

TREASURY POLICY

July 2025

legislative

PURPOSE

The objective of the Treasury Policy is to ensure that Treasury activities are in accordance with its legislative responsibilities under the *Local Government Act 1999* (SA) and common law responsibilities and to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of Council. Treasury activities will therefore be managed to ensure the clear, prudent, cost-effective and comprehensive management of Council's financial risks while reflecting the needs of stakeholders.

Operational risk, arising from the management of financial risk, is implicitly addressed through this Policy and includes appropriate segregation of duties, maintenance of accurate records, reconciliation of key accounts, and monitoring of financial risk management activities by senior management and Council.

The key financial risks this policy seek to address are:

- Liquidity Risk
- Borrowing Risk
- Cash Investment Risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Foreign Currency Risk
- Credit Risk.

STATEMENT

To achieve the purpose, financial risks are managed centrally to ensure alignment with Council's Strategic objectives. This enables Council to optimise access to debt capital and ensure that Treasury operates within a controlled environment.

In assessing and addressing risk the following must be considered:

- Council's 'risk appetite'
- 'User pays' and inter-generational equity principles
- The ability to service debt
- Speculative transactions are not permitted.

Application of this document

This document is approved by Council and no part of the document may be amended without Council approval.

The approved document includes the body of the document and any explanatory documents.

The policy is to be reviewed and approved by Council on a biennial basis.

The policy is applicable to the whole organisation including any wholly owned subsidiaries.

Type of Borrowings

Council's net borrowing requirements will be reviewed annually as part of the Business Plan and Budget development and update of the Long-Term Financial Plan.

Borrowings may be structured as a mixture of short and long-term, fixed and floating interest rates. Borrowings for revenue-generating investments should match the business case assumptions.

For administrative efficiency, surplus cash or short-term borrowings may be utilised during the construction phase of major projects, consistent with a holistic approach to cash management.

The level of overall borrowing that Council can sustain will consider the following:

- strategic planning for the future of the Council, covering short, medium and long-term spending and investment requirements
- current and estimated future revenues and the ability to increase the revenue stream through rates growth, user charges, additional grant funds or business activities
- that borrowings can be a critical component of the funding mix to enable Council to respond to immediate, unforeseen pressures, and to leverage future opportunities, including matching external grant funding for revenue generating assets, strategic infrastructure works, and non-revenue generating projects
- that the use of borrowings to fund capital expenditure can be effective in linking the payment for an asset to the successive ratepayer base who will benefit over the life of that asset. This user pays matching concept is known as inter-generational equity
- current and future funding needs for both operating and capital expenditures
- the 'risk appetite' of Council, as defined by Council's prudential limits
- that the achievement of a low level of debt or even debt free status should not be primary goals in and of themselves, rather that long-term financial strategies should aim for a financial structure where annual operational expenditure and asset renewals are met from annual funding sources such as rates, fees and charges or operating grants.

Prudential Limit

The maximum level of debt is prescribed by Council by way of prudential limits. While Council does not place a physical monetary limit on the level of borrowings, an upper limit is determined through its financial indicators. When borrowing, Council will consider these financial indicators.

Council will **not** borrow funds when such borrowing would result in any of the following financial ratios being exceeded:

Interest Expense Ratio:	Maximum: 10% of general rates revenue
Leverage Test Ratio:	Maximum: 1.5 years of general rates revenue
Asset Test Ratio:	Maximum: 50% of saleable assets

These ratios are to be included in the Business Plan and Budget document adopted by Council.

Repayment of Borrowings

The term of borrowings should match the need for funds. Short-term borrowings (less than one year) may be used to manage seasonal cash flow fluctuations.

Longer-term borrowings are to be managed holistically and should be paid down in line with Council's Long-term Financial Plan.

As a guide, the debt term for each type of borrowing should be as follows:

- Council's capital requirements assume repayment of principle and interest over 20 years, including major infrastructure projects and land banking,
- Commercial Investment will assume repayment of principle and interest as defined in the business case.

Liquidity Risk Management

Council's bank account balance is to be kept at a level no greater than is required to meet immediate working capital requirements. Any surplus funds are to be applied to reduce debt or invested to generate interest income.

Council's net borrowing requirements will be reviewed annually as part of the Business Plan and Budget development and update of the Long-Term Financial Plan and following the quarterly re-forecasting of Budgets.

Council will hold, as a minimum, enough borrowing facilities to meet projected net debt levels for the next twelve months.

Total long-term borrowing facilities should be within the prudential limits calculated at the time facilities are sought.

Borrowing Risk Management

To manage the risk associated with Borrowings:

- Council approval is required for all new loans, as per Section 44 (3)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*
- Council's budget will limit borrowings and other forms of financial accommodation for a financial year up to an amount specified in the budget, as per Section 123 (7a) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*
- Loans are to be provided by institutions with long term Standard & Poor's (or equivalent) credit ratings of 'A' (Authorised Borrowing Institutions) or better
- All new loans are to be tendered to at least three Authorised Borrowing Institutions.

Cash Investment Risk Management

Funds that are not immediately required for operational needs and cannot be applied to either reduce existing borrowings or avoid the raising of new borrowings, will be invested.

Cash investments must not be speculative in nature.

Without further approval from Council, cash investments are limited to 'approved investments', including:

- Deposits with the Local Government Finance Authority
- Bank accepted / endorsed bank bills
- Bank negotiable Certificate of Deposits
- Authorised Deposit Taking Institutions interest bearing deposits
- State / Commonwealth Government Bonds.

Of the cash Investments above, the investment spread must meet the following limits:

- Up to 100% of investments with A-1 rated (Standard & Poor's, or equivalent) organisations
- Up to 25% of investments with A-2 rated (Standard & Poor's, or equivalent) organisations for periods of 90 days or less, an
- No more than \$20,000,000 invested with any individual rated organisation.

Subject to compliance with legislation, Treasury Policy objectives and parameters; and a competitive return, the City of Adelaide will preference investment securities and financial institutions which do not invest in the fossil fuel industry.

Interest Rate Risk Management

- Borrowings will be held and managed on a holistic basis
- Borrowings may be structured as a mix of short and long-term loans with fixed and floating interest rates
- Investments and borrowings will be actively managed to minimise net interest costs
- Investments and borrowings should have a variety of maturity dates in order to spread exposure to interest rate movements and manage cash flow requirements.

Foreign Currency Risk Management

Potential sources of Council's foreign currency exposure include:

- Purchases of goods and services in a foreign currency
- Purchases of capital equipment priced in foreign currency, or subject to price change due to relative movements in exchange rates.

Foreign currency hedges (in the form of forward exchange contracts) may be used to mitigate the risks of significant adverse currency movements but must not be speculative in nature.

Foreign exchange options and other derivative instruments will not be used.

The Procurement function should notify Treasury as soon as any potential foreign currency exposures are identified. Foreign currency exposures in excess of AUD 100,000 must be hedged.

Hedges will be taken out with institutions holding a minimum Short-Term rating of A-2 or better, (Standard & Poor's or equivalent). Treasury must obtain quotes from at least two unrelated financial institutions, to ensure best value is achieved.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk may arise from financial institutions with whom Council has borrowings or cash deposits, customers and members of the public who have a financial liability to Council, or suppliers contracted to deliver a service or project.

To mitigate avoidable credit risks:

- Borrowings will only be held with financial institutions with long-term Standard & Poor's (or equivalent) credit ratings of A or better
- Cash deposits will only be held with financial institutions with short-term Standard & Poor's (or equivalent) credit ratings of A-2 or better
- Where required by Procurement Policy, key suppliers will be subject to independent credit assessment prior to awarding new contracts
- Payments to suppliers in advance of delivery are subject to approval by Council's Procurement Manager.
- Councils debt collection guidelines ensure effective interventions to reduce events of credit to customers.

Authorised Arrangements

The Treasury function should actively seek to minimise the number of different bank accounts operated by Council or its business entities. Opening and closure of bank accounts may only proceed with written authorisation from the Chief Executive Officer.

All new borrowing arrangements will be approved by Council, as required by Section 44 (3)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1999* (SA). The power to borrow money cannot be delegated from the Council itself.

Council approval of borrowing requirements for the upcoming year is included in the Business Plan and Budget adoption. Details of the effects of the new borrowings on the applicable borrowing ratios are to be provided with the budget documentation, including the trend of these ratios in the Long-Term Financial Plan.

Where the required borrowing has increased following a Council approved quarterly re-forecast, this will constitute Council approval for the additional borrowings.

Reporting Requirements

Monthly a Borrowings & Cash Investments Summary will be provided to the Executive Leadership outlining the following:

- for each borrowing and cash investment - the balance of funds, its interest rate and maturity date, and changes in the balance since the previous report
- a summary of interest income and expenditure variance from budget for the month and year to date

- Prudential limit ratios monitored weekly and reported at the end of each month
- a summary of foreign currency exposures, hedges in place at reporting date, and details of any new or executed hedges for the month and year to date.

Quarterly a report on borrowing and cash investment performance will be included as part of the quarterly budget review to Council. The report will highlight:

- for each borrowing and cash investment - the balance of funds, its interest rate and maturity date, and changes in the balance since the previous report
- the proportion of fixed interest rate and variable interest rate borrowings at the end of the reporting period
- a summary of interest income and expenditure variance from budget for the quarter and year to date
- Prudential limit ratios monitored daily and reported at the end of each quarter
- a summary of foreign currency exposures, hedges in place at reporting date, and details of any new or executed hedges for the quarter and year to date.

Prudential limit ratios are included in the Business Plan and Budget document adopted by Council.

Any breaches of the Prudential limits will be reported with remediation actions to CEO immediately and reported as part of the quarterly report on borrowing and cash investment performance.

OTHER USEFUL DOCUMENTS

related documents

- Future Fund Reserves Policy
- Debt Collection Guidelines
- Procurement Policy

relevant legislation

- *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*
- *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011*
- *Banking Act 1959 (Cwlth)*

GLOSSARY

Throughout this document, the below terms have been used and are defined as:

Asset Test Ratio: The percentage of total borrowings to Council's saleable property assets. Calculated as:

Total Borrowings/Total Saleable Property Assets

('Saleable Property Assets' = Total Real Property Assets LESS Landmark Public Buildings, Park Lands and Buildings on Park Lands)

Authorised Deposit Taking Institutions: financial institutions in Australia which are supervised by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) and authorised under the Banking Act 1959 (Cwlth) to accept deposits from the public.

Borrowing Risk: That Council is unable to secure borrowed funds when required.

Cash Investment Risk: Cash investment funds are not preserved resulting in Council suffering financial loss from investment activities.

Credit Risk: The risk of financial loss occurring from a counterparty in a transaction with Council being unable or unwilling to meet its obligations.

Foreign Currency Risk: The risk of financial loss due to variation in rates of exchange used to convert foreign currency transactions.

Interest Expense Ratio: Measures the affordability of Councils debt and articulates the proportion of Councils general rate income that is being used to service debt. Calculated as: *Interest Expense/General Rates Revenue*

Interest Rate Risk: The risk of financial loss from adverse movements in interest rates applicable to borrowings and/or cash investments.

Inter-Generational Equity: When assessing investment & borrowing decisions, the consideration given for the "generation of rate payers" who will derive the substantive benefits versus those who will ultimately pay (through Council rates and user charges).

Leverage Test Ratio: Provides a consistent basis to measure capacity to repay borrowings relative to general rates revenue. Calculated as: *Total Borrowings/General Rates Revenue*

Liquidity Risk: That Council have a lack of available funds to meet short-term financial commitments.

Standard & Poor's rating: A Standard & Poor's issued credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program. Credit ratings issued can be either long-term or short-term.

Speculative Investment: An investment that carries a high level of risk of loss or is deemed hazardous to the Council.

Long-term Obligation

Ratings AAA

An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment 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 commitment 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 commitment on the obligation is still strong.

Short-term Obligation

Ratings A-1

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A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2

A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

ADMINISTRATIVE

As part of Council's commitment to deliver the City of Adelaide Strategic Plan, services to the community and the provision of transparent information, all policy documents are reviewed for currency at least annually as part of the review of delegations.

This Policy document will be reviewed every **4** years in line with the term of council unless legislative or operational change occurs beforehand. The next review is required in 2029.

Review history:

Trim Reference	Authorising Body	Date/ Decision ID	Description of Edits
ACC2025/71994	Council	22 July 2025	Minor updates
ACC2022/2800	Council	27/01/22 / 21513	Removal of Future Fund from this policy and minor edits.
ACC2020/173755	Council	10/11/20	Inclusion of Future Fund
ACC2020/89630	Council	23/6/20	Minor updates
ACC2018/163534	Council	11/12/18	Minor updates
ACC2014/30423	Council	22/10/13	Minor updates

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