

Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy 2017 / 18

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Council has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Council to approve a treasury management strategy before the start of each financial year.
- 1.2 In addition, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued revised *Guidance on Local Authority Investments* in March 2010 that requires local authorities to approve an investment strategy before the start of each financial year.
- 1.3 This Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) fulfils the Council's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the DCLG Guidance.
- 1.4 The Council has invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk are therefore central to the Council's treasury management strategy.

2. EXTERNAL CONTEXT

2.1 Economic background

- 2.1.1 The major external influence on the Authority's treasury management strategy for 2017/18 will be the UK's progress in negotiating a smooth exit from the European Union. Financial markets, wrong-footed by the referendum outcome, have since been weighed down by uncertainty over whether leaving the Union also means leaving the single market. Negotiations are expected to start once the UK formally triggers exit in early 2017 and last for at least two years. Uncertainty over future economic prospects will therefore remain throughout 2017/18.
- 2.1.2 The fall and continuing weakness in sterling and the near doubling in the price of oil in 2016 have combined to drive inflation expectations higher. The Bank of England is forecasting that Consumer Price Inflation will breach its 2% target in 2017, the first time since late 2013, but the Bank is expected to look through inflation overshoots over the course of 2017 when setting interest rates so as to avoid derailing the economy.
- 2.1.3 Initial post-referendum economic data showed that the feared collapse in business and consumer confidence had not immediately led to lower GDP growth. However, the prospect of a leaving the single market has dented business confidence and resulted in a delay in new business investment and, unless counteracted by higher public spending or retail sales, will weaken economic growth in 2017/18.
- 2.1.4 Looking overseas, with the US economy and its labour market showing steady improvement, the market has priced in a high probability of the Federal Reserve increasing interest rates in December 2016. The Eurozone meanwhile has continued to struggle with very low inflation and lack of momentum in growth, and the European Central Bank has left the door open for further quantitative easing.

2.1.5 The impact of political risk on financial markets remains significant over the next year. With challenges such as immigration, the rise of populist, anti-establishment parties and negative interest rates resulting in savers being paid nothing for their frugal efforts or even penalised for them, the outcomes of Italy's referendum on its constitution (December 2016), the French presidential and general elections (April - June 2017) and the German federal elections (August - October 2017) have the potential for upsets.

2.2 Credit outlook

2.2.1 Markets have expressed concern over the financial viability of a number of European banks recently. Sluggish economies and continuing fines for pre-crisis behaviour have weighed on bank profits, and any future slowdown will exacerbate concerns in this regard.

2.2.2 Bail-in legislation, which ensures that large investors including local authorities will rescue failing banks instead of taxpayers in the future, has now been fully implemented in the European Union, Switzerland and USA, while Australia and Canada are progressing with their own plans. The credit risk associated with making unsecured bank deposits has therefore increased relative to the risk of other investment options available to the Authority; returns from cash deposits however continue to fall.

2.3 Interest rate forecast

2.3.1 The Authority's treasury adviser Arlingclose's central case is for UK Bank Rate to remain at 0.25% during 2017/18. The Bank of England has, however, highlighted that excessive levels of inflation will not be tolerated for sustained periods. Given this view and the current inflation outlook, further falls in the Bank Rate look less likely. Negative Bank Rate is currently perceived by some policymakers to be counterproductive but, although a low probability, cannot be entirely ruled out in the medium term, particularly if the UK enters recession as a result of concerns over leaving the European Union.

2.3.2 Gilt yields have risen sharply, but remain at low levels. The Arlingclose central case is for yields to decline when the government triggers Article 50. Long-term economic fundamentals remain weak, and the quantitative easing (QE) stimulus provided by central banks globally has only delayed the fallout from the build-up of public and private sector debt. The Bank of England has defended QE as a monetary policy tool, and further QE in support of the UK economy in 2017/18 remains a possibility, to keep long-term interest rates low.

2.3.3 A more detailed economic and interest rate forecast provided by Arlingclose is attached at **Appendix A**.

2.3.4 For the purpose of setting the budget, it has been assumed that new investments will be made at an average rate of 0.25%.

3. LOCAL CONTEXT

3.1 As at 9 December 2016 the Council has no borrowing and £20.8m of investments. This is set out in further detail at Appendix B.

3.2 The Council is currently debt free and its capital expenditure plans do not currently imply any need to borrow over the forecast period. Investments are forecast to fall to £16m as capital receipts are used to finance capital expenditure and reserves are used to finance the revenue budget.

3.3 CIPFA's *Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities* recommends that the Council's total debt should be lower than its highest forecast CFR over the next three

years. Table 1 shows that the Council expects to comply with this recommendation during 2017/18.

4. BORROWING STRATEGY

4.1 The Council is currently debt free and its capital expenditure plans do not currently imply any need to borrow over the forecast period. The Council may however borrow to pre-fund future years' requirements or unexpected capital expenditure that occurs in the year, providing this does not exceed the authorised limit for borrowing of £10 million.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 Should the Council's long-term plans change and it does borrow, the chief objective will be to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans will be a secondary objective.

4.3 Strategy

4.3.1 Given the significant cuts to public expenditure and in particular to local government funding, the Council's borrowing strategy will address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio. With short-term interest rates currently much lower than long-term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective in the short-term to either use internal resources, or to borrow short-term loans instead. The Council's advisor Arlingclose will assist the Council with its borrowing options.

4.3.2 In addition, the Council may borrow short-term loans (normally for up to one month) to cover unexpected cash flow shortages.

4.4 Sources

4.4.1 The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing are:

- Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) and any successor body;
- Any institution approved for investments (see below);
- Any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK;
- UK public and private sector pension funds (except the Essex Pension Fund);
- Capital market bond investors;
- UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues.

4.4.2 In addition, capital finance may be raised by the following methods that are not borrowing, but may be classed as other debt liabilities:

- Operating and finance leases;
- Hire purchase;
- Private Finance Initiative
- Sale and leaseback

4.4.3 The Council may consider sourcing its long-term borrowing from the PWLB but it will also investigate other sources of finance, such as local authority loans and bank loans, which may be available at more favourable rates.

4.5 Municipal Bond Agency

- 4.5.1 UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc was established in 2014 by the Local Government Association as an alternative to the PWLB. It plans to issue bonds on the capital markets and lend the proceeds to local authorities. This will be a more complicated source of finance than the PWLB for two reasons: borrowing authorities will be required to provide bond investors with a joint and several guarantee to refund their investment in the event that the agency is unable to for any reason; and there will be a lead time of several months between committing to borrow and knowing the interest rate payable. Any decision to borrow from the Agency will therefore be the subject of a separate report to full Council.

4.6 Short-term and Variable Rate loans

- 4.6.1 These loans leave the Council exposed to the risk of short-term interest rate rises and are therefore subject to the limit on the net exposure to variable interest rates in the treasury management indicators below.

5. INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- 5.1 The Council holds invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. During the current financial year, the Council's investment balance has ranged between £12m and £20 million. Levels in 2017/18 are expected to be in the range of £10m to £18 million depending on whether the Pension Fund deficit is repaid as a lump sum in April 2017.

5.2 Objectives

- 5.2.1 Both the CIPFA Code and the CLG Guidance require the Council to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk receiving unsuitably low investment income.

5.3 Strategy

- 5.3.1 Given the increasing risk and continued low returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Council will look to diversify into more secure and/or higher yielding asset classes during 2017/18. The majority of the Council's surplus cash is currently invested in short-term unsecured bank deposits, certificates of deposit and money market funds. The Council also has £3 million invested in the Local Authorities Property Fund.

5.4 Approved Counterparties

- 5.4.1 The Council may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in table 2 below, subject to the cash limits (per counterparty) and the time limits shown.

Table 2: Approved Investment Counterparties and Limits

Credit Rating	Banks Unsecured	Banks secured	Government	Corporates	Registered Providers
UK Govt	n/a	n/a	£ Unlimited 50 years	n/a	n/a
AAA	£2m 5 years	£2m 20 years	£2m 50 years	£1m 20 years	£1m 20 years
AA+	£2m 5 years	£2m 10 years	£2m 25 years	£1m 10 years	£1m 10 years

Credit Rating	Banks Unsecured	Banks secured	Government	Corporates	Registered Providers
AA	£2m 4 years	£2m 5 years	£2m 15 years	£1m 5 years	£1m 10 years
AA-	£2m 3 years	£2m 4 years	£2m 10 years	£1m 4 years	£1m 10 years
A+	£2m 2 years	£2m 3 years	£1m 5 years	£1m 3 years	£1m 5 years
A	£2m 13 months	£2m 2 years	£1m 5 years	£1m 2 years	£1m 5 years
A-	£2m 6 months	£2m 13 months	£1m 5 years	£1m 13 months	£1m 5 years
BBB+	£1m 100 days	£1m 6 months	£1m 2 years	£1m 6 months	£1m 2 years
None	£1m 6 months	n/a	£1m 25 years	£50,000 5 years	£1m 5 years
Money Market & other Pooled funds	£5m per fund				

This table must be read in conjunction with the notes below

- 5.4.2 **Credit Rating:** Investment limits are set by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account.
- 5.4.3 **Banks Unsecured:** Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail. Unsecured investment with banks rated BBB or BBB- are restricted to overnight deposits at the Council's current account bank Nat West.
- 5.4.4 **Banks Secured:** Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. These investments are secured on the bank's assets, which limits the potential losses in the unlikely event of insolvency, and means that they are exempt from bail-in. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the highest of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be used to determine cash and time limits. The combined secured and unsecured investments in any one bank will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.
- 5.4.5 **Government:** Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is an insignificant risk of insolvency. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.
- 5.4.6 **Corporates:** Loans, bonds and commercial paper issued by companies other than banks and registered providers. These investments are not subject to bail-in, but are exposed to the risk of the company going insolvent. Loans to unrated companies will only be made as part of a diversified pool in order to spread the risk widely.
- 5.4.7 **Registered Providers:** Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of Registered Providers of Social Housing, formerly known as Housing Associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Homes and Communities Agency and, as providers of public services they retain a high likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

- 5.4.8 **Pooled Funds:** Shares in diversified investment vehicles consisting of the any of the above investment types, plus equity shares and property. These funds have the advantage of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a fee. Money Market Funds that offer same-day liquidity and aim for a constant net asset value will be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts, while pooled funds whose value changes with market prices and/or have a notice period will be used for longer investment periods.
- 5.4.9 Bond, equity and property funds offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile in the short term. These allow the Council to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Because these funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period, their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Council's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.
- 5.5 **Risk Assessment and Credit Ratings**
- 5.5.1 Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Council's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:
- No new investments will be made,
 - Any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
 - Full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.
- 5.5.2 Where a credit rating agency announces that a credit rating is on review for possible downgrade (also known as "rating watch negative" or "credit watch negative") so that it may fall below the approved rating criteria, then only investments that can be withdrawn on the next working day will be made with that organisation until the outcome of the review is announced. This policy will not apply to negative outlooks, which indicate a long-term direction of travel rather than an imminent change of rating.
- 5.6 **Other Information on the Security of Investments**
- 5.6.1 The Council understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support and reports in the quality financial press. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may meet the credit rating criteria.
- 5.6.2 When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2011, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Council will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. The extent of these restrictions will be in line with prevailing financial market conditions. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Council's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause a reduction in the level of investment income earned, but will protect the principal sum invested.

5.7 Specified Investments

- 5.7.1 The CLG Guidance defines specified investments as those:
- Denominated in pound sterling,
 - Due to be repaid within 12 months of arrangement,
 - Not defined as capital expenditure by legislation, and
 - Invested with one of:
 - The UK Government
 - A UK local council, parish council or community council, or
 - A body or investment scheme of “high credit quality”.
- 5.7.2 The Council defines “high credit quality” organisations and securities as those having a credit rating of A- or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of AA+ or higher. For money market funds and other pooled funds “high credit quality” is defined as those having a credit rating of A- or higher.

5.8 Non-specified Investments

- 5.8.1 Any investment not meeting the definition of a specified investment is classed as non-specified. The Council does not intend to make any investments denominated in foreign currencies, nor any that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation, such as company shares. Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to long-term investments, i.e. those that are due to mature 12 months or longer from the date of arrangement, and investments with bodies and schemes not meeting the definition on high credit quality. Limits on non-specified investments are shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Non-Specified Investment Limits

	Cash limit
Total long-term investments (i.e over 364 days)	£7.5m
Total investments without credit ratings or rated below A-	£7.5m *
Total investments with institutions domiciled in foreign countries rated below AA+	£0m
Total non-specified investments	£12.5m

* To accommodate pooled funds which are not credit rated (e.g. strategic bond funds, equity income funds and property funds) but in which the underlying investments are very highly diversified.

5.9 Investment Limits

- 5.9.1 The Council’s usable reserves available to cover investment losses are forecast to be £4.5 million on 31st March 2017. In order that no more than 50% of available reserves will be put at risk in the case of a single default, the maximum that will be lent to any one organisation (other than the UK Government) will be £2million. A group of banks under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes. Limits will also be placed on fund managers, investments in brokers’ nominee accounts, foreign countries and industry sectors as below:

Table 4: Investment Limits

	Cash limit
Any single organisation, except the UK Central Government	£2m each
UK Central Government	unlimited
Any group of organisations under the same ownership	£2m per group
Any group of pooled funds under the same management	£5m per manager
Negotiable instruments held in a broker's nominee account	£10m per broker
Registered Providers	£2m in total
Unsecured investments with Building Societies	£5m in total
Loans to unrated corporates	£1m in total
Money Market Funds	£12m in total

5.10 Liquidity Management

5.10.1 The Council uses in house cash flow forecasting methods to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed. The forecast is compiled on a pessimistic basis, with receipts under-estimated and payments over-estimated to minimise the risk of the Council being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments. Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Council's medium term financial plan and cash flow forecast.

6. TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

6.1 The Council measures and manages its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators.

6.2 **Security:** The Council has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the value-weighted average credit score of its investment portfolio. This is calculated by applying a score to each investment (AAA=1, AA+=2, etc.) and taking the arithmetic average, weighted by the size of each investment.

	Target
Portfolio average credit score	6

6.3 **Liquidity:** The Council has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available to meet unexpected payments within a rolling three month period, without additional borrowing.

	Target
Total cash available within 3 months	£5m

6.4 **Interest Rate Exposures:** This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to interest rate risk. While the council has no debt this indicator is not applicable:

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Upper limit on fixed interest rate exposure	100%	100%	100%
Upper limit on variable interest rate exposure	100%	100%	100%

6.4.1 Fixed rate investments and borrowings are those where the rate of interest is fixed for the whole financial year or for a 12 month period if the transaction date is later than the commencement of the financial year. All other instruments are classed as variable rate.

6.5 Maturity Structure of Borrowing: This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing will be:

	Upper	Lower
Under 12 months	100%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	100%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	100%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	100%	0%
10 years and above	100%	0%

6.5.1 As the Council does not have any fixed rate long-dated loans, the upper limit has been set at 100% to accommodate a loan in the maturity bracket deemed most appropriate.

6.5.2 Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

6.6 Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than 364 days: The purpose of this indicator is to control the Council's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. The limits on the total principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end will be:

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Limit on principal invested beyond year end	£9m	£8m	£7.5m

7. OTHER ITEMS

7.1 There are a number of additional items that the Council is obliged by CIPFA or CLG to include in its Treasury Management Strategy.

7.2 Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives: The Council will not use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options).

7.3 Investment Training: The needs of the Council's treasury management staff for training in investment management as part of the staff appraisal process, and additionally when the responsibilities of individual members of staff change. Staff regularly attend training courses, seminars and conferences provided by Arlingclose and CIPFA.

7.4 Investment Advisers: The Council has appointed Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisers and receives specific advice on investment, debt and capital finance issues.

7.5 Investment of Money Borrowed in Advance of Need: The Council may, from time to time, borrow in advance of need, where this is expected to provide the best long term value for money. Since amounts borrowed will be invested until spent, the Council is aware that it will be exposed to the risk of loss of the borrowed sums, and the risk that investment and borrowing interest rates may change in the intervening period. These risks will be managed as part of the Council's overall management of its treasury risks.

7.6 The total amount borrowed will not exceed the authorised borrowing limit of £10 million. The maximum period between borrowing and expenditure is expected to be two years, although the Council is not required to link particular loans with particular items of expenditure.

8. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 The budget for debt interest paid in 2017/18 is currently nil as the Council does not have external loans. If actual levels of investments and borrowing, and actual interest rates differ from those forecast, performance against budget will be correspondingly different.

9. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

9.1 The CLG Guidance and the CIPFA Code do not prescribe any particular treasury management strategy for local authorities to adopt. Some alternative strategies, with their financial and risk management implications, are listed below.

Alternative	Impact on income and expenditure	Impact on risk management
Invest in a narrower range of counterparties and/or for shorter times	Interest income will be lower	Lower chance of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses will be greater
Invest in a wider range of counterparties and/or for longer times	Interest income will be higher	Increased risk of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses will be smaller
Borrow additional sums at long-term fixed interest rates	Debt interest costs will rise; this is unlikely to be offset by higher investment income	Higher investment balance leading to a higher impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs will be more certain
Borrow short-term or variable loans instead of long-term fixed rates	Debt interest costs will initially be lower	Increases in debt interest costs will be broadly offset by rising investment income in the medium term, but long term costs will be less certain
Reduce level of borrowing	Saving on debt interest is likely to exceed lost investment income	Reduced investment balance leading to a lower impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs will be less certain

Appendix A - Arlingclose Economic & Interest Rate Forecast November 2016**Underlying assumptions**

- The medium term outlook for the UK economy is dominated by the negotiations to leave the EU. The long-term position of the UK economy will be largely dependent on the agreements the government is able to secure with the EU and other countries.
- The global environment is also riddled with uncertainty, with repercussions for financial market volatility and long-term interest rates. Donald Trump's victory in the US general election and Brexit are symptomatic of the popular disaffection with globalisation trends. The potential rise in protectionism could dampen global growth prospects and therefore inflation. Financial market volatility will remain the norm for some time.
- However, following significant global fiscal and monetary stimulus, the short term outlook for the global economy is somewhat brighter than earlier in the year. US fiscal stimulus is also a possibility following Trump's victory.
- Recent data present a more positive picture for the post-Referendum UK economy than predicted due to continued strong household spending.
- Over the medium term, economic and political uncertainty will likely dampen investment intentions and tighten credit availability, prompting lower activity levels and potentially a rise in unemployment.
- The currency-led rise in CPI inflation (currently 1.0% year/year) will continue, breaching the target in 2017, which will act to slow real growth in household spending due to a sharp decline in real wage growth.
- The depreciation in sterling will, however, assist the economy to rebalance away from spending. The negative contribution from net trade to GDP growth is likely to diminish, largely due to weaker domestic demand. Export volumes will increase marginally.
- Given the pressure on household spending and business investment, the rise in inflation is highly unlikely to prompt monetary tightening by the Bank of England, with policymakers looking through import-led CPI spikes to the negative effects of Brexit on economic activity and, ultimately, inflation.
- Bank of England policymakers have, however, highlighted that excessive levels of inflation will not be tolerated for sustained periods. Given this view and the current inflation outlook, further monetary loosening looks less likely..

Forecast

- Globally, the outlook is uncertain and risks remain weighted to the downside. The UK domestic outlook is uncertain, but likely to be weaker in the short term than previously expected.
- The likely path for Bank Rate is weighted to the downside. The Arlingclose central case is for Bank Rate to remain at 0.25%, but there is a 25% possibility of a drop to close to zero, with a very small chance of a reduction below zero.

Appendix B - Existing Investment & Debt Portfolio Position

	10 Dec 2016	
	Actual Portfolio	Average Rate
	£m	%
Total External Borrowing	0	0
Other Long Term Liabilities:		
Finance Leases	0.0	
Total Gross External Debt		
Investments:		
<i>Managed in-house</i>		
<u>Long Term Investments</u>		
LAMIT Property Fund	3	4.5
<u>Short-term investments</u>		
Term Deposits	4	0.65
Certificates of Deposit	3	0.56
Money Market Funds	8.8	0.27
Notice Reserve Accounts	2	0.4
Total Investments	(20.80)	
Net Debt	(20.80)	