Item – receipts and payments summary to 31 October 2023

RECEIPTS				
Balance brought Forward from FYE 31.03.2023	134575.49			
Total Receipts To Date	148232.33			
TOTAL	**282807.82**			
PAYMENTS	**Budget 2023/24**	**TOTAL**	**Balance**	**% of budget spent**
PEOPLE COSTS	61590.00	35812.63	25777.37	58%
OFFICE COSTS	9010.00	6897.70	2112.30	77%
GRANTS	15000.00	6825.00	8175.00	46%
PCSOs	20000.00	13649.50	6350.50	68%
YOUTH PROVISION	5000.00	4230.00	770.00	85%
AIR QUALITY MONITOR	6000.00	4493.00	1507.00	75%
VILLAGE	28615.00	7947.35	20667.65	28%
LAND ASSETS	8940.00	7009.98	1930.02	78%
EAR MARKED RESERVES	13062.00	1584.48	11477.52	12%
VAT		4071.49		
TOTAL	**167217.00**	**92521.13**	**74695.87**	
Cash in Hand (Receipts less Payments)		**190286.69**		
(according to cashbook)				
Bank Balances 31.10.2023				
Natwest Current Account	70286.99			
Mansfield Building Society	85000.00			
Nationwide Building Society	35000.00			
Total CASH AT BANK	**190286.99**			
Likely carry forward FYE – cash in bank (190286.99) less balance of projected payments for rest of year (74695.87)	£115590.82			

Bank Reconciliation	30/09/2023	31/10/2023
Balance b/f	£217,757.43	£207,813.10
Plus Receipts	£0.00	£2,369.69
Less Payments	-£9,944.33	-£19,895.80
Balance c/f	£207,813.10	£190,286.99

Bank Accounts		
Natwest Current Account	£37,813.10	£70,286.99
Mansfield Building Society	£85,000.00	£85,000.00
Nationwide Building Society	£85,000.00	£35,000.00
	£207,813.10	£190,286.99

Answers from CCLA to questions put by PFGP members

Q – How does CCLA structure their management charges?

A - The AMC(annual management charge) is 0.08%. This is not charged to you the client, it is taken from the gross income we earn on the fund. The current yield 5.2590% is net of fees.

Q - What is a counterparty exposure?
A - I have attached the latest counterparty exposure.

Q - How ethical is the fund and how can you demonstrate this – are there companies that you absolutely would not place investments with?
A - The investment policy of the fund is to only invest in sterling denominated investments and deposits. The principal investments will comprise certificates of deposit, call accounts, and term deposits with banks and building societies. There is no exposure to the stock market. We monitor counterparties' environmental, social and governance risk management on a regular basis and takes action if necessary. This process is based on the work of our Sustainability team and our data providers

Q - How quickly could we liquidate the funds?
A - The fund is instant access, withdrawals on demand. If we receive the redemption instruction before 11.30am it is same day cleared funds.

The Public Sector Deposit Fund

Counterparty Exposure

as at the close of business on 20 November 2023

Total Invested £ 1,253,113,104

BORROWER	Exposure (£)	% of Fund
ABN Amro Bank N.V.	40,000,000	3.2
Bank of Montreal	5,000,000	0.4
Barclays Bank plc	10,000,000	0.8
BNP Paribas	40,000,000	3.2
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	15,000,000	1.2
Citibank N.A.	5,000,000	0.4
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	2,000,000	0.2
Danske Bank AS	25,000,000	2.0
DBS Bank Limited	75,000,000	6.0
Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank (DZ Bank AG)	15,000,000	1.2
DNB ASA	5,000,000	0.4
Handelsbanken plc	20,000,000	1.6
HM Treasury	120,000,000	9.6
HSBC Bank plc	15,288,104	1.2
KBC Bank N.V.	20,000,000	1.6
Landesbank Baden-Wuerttemberg	120,000,000	9.6
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets plc	40,000,000	3.2
Lloyds Bank plc	5,000,000	0.4
Mizuho Bank	40,000,000	3.2
MUFG Bank	30,000,000	2.4
National Australia Bank Limited	15,000,000	1.2
National Bank of Canada	120,000,000	9.6
Nationwide Building Society	85,000,000	6.8
NatWest Bank plc	35,000,000	2.8
NatWest Markets plc	10,000,000	0.8
Nordea Bank AB	40,000,000	3.2
Rabobank	1,000,000	0.1
Santander UK plc	1,000,000	0.1
SMBC Bank International plc	40,000,000	3.2
Societe Generale	14,700,000	1.2
Standard Chartered Bank plc	12,800,000	1.0
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank	30,000,000	2.4
Toronto Dominion Bank (The)	36,000,000	2.9
UBS AG	5,325,000	0.4
United Overseas Bank Limited	40,000,000	3.2
Yorkshire Building Society	120,000,000	9.6

This document is issued for information purposes only. It does not constitute the provision of financial, investment or other professional advice. To ensure you understand whether the product is suitable, please read the key investor information document (KIID) and the prospectus. CCLA strongly recommends you seek independent professional advice prior to investing. The Public Sector Deposit Fund (PSDF) is a UK short-term Low Volatility Net Asset Value

(LVNAV) Qualifying Money Market Fund. **Investors should note that investing in the PSDF is not the same as making a deposit with a bank or other deposit taking body and is not a guaranteed investment.** Although it is intended to maintain a constant net asset value, there can be no assurance that it will be maintained. The PSDF does not rely on external support for guaranteeing the liquidity of the fund or stabilising the net asset value. The risk of

Narrative to accompany Proposed budget 2024/25

This document should be read in conjunction with the spreadsheet document and is provided to explain, in words, why the proposed amounts for next year's budget (which runs from April 2024 to March 2025) have been suggested.

Summary

Proposed expenditure				Lines on spreadsheet
	Actual budget set in FY22 23	Budget proposed for FY 24 25	Change on 23/24	
People Costs	61,590	68,240	+6,650	F4-F10
Office Costs	9,010	25,600	+16,590.00	F13-F29
Grants	15,000	15,000	+0	F30
PCSO	20,000	22,000	+2,000	F31
Youth	5,000	5,500	+500	F32
Air Quality Monitor	6,000	5,000	-1,000	F33
Village	28,615	26,850	-1765	F37
Land Assets	8,940	10,150	+1200	F39
Reserves				
EARMARKED	13,062	14,200	+1,138	F56
General	72,000	48,000*	-24,0000	F62-64
Total	**239, 217**	**240,540**	**+2123**	

* see section below 8 below, options for level of General Reserve

In terms of spending the following has been suggested:

1. People Costs

Last year - £61 590
Proposal - £68, 240

Salaries and all on-costs (Employers NI and Employers Pension Contributions)
This year the cost of living increase added an £3,000 to the salary bill before on costs (NI and Pension contributions).
There is also a need to budget for scale rises (approx. £3k per annum).

The training budget has been increased as there is an election in May.

2. Administration

Last year – 9,010.00
Proposal – 25,600.00

Allowed for an increase in office rent, an increase to the ChALC membership and included legal costs. Also included election costs.

3. Grants, PCSO, Air Quality, Youth Services

Last year – 46, 000
proposal – 47, 500

Little change.

4. Village Budget

Last year - £28 615 (plus £900 in EARMARKED RESERVES)
Proposal - £26,650 (plus £1000 in EARMARKED RESERVES)

Little change.

4. Land Assets

Last year - £ 8940 (plus £3925 in EARMARKED RESERVES)
Proposal - £10,150.00 (plus £5000 in EARMARKED RESERVES)

Little change.

In terms of money held in addition to the money intending to spend, the following is suggested:

5. EARMARKED RESERVES

Last year - £13 062
Proposal - £14200

Added in saving for the election in2028 and a £5k for Land Assets to start saving for pathway works in about 7 years.

6. Underspent monies at the end of FY 23/24

Prediction – £207.8k cash in hand at the half-year point and £73k of spending to the year end would leave £134.8k in unspent monies, with another £30k to be transferred from the General Reserve to the Land Assets. leaving £104.8k of unspent left.

7. Amount of money required to meet predicted spending

If we have around £104.8k unspent by the end of the year and we are predicting that in the new FY we will be spending around £192.5k, then we are £87.7k short of what we need.

8. Level of General Reserve

In addition to what we predict we will spend we should plan for a reasonable level of General Reserve.

The guidelines provided for General Reserve are:

General reserves[1]:
5.32. The general reserve of an authority comprises its cash flow and contingency funds to cover unexpected inflation, unforeseen events and unusual circumstances.

[1] Joint Panel on Accountability and Governance (JPAG) 2023 edition of the *Practitioners' Guide*. Available at: https://www.nalc.gov.uk/library/our-work/jpag/3859-practitioners-guide-2023/file

5.33. The generally accepted recommendation with regard to the appropriate minimum level of a smaller authority's general reserve is that this should be maintained at between three and twelve months of net revenue expenditure.

5.34. The reason for the wide range is to cater for the large variation in activity level between individual authorities. The smaller the authority, the closer the figure may be to 12 months expenditure, the larger the authority, the nearer to 3 months. In practice, any authority with income and expenditure in excess of £200,000 should plan towards 3 months equivalent general reserve.

5.35. In all of this it is important that each authority adopt, as a general reserve policy, the level appropriate to their size, situation, risks and plan their budget so as to ensure that the adopted level is maintained. Consideration of the minimum level of reserves requires not only consideration of level of income and expenditure but also the risks to that income.

5.36. Authorities with significant self-generated income (other than the precept or levy) should take into account situations that may lead to a loss in revenue as well as increased costs and adapt their general reserve accordingly.

9. Level of precept needed to cover expenditure and General Reserve

Based on our Band D= value of 2474 each Band D would need to be charged at £59.70 to raise £147.7k. This would represent an increase of £3.13 (5.5%) and give a General Reserve potential of £60k (which equates to 5 months expenditure at £12k per month)

If we keep the Band D at the same as last year (£56.57) we would raise £139, 954.18, giving a General Reserve potential just above £52k (which equates to just over 4 months expenditure at £12k per month).

If we split the difference and raise the Band D by £1.56 to £58.13 (a 2.75% increase), this would raise a precept of £143, 136.82, giving a General Reserve potential just over £55K (which equates to 4.6 months of expenditure at £12k per month)