, Singaporean and Australian lenders on Arlingclose's counterparty list, while Canadian banks generally trended modestly downwards.

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.