Agenda Item No: 8

TREASURY MANAGEMENT QUARTER THREE REPORT

To:	**General Purposes Committee**		
Meeting Date:	**15th March 2016**		
From:	**Chief Finance Officer**		
Electoral division(s):	**All**		
Forward Plan ref:	**Not applicable**	*Key decision:*	**No**
Purpose:	**To provide the third quarterly update on the Treasury Management Strategy 2015-16, approved by Council in February 2015.**		
Recommendation:	**The General Purposes Committee is recommended to note the Treasury Management Quarter Three Report 2015-16.**		

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Treasury Management is governed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the Code). The Code has been developed to meet the needs of Local Authorities and its recommendations provide a basis to form clear treasury management objectives and to structure and maintain sound treasury management policies and practices.

1.2 The Code was adopted via the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS), which was approved by Council in February 2015. It requires the Council to produce an annual treasury report and a half yearly report. Alongside these, General Purposes Committee are also provided with quarterly updates on progress against the Strategy.

1.3 This report has been developed in consultation with the Council's external investment manager and treasury adviser, Capita Asset Services (CAS) and provides an update for the third quarter to 31st December 2015.

2. SUMMARY OF KEY HEADLINES

2.1 The main highlights for the quarter are:

- Investment returns received on cash balances compares favourably to the benchmarks. A return of 0.63% was achieved compared to the 3 month London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID) benchmark of 0.45% (see section 6).

- An underspend of £2.780m is currently reported for the debt charges budget (see section 8 for further details).

3. THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

3.1 A detailed economic commentary is provided in **Appendix 1**. This information has been provided by Capita Asset Services – Treasury Solutions (CAS Treasury Solutions), the Council's treasury management advisors.

3.2 During the quarter ended 31st December 2015, the significant UK headlines of this analysis were:

- The economic recovery regain some momentum during Q4 2015 after a disappointing Q3 2015;
- Household spending growth strengthened;
- Wage growth slowed despite further falls in unemployment;
- The UK came out of its brief dip into deflation;
- The prospect of a rate hike before mid-2016 remained unlikely;
- The Fed made a start in raising interest rates, and the European Central Bank (ECB) loosened policy;
- The Chancellor smoothed out his fiscal austerity plans over the term of this Parliament.
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4. SUMMARY PORTFOLIO POSITION

4.1 A snapshot of the Council's debt and investment position is shown in the table below:

	TMSS Forecast February 2015 (as agreed by Council)		Actual as at 31 March 2015		Actual as at 31 December 2015		Revised Forecast to March 2016	
	£m	Rate %	£m	Rate %	£m	Rate %	£m	Rate %
Long term borrowing								
PWLB	384.0		301.6		286.6	4.3	286.6	
Market	79.5		79.5		79.5	3.7	79.5	
Total long term	**463.5**	**4.2**	**381.1**	**4.1**	**366.1**	**4.2**	**366.1**	**4.2**
Short term borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.9	0.5
Total borrowing	**463.5**	**4.2**	**381.1**	**4.1**	**366.1**	**4.2**	**417.0**	**3.7**
Investments	**10.6**	**0.7**	**35.6**	**0.5**	**47.9**	**0.7**	**6.8**	**0.6**
Total Net Debt / Borrowing	**452.9**	**-**	**345.5**	**-**	**318.2**	**-**	**410.2**	
3rd Party Loans & Share Capital	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.4**	**-**	**0.4**	**-**

4.2 The revised forecast reflects the current prudential borrowing projections in the capital programme, which is likely to fluctuate through the course of the year. It is anticipated that short term loans will be raised if the current spending plans of the capital programme materialise, however it is anticipated that there will be further slippage in the expenditure.

4.3 Further analysis of borrowing and investments is covered in the following two sections.

5. Borrowing

5.1 The Council can take out loans in order to fund spending for its Capital Programme. The amount of new borrowing required is determined by capital expenditure plans and projections of the Capital Financing Requirement, forecast reserves and current and projected economic conditions.

New loans and repayment of loans:

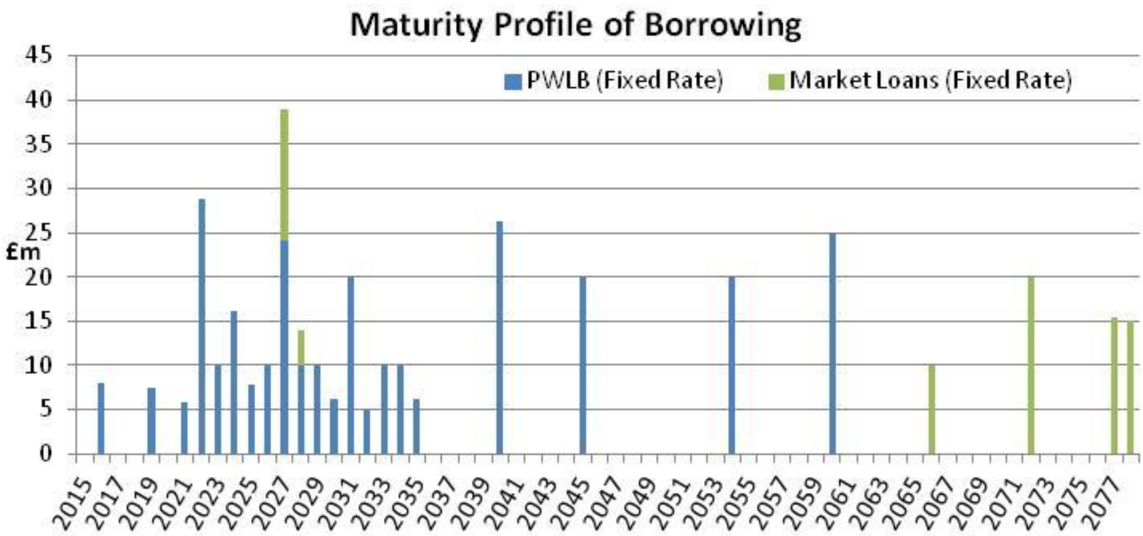
5.2 The table below shows the details new loans raised and loans repaid during the period. No loans were raised during quarter.

Lender	Raised / Repaid	Start Date	Maturity Date	£m	Interest Rate %	Duration (yrs)
PWLB	Repaid	31/03/2011	30/09/2015	15	3.34%	4.5
PWLB	Repaid	05/01/2001	13/01/2016	8.043	4.88%	15.0

Maturity profile of borrowing:

5.3 The following graph shows the maturity profile of the Council's loans. The majority of loans have a fixed interest rate and are long term which limits the Council's exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The weighted average years to maturity of the portfolio (assuming Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) Loans run to maturity) is 23.9 years.

5.4 The presentation below differs from that in **Appendix 2** paragraph 4, in that LOBO loans are included at their final maturity rather than their next call date. In the current low interest rate environment the likelihood of the interest rates on these loans being raised and the loans requiring repayment at the break period is extremely low.



5.5 A £15m loan matured on the 30th September was not replaced and instead was repaid with surplus cash. Another PWLB loan of £8m matured in January 2016 and has not been replaced.

Loan restructuring:

5.6 When market conditions are favourable long term loans can be restructured to:

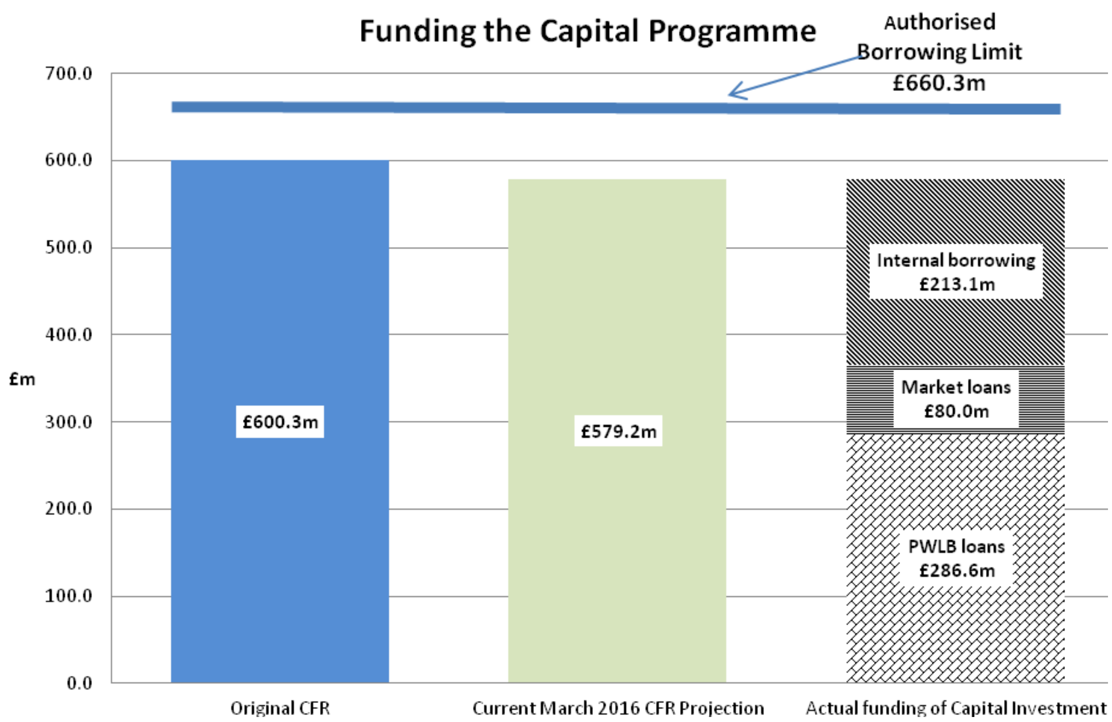
- to generate cash savings
- to reduce the average interest rate
- to enhance the balance of the portfolio by amending the maturity profile and/or the level of volatility. (Volatility is determined by the fixed/variable interest rate mix.)

During the quarter there were no opportunities for the Council to restructure its borrowing due to the position of the Council's borrowing portfolio compared to market conditions. Debt rescheduling will be considered subject to conditions being favourable but it is unlikely that opportunities will present themselves during this year. The position will be kept under review, and when opportunities for savings do arise, debt rescheduling will be undertaken to meet business needs.

Funding the Capital Programme:

5.7 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) sets out the plan for treasury management activities over the next year. It identifies where the authority expects to be in terms of borrowing and investment levels. When the 2015-16 TMSS was set, it was anticipated that the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), the Council's liability for financing the agreed Capital Programme, would be £600.3m. This figure is naturally subject to change as a result of changes to the approved capital programme.

5.8 The graph below compares the maximum the Council could borrow in 2015-16 with the forecast CFR at 31st March 2016 and the actual position of how this is being financed at 31st December 2015.



5.9 The graph shows the projection for the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) is significantly below significantly below the statutory Authorised Borrowing Limit set for the Council at the start of the year.

5.10 In addition, the graph shows how the Council is currently funding its borrowing requirement, through internal and external resources. As at 31st December internal borrowing is forecast to be £207m at the end of the year. Internal borrowing is the use of the Council's surplus cash to finance the borrowing liability instead of borrowing externally. The strategy of internally borrowing, by careful management of Councils balance sheet, is currently the most appropriate strategy, given the current interest rate environment. This strategy enables savings to be generated and reduces the level of cash invested and credit risk associated with investing. However the projected level of internal borrowing is not sustainable so short term loans from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) and other sources are currently being considered and will be raised as required.

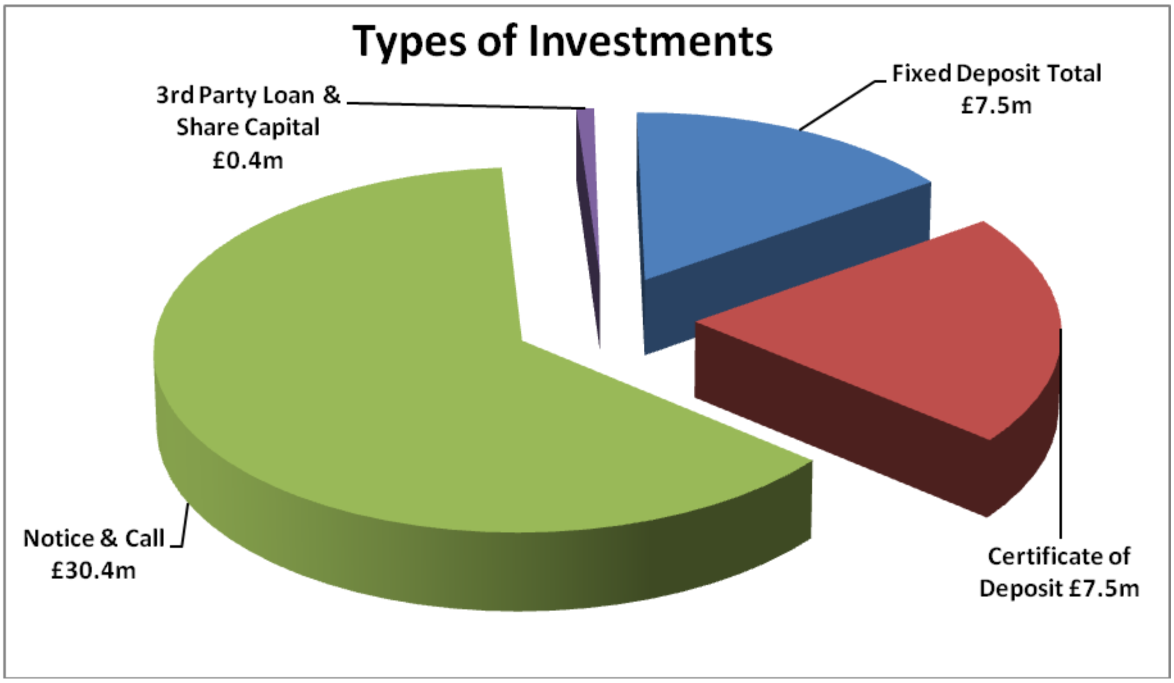
6. INVESTMENTS

6.1 Investment activity is carried out within the Council's counterparty policies and criteria, and with a clear strategy of risk management in line with the Council's treasury strategy for 2015-16. This ensures that the principle of considering security, liquidity and yield, in that order (SLY), is consistently applied. The Council will therefore aim to achieve the optimum return on investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. Any variations to agreed policies and practices are reported to Cabinet and Council.

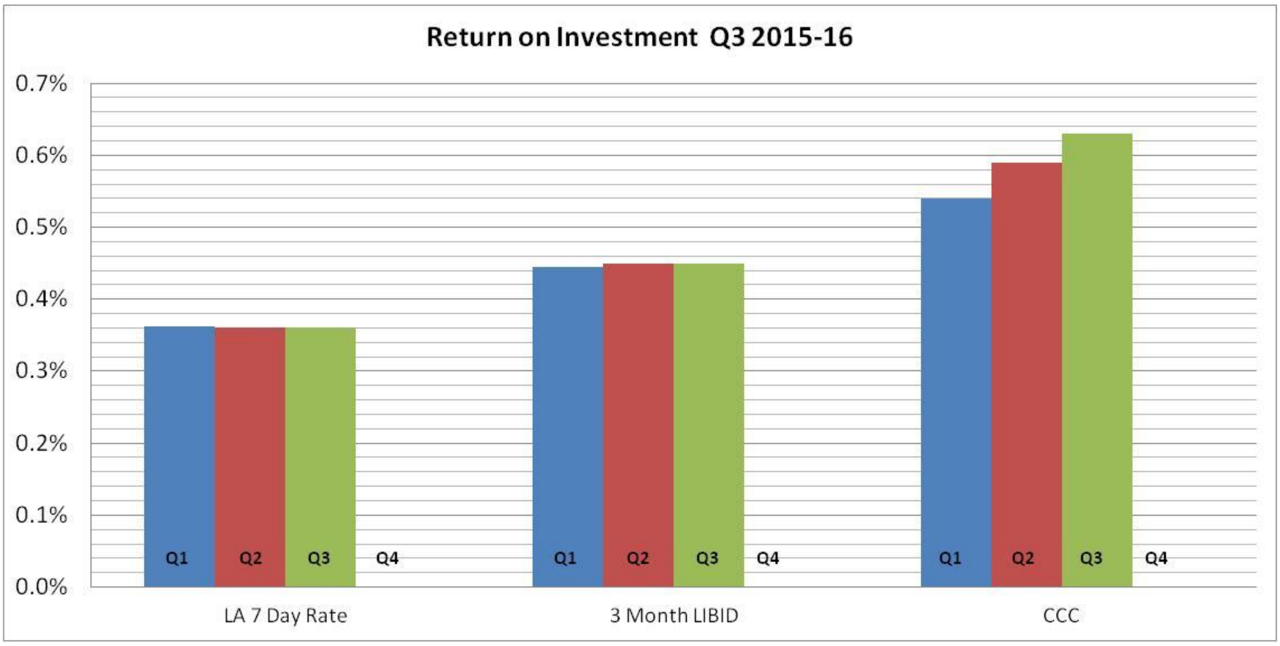
6.2 As described in paragraph 5.10, the strategy currently employed by the Council of internal borrowing also has the affect of limiting the Council's investment exposure to the financial markets, thereby reducing credit risk.

6.3 As at 31st December the level of investment totalled £47.9m, excluding 3rd party loans and share capital which are classed as capital expenditure. The level of cash available for investment is as a result of reserves, balances and working capital the Council holds. These funds can be invested in money market deposits, placed in funds or used to reduce external borrowings.

6.4 A breakdown of investments by type are shown in the graph below, with detail at **Appendix 3**. The majority of investments are in notice and call accounts and money market funds to meet the liquidity demands for the Council. Investments are made within the boundaries of the Investment Strategy and credit worthiness criteria.



6.5 The graph below compares the returns on investments with the relevant benchmarks for each quarter this year



6.6 It can be seen from the graph that investments returned 0.63% during the quarter significantly more than the both the 7 day (0.36%), 3 month London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID) (0.45%) benchmarks.

6.7 Where appropriate, investments can be locked out for periods of up to one year with nationalised banks (UK Government backed) at higher rates of interest. The policy does allow for longer durations should the value make it worthwhile. In a rising interest rate environment it is generally appropriate to keep investments fairly short in duration to take advantage of interest rate rises as soon as they occur. The weighted average time to maturity of investments at 31st December is 33 days.

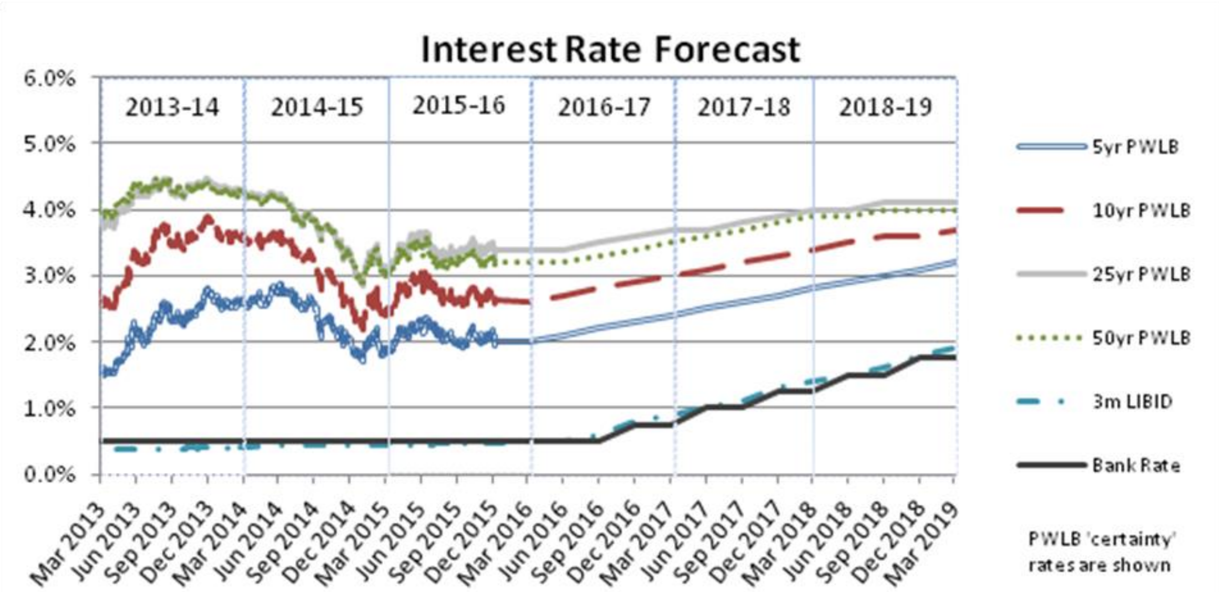
6.8 Leaving market conditions to one side, the Council's return on investment is influenced by a number of factors, the largest contributors being the duration of investments and the credit quality of the institution or instrument. Credit risk is a measure of the likelihood of default and is controlled through the creditworthiness policy approved by Council. The duration of an investment introduces liquidity risk; the risk that funds can't be accessed when required, and interest rate risk; the risk that arises from fluctuating market interest rates. These factors and associated risks are actively managed by the LGSS Treasury team together with the Council's Treasury Advisors (CAS). Using credit ratings, the investment portfolio's historic risk of default stands at 0.010%. This simply provides a calculation of the possibility of average default against the historical default rates.

6.9 The Council is also a member of a benchmarking group run by CAS which shows that, for the value of risk undertaken, the returns generated are in line with the Model Band (the average range of returns across for all CAS's clients).

7. OUTLOOK

7.1 The current interest rate forecast is shown in the graph below. The forecast for the first increase in Bank Rate has been pushed back from quarter 2 to quarter 4 2016. However there are risks to this central forecast as the economic recovery in the UK is currently finely balanced.

7.2 Geopolitical events, sovereign debt crisis developments and slowing emerging market economies make forecasting PWLB rates highly unpredictable in the shorter term. The general expectation for an eventual trend of gently rising gilt yields and PWLB rates is expected to remain unchanged, as favourable fundamentals will focus on the high volume of gilt issuance in the UK and of bond issuance in other major western countries.



7.3 From a strategic perspective, the Council is continually reviewing options as to the timing of any potential borrowing and also the alternative approaches around further utilising cash balances and undertaking shorter term borrowing which could potentially generate savings subject to an assessment of the interest rate risks involved. Cash flows in the last couple of years have been sufficiently robust for the Council to use its balance sheet strength and avoid taking on new borrowing, however projections now show that new borrowing will be required this year unless there is substantial slippage in the capital programme.

8. DEBT FINANCING BUDGET

8.1 An under spend of £2.780m is forecast for Debt Charges. This is largely as a result of favourable variances for MRP (Minimum Revenue Provision) and Interest Payable. The initial estimate for MRP has been revised down following year end, however there may be some additional small movement once the charge has been finalised. A favourable variance for Interest payable has been included on the assumption that the Council will experience significant slippage in the capital programme, as it has done in recent years, so that borrowing is deferred until next year. There is also a small positive variance for interest that is recharged internally.

	Budget	**Estimated Outturn**	**Variance**
	£m	**£m**	**£m**
Interest payable	17.349	15.515	-1.834
Interest receivable	-0.422	-0.581	-0.159
Other	0.527	0.354	-0.173
Technical	-0.085	-0.085	0.000
MRP	18.091	17.477	-0.614
Total	**35.460**	**32.680**	**-2.780**

8.2 Although there is link between the capital programme, net borrowing and the revenue budget, the Debt Charges budget is impacted by the timing of long term borrowing decisions. These decisions are made in the context of other factors including, interest rate forecasts, forecast levels of cash reserves and the borrowing requirement for the Council over the life of the Business Plan and beyond.

9. MUNICIPAL BONDS AGENCY

9.1 The UK Muncipal Bonds Agency (MBA) has been working with a small group of authorities on finalising the loan documentation which includes the Framework Agreement and Guarantee. This agreement describes the relationship between the MBA and the local authority borrowers, including the joint and several guarantee, payment timelines and various protections in place to mitigate the risk of default.

9.2 The Framework Agreement and Joint and Several Guarantee are currently being taken through the council's own governance and approval processes and require full Council approval.

9.3 A key milestone was reached late in December with the circulation of the Documents Package containing amongst other documents the Framework Agreement and Guarantee which the council will need to sign up to in order to borrow from the MBA. The timescales for issuance of the first bond are now dependent on the timescales of local authorities' approval processes and demand for borrowing from local authorities.

10. COMPLIANCE WITH TREASURY LIMITS AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

10.1 With effect from 1st April 2004 The Prudential Code became statute as part of the Local Government Act 2003 and was revised in 2011.

10.2 The key objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure, within a clear framework, that the capital investment plans of the Council are affordable, prudent and sustainable. To ensure compliance with this the Council is required to set and monitor a number of Prudential Indicators.

10.3 During the financial year to date the Council has operated within the treasury limits and Prudential Indicators set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices. The Prudential and Treasury Indicators are shown in Appendix 2.

10.4 The Credit Worthiness Policy within the Annual Investment Strategy sets out the methodology for assessing the credit risk of financial institutions. At the end of September and at various times in October Standard Chartered bank fell outside our investment criteria. Although the bank's credit rating remains strong (Fitch: long term A+, short term F1), the upward trend in the price of it's Credit Default Swap (CDS) rose to a level that resulted in the bank coming off our lending list. The CDS has subsequently fallen back which now opens the bank for new investments, however no further deposits have been placed with the bank and existing deposits have matured leaving the Council with no exposure to Standard Chartered as at 31st December 2015.

11. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES

11.1 **Developing the local economy for the benefit of all**

There are no significant implications for this priority.

11.2 **Helping people live healthy and independent lives**

There are no significant implications for this priority.

11.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people

There are no significant implications for this priority.

12. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS

12.1 Resource Implications

This report provides information on performance against the Treasury Management Strategy. Section 8 shows the impact of treasury decisions which are driven by capital spend on the Council's revenue budget.

12.2 Statutory, Risk and Legal Implications

The Council continues to operate within the statutory requirements for borrowing and investments. Further details can be found within the Prudential Indicators in Appendix 2.

12.3 Equality and Diversity Implications

There are no significant implications for any of the prompt questions within this prompt category.

12.4 Engagement and Consultation Implications

There are no significant implications for any of the prompt questions within this prompt category.

12.5 Localism and Local Member Involvement

There are no significant implications for any of the prompt questions within this prompt category.

12.6 Public Health Implications

There are no significant implications for any of the prompt questions within this prompt category.

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Economic Update (provided by Capita Asset Services Treasury Solutions)

Appendix 2: Capital and Treasury Prudential Indicators

Appendix 3: Investment Portfolio

Source Documents	**Location**
None	Box No: RES1211 Room No:301 Shire Hall, Castle Hill Cambridge CB3 0AP

Appendix 1

Economic Update (provided by CAS Treasury Solutions)

Quarter ending 31st December 2015

1. The economic recovery was shown to have slowed by more than previously thought in Q3 2015 (quarter ended 30.9.15), with real GDP growth decelerating from a downwardly-revised 0.5% in Q2 (from 0.7%) to 0.4% (from 0.5%). The annual growth rate in Q3 was also revised down from 2.3% to 2.1%. The revisions were driven largely by weaker contributions from investment expenditure.
2. The latest survey evidence and official monthly data suggest that the recovery picked up pace again during the final quarter of 2015. In addition to the CBI's Composite Growth Indicator pointing to greater economic expansion in Q4 2015, the Markit/CIPS composite PMI is consistent with quarterly GDP growth strengthening to about 0.6%, which would imply 2.2% GDP growth in 2015 as a whole. Q3's unusually weak contribution of construction output to overall GDP is also likely to have been reversed in Q4.
3. Consumer spending will probably have provided a significant boost, given that retail sales experienced what was almost certainly their strongest quarter this year in Q4. (In fact, it would take over a 2% monthly plunge in sales volumes in December for Q4's quarterly growth rate to not be the strongest.) Spending off the high street looks to have fared well too, in part owing to consumer confidence remaining high. Survey measures such as the CBI's consumer services business volumes balance indicate that annual growth in real household spending on consumer services could have risen in Q4 from 1.6% to as much as 3%.
4. The jobs recovery pressed on in Q3, as employment rose by 176,000, and by a further 91,000 in October, pushing the employment rate up to a record-high. Consequently, the ILO unemployment rate was driven down for four successive months between July and October, from 5.6% to 5.2% – a level not far above some estimates of its natural rate. However, by taking a wider perspective on labour market slack, we do not believe the labour market is as tight as these data alone suggest. First, impressive jobs growth reflected large increases in self-employment, as well as significant numbers of new part-time jobs, rather than conventional full-time placements. Moreover, the percentage of those in part-time work wanting to work extra hours in a full-time role saw the largest upturn for 2½ years in October, and the proportion of temporary workers wanting permanent positions has been on the rise throughout the second half of the year. Meanwhile, employer surveys have shown that recruitment difficulties have either held steady or eased recently. It is, therefore, not too surprising that pay growth has weakened so much of late. Annual growth in regular pay (ex. bonuses) softened to just 1.9% at the beginning of Q4, in contrast to 2.5% in the last quarter.

5. These labour market figures will have reassured MPC doves that inflationary pressures remain muted, thereby reinforcing expectations that a rate rise is still some way off. Only recently the newest MPC member, Gertjan Vlieghe, stressed that he needs to see a decisive acceleration of wage growth before considering voting for a rate hike. And weak inflationary pressures from the labour market have been compounded by renewed falls in the energy prices in reinforcing the case to keep rates on hold for a while yet. The sterling price of Brent Crude fell below £24 per barrel in December, and wholesale gas and electricity prices fell further too. While it looks like the UK's brief flirtation with deflation in 2015 came to an end in November – CPI inflation nudged back into positive territory at 0.1% – inflation will remain below target for a long while yet. Despite these disinflationary pressures, inflation will pick up in coming months as the previous, (sharper), falls in oil prices will drop out of the calculation of the annual figure.

6. Given this, as well as the monetary policy actions of the Fed and the ECB at the end of the fourth quarter, the Bank of England is now playing 'piggy in the middle' between tightening in the US and further loosening in the euro-zone. The US FOMC commenced its rate "lift off" in December in response to a "considerable improvement" in labour market conditions. In contrast, the ECB Governing Council cut its deposit facility rate by 10bps to -0.3%, and extended (not expanded) its QE programme to March 2017 from September 2016. However, the Council failed to live up to its own hype by failing to follow through on its own dovish signals with a more extensive policy loosening. But as the temporary boosts from the substantial falls in the oil price and the strength of the euro fade in 2016, we expect the ECB will have to expand its QE programme by Q2 2016.

7. Turning to the public finances, the Chancellor delivered his Spending Review and Autumn Statement in November. Due to the OBR "finding" another £27bn of savings over the forecast period, from changing various forecasts and modelling assumptions, Mr Osborne was allowed to reverse his tax credits cuts, and to pursue a more balanced path of consolidation over the parliament. But while the profile and pace of cuts have eased a little, the intensity of the consolidation package as a whole is not that different to the one presented in July's Budget, and remains far more austere than those faced in other advanced economies. The OBR forecasts that Mr Osborne will achieve a £10bn budget surplus in 2019-20 and that net debt as a percentage of GDP will fall in every year of the Parliament.

8. However, November's public finance figures now indicate that an overshoot of the borrowing target for this fiscal year is likely. On the other hand, since we think the OBR is too cautious about the scope for productivity and GDP growth to bounce back, it is quite possible that the Chancellor actually ends up reaching his £10bn budget surplus earlier than the current OBR forecast. The big picture is still that austerity will be renewed in 2016, although we think that the economic recovery should be able to weather this relatively well.

9. Finally, the FTSE 100 rose by 3% between end-Q3 and end-Q4. However, UK equity prices were still down by 5% over the year as a whole. By comparison, global equities rose over 4% in Q4, and fell by 4.5% over 2015 as a whole. Meanwhile, on a trade-weighted basis, sterling weakened by around 0.4% over Q4. This left it around 3% higher than the start of the year.

Appendix 2

Prudential and Treasury Indicators at 31st December 2015

Monitoring of Prudential and Treasury Indicators: approved by Council in February 2015.

1. **Has the Council adopted CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services?**

   The Council has adopted CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes. This is a key element of the Treasury Strategy 2015-16 which was approved by Council in February 2015.

2. **Limits for exposure to fixed and variable rate net borrowing (Borrowing less investments)**

	Limits	**Actual**
Fixed rate	150%	102.92%
Variable rate	65%	-2.95%
Total		100%

The Interest rate exposure is calculated as a percentage of net debt. Due to the mathematical calculation exposures could be greater than 100% or negative depending upon the component parts of the formula. The formula is shown below:

Total Fixed (or Variable) rate exposure
Total borrowing – total investments

Fixed Rate calculation:

(Fixed rate borrowing £327.6m - Fixed rate investments £m*) = 102.95%*
Total borrowing £366.1m - Total investments £47.9m

*Defined as greater than 1 year to run

Variable Rate calculation:

*(Variable rate borrowing £38.5m** - Variable rate investments £47.9m**) = -2.95%*
Total borrowing £366.1m - Total investments £47.9m

** Defined as less than 1 year to run or in the case of LOBO borrowing the call date falling within the next 12 months.

3. **Total principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days**

	2015-16 Limit £m	**Actual £m**
Investment longer than 364 days to run	34.0	0.0

Notes: This indicator is calculated by adding together all investments that have greater than 364 days to run to maturity at this point in time.

4. **Limits for maturity structure of borrowing**

	Upper Limit	**Actual**
under 12 months	80%	11%
12 months and within 24 months	50%	4%
24 months and within 5 years	50%	3%
5 years and within 10 years	50%	30%
10 years and above	100%	52%

Note: The guidance for this indicator requires that LOBO loans are shown as maturing at the next possible call date rather than at final maturity.

Affordability

5. **Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream**

2015-16 Original Estimate %	**2015-16 Revised Estimate %**	**Difference %**
10.23	9.17	-1.06

6. **Estimated incremental impact of capital investment decisions on band D council tax**

2015-16 Original Estimate £	**2015-16 Revised Estimate £**	**Difference £**
+13.21	-4.50	-8.71

This indicator has falled significantly as a result of the underspend currently reported.

Prudence

7. **Gross borrowing and the Capital Financing Requirement (estimated borrowing liability excluding PFI)**

Original 2015-16 Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) £m	2015-16 CFR (based on latest capital information) £m	Actual Gross Borrowing £m	Difference between actual borrowing and original CFR £m	Difference between actual borrowing and latest CFR £m
600.3	579.2	366.1	234.2	213.1

Capital Expenditure

8. **Estimates of capital expenditure**

For details of capital expenditure and funding please refer to the monthly capital report.

External Debt

9. **Authorised limit for external debt**

2015-16 Authorised Limit £m	Actual Borrowing £m	Headroom £m
660.3	366.1	294.2

The Authorised limit is the statutory limit on the Council's level of debt and must not be breached. This is the absolute maximum amount of debt the Council may have in the year.

10. **Operational boundary for external debt**

2015-16 Operational Boundary £m	Actual Borrowing £m	Headroom £m
630.3	366.1	264.2

The operational boundary is set as a warning signal that debt has reached a level nearing the Authorised limit and must be monitored carefully.

Investment Portfolio as at 31st December 2015

Class	Type	Deal Ref	Start / Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Counterparty	Rate %	Principal O/S (£)
Deposit	Fixed	CCC/ST/77	09/06/15	29/01/16	Royal Bank of Scotland plc	0.67	5,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	CCC/ST/78	09/06/15	09/03/16	Royal Bank of Scotland plc	0.75	5,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	CCC/ST/80	03/07/15	04/01/16	Landesbanken Hessen-Thueringen Girozentrale (Helaba)	0.70	2,500,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	CCC/ST/83	31/07/15	29/01/16	Landesbanken Hessen-Thueringen Girozentrale (Helaba)	0.75	5,000,000.00
Deposit Fixed Total							**17,500,000.00**
Deposit	Call	CCC/85 (95DAY) - 1st Deposit	20/10/15	23/01/2016	Santander UK plc	0.90	5,000,000.00
Deposit	Call	CCC/85 (95DAY) - 2nd Deposit	07/12/15	11/03/2016	Santander UK plc	0.90	5,000,000.00
Deposit	Call	CCC/85 (95DAY) - 3rd Deposit	22/12/15	26/03/2016	Santander UK plc	0.90	5,000,000.00
Deposit	Call	CCC/CE/6 (instant access)	-	-	Barclays Bank plc	0.50	15,367,000.00
Call Total							**30,367,000.00**
Deposit	Share Capital	CCC/59	25/09/14	-	The UK Municipal Bonds Agency	-	400,000.00
Share Capital Total							**400,000.00**
Deposit Total							**48,267,000.00**