Registered number: IC000839

CCLA PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT FUND INTERIM REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Half year ended 30 September 2021

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*Collectively, these comprise the Authorised Corporate Director's Report.

Disability Discrimination Act 1995
Extracts from the Interim Report and Unaudited Financial Statements are available in large print and audio formats.

REPORT OF THE AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR
for the half year ended 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

We are pleased to present the Interim Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the CCLA Public Sector Investment Fund (the Company) for the half year ended 30 September 2021. The Company is an umbrella company which currently has one Sub-Fund, The Public Sector Deposit Fund (PSDF or Sub-Fund).

Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company. A shareholder is not liable to make any further payment to the Company after the purchase price of the shares has been paid.

The scheme property of the Company and PSDF will normally be valued at 12:00pm on each dealing day for the purpose of calculating the price at which shares in the Company may be issued, sold, repurchased or redeemed. The Authorised Corporate Director (ACD) reserves the right to revalue the Company or PSDF at any time, if it considers it desirable to do so.

The Company is a UK Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities Scheme (UK UCITS Scheme) constituting a Qualifying Money Market Fund (QMMF); investors should note the restrictions set out in the Prospectus and that the investment objectives and policies must meet the conditions specified in the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) definition of a QMMF. PSDF is a short term Low Volatility Net Asset Value Money Market Fund (LVNAV MMF).

The investment objective of PSDF is to maximise the current income consistent with the preservation of principal and liquidity by investing in a diversified portfolio of high quality sterling denominated deposits and instruments. The primary objective is to maintain the net asset value of the Sub-Fund at par (net of earnings). As an LVNAV MMF, shares in PSDF will be issued or redeemed at a price equal to par. Under extreme conditions, if the net asset value (NAV) deviates from par by more than 0.20%, subscriptions and redemptions will be based on the variable NAV (as calculated in accordance with Article 30 of The European Money Market Funds Regulation (MMF Regulation).

Further details about the Company and PSDF are contained in the Prospectus which is available from the ACD and on its website www.ccla.co.uk.

Authorised status
The Company is an open ended investment company with variable capital under Regulation 14 (authorisation) of the Open Ended Investment Company Regulations 2001 (OEIC Regulations). The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 6 December 2010 and is authorised and regulated by the FCA. The Company is classified as a UK UCITS Scheme constituting PSDF which is a QMMF and complies with the FCA's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (COLL Sourcebook).

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PSDF is a Sub-Fund approved by the FCA as a LVNAV MMF, which is a short term MMF and is authorised as such in accordance with the provisions of the MMF Regulation.

Risk and reward profile
PSDF utilises a Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) to provide investors with a meaningful indication of the overall risk and reward profile of the Sub-Fund. Further detail is set out in the Risk and Reward Profile section.

CCLA Investment Management Limited
Authorised Corporate Director
23 November 2021

REPORT OF THE INVESTMENT MANAGER
for the half year ended 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

Sub-Fund objective and investment policy
The PSDF investment objective is to maximise the current income consistent with the preservation of principal and liquidity by investing in a diversified portfolio of high-quality sterling denominated deposits and instruments. The primary objective is to maintain the net asset value of PSDF at par (net of earnings).

Fund Review
The Sub-Fund's AAAmmf rating was affirmed on 10 September 2021 by the credit rating agency, Fitch Ratings. The rating reflects the Sub-Fund's extremely strong capacity to achieve the investment objectives of preserving principal and providing shareholder liquidity through limiting credit, market and liquidity risk. The main drivers of the 'AAAmmf' rating are the high credit quality of the portfolio, the limited range of invested security types and the Sub-Fund's highly conservative investment guidelines.

The value of the Sub-Fund at the end of this reporting period was £1.535 billion, with a weighted average maturity of 50.72 days; on 31 March 2021, the value of the Sub-Fund was £1.150 billion and had a duration of 47.52 days. The asset allocation for the reporting period was 45% invested in certificates of deposit, 0% in call accounts and the remaining 55% were in overnight term deposits; the allocation on 31 March 2021 was, 46%, 0%, and 54% respectively.

Responsible Investment Policy
We monitor our counterparties' Environmental, Social and Governance risk management on a regular basis and take action if necessary. Our research process is based on the work of our Ethical and Responsible Investment Team and their data providers.

Performance
Over the reporting period the Sub-Fund achieved a total return after management expenses of 0.01%; this was lower than the Sub-Fund's benchmark, the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA), which averaged 0.03%.

Market Review
The UK economy started the period in a very different position from how it started the calendar year. Although the country was still in lockdown, over 30 million people had been vaccinated, 7-day average case numbers were in the 3,000s – 16 times lower than the January peak – and a phased guidance was put in place to reopen parts of the economy from mid-April.

It was clear that the UK's vaccine rollout was becoming a major tailwind for recovery, and this was perceived likely to support growth in the second half of the year. Headwinds remained, Brexit-related frictions and a narrow agreement on services trade with the European Union were expected to pose as drags to the economy.

REPORT OF THE INVESTMENT MANAGER
for the half year ended 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

By May, the Bank of England (BoE) had updated their UK economic projections. In spite of keeping the Official Bank Rate (OBR) and target stock of asset purchases the same, the Bank had some notable highlights in their report. From a Gross domestic product (GDP) perspective, the BoE expected a fall of around 1.5% in Q1 2021 (less weak than the 4% fall assumed in their February report), and due to the quick vaccine roll out coupled with the easing of restrictions, Q2 GDP was projected to rise sharply, albeit remaining around 5% below pre-pandemic levels.

Unemployment predictions also received a boost against the February report, the BoE said it expected the employment support schemes would keep unemployment in the near-term (Q2 2021) at around 5.2%, while medium-term unemployment could be expected to rise slightly less than originally forecast in February.

Over the summer, inflation became a major discussion point, not just for economists, but it started to impact day-to-day lives in a tangible way, not seen for some time. Given the extreme levels of central bank stimulus still being introduced into the economy and pent-up consumer demand fuelled by record-levels of household savings, many economists and policymakers began taking differing views on how transitory inflation was likely to be. The BoE's view was that CPI would likely rise above the 2% target by the end of 2021, driven by higher energy prices, but these instances would be temporary and would not impact inflation in the medium term. However, other experts looked to the wider economy (not included in the CPI measure) to highlight the impact stimulus has caused on other parts of the economy. For example, UK house prices increased over 13% year-on-year in June, the highest reading since November 2004, while UK raw material import prices were up almost 60% year-on-year in the same month; unusually even prices of second-hand cars increased to record highs.

As we entered August, it was clear the economic environment was in a completely different place compared to a few months ago. The focus was far removed from the BoE's intentions to use negative interest rates which were under such close focus earlier in the year; instead, the market was beginning to draw its attention on when the central bank would look to tackle the rising inflationary pressures and tighten policy. The BoE had already taken into account a potential increase in energy costs, however, the upshot of over 47% and 54% in natural gas and crude oil prices respectively from the start of the year coupled with their knock-on effects, was unprecedented. Similarly, labour shortages and supply-chain bottlenecks were becoming more acute and these were adding to inflationary pressures. In the August Monetary Policy Report, the BoE did acknowledge that inflation had increased above their 2% target and expected 2021 Q4 and 2022 Q1 CPI inflation to be touching 4% (1.5% higher than anticipated in their May report) before dropping back to 2% in the medium-term. A third of this increase was

REPORT OF THE INVESTMENT MANAGER
for the half year ended 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

projected to be a direct effect of higher energy prices due to oil and gas. Despite this acknowledgement, the policy was not changed at the meeting and market levels broadly remained the same. However, the supply-chain issues were continuing to deteriorate. Serious shortages of HGV drivers caused restaurant chains such as Nando's and KFC to report shortages of poultry with the former having to close 45 of its branches. The knock-on impact of such shortages is having a direct impact on wage inflation; lorry driver wages were up 5.7% between February and July (seven times higher than the average wage growth for all UK jobs).

These issues persisted into September. Energy prices continued to soar with hikes in both electricity and natural gas making their way to residential consumers' energy bills and industrial consumers who buy energy directly from the market. The impact of the latter reached a crucial stage by mid-month. Kwasi Kwarteng, the UK Business Secretary, was involved in several conversations with gas companies and business leaders impacted by high energy costs. Although reassurances were made that UK households would have enough gas to continue through the winter; there were fears that high energy intensive industries such as chemicals, ceramics and steel could be forced to temporarily close due to operations becoming unprofitable; potentially dampening the nascent economic recovery. Energy issues didn't stop there, leaked remarks from a BP executive caused a fuel-shortage scare adding to the economic disruption.

Although each supply-chain shortage has its nuances, a common thread is distribution problems, among which is the HGV driver shortage. Publications are citing various figures on this topic, from the UK losing 25,000 European lorry drivers since Brexit, to a shortage of 100,000 lorry drivers overall. Needless to say, the importance of these drivers are leading companies to review their compensation incentives, such as bonuses and higher pay, to attract new UK drivers. This is a similar story across other industries too, such as customer-facing retail, care workers, hospitality, farming and many more with some surveys showing firms increasing wages by 11% on average for current staff and 13% for new hires within hospitality. Polling data reported these wage pressures are then finding their way into consumer prices, nearly one-third of the 500 firms polled suggested prices would need to increase within the next six months to make up for the disruption.

It would not be fair to say all these issues are a direct result of the BoE's or UK Government's stimulus programs. Almost every issue, whether it be energy costs, semi-conductor shortages, or even a drop in HGV drivers are the result of several factors causing perfect storms across an interconnected global market. Having said that, these issues have not gone unheard by policymakers.

REPORT OF THE INVESTMENT MANAGER
for the half year ended 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

The September meeting of the BoE's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) highlighted the significant chance of inflation exceeding their most recent projections by the end of the year and persisting longer into 2022, while most other indicators of cost pressure remained elevated. Moreover, senior policymakers including BoE Governor Andrew Bailey, have stressed that OBR is their preferred tool for tightening policy; with fellow MPC member Michael Saunders highlighting "markets have priced in… an earlier rise in Bank Rate than previously and I think that's appropriate". However, the MPC's view is still that current elevated global cost pressures will prove transitory, and the majority of the members voted to stick to the existing approach.

Finally, looking at the state of public finances, these have naturally been under a lot of pressure since the start of the crisis. By the end of August 2021, UK total debt stood at £2,202.9bn (97.6% of GDP). The ONS highlights at least 50 schemes have been announced by the UK and devolved governments to support individuals and businesses through the pandemic. The cost of these schemes, coupled with the reduction in tax receipts over the last year, alongside a fall in GDP, have all played a part in making the Net-Debt-To-GDP ratio one of the highest since the 1960s. The end of September 2021 brought with it the closure of many schemes, including the furlough scheme, universal credit uplift, and the wind-down of corporate insolvency support measures. These have on one hand helped reduce central government expenditure to almost £30bn below last year's; however, it remains to be seen if there are unintended consequences in the labour market.

Outlook

Despite the recent hawkish comments by members of the MPC, their November meeting ended with a 7-2 vote to hold rates at 0.10% and a 6-3 vote to keep the quantitative easing program in its current shape. Having said that Andrew Bailey continued to insist the BoE will respond, saying that 'interest rates will need to rise, and they will rise', yet highlighting the need for further labour data before making its final call on rates.

Looking forward, the unemployment data will be of particular interest in the near term, given the end of the furlough scheme, alongside food and energy prices. The markets are currently pricing an OBR around 1% by next November, however, we believe there are still some substantial hurdles to overcome before rates reach those kinds of levels.

CCLA Investment Management Limited
23 November 2021

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AND CERTIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BY THE AUTHORISED CORPORATE DIRECTOR

The ACD is responsible for managing and administering the Company's affairs in accordance with the OEIC Regulations, the FCA Rules, the UCITS Directive and the MMF Regulation (together "Regulations"). Under the terms of the ACD Agreement, the ACD is to provide investment management, administrative, accounting, company secretarial and registrar services to the Company.

The ACD is required to prepare Financial Statements for each accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial affairs of the Company, its net revenue or expenditure and the net gains or losses on the property of the Company for the year.

In preparing the financial statements, the ACD is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies that are appropriate for PSDF and apply them on a consistent basis;
- comply with the Instrument of Incorporation and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice: "Financial Statements of Authorised Funds", (SORP), issued by The Investment Management Association in May 2014 (and amended in June 2017);
- follow United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (UK accounting standards and applicable law);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- keep proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the Company complies with the Regulations; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that PSDF will continue in operation.

The financial statements should comply with the disclosure requirements of the FCA's OEIC Regulations, which should then comply with the COLL Sourcebook and any relevant provisions of the Company's Instrument of Incorporation.

The ACD is responsible for maintaining proper books of accounts which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company. The ACD is responsible for maintaining an appropriate system of internal controls and for taking all reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Certification of the financial statements by the ACD

This report is certified in accordance with the requirements of the COLL Sourcebook and was approved for publication on 23 November 2021 by the ACD.

P Hugh Smith	E Sheldon
Director	Director
23 November 2021	23 November 2021

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
RISK AND REWARD INDICATOR

Typically lower rewards (lower risk)

Typically higher rewards (higher risk)

PSDF utilises a Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) to provide investors with a meaningful indication of the overall risk and reward profile of the Sub-Fund. The SRRI operates on a scale of 1 (lower risk/reward) to 7 (higher risk/reward).

PSDF SRRI is 1; this is due to the objective of maintaining the share price at par and the low range and frequency of price movements (volatility) of the underlying investments that it targets.

Please refer to our Key Investor Information Document for further information on the SRRI.

A more detailed description of risk factors that apply to PSDF is set out in the latest Prospectus available on CCLA's website or by request.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
COMPARATIVE TABLE

Change in net assets per share

	Share Class 1			
	Half year ended 30.09.2021 £ per share	Year ended 31.03.2021 £ per share	Year ended 31.03.2020 £ per share	Year ended 31.03.2019 £ per share
Opening net asset value per share	**1.0000**	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Return before operating charges*	**0.0004**	0.0025	0.0080	0.0076
Operating charges	**(0.0001)**	(0.0001)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)
Return after operating charges*	**0.0003**	0.0024	0.0078	0.0074
Distributions on income shares	**(0.0003)**	(0.0024)	(0.0078)	(0.0074)
Closing net asset value per share	**1.0000**	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
* after direct transaction costs of:	**–**	–	–	–
Performance				
Return after charges	**0.03%**	0.24%	0.78%	0.74%
Other information				
Closing net asset value (£'000)	**119,795**	78,089	78,082	76,562
Closing number of shares	**119,795,369**	78,083,441	78,052,921	76,554,948
Operating charges**	**0.01%**	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Direct transaction costs	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Prices (pence per share)				
Highest share price (offer)***	**1.00**	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lowest share price (bid)***	**1.00**	1.00	1.00	1.00

The return after charges has been calculated in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds (SORP) prescribed calculation methodology. This is for financial statement reporting purposes only and differs from the Sub-Fund's performance disclosed in the Report of the Investment Manager.

** Operating charges comprise the ACD's periodic charge and other expenses. The percentages above reflect these charges divided by average net assets for the period/year.

*** The Sub-Fund does not have a dealing spread.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
COMPARATIVE TABLE

Change in net assets per share (continued)

	Share Class 4			
	Half year ended 30.09.2021 £ per share	Year ended 31.03.2021 £ per share	Year ended 31.03.2020 £ per share	Year ended 31.03.2019 £ per share
Opening net asset value per share	**1.0000**	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Return before operating charges*	**0.0004**	0.0025	0.0080	0.0076
Operating charges	**(0.0003)**	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)
Return after operating charges*	**0.0001**	0.0017	0.0072	0.0068
Distributions on income shares	**(0.0001)**	(0.0017)	(0.0072)	(0.0068)
Closing net asset value per share	**1.0000**	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
* after direct transaction costs of:	**–**	–	–	–
Performance				
Return after charges	**0.01%**	0.17%	0.72%	0.68%
Other information				
Closing net asset value (£'000)	**1,415,032**	1,072,127	492,002	399,856
Closing number of shares	**1,415,042,582**	1,072,050,281	491,816,515	399,816,470
Operating charges**	**0.06%**	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%
Direct transaction costs	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Prices (pence per share)				
Highest share price (offer)***	**1.00**	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lowest share price (bid)***	**1.00**	1.00	1.00	1.00

The return after charges has been calculated in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds (SORP) prescribed calculation methodology. This is for financial statement reporting purposes only and differs from the Sub-Fund's performance disclosed in the Report of the Investment Manager.

** Operating charges comprise the ACD's periodic charge and other expenses. The percentages above reflect these charges divided by average net assets for the period/year.

*** The Sub-Fund does not have a dealing spread.

On 12 May 2021, the ACD's periodic charge was reduced from 0.07 to 0.06 percent.

On 15 August 2016, all shares from Share Class 2, Share Class 3 and Share Class 5 were transferred to Share Class 1. These share classes remain open.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
PORTFOLIO STATEMENT
at 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding £'000	Value £'000	% of total net assets
Certificates of Deposit – 44.86% (31.03.2021, 45.96%)			
ABN Amro Bank 0% CD 03/09/2021 – 04/01/2022	10,000	9,999	0.65
ABN Amro Bank 0.06% CD 06/09/2021 – 06/01/2022	20,000	20,001	1.30
Barclays Bank 0.08% CD 03/08/2021 – 04/11/2021	6,000	6,000	0.39
Barclays Bank 0.09% CD 01/09/2021 – 02/02/2022	15,000	14,998	0.98
Barclays Bank 0.14% CD 13/05/2021 – 15/11/2021	5,000	5,000	0.32
Barclays Bank 0.2% CD 06/04/2021 – 06/04/2022	5,000	5,001	0.32
Barclays Bank 0.2% CD 10/05/2021 – 10/05/2022	10,000	10,002	0.65
Barclays Bank 0.2% CD 14/04/2021 – 12/04/2022	3,000	3,001	0.19
Barclays Bank 0.28% CD 29/09/2021 – 29/06/2022	5,000	5,004	0.33
BNP Paribas 0.09% CD 06/07/2021 – 08/11/2021	7,000	7,000	0.46
BNP Paribas 0.13% CD 02/08/2021 – 03/05/2022	10,000	10,000	0.65
Citibank 0.09% CD 14/06/2021 – 04/01/2022	5,000	5,001	0.33
Credit Agricole 0.09% CD 12/07/2021 – 12/11/2021	25,000	25,000	1.63
Credit Agricole 0.1% CD 15/07/2021 – 01/02/2022	10,000	9,999	0.65
Credit Agricole 0.1% CD 18/08/2021 – 01/03/2022	6,000	5,999	0.39
Credit Agricole 0.14% CD 16/08/2021 – 04/05/2022	10,000	9,998	0.65
Credit Industriel et Commercial 0.09% CD 08/06/2021 – 11/10/2021	5,000	5,000	0.33
Credit Industriel et Commercial 0.095% CD 07/06/2021 – 07/10/2021	15,000	15,000	0.98
Handelsbanken 0.1% CD 07/04/2021 – 04/10/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
Landesbank Hessen 0.08% CD 01/07/2021 – 05/10/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
Landesbank Hessen 0.08% CD 05/07/2021 – 08/10/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
Landesbank Hessen 0.08% CD 08/07/2021 – 19/10/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
Landesbank Hessen 0.09% CD 04/08/2021 – 04/02/2022	10,000	10,000	0.65
Landesbank Hessen 0.09% CD 15/07/2021 – 17/01/2022	10,000	10,000	0.65
Landesbank Hessen 0.11% CD 17/08/2021 – 17/02/2022	10,000	10,000	0.65
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.1% CD 03/02/2021 – 03/02/2022	5,000	5,000	0.33
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.11% CD 06/09/2021 – 07/03/2022	10,000	10,000	0.65
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.12% CD 15/02/2021 – 05/01/2022	8,000	8,001	0.52
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.13% CD 03/06/2021 – 05/01/2022	10,000	10,002	0.65
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.14% CD 02/07/2021 – 02/03/2022	5,000	5,001	0.33

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
PORTFOLIO STATEMENT
at 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding £'000	Value £'000	% of total net assets
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.14% CD 06/07/2021 – 04/03/2022	2,000	2,000	0.13
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.14% CD 07/07/2021 – 04/03/2022	5,000	5,001	0.33
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.14% CD 30/06/2021 – 28/02/2022	6,000	6,001	0.39
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.18% CD 23/04/2021 – 22/04/2022	7,000	7,001	0.46
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets 0.2% CD 20/07/2021 – 20/07/2022	5,000	5,000	0.33
Mizuho Bank 0.09% CD 01/07/2021 – 01/10/2021	7,000	7,000	0.46
MUFG Bank 0% CD 02/08/2021 – 12/11/2021	10,000	9,999	0.65
MUFG Bank 0.08% CD 03/08/2021 – 22/11/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
National Australia Bank 0.1% CD 08/04/2021-08/10/2021	5,000	5,000	0.33
National Westminster Bank 0.08% CD 05/01/2021 – 04/01/2022	10,000	9,999	0.65
National Westminster Bank 0.11% CD 07/06/2021 – 04/01/2022	3,000	3,000	0.20
National Westminster Bank 0.11% CD 19/08/2021 – 01/02/2022	5,000	5,000	0.32
National Westminster Bank 0.12% CD 18/06/2021 – 04/01/2022	2,000	2,000	0.13
National Westminster Bank 0.13% CD 23/11/2020 – 23/11/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
National Westminster Bank 0.22% CD 31/08/2021 – 31/08/2022	5,000	4,998	0.32
National Westminster Bank 0.08% CD 19/01/2021 – 19/01/2022	10,000	9,999	0.65
National Westminster Bank 0.12% CD 18/06/2021 – 04/01/2022	4,000	4,000	0.26
NatWest Bank 0.1% CD 05/08/2021 – 02/02/2022	5,000	5,000	0.33
NatWest Bank 0.11% CD 12/01/2021 – 12/01/2022	2,000	2,000	0.13
Nordea Bank 0.09% CD 04/08/2021 – 18/02/2022	10,000	10,001	0.65
Nordea Bank 0.15% CD 31/08/2021 – 31/05/2022	10,000	9,997	0.65
Nordea Bank 0.16% CD 06/04/2021 – 07/04/2022	6,000	6,002	0.39
Nordea Bank 0.16% CD 13/09/2021 – 13/06/2022	5,000	4,998	0.32
Nordea Bank 0.17% CD 29/06/2021 – 01/07/2022	5,000	4,997	0.32

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
PORTFOLIO STATEMENT
at 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding £'000	Value £'000	% of total net assets
Overseas Chinese Bank 0.09% CD 04/06/2021 – 04/01/2022	5,000	5,000	0.32
Royal Bank of Canada 0.21% CD 11/08/2021 – 09/08/2022	5,000	5,000	0.32
Royal Bank of Canada 0.05% CD 09/07/2021 – 04/01/2022	1,000	1,000	0.06
Santander UK 0.08% CD 15/09/2021 – 15/03/2022	10,000	9,998	0.65
Santander UK 0.09% CD 15/04/2021 – 01/10/2021	14,000	14,000	0.91
Santander UK 0.1% CD 11/06/2021 – 04/01/2022	9,000	9,001	0.59
Santander UK 0.1% CD 13/05/2021 – 01/11/2021	7,000	7,000	0.46
Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank 0.1% CD 09/12/2020 – 09/12/2021	2,000	2,000	0.13
Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank 0.1% CD 30/11/2020 – 29/11/2021	1,000	1,000	0.06
Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank 0.15% CD 20/08/2021 – 20/05/2022	5,000	4,998	0.33
Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank 0.22% CD 08/09/2021 – 08/09/2022	5,000	4,995	0.32
SMBC Bank 0.08% CD 13/09/2021 – 14/01/2022	10,000	9,999	0.65
SMBC Bank 0.08% CD 29/07/2021 – 06/10/2021	7,000	7,000	0.46
SMBC Bank 0.09% CD 30/09/2021 – 26/01/2022	5,000	5,000	0.33
SMBC Bank 0.1% CD 26/07/2021 – 26/10/2021	5,000	5,000	0.33
SMBC Bank 0.105% CD 01/07/2021 – 06/10/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
SMBC Bank 0.105% CD 07/07/2021 – 13/10/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
Societe Generale 0.085% CD 09/07/2021 – 02/11/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
Standard Chartered 0% CD 11/01/2021 – 10/01/2022	5,000	4,999	0.33
Standard Chartered 0% CD 23/07/2021 – 21/07/2022	5,000	4,989	0.32
Standard Chartered 0.13% CD 26/10/2020 – 26/10/2021	5,000	5,000	0.33
Standard Chartered 0.15% CD 18/02/2021 – 17/02/2022	10,000	10,002	0.65
Standard Chartered 0.2% CD 22/07/2021 – 22/07/2022	5,000	4,998	0.33
Standard Chartered 0.14% CD 16/11/2020 – 16/11/2021	12,000	12,000	0.78
Toronto Dominion Bank 0.09% CD 17/02/2021 – 10/11/2021	5,000	5,000	0.33
Toronto Dominion Bank 0.1% CD 12/04/2021 – 12/10/2021	12,000	12,000	0.78
Toronto Dominion Bank 0.165% CD 13/07/2021 – 13/06/2022	5,000	5,000	0.33
Toronto Dominion Bank 0.165% CD 17/05/2021 – 17/05/2022	5,000	4,999	0.33

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
PORTFOLIO STATEMENT
at 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding £'000	Value £'000	% of total net assets
Toronto Dominion Bank 0.21% CD 12/08/2021 – 12/08/2022	5,000	4,999	0.33
UBS 0.09% CD 11/11/2020 – 11/11/2021	1,500	1,500	0.10
UBS 0.11% CD 07/10/2020 – 07/10/2021	5,000	5,000	0.33
UBS 0.11% CD 13/10/2020 – 11/10/2021	5,000	5,000	0.33
UBS 0.14% CD 05/07/2021 – 04/04/2022	5,000	5,000	0.33
UBS 0.14% CD 21/06/2021 – 21/03/2022	13,000	13,001	0.85
UBS 0.16% CD 12/04/2021 – 11/04/2022	6,000	6,001	0.39
UBS 0.21% CD 23/08/2021 – 23/08/2022	6,000	5,999	0.39
UBS 0.27% CD 28/09/2021 – 28/09/2022	5,000	5,000	0.33
United Overseas Bank 0.1% CD 20/04/2021 – 20/10/2021	8,000	8,000	0.52
United Overseas Bank 0.1% CD 14/06/2021 – 30/11/2021	10,000	10,000	0.65
Term Deposits – 55.05% (31.03.2021, 53.89%)			
Bank of Montreal Capital Markets 0.06% 01/10/2021	150,000	150,000	9.77
Coventry Building Society 0.05% 01/10/2021	116,000	116,000	7.56
DBS Bank 0.04% 01/10/2021	100,000	100,000	6.52
Landesbank Hessan 0.05% 01/10/2021	50,000	50,000	3.26
LBBW 0.07% 01/10/2021	150,000	150,000	9.77
National Bank of Canada 0.05% 01/10/2021	150,000	150,000	9.77
Nationwide Building Society 0.05% 01/10/2021	129,000	129,000	8.40
Call Accounts – 0.01% (31.03.2021, 0.01%)			
Santander UK	150	150	0.01
INVESTMENT ASSETS		1,533,628	99.92
NET OTHER ASSETS		1,199	0.08
TOTAL NET ASSETS		1,534,827	100.00

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURN
for the half year ended 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

	Period ended 30.09.2021		Period ended 30.09.2020	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Income				
Net capital (losses)/gains		(91)		266
Revenue	692		1,712	
Expenses	(461)		(416)	
Net revenue before taxation	231		1,296	
Taxation	–		–	
Net revenue after taxation		231		1,296
Total return before distributions		140		1,562
Distributions		(233)		(1,296)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(93)		266

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS
for the half year ended 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

	Period ended 30.09.2021		Period ended 30.09.2020	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		1,150,216		570,084
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	1,645,269		1,370,112	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	(1,260,565)		(672,297)	
		384,704		697,815
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(93)		266
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		1,534,827		1,268,165

The note on page 19 and distribution table on page 20 form part of these financial statements.

The above statement shows the comparative closing net assets at 30 September 2020, whereas the opening net assets for the current accounting period commenced on 1 April 2021.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
BALANCE SHEET
at 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

	30.09.2021		31.03.2021	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
ASSETS				
Fixed assets:				
Investments		**1,533,628**		1,148,635
Current assets:				
Debtors	**237**		726	
Cash and bank balances	**1,090**		1,016	
Total current assets		**1,327**		1,742
Total assets		**1,534,955**		1,150,377
LIABILITIES				
Creditors				
Other creditors	**94**		106	
Distribution payable	**34**		55	
Total creditors		**128**		161
Total liabilities		**128**		161
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**1,534,827**		1,150,216

The financial statements on pages 17 to 19 are approved by the Authorised Corporate Director.

Approved on behalf of the
Authorised Corporate Director
23 November 2021

P Hugh Smith, Director
CCLA Investment Management Limited

Approved on behalf of the
Authorised Corporate Director
23 November 2021

E Sheldon, Director
CCLA Investment Management Limited

The note on page 19 and distribution table on page 20 form part of these financial statements.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the half year ended 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

1. **Accounting policies**

   Basis of preparation

   The financial statements of the Company which comprise the financial statement of its Sub-Fund have been prepared on a going concern basis, in compliance with UK GAAP including FRS 102 and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds (SORP) issued by The Investment Association in May 2014 (and amended in June 2017), the Scheme and the COLL Sourcebook. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, where applicable.

   The Sub-Fund is exempt from preparing a statement of cash flows under FRS 102 as substantially all of the Sub-Fund's investments are highly liquid, substantially all of the Sub-Fund's investments are carried at market value and the Sub-Fund provides a statement of changes in net assets.

   Unless otherwise stated, all other accounting policies applied are consistent with those of the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 and are described in those financial statements.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSIT FUND
DISTRIBUTION TABLE
for the half year ended 30 September 2021 (unaudited)

Period ended	Share Class 1 £	Share Class 4 £	Total £
April 2021	7,344	34,153	41,497
May 2021	6,004	33,486	39,490
June 2021	8,331	33,493	41,824
July 2021	8,593	30,075	38,668
August 2021	8,453	28,616	37,069
September 2021	7,848	26,502	34,350
	46,573	186,325	232,898

The PSDF accrues distributions on a daily basis and funds are paid out on a monthly basis on or around the first working day of the following month. Distributions are paid gross.

DETAILS OF THE BOARD

The Advisory Board
An Advisory Board for PSDF has been established by CCLA to represent the interests of shareholders and the public sector as a whole. The Advisory Board meets regularly with CCLA, the ACD of PSDF, to provide guidance and monitor the management and development of PSDF. The Board operates on an advisory basis only.

R Kemp CBE (Acting Chairman)
T Beattie – resigned 20 May 2021
C Clement-Williams
P Clokie OBE – resigned 4 October 2021
D Donnelly
R Love – appointed 17 September 2021
G Macgregor
A Naylor – resigned 17 August 2021
C Noble – resigned 1 September 2021
S Pickup OBE
J Turnbull
L Webster
C West
R Woodley – appointed 20 September 2021

Secretary
J Fox

Authorised Corporate Director, Investment Manager and Registrar
CCLA Investment Management Limited
Senator House, 85 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4ET
Telephone: 0207 489 6000
Client Service:
Freephone: 0800 022 3505
Email: clientservices@ccla.co.uk
www.ccla.co.uk
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Administrator
Third party administrator appointed by CCLA
HSBC Securities Services (UK) Limited
1-2 Lochside Way
Edinburgh Park
Edinburgh EH12 9DT
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Officers of the ACD
Directors responsible for PSDF
P Hugh Smith (Chief Executive)
J Bevan (Chief Investment Officer) – resigned 8 September 2021
E Sheldon (Chief Operating Officer)
A Robinson MBE (Director Market Development)

Non-Executive Directors of the ACD
R Horlick (Chairman)
J Hobart – appointed 25 October 2021
J Jesty
C Johnson
G Newson – resigned 25 October 2021
A Roughead
C West

Fund Managers
S Freeman
R Evans

Company Secretary
J Fox

Chief Risk Officer
JP Lim

Head of Ethical and Responsible Investment
J Corah

Third Party Advisors
Depositary
HSBC Bank plc
8 Canada Square
London E14 5HQ

Banker
HSBC Bank plc
8 Canada Square
London E14 5HQ

Legal Advisors
Farrer & Co LLP
66 Lincoln's Inn Fields
London WC2A 3LH

Independent Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London SE1 2RT

ABOUT CCLA

Founded in 1958, CCLA manages investments for the public sector, charities and religious organisations.

Our purpose is to help our clients maximise their impact on society by harnessing the power of investment markets. This requires us to provide a supportive and stable environment for our staff and deliver trusted, responsibly managed and strongly performing products and services to all organisations, irrespective of their size.

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