

POLICY STATEMENT

BORROWING POLICY

POLICY ADOPTED: 18 June 2018

Policy Objective:

The objective of this policy is to ensure that the use and management of Councils borrowings (including overdraft facilities):

- Complies with the Ministerial Revised Borrowing Order dated 13 May 2009;
- Is undertaken with due regard for Council's role as a custodian of public funds;
- Is undertaken with the care, diligence and skill that a prudent person would exercise in managing the affairs of other persons; and
- Complies with Council's overall risk management philosophy.

Policy Statement:

The Council's power to borrow funds arises from Section 621 of the Local Government Act 1993. As a custodian of public funds, Council must exercise the reasonable care and diligence that a prudent person would exercise when borrowing funds.

This policy provides a framework for Council to borrow funds while ensuring the ongoing viability of the Council by not permitting overall borrowings to extend Council beyond its ability to meet future repayments and budgetary obligations.

Section 377 (1) (f) of the Local Government Act 1993 stipulates that Council cannot delegate the borrowing of money. It is expected that Councillors will have a full understanding of the terms and conditions of borrowing arrangements before entering into any contract.

Definitions:

Variable Rate Loan. A loan that attracts an interest rate linked to a variable benchmark. In Australia variable rate loans are normally priced at a fixed margin over the Ausbond Bank Bill rate which is the market benchmark three month interbank rate.

Fixed Rate Loan. A loan that attracts a fixed pre-determined interest rate throughout the term of the loan.

Amortising/Credit Foncier Loan. A loan that is repaid over the term of the loan, normally by equal instalments due quarterly or semi-annually. Interest payments and capital repayments are normally combined and paid on the instalment date.

Interest Only Loan. A loan repaid in full on the final maturity date. The loan can be either a variable rate loan or a fixed rate loan with interest payments normally payable quarterly for a variable rate loan and semi-annually for a fixed rate loan.

Responsibilities:

This policy applies to all Councillors and employees of Council.

Recommended Practices:

Legislative Requirements

All borrowings must comply with the following:

1. Local Government Act 1993
2. Local Government (General) Regulation 2005
3. Ministerial Revised Borrowing Order
4. Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting
5. Australian Accounting Standards
6. Office of Local Government Circulars.

Delegation of Authority

Authority for the implementation of this policy is delegated by Council to the General Manager in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993. The General Manager may, in turn, delegate the day-to-day management of Council's borrowings to the Responsible Officer or other appropriately qualified senior staff (subject to regular reviews).

A record of the delegated authority is to be maintained and delegates are required to acknowledge that they have received a copy of this policy and understand the obligations of their delegated role. It is the responsibility of the General Manager to ensure that delegates have the necessary expertise and skill to carry out their delegated roles.

Guiding Principles

Guiding principles for Council borrowings:

1. Borrowings may only be used to fund capital expenditure and not operating expenditure (which should be funded from revenue).
2. Minimum working capital requirements are to be identified and maintained in a readily available form such as that there is no need to call on borrowings to fund any shortfall in reasonably anticipated operating requirements.
3. It is appropriate to fund significant capital works via borrowings such that the full cost of infrastructure is not only borne by present day ratepayers, but also by future ratepayers who will benefit from use of the funded infrastructure.
4. It may be appropriate to fund certain capital projects with user charges, in which case user charges should reflect the project's costs, including loan repayments.
5. The impact on Council's budget of any movement in interest rates must be actively managed.

Structure of Borrowings

Overdraft

The Council may maintain a modest overdraft facility for unexpected changes to operating cash flow requirements. As there are costs involved in accessing the facility, it is not to be used for expected operating cash flow and it is not to be used for long term financing.

Long-Term Borrowings

Considerations

To assist with making the decision on whether to undertake long-term borrowings, Council should consider:

1. The financial impact of the proposed borrowing on Council's Long Term Financial Plan, Delivery Program and Operational Plan including:
 - a. Scenario analysis in the case of changes to market interest rates; and
 - b. Any positive impact of the capital works funded by the proposed borrowing.

2. The Debt Service Ratio, which is an indicator of Council's ability to service its borrowings (should be shown to remain below 10%).
3. The cost benefit analysis of the capital works to be funded and the works alignment with Council's strategic planning and capital program
4. The proposed structure of the borrowings and the proposed way in which the Council will procure the borrowings to achieve competitive and favourable terms.

Requirements

All borrowings must be approved by Council resolution. The intention to borrow funds must be included in Council's annual draft Operational Plan.

Council should advise the Office of Local Government (OLG), completing a loan borrowing forecast return. If council subsequently changes the purpose of the loan or increases the amount, a Council resolution must be passed prior to drawing any funds. In the event of an increase, Council must also re-submit their loan borrowing return to OLG (this information is normally collected by NSW Treasury Corporation on behalf of the OLG).

Process

To minimise the cost of borrowing, the policy will require Council to seek competitive borrowing terms by way of obtaining a minimum of three (3) quotes. This could include a quote from NSW Treasury Corporation.

The borrowing maturity profile should reflect the Council's forecast repayment profile. Consideration should also be given to incorporating flexibility in borrowing covenants in case of early repayment or a need to extend the term of the loan.

During the life of long-term borrowings, Council must regularly update its financials to ensure no breach of covenants or to take advantage of flexibility in the repayment profile should Council's financial situation change over time.

Restrictions

Council is restricted, by the Ministerial Revised Borrowing Order dated 13 May 2009, to source the borrowings from Australia and in Australian currency.

Borrowing Parameters

The Council's borrowing program must remain within the following parameters:

1. Maximum term of borrowings is the shorter of 20 years or the expected economic life of the capital works funded.
2. The maximum total amount of outstanding borrowings is \$5 million.
3. A minimum of 50% of borrowings are to be fixed rate.
4. A limit, normally expressed as a percentage, on the amount of all Council's borrowings that may be repayable in any 12 month period.

References:

Local Government Act 1993
Local Government (General) Regulation 2005
Ministerial Revised Borrowing Order
Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting
Australian Accounting Standards
Office of Local Government Circulars.

Appendices:

NIL

Authorisation:

Status	Committee	N/A	
	Manex	N/A	
Owner	Director Corporate, Community, Development & Regulatory Services		
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Superceded Policy			
Date of Adoption/ Amendment	Revision Number	Minute Number	Review Date
18/06/2018		16052018	18/06/2020
Related Council Policy / Procedure			
Code of Conduct			