

Investment of Surplus Funds Policy

Objective

1. The Investment of Surplus Funds Policy is intended to reflect the intention of Council to minimise the possibility of incurring capital loss on any investment whilst providing a reasonable rate of return.
2. The objectives of the Policy on Investment of Surplus funds are to:
 - a. provide maximum capital security of funds.
 - b. provide the best available rate of interest from an approved source.
 - c. ensure sufficient liquidity to meet Council's cash flow requirements.

Scope

3. The policy applies to any investment of surplus funds other than bank deposits for operational purposes.

Policy Statement

4. Investments are limited to authorised institutions, in accordance with Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations Section 19C, being:
 - a. Authorised deposit-taking institution as defined in the Banking Act 1959 (Commonwealth) section 5; or
 - b. The Western Australian Treasury Corporation established by the Western Australian Treasury Corporation 1986.
5. At the request of Council, deposits are limited to authorised deposit taking institutions that have an office presence in Albany.
6. The only types of authorised investments under Local Government Act 1995 - section 6.14(1), and Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 – Regulation 19C, are as follows:
 - a. Deposits with an authorised institution and the term is to be no more than 3 years;
 - b. Bonds that are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government, or a State or Territory government with a term to maturity of up to 3 years; and

- c. Australian currency only.
7. This investment policy prohibits any investment carried out for speculative purposes including:
 - a. Derivative based instruments;
 - b. Principal only investments or securities that provide potentially nil or negative cash flow; and
 - c. Stand-alone securities issued that have underlying futures, options, forwards contracts and swaps of any kind.
8. This policy also prohibits the use of leveraging (borrowing to invest).
9. The City will use Standard & Poor's Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings when assessing an authorised investment institution. **Appendix A** outlines the definitions of Standard & Poor's Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings.
10. If any of the Council's investments are downgraded such that they no longer fall within the investment policy, they will be divested as soon as practicable. Investments fixed for greater than 12 months are to be reviewed on a regular term and invested for no longer than 3 years.
11. A monthly report will be provided to Council that will detail the investment portfolio in terms of holdings and impact of changes in market value since the previous report. The monthly report will also detail the investment income earned versus budget year to date and confirm compliance of Council's investments within legislative and policy limits. Council may nominate additional content for reporting.
12. The CEO is delegated to administer the Investment of Surplus Funds Policy under section 6.10 of the Local Government Act 1995, and as prescribed in regulation 19 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996.
13. The investment portfolio will be managed with the care, diligence and skill that a prudent person would exercise.
14. Officers shall refrain from personal activities that would conflict with the proper execution and management of Council's investment portfolio. This policy requires officers to disclose any conflict of interest to the CEO.

15. Investments obtained are to comply with three key criteria relating to:

A. Portfolio Credit Framework

16. Limit overall exposure of the portfolio as a whole, according to credit rating.
17. To control the credit quality on the entire portfolio, the following credit framework limits the percentage of the portfolio exposed to any particular credit rating category.

S&P Long Term Rating	Maximum % in Credit Rating Category
AAA	100%
AA	100%
A	60%
BBB	40%

B. Counterparty Credit Framework:

18. Limit exposure to individual counterparties /institutions, based on credit rating.
19. Exposure to an individual counterparty/institution will be restricted by its credit rating so that single entity exposure is limited, as detailed in the table below.

S&P Long Term Rating	Maximum % in one authorised institution
AAA	45%
AA	35%
A	20%
BBB	10%

C. Term to Maturity Framework:

20. Limits based upon maturity of securities to ensure adequate working capital needs are met.

21. The investment portfolio is to be invested within the following maturity constraints

Authorised Institution Investments	Min	Max
0 to 3 months	15%	100%
3 to 6 months	-	60%
6 to 12 months	-	40%
12 to 24 months	-	20%
24 to 36 months	-	10%

Government Bond Investments	Min	Max
0 to 3 months	-	20%
3 to 6 months	-	20%
6 to 12 months	-	20%
12 to 24 months	-	20%
24 to 36 months	-	10%

D. Environmentally and socially responsible investments:

22. Investing in environmentally and socially responsible investments is preferred by the City, but is not a mandatory requirement. The necessity being to select the investment that best meets the City's overall investment objectives

Legislative and Strategic Context

23. Legislation covering investment of surplus funds includes:
- a. Local Government Act 1995 Section 6.14.
 - b. The Trustees Act 1962 – Part III Investments as amended by the Trustees Amendment Act.
 - c. Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 – Regulation 19, Regulation 19C, Regulation 28 and Regulation 49.
 - d. Australian Accounting Standards.

24. This policy relates to the following elements of the City of Albany Strategic Community Plan:

- Pillar: Leadership.
 - Outcome: Strong workplace culture and performance.
- Pillar: Prosperity.
 - Outcome: Attract, retain and support a diverse range of businesses and industries to grow the economy and create more local jobs.
- Pillar: Planet.
 - Outcome: Develop a sustainable, low waste, circular economy.

Review Position and Date

25. This policy is to be reviewed by the document owner every two years.

Document Approval

Document Development Officer:		Document Owner:	
Manager Finance		Executive Director Corporate & Commercial Services	
Document Control			
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Version	Author	Version Description	Date Completed
1.0	Manager Finance	Adoption Reference: OCM 20/05/2008 Report Item 12.8.3	20/05/2008
2.0	Manager Finance	Review Reference: OCM 14/12/2010 Report Item 4.3	14/12/2010
3.0	Chief Executive Officer	Reviewed & Amended: OCM 19/04/2011 Report Item 4.7, Council resolved: That the Chief Executive Officer AMEND the Investment of Surplus Funds Policy to limit the investment of funds to be no more than \$1 million, or 10 percent (whichever is the greater) across the total investment portfolio with the Bendigo Bank, at any one time, and the investment term to be no more than 30 days.	19/04/2011
4.0	Manager Finance	Review Reference: OCM 19/02/2013 Report Item 1.1. NP073228_4.	09/02/2013
5.0	Manager Governance & Risk	Revision Reference: OCM 23/05/2017 Resolution CCCS028. Amended: Minor Formatting. NP1766877.	15/06/2017
6.0	Manager Finance	Revised and re-adopted: OCM 22/05/2018 Resolution AR043. Amendments: Allow term deposits with authorised deposit-taking institution for a period of up to 3 years (increased from 12 months). Amend term to maturity ratios.	03/07/2018
7.0	Manager Finance	Revision Reference: OCM 22/03/2022 Resolution AR108. Reformatted. Reviewed by Financial Accountant, Manager Finance, EDCCS. Amendments: Removal of Fitch ratings (policy will only follow the Standard & Poor's ratings) to remove any issue if there are differences between the ratings agencies. Added section on Environmentally and socially responsible investments. Addition of alignment to Strategic Community Plan.	22/03/2022

Appendix A - Standard & Poor's Rating Guide

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings*	
Category	Definition
AAA	An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.
AA	An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.
A	An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.
BBB	An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
BB, B, CCC, CC, and C	Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.
BB	An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to non-payment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
B	An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to non-payment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
CCC	An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to non-payment and is dependent upon favourable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
CC	An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to non-payment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
C	An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to non-payment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.
D	An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.
*Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.	

Source: <https://www.standardandpoors.com/>