

COUNCIL POLICY						
INVESTMENT POLICY		Policy No:				
		Adopted by Council:	21 June 2023			
		Next review date:	June 2027			
Responsible Executive	Director Corporate & Community Services					
Responsible Officer:	Chief Financial Officer					
Functional Area:	Corporate & Community Services					
Introduction & Background	Consistent with Section 101 of the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i> (the Act), Council will implement an investment policy within the guiding principles of sound financial management.					
	Council will utilise its investment portfolio as a strategic tool of overall financial management.					
	There are some basic considerations that should be addressed for all investment decisions:					
	position and its future outgo	estment options Council must consider its cash outgoings, including creditor payments, payroll and t incoming monies such as rates, grants and cash				
	If it is deemed by the Ch Director Corporate & Co available funds f to invest returns.	mmunity Services, th	at Council will have			
Purpose & Objectives	Officers when making decident Any decision must comply a Council investments must Section 103 of the Act. Commanage its pooled investry	urpose of this policy is to set the guidelines to be used by Council rs when making decisions about investment activities of Council. ecision must comply with current legislation and this Policy.  cil investments must comply with all restrictions specified under on 103 of the Act. Council also has a responsibility to actively ge its pooled investment portfolio to maximise returns prudently maintaining an optimal risk profile.				



	The objectives of this policy, in order of importance, are:				
	<ul> <li>Preservation of capital: safety of capital is the dominant consideration in all investment decisions including managing credit and interest rate risk within identified thresholds and parameters;</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Ensuring sufficient liquidity is maintained: any investment must be made bearing in mind Council's future cashflow to meet all its obligations;</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Maximising the return on cash: to maximise earnings from authorised investments. Council's investments are entered into with the intention to be held to maturity to avoid any potential penalty receipts or payments.</li> </ul>				
Response Overarchi Governan	ng in the performance of its role give effect to the overarching governance				
	of the Local This policy is in response to the following overarching governance principle/s of the Local Government Act 2020:				
	(a) the financial management principles (section 101);				
Policy De	tails				
1.	Scope				
	This policy applies to all investments made by West Wimmera Shire Council, regardless of the term of investment.				
	This policy does not apply to operating accounts held with financial institutions, or to the provision of credit or loans of any nature.				
2.	Legislative Requirements				
	All investments are to comply with the investment powers of Council as de under Section 103 of the Act and the reporting requirements of the Austr Accounting Standards.				
	At the time of writing this policy, under the Act, a Council may invest any money:				
	a) in Government securities of the Commonwealth;				
	b) in securities guaranteed by the Government of Victoria;				
	c) with an ADI (authorised deposit-taking institution);				
	d) with any financial institution guaranteed by the Government of Victoria;				
	e) on deposit with an eligible money market dealer within the meaning of the Corporations Act 2001; and				
	f) in any other manner approved by the Minister either generally or specifically, to be an authorised manner of investment for the purposes of this section.				



	Investment instruments approved by the Minister for the purposes of Section 103(f) of the Act are attached to this document.				
3.	Delegation of Authority				
	Authority for implementation of the Investment Policy is delegated by Council to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in accordance with the Act.				
	The authority for the day-to-day management of Council's investment portfolio is delegated by the CEO to the Chief Financial Officer, and subject to review by the CEO and /or the Director Corporate & Community Services.				
	The day-to-day operations of daily cash monitoring and associated investment activities are performed by the Senior Financial Services Officer under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer.				
4.	Ethics and Conflicts of Interest				
	Officers shall refrain from personal activities that could reasonably regarded as conflicting with the proper execution and management of Council's investment portfolio.				
	This includes activities that would impair the investment officer's ability to make impartial decisions.				
	This policy requires officers to disclose any conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest to the CEO.				
5.	Approved Investment Types				
	Without approval from Council, investments will be limited to:				
	Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD),				
	Bank Bills (BB),				
	Term Deposits (TD),				
	State/Commonwealth Government Bonds, and				
	Floating Rate Notes (FRN).				
	(for a detailed explanation of each refer Appendix A)				
6.	Risk Management Guidelines				
	Investments are to comply with the following criteria:				
	A. Quotations on Rate of Return				
	No less than three (3) quotations shall be obtained from authorised institutions when an investment is proposed. Quotations include utilising rates promoted by institutions and brokers.				
	B. Diversification – Credit Restrictions				



The total amount invested with any institution other than the "big four" banks (ANZ, Commonwealth Bank, National Australia Bank and Westpac), at any time, should not exceed more than 75% of Council's portfolio.

Amounts invested, at any time, should not exceed the following percentages of Councils' portfolio:

Short Term Ratings Maximum Percentage of

Total (Standards & Poor's)\* Investments

A1+ Up to 100% A1 Up to 100% A2 Up to 75%

Council should access the Standard & Poor's website for an up to date list of Short Term credit ratings of all institutions.

If any investments are downgraded such that they no longer fall within the investment policy, they will be divested as soon as practicable.

### C. Term of Investments

Investments should be made weighing risk and future cashflow requirements to meet Council obligations and returns. If a period longer than twelve months seems appropriate for a general-purpose investment, approval should be sought from the Director Corporate & Community Services and / or the CEO.

For specific purpose investments (e.g. Deposits held by Council) longer periods could be pursued to obtain a better return, since those funds are part of Council's restricted assets and not required in the short term.

#### D. Negotiation

The Chief Financial Officer on receipt of rate of return quotations from authorised institutions may undertake additional negotiations to further maximise the quotation rate of return.

# 7. Investment Register

An investment Register will be maintained, updated and reconciled to the ledger by the Senior Financial Services Officer each month.

The Investment Register must include:

- Investment date
- Type of investment
- Maturity date

<sup>\*</sup>Refer Appendix C for definitions of credit ratings



- Term of investment
- Financial institution
- Amount invested
- Interest rate
- Interest received

#### 8. Internal Controls

The Chief Financial Officer shall establish internal controls and processes that will ensure investment objectives are met and the investment portfolio is protected from potential loss, theft or inappropriate use.

To this end, the Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that Officers responsible for the day-to-day investment activities:

- operate within legislative framework and the guidelines of Council's Investment Policy
- establish, document and maintain internal procedures
- are sufficiently resourced to enable the separation of duties for approved authority, execution of transactions and reporting

These controls should be reviewed annually or upon any extraordinary event, i.e. turnover of key personnel, the discovery of any inappropriate activity, market movement or financial institutional collapse.

#### 9. Review and Authority of Policy

The investment policy should be amended to reflect any changes to the Act when they occur.

The policy will be reviewed every four years, or earlier as appropriate.

# 10. Appendix A – Investment Type Definitions

## **Cash: Short Term Instrument**

Funds are invested on overnight deposit up until 4pm each business day or in an at call account.

# Benefits:

Ready access No fees.

# Commercial Bill – Bank Bills (BB): Short Term Instrument

Commercial Bank Bills are highly negotiable products, which are sold at a discount to their face value. The relevant bank/acceptor undertakes to pay the investor the face value upon maturity. Bank bills in general offer a higher rate of return than bank deposits.

#### Benefits:

Highly liquid



Able to be redeemed at any time by selling back to the bank

### Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD): Short Term Instrument

An alternative product to a Bank Bill is a Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (NCD). These have the same features as a Bank Bill; however a NCD can be issued to a specific maturity date, therefore providing further flexibility.

#### Benefits:

Wide range of maturity dates available.

Able to be redeemed at any time by selling back to the bank

## **Term Deposit (TD): Short Term Instrument**

One of the most common types of investments, Term Deposits are offered by all Banks / ADIs and are competitive, usually carrying a fixed interest rate.

#### Benefits:

Wide range of maturity dates available.

Easy to plan and budget for.

#### Floating Rate Notes (FRN): Long Term Instrument

Floating rate notes are available for terms of 1-3 years with regular coupons (usually quarterly). The interest rate is set at the beginning of the period and is paid in arrears. It is normally set at a margin above the 90 day Bank Bill Swap rate (BBSW).

#### Benefits:

Offer a rate of return higher than bank bills, and is determined by the credit quality of the issuer.

### **Fixed Rate Notes: Long Term Instrument**

This product is most useful if it is initiated before interest rates begin to fall. The coupon payment is typically set close to the prevailing interest rate for the applicable maturity at the time of issue.

## Benefits:

Able to protect against falling Interest Rates

## Transferable Investment Certificate (TIC): Long Term Instrument

An investment agreement in the form of a transferable bearer certificate evidencing the holder's beneficial ownership of the underlying bearer security. The TIC is a product specially designed for investors who require a secure, flexible and liquid investment with opportunities for high yields

#### Benefits:

Able to protect against falling Interest Rates



#### **Government and Semi Government Bonds: Long Term Instrument**

Long dated maturities with a sovereign debt rating. Considered to be the most resilient investments in regards to adverse market movements. As a result of the extremely high credit ratings, these bonds have a low return in terms of yield.

#### Benefits:

Most resilient investment in times of duress

### **Cash: Long Term Instrument**

Long dated maturities with a sovereign debt rating. Considered to be the most resilient investments in regards to adverse market movements. As a result of the extremely high credit ratings, these bonds have a low return in terms of yield.

#### Benefits:

Most resilient investment in times of duress

# 11. Appendix B – Standard and Poor's Credit Rating Levels

The difference between short term and long term depends on the investment market. For the investment market it is reasonable to consider short term to mean anything less than 365 days.

#### **Short Term**

- **A-1** Strong capacity to meet financial commitments.
- **A-2** Satisfactory capacity to meet financial commitments, but somewhat susceptible to adverse economic conditions and changes in circumstances.
- A-3 Adequate capacity to meet financial commitments.
- **B** Vulnerable and significant speculative characteristics.
- **C** Currently vulnerable to non-payment.
- **R** Under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition.
- **SD** and **D** Failed to pay one or more of its financial obligations.
- NR Not rated.

# Long Term

- **AAA** Extremely strong capacity to meet financial commitments.
- **AA** Very strong capacity to meet financial commitments.
- **A** Strong capacity to meet financial commitments, but somewhat susceptible to adverse economic conditions and changes in circumstances.
- **BBB** Adequate capacity to meet financial commitments, but more subject to adverse economic conditions.
- **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.



**D** – Default or in breach of imputed promise.

The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Up to date and detailed information regarding Standard & Poor's credit ratings and definitions is available via the following website: http://www.standardandpoors.com.

Policy Adopted:	Ordinary Meeting 21/02/13		RecFind 13/000759
Policy Reviewed:	Ordinary Meeting 18/06/15	Minute Book Page 30667	RecFind 15/002501
	Ordinary Meeting 21/02/18	Minute Book Page 37597	RecFind 18/000628
	Council Meeting 18/06/20	Minute Book Page	RecFind E20/000150
	Council Meeting 21/06/27		Policies and Procedures Team