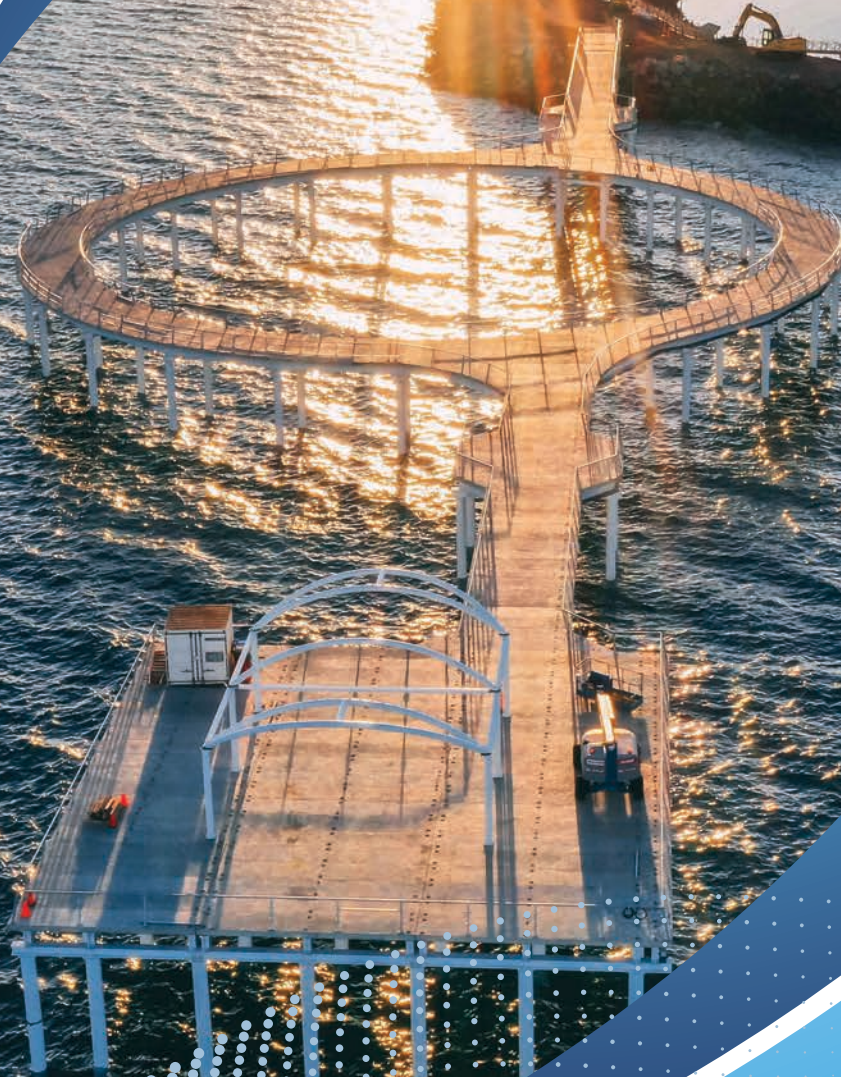




Local Government
Finance Authority



2020

ANNUAL REPORT

Member Councils

As at 30 June 2020

Adelaide City Council	City of Mount Gambier
Adelaide Hills Council	District Council of Mount Remarkable
Adelaide Plains Council	Rural City of Murray Bridge
Alexandrina Council	Naracoorte Lucindale Council
The Barossa Council	Northern Areas Council
Barunga West Council	City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Berri Barmera Council	City of Onkaparinga
City of Burnside	District Council of Orroroo Carrieton
Campbelltown City Council	District Council of Peterborough
District Council of Ceduna	City of Playford
City of Charles Sturt	City of Port Adelaide Enfield
Clare & Gilbert Valleys Council	Port Augusta City Council
District Council of Cleve	City of Port Lincoln
District Council of Coober Pedy	Port Pirie Regional Council
Coorong District Council	City of Prospect
Copper Coast Council	Renmark Paringa Council
District Council of Elliston	District Council of Robe
The Flinders Ranges Council	Municipal Council of Roxby Downs
District Council of Franklin Harbour	City of Salisbury
Town of Gawler	Southern Mallee District Council
Goyder Regional Council	District Council of Streaky Bay
District Council of Grant	Tatiara District Council
City of Holdfast Bay	City of Tea Tree Gully
Kangaroo Island Council	District Council of Tumby Bay
District Council of Karoonda East Murray	The City of Unley
District Council of Kimba	City of Victor Harbor
Kingston District Council	Wakefield Regional Council
Light Regional Council	Corporation of the Town of Walkerville
District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula	Wattle Range Council
District Council of Loxton Waikerie	City of West Torrens
Corporation of the City of Marion	City of Whyalla
Mid Murray Council	Wudinna District Council
City of Mitcham	District Council of Yankalilla
Mount Barker District Council	Yorke Peninsula Council

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Chair's Review



Mr John Comrie
Chair

The LGFA continued to fulfil its vision of being the preferred financial partner of the South Australian Local Government sector over the past year and what a challenging year it was.

Despite strong competition from banks and other financial institutions,

we continued to write 100% of the loan business and estimate our share of available deposits was in excess of 90%. Thank you again members for your continued support.

The 2019-20 financial year will no doubt be remembered for a long time to come. During the first half of the financial year the LGFA continued to promote the responsible use of debt and contemporary treasury management while the second half of the financial year was dominated by the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic that forced the world into social isolation which resulted in high levels of unemployment and lower levels of economic activity.

In early May, the LGA wrote to the LGFA and asked if the LGFA could assist its members in supporting their communities during and after the coronavirus COVID-19 emergency. The LGFA Board workshopped a number of options that could help councils and agreed that the best approach was to provide discounted loan facilities and increase the at call deposit rate we pay to all our customers. The LGFA Board felt that this approach was an equitable way to help councils as the discounted loan funding is not linked to a particular project and instead can be used by a council as they see fit over the 3-year discounting period. This will have an impact on LGFA profitability but the Board believes it is affordable and will provide an equitable financial benefit to all councils.

The LGFA have been promoting the responsible use of debt for a number of years now and it was encouraging to see the debt portfolio increase this year and also pleasing to see that

most of this year's growth was attributed to the convertible cash advance debenture (CCAD), floating rate debt product. The LGFA have been actively promoting the use of the CCAD facility as its use allows for a contemporary treasury management approach that saves councils money by reducing their interest costs. Total loan funds held by councils at year end increased from \$799 million to \$829 million.

Financial performance this year has been excellent, with a \$7.0 million pre-tax profit being generated, which was mainly attributed to typical margin-based banking and the return on our capital reserves. This profit was achieved while still reducing our convertible cash advance debenture rate out of cycle with the Reserve Bank of Australia (and prior to and in addition to the specific COVID related discount highlighted above).

The income tax equivalent of \$2.1 million will be paid to the State Government for use by local government to fund research and development projects. A bonus to councils and prescribed local government bodies of \$2.5 million has been approved for distribution by the board of trustees. This bonus takes the total bonuses paid since inception to \$47 million.

Long serving CEO Paul Slater's term concluded on 31 December 2019. Paul fulfilled the role for over 22 years with genuine ongoing passion to see the LGFA succeed in assisting councils to help them serve their communities to the greatest extent possible. The Board sincerely appreciates his contribution and wishes him well for the future.

In late 2019, the Board started a recruitment process to fill the CEO role and following a rigorous process assisted by an independent recruitment agency appointed an internal candidate, Davin Lambert. Davin has worked for the LGFA since 2013 and is already well known to many in the sector. Davin started in the role on 1/1/2020 and was immediately thrown into the challenging coronavirus COVID-19 environment. He worked with the LGA and spoke to the sector on zoom video conference calls and recommended that councils set up contingent cash advance debenture facilities to



fund possible rate deferrals or to bring forward warranted projects in an effort to stimulate local economies. Davin has made a very encouraging start to his new role and his performance has been complimented by the continual good work of the LGFA's great team of staff. The Board acknowledges and thanks them for their efforts.

The Board continued to focus on updating our corporate governance and our risk management frameworks where appropriate over the past year. The coronavirus COVID-19 crisis was challenging for the organisation and I would like to congratulate our CEO Davin Lambert and his team on how they continued to service the sector seamlessly in a remote manner. We anticipate that the Board formulated support package announced in mid-May will really benefit the sector over the next 3 years.

I am very pleased to report that the Auditor-General's Department and Galpins (Auditors), who review our Financial Management Compliance Program, have both given the LGFA a very good report card. There were no qualifications in the audit of our financial report.

I wish to recognise the continuing support of the State Government by providing funding via committed facilities administered by SAFA and importantly the Treasurer's guarantee of our liabilities (including deposits from councils).

Finally, I would also like to acknowledge the very considerable and always valuable efforts of my fellow Board members throughout the year. I have been fortunate to have such a team to serve with me.

John Comrie
September 2020

Chairman's Review

The Board



Mr John Comrie
Chair

JAC Comrie Pty Ltd
LGA Nominee



Dr Andrew Johnson
Deputy Chair

Audit & Risk Committee Chair
Chief Executive Officer
LGASA Mutual Pty Ltd
Executive Director Corporate
Governance
Local Government Association
LGA Nominee



Mr Matt Pinnegar

Chief Executive Officer
Local Government Association
Deputy: Ms Lisa Teburea
Executive Director – Public Affairs



Ms Annette Martin

Manager Financial Services
City of Charles Sturt
LGFA Elected Member
Audit & Risk Committee Member



Mr Michael Sedgman

Chief Executive Officer
Rural City of Murray Bridge
LGFA Elected Member
Audit & Risk Committee Member



Ms Heather Watts

Director Commercial Projects
Department of Treasury and Finance
Appointee of the Treasurer

The Authority is managed by a board of trustees, which consists of seven members, plus up to two independent members, who can be appointed by the board from time to time as required.

Every two years the board is subject to election, appointment or re-appointment of various members. Two trustees are nominated by the Local Government Association of South Australia (LGA), one trustee is the CEO of the LGA, two members are elected by councils, one trustee is appointed by the Treasurer and the other is the Minister's representative. We currently have no independent trustees.

Heather Watts, appointee of the Treasurer has been reappointed to the board of trustees for two years commencing 23 October 2019 to 22 October 2021.

The appointee of the Minister position was still vacant as of 30 June 2020.

The board continues to use a balanced scorecard to complement the CEO's report, which is produced monthly for board trustees and highlights the LGFA's continuing achievement of its key performance indicators.

The LGFA trustee handbook has also been updated, combined with the LGFA management handbook to provide clarity and consistency with all management systems and procedures, in support of the strategic and business plans monitored by the board.

Board meetings attended by board members

Number of meetings held:	6
Mr John Comrie	6
Dr Andrew Johnson	6
Mr Matt Pinnegar	5
Ms Annette Martin	5
Mr Michael Sedgman	5
Ms Heather Watts	6
Ms Lisa Teburea (M Pinnegar Deputy)	1



Davin Lambert
Chief Executive Officer

In early 2019, the US and China placed additional tariffs on differing sections of each other's economies in a continuation of the retaliatory trade war that started in early 2018. In early 2020, the US China trade war became less relevant when a coronavirus (COVID-19) originating out of Wuhan, China spread quickly across the globe. The virus forced countries to enact social distancing and self-isolation measures between citizens, which in turn, resulted in heavy job losses in mostly the service sectors of economies. While it is generally agreed that it is too early to ascertain the full effects of the pandemic, the US annualised GDP growth rate fell from 2.3% to -9.5% and the Chinese annualised growth rate fell from 6.2% to 3.2% over the year in question.

Economic conditions

The global economy weakened over the past year due to the continuation of a trade dispute between the United States (US) and China and in the second half of the financial year due to the public health emergency and economic downturn created by the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic.

The US Federal Reserve decreased the target federal funds rate by 2.25% over the course of the year and at year end was targeting a range between 0.00 – 0.25%. US inflation was already moderating early in the year but declined rapidly in the second half due to the pandemic with annualised core inflation closing the year at 1.2%. With the cash rate now close to zero the US Federal Reserve will likely need to enter into a new program of quantitative easing if it needs to further stimulate the US economy.

Early in the new financial year, Boris Johnson became the United Kingdom's (UK) Prime Minister after the resignation of the then Prime Minister Theresa May and a UK Conservative party vote. In October, Mr Johnson announced an early pre-Christmas election and won a convincing parliamentary majority on the back of a pro UK exit from the European Union (EU) agenda. On the back of this platform and strong parliamentary majority a UK withdrawal agreement from the EU was ratified by both parties in late January. Soon after the coronavirus pandemic adversely effected the economic growth of the UK and EU. The UK annualised GDP growth rate fell from 1.3% to -21.7% and the Eurozone annualised GDP growth rate fell from 1.2% to -15.0% over the course of the year.

Bond yields have fallen around the globe over the past year highlighted by the US 10-year bond yield falling from 2% to 0.64% over the period. Most other highly rated government bond yields experienced a similar rate reduction.

The Australian economy weakened over the past year after being initially affected by the US-China trade war and then the coronavirus pandemic, however, due to low contagion rates and targeted government stimulus the economic downturn created by the pandemic was not as severe as other parts of the world. Australian annualised GDP growth data showed that the domestic production fell from 1.6% to -6.3% over the course of the year and the unemployment rate rose from 5.1% to 7.4%, but this figure was masked by job support packages released by the Federal government over the same period.

The Australian dollar (AUD) was volatile over the past year trading between \$0.57 United States Dollar (USD) and \$0.69 USD over the course of the year and closed the year at \$0.69 USD. The volatility of the Australian dollar can be attributed to the large interest rate differential that existed between the USD and the AUD over the first half of the financial year that was later negated when the US Federal Reserve cut rates in an effort to stimulate the US economy in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic.

"The RBA cut the official cash rate twice in March, once at their scheduled meeting by 0.25% and again later in the month at a special meeting by another 0.25% taking the cash rate down to a new historic low of 0.25%."

The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) was extremely active this year. In the first half of the year the Reserve Bank cut the official cash rate in July and October by 0.25% both times taking the cash rate down to 0.75% due to high levels of unemployment and low levels of inflation. The second half of the year saw the RBA respond to the economic threat created by the Corona virus pandemic. The RBA cut the official cash rate twice in March, once at their scheduled meeting by 0.25% and again later in the month at a special meeting by another 0.25% taking the cash rate down to a new historic low of 0.25%. At this meeting the RBA also announced a quantitative easing program where they committed to holding the 3-year Australian Government bond rate at 0.25% and also committed to a large securitisation program to support bank lending to Australian corporations and businesses. The RBA Governor, Phillip Lowe, has stated that it is likely that the cash rate and the yield control measures will need to remain in place for the foreseeable future.

CEO's Report

Lending activities

The level of loans outstanding as at 30 June 2020, has increased by around \$30 million from last year. This is attributable to the increase in the amount drawn down under the popular cash advance debenture (CAD) product of \$46 million along with a decrease in the fixed rate loans of \$16 million at balance date.

Total loans at balance date were \$829 million (last year \$799 million) which comprised fixed rate loans of \$424 million and CAD facilities of \$405 million. The increase in lending levels is pleasing to note.

Our new fixed rate lending to members totalled just under \$61 million. We note that councils funding infrastructure projects are able to lock in fixed rate funding for core debt at very attractive interest rates that provides certainty in financing costs over the long term.

Total loans at balance date were \$829 million rate loans of \$424 million and CAD facilities of \$405 million.

Interestingly, new CAD facilities established this year totalled just over \$236 million. Some large CAD facilities were established in the last couple of months of the financial year to cater for COVID-19 contingencies.

Long term fixed interest rates have continued to fall this year with ten to twenty-year rates now in the low-mid 2% per annum range.

COVID-19 support package

In late May 2020, the LGFA Board announced its COVID-19 support package to councils.

This involved offering each council:

- A discounted convertible cash advance debenture facility where the interest rate is 0.75% off our current standard variable interest rate
- An increase to the interest rate on call deposit holdings held by councils and prescribed bodies of 0.2%

The LGFA Board hopes this initiative will assist councils to support their communities and maintain their services and operations to ratepayers.

Investment activity

The LGFA at call rate declined steadily throughout the year, until late May, when LGFA increased the deposit rate by 0.2% as part of the COVID-19 support package.

There were four 0.25% cuts in the cash rate (in line with the Reserve Bank of Australia's cuts to the official cash rate) that occurred in July and October 2019 and then two cuts in quick succession in March 2020. The call rate decreased from 1.25% at the start of the financial year to 0.25% in late May when it increased to 0.45% as part of the LGFA support package.

The average daily deposit level of \$465 million (2018-2019 \$484 million) was lower when compared to the previous year. The local government sector is continuing to borrow on a variable rate basis via our convertible cash advance debenture facilities. This product has the benefit of being a come and go facility, meaning that excess funds can be used to pay down debt and in-turn reduce the interest charge. If this trend continues it is unlikely that the LGFA will grow its deposit base again next year and instead we are now focused on obtaining 100% of available deposits from the sector.

This year the LGFA undertook a further detailed analysis of the sector's balance sheets and ascertained exactly how many deposits were held externally to the LGFA. Over the course of the year the LGFA focused marketing efforts on councils with deposits held external to the LGFA and will continue to do so in the 2020-2021 financial year.

“The local government sector is continuing to borrow on a variable rate basis via our convertible cash advance debenture facilities. This product has the benefit of being a come and go facility, meaning that excess funds can be used to pay down debt and in-turn reduce the interest charge.”

CEO's Report

Information technology

This year a work from home policy was introduced which required staff to have secure remote access to their working files. This in turn became very useful with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic requiring self isolation where possible. One side benefit from this was a reduction in paper files and the utilisation of the Adobe software for electronic document approvals.

New software purchased included the SAP Business One accounting package and the Sage Wage Easy payroll package with an employee self service module. The benefits of this will be gained through automated electronic approvals, electronic document storage and electronic leave management.

The Quantum Treasury Management system was successfully upgraded to the latest version 6.8 during the year. It has been our policy to upgrade this software every two years to stay up to date and to comply with the supplier's (FIS) support requirements.

Enee Solutions were engaged to become our website host and to provide an upgrade to the LGFA webpage. The aim of this was to provide a contemporary look and feel to the website and to take advantage of processing efficiencies from combining our website and portal software with the same IT provider.

Compliance

The Authority has a board appointed audit and risk committee in place to oversee the extensive auditing program conducted each year by the Auditor-General's Department. The Authority is required to comply with Treasurer's Instructions TI 2 Financial Management and TI 28 Financial Management Compliance Program (FMCP). Performance relative to the FMCP was reviewed by an independent audit firm, Galpins.

A report detailing the results of the FMCP has been produced by Galpins with a copy being delivered to the Authority and the Auditor-General's Department. The FMCP report and associated working papers form part of the Auditor-General's Department interim audit which is then followed by the financial statement audit.

This year the Auditor-General's Department ITA team conducted an information technology general controls review of the LGFA Quantum Treasury Management System environment.

In addition, a specific controls opinion review in relation to LGFA loans and advances has been conducted by the Auditor-General's Department. Management letters regarding these additional specific reviews outlining any findings will be provided early in the coming financial year.

Our organisation

Our staff have again made a critical contribution to the success of the Authority and have continued to drive our services to meet challenging business conditions this year. Since last year we farewelled Paul Slater and Megan Button and welcomed Michelle Parcell and Anthony Jones.

Staff have attended conferences, training seminars and workshops to enhance their knowledge and expertise, especially in the financial services and workplace, health and safety arenas.

Our office space and facilities functions well for staff, auditors and visiting local government representatives, especially those from regional South Australia who can seamlessly work from one of our hot desks. Our boardroom has continued to be utilised for meetings and seminars by various local government groups.



Davin Lambert
Chief Executive Officer



Robert Hardy
Senior Manager
Lending & Treasury



Geoff Hollitt
Financial Controller



Anthony Jones
Manager Software & IT



Rebecca Latto
Money Market Dealer



Michelle Parcell
Business Administrator



Karren Smith
Office Administrator

Authority Profile



The Authority

The Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia, a body corporate, was established in January 1984 under the *Local Government Finance Authority Act 1983*, and is administered by a board of trustees.

The Authority is a statutory authority established for the benefit of councils and other prescribed local government bodies within the state. It is not a part of the Crown, nor is it an agency or instrumentality of the Crown.

Members

All local authorities are automatically members of the Authority, but use of the Authority for investments and loans is entirely voluntary.

Guarantee

In accordance with Section 24 of the *Local Government Finance Authority Act 1983*, all the liabilities of the Authority (including monies accepted on deposit from local authorities) are guaranteed by the Treasurer of South Australia.

Income tax equivalents

LGFA makes payments equivalent to company income tax. The equivalent liability is calculated/ applied on an accounting profits basis and the amounts are paid into an account established with the State Treasurer entitled the “Local Government Taxation Equivalents Fund”. The funds are then available for local government development purposes as recommended by the Local Government Association of South Australia and agreed to by the Minister for Local Government.

Authority Profile

Profit Distribution

The bonus payment is a mechanism which enables the Authority to distribute some of our profit with member councils and prescribed local government bodies.

Since its introduction in 1985, an amount of \$44.465 million has been distributed with a further \$2.5 million to be paid in respect of the year ended 30 June 2020. This year's bonus payment of \$2.5 million when combined with previous special allocations for local government purposes of \$2.875 million will result in overall payments benefiting the local government community of \$49.84 million.

In line with past practice, the payment has been calculated to relate to average deposit and loan levels held with the Authority during the course of the financial year. The deposit activity was recognised by an allocation of \$1.675 million with the balance of \$825,000 allocated to loans. The payment was maintained at \$2.5 million this year reflecting our continued strong level of profitability.

LGFA proudly sponsors



Vale John Keough

Former Town of Thebarton mayor (1980-85) John Keough passed away on 20 May 2020 in Malaysia. John's contributions to the local government sector were extensive. He was an inaugural board trustee and board chairman (1996 – 2006) of the Local Government Finance Authority (LGFA) that was established by the LGA with bipartisan support of the State Government in 1984. With his work in establishing the LGFA over thirty six years ago, and leadership during its formative years, including the introduction of the bonus system and the visitation/marketing program, John leaves behind a legacy that local government continues to benefit from today.

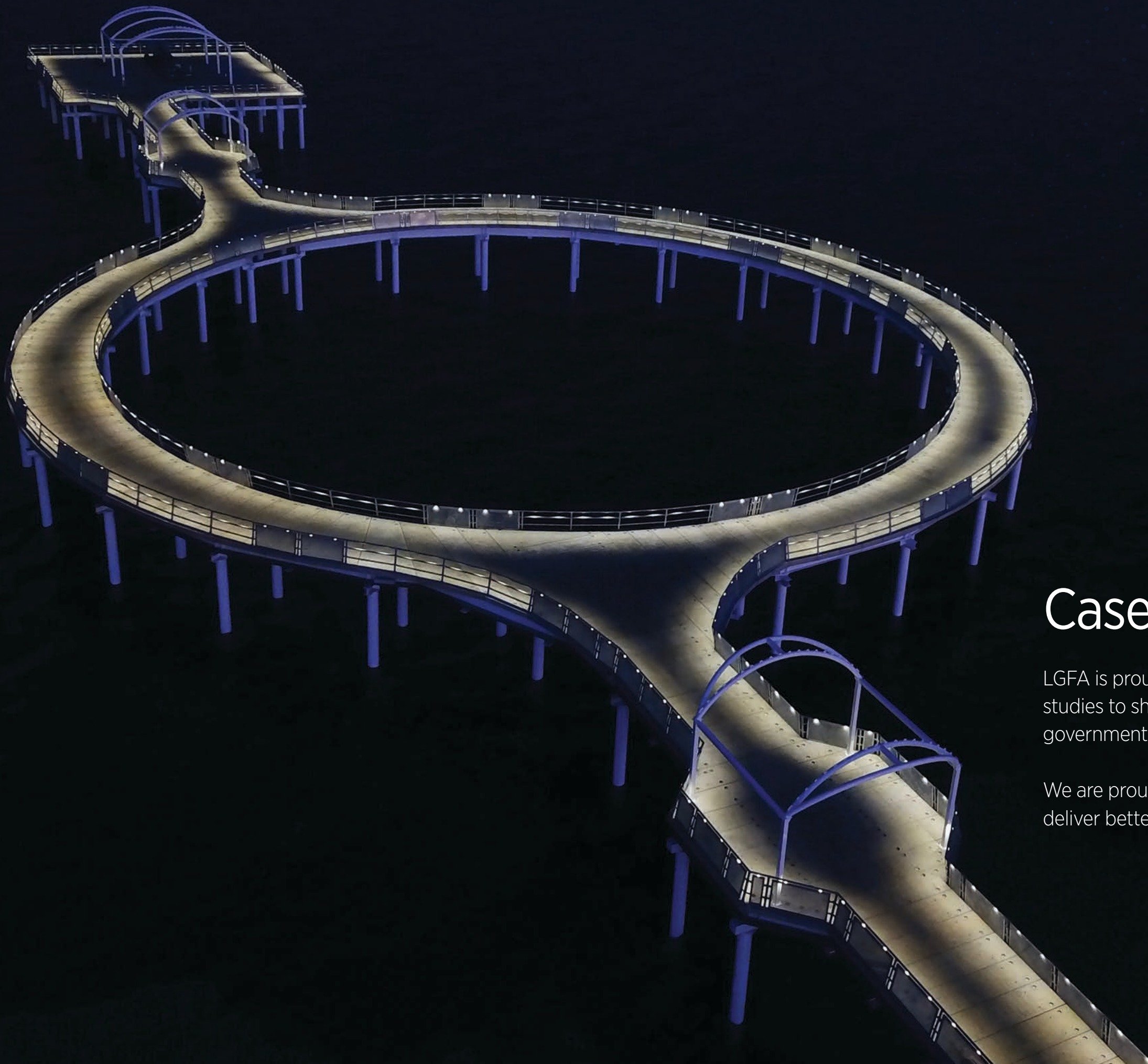


Proudly contributing to
South Australia

Profit Before Income Tax Equivalents



This graph illustrates Profit before Income Tax Equivalents for the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia since 1985. (All profits as \$M)



Case Studies

LGFA is proud to present two representative case studies to show the results of our lending to the local government sector.

We are proud to provide the funding and expertise that deliver better outcomes to South Australian communities.

Case Study

City of Whyalla WHYALLA JETTY PROJECT

While 2020 has been a year of challenges, in Whyalla there has been a growing sense of excitement as a new, uniquely designed jetty slowly comes to life.

The once-in-a-generation jetty includes a loop in its design that is unique to Australia and will provide an iconic experience for fishers, walkers and sightseers to enjoy.

The new jetty came about after the previous jetty, originally constructed in 1975, became subject to prohibition and improvement notices from SafeWork SA in March 2017 and was subsequently demolished.

The old Whyalla jetty was a joint venture between the Rotary club and the Whyalla Angling club, with construction undertaken by the Broken Hill Proprietary Limited (BHP).

Early in 2017, after concerns with the condition of the Whyalla jetty were raised, staff addressed some remedial works as requested by Safe Work SA and sought a condition assessment.

In February 2017, after receiving an inspection report in relation to the Whyalla jetty which identified significant structural issues, council closed the jetty and subsequently resolved to replace it.

An extensive community consultation process then commenced, with five jetty design options considered.

It became clear that within the community there was an understanding of the importance of the jetty in terms of visitation and tourism; and a great deal of attachment, love of, commitment to and support for a new jetty.





The design was chosen by the community as the preferred option and was overwhelmingly popular, with the circle considered a real point of difference.

The project was approved by the Traditional Barngarla Owners of the land who assisted in the construction process to protect the environment.

Demolition work on the old jetty began 11 September 2019 and the first piles for the new jetty were driven on 22 October 2019.

Over the shape of this year, locals have watched as the jetty has taken shape and its bold, clean lines, impressive structure and unique design make it an unmissable feature of the Whyalla foreshore.

The new jetty is 165m long, 38m longer than the old one. When you add in the circumference of the loop

there is a further 150m of walking distance and in total the jetty is approximately 315m long.

The new jetty is 4.5m wide, 1.5 m wider and 1.5m higher than the old one. It is supported by 102 pylons which were driven into the seabed.

It is made of industrial strength pre-cast concrete slabs suitable for marine environments. High strength fibre reinforcements were selected rather than steel which helps to reduce the possible rusting components that are highly susceptible to the marine environment, this is how the jetty achieves its 80-year life.

The sides of the jetty are a combination of steel mesh to act as a wind break, and open sections for children and disabled viewing and fishing areas. The entire jetty has brushed steel balustrade which is a design and safety feature.

Bespoke lighting has been installed inside the top handrail with each 500mm of handrail having a 50mm LED pod around the entire length of interior and exterior balustrade.

Disabled access is a key design element with egress to the jetty gained through a 45m access ramp built to Australia standards. Open sections of the jetty have been allowed for children and people in wheelchairs to admire the view. Also, there are 6 locations around the exterior of the jetty that have sliding sleeves on the top handrail sections for children or the disabled to fish from.

All the steel used on the jetty comes from our local supplier GFG, except for the pylons since GFG do not manufacture round tubes. The steel from the old jetty was recycled back through GFG's Basic Oxygen Steelmaking (BOS) furnace.

The budget for this jetty design was \$7.8 million dollars. The State Government contributed \$1.0 million and GFG donated \$300k of steel, with council contributing the remaining \$6.5 million.

Built by Maritime Constructions, which is based in Port Adelaide, the jetty continued construction throughout the COVID-19 restrictions, and has finished on time, and on budget.

This information was provided by Jenny Barnes, Media Liaison Officer, City of Whyalla

The LGFA currently provide long term loan funds and flexible convertible cash advance debenture facilities to the City of Whyalla which enable the council to create intergenerational equity for their community.

Case Study

City of Salisbury
SALISBURY COMMUNITY HUB



The Salisbury Community Hub reflects the City of Salisbury's status as a progressive, sustainable and connected community. Since opening on 30 November 2019, the Salisbury Community Hub has quickly become the social heart of the Salisbury City Centre, welcoming more than 150,000 people through its doors to date.

The Hub is a place for the community to come together to exchange ideas, learn, participate and celebrate in a range of flexible community spaces. The modern and contemporary building features civic spaces, a gallery, learning and information facilities, council chambers, office space and a cafe. Other features include a large outdoor screen used for cinema experiences, live television broadcasts and sharing useful information.

The development of the Hub was included within Council's City Plan 2030 as a high priority and represents a significant commitment and investment into the City Centre and our greater community. The \$43.8 million project created up to 150 new jobs during construction and injected up to \$65.5 million into the local economy.

In July 2020, the Hub and its architect, HASSELL, received the esteemed Jack McConnell Award for Public Architecture as well as an Interior Commendation within the 2020 South Australian Architecture Awards.

"The Award is a reflection of all the people who contributed to this achievement by telling us what they wanted to see in their community hub," said Mayor Gillian Aldridge OAM.





"It celebrates what we already know – the Hub is an innovative, modern and stylish building. But most importantly for us, it has been designed in a way that promotes the community coming together to learn new skills, connect with others, access resources and enjoy being in a place where you know you belong."

The Hub was recognised as inviting opportunities for community use and having a strong sense of place – both by embracing the future with modern design and maintaining connections with Salisbury's past, such as through the preservation of the cemetery which is located in front of the building.

The Interior Commendation was a nod to the Hub's highly effective spatial flow and volume, creating a range of opportunities for members of the public to visit the Hub to make use of its resources and connect as a community.

The development of the Hub, along with investment by council in the Salisbury Oval Precinct, also acts as a signpost to the business sector of council's commitment to revitalise the Salisbury City Centre, which it is supporting with works to improve the road network to facilitate better traffic, pedestrian and public transport movements.

The council funded the construction of the Hub via accumulated cash balances with sufficient LGFA cash advance debenture (CAD) facilities in place to manage any additional cash requirements if needed. This allowed the council to reduce its interest costs during the construction phase of the project by not borrowing the full project cost at the beginning of the project.

LGFA CAD loan facilities worked exceptionally well during the construction phase of a project as their come and go nature means they can be drawn down to make progress payments and can also be repaid at will when a council receives rate and other income.

Information was provided by Erica Visser, Media Relations Advisor, Communications & Customer Relations, City of Salisbury.



The background is a dark blue gradient. In the top-left corner, there is a pattern of white dots of varying sizes that fade out towards the center. Along the bottom edge, there are several overlapping, wavy bands of lighter blue and white, creating a sense of movement and depth.

Financial Report

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
INCOME			
Interest on investments	3.1	672	1,113
Interest on loans and advances	3.2	34,501	41,713
Other income	3.3	225	144
TOTAL INCOME		35,398	42,970
EXPENSES			
Interest on deposits from councils and local government bodies	4.1	5,158	9,326
Interest on borrowings	4.2	19,479	22,632
State Government guarantee fee	4.3	1,558	1,447
Administration expenses	4.4	2,136	2,212
Other expenses	4.5	63	60
TOTAL EXPENSES		28,394	35,677
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX EQUIVALENTS		7,004	7,293
Income tax equivalent expense	4.6	2,101	2,188
PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX EQUIVALENTS		4,903	5,105
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		4,903	5,105

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The profit after income tax equivalents and comprehensive result are attributable to the owners.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
ASSETS			
Cash at bank		-	6
Accrued interest receivable	5.1	3,959	4,836
Investment securities	5.2	45,499	20,000
Other assets	5.3	232	92
Net loans and advances	5.4	880,647	844,747
Property, plant & equipment	5.5	1,982	2,072
Intangibles	5.6	134	90
TOTAL ASSETS		932,453	871,843
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from councils and local government bodies	6.1	449,200	482,722
Accrued interest payable	6.2	1,346	2,392
Borrowings	6.3	360,633	275,290
Derivatives	6.4	45,937	38,127
Provisions	6.5	3,868	4,215
Other liabilities	6.6	304	335
TOTAL LIABILITIES		861,288	803,081
NET ASSETS		71,165	68,762
EQUITY			
General reserve	7.1	70,400	68,000
Retained profits		636	633
Revaluation reserve	7.1	129	129
TOTAL EQUITY		71,165	68,762

Contingent assets and liabilities 9.2

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The total equity is attributable to the owners.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	General reserve \$'000	Retained profits \$'000	Revaluation reserve \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2018	65,700	666	129	66,495
Adjustment on initial adoption of AASB 9	-	(338)	-	(338)
Adjusted balance at 1 July 2018	65,700	328	129	66,157
Profit after income tax equivalents for 2018/19	-	5,105	-	5,105
Total comprehensive result for 2018/19	-	5,105	-	5,105
Transfer to bonus payment provision	-	(2,500)	-	(2,500)
Transfer to general reserve	2,300	(2,300)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	68,000	633	129	68,762
Profit after income tax equivalents for 2019/20	-	4,903	-	4,903
Total comprehensive result for 2019/20	-	4,903	-	4,903
Transfer to bonus payment provision	-	(2,500)	-	(2,500)
Transfer to general reserve	2,400	(2,400)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	70,400	636	129	71,165

All changes in equity are attributable to the owners.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000 Inflows (outflows)	2019 \$'000 Inflows (outflows)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		37,103	42,562
Interest paid		(26,025)	(32,331)
State Government guarantee fee		(1,551)	(1,437)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,142)	(2,064)
Fees received		32	31
Income tax equivalents paid		(2,341)	(2,052)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	7.2	5,076	4,709
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Loans to councils and local government bodies		(29,835)	(85,147)
Investment securities		(25,494)	22,000
Payments for property, plant & equipment		(231)	(262)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		127	42
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(55,433)	(63,367)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Promissory notes		(4,514)	(8,645)
Deposits from councils and local government bodies		(33,521)	(16,210)
Short term money market facilities		78,875	93,878
Fixed term borrowings		7,840	(9,171)
Bonus payment to councils and local government bodies		(2,500)	(2,300)
Other		1,030	1,111
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		47,210	58,663
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		(3,147)	5
Cash at 1 July		6	1
CASH AT 30 JUNE	6.3, 7.2	(3,141)	6

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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1. About the Local Government Finance Authority

The Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia (the Authority) is a for-profit Public Authority and was established pursuant to the *Local Government Finance Authority Act, 1983*. The Authority strives to be the leading financial institution for local government in South Australia and aims to be the source of all loans and investments for councils by providing superior value offerings.

The Authority is not part of the Crown, nor is it an agency or instrumentality of the Crown as legislated by S4(4) of the *Local Government Finance Authority Act, 1983*.

The Authority does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of the Authority.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in compliance with:

- section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*;
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*; and
- relevant Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are prepared based on a 12 month reporting period and presented in Australian currency. The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is specifically disclosed in the note associated with the item measured.

Expenses and assets are recognised inclusive of the amount of GST as the Authority is a financial supply only business.

Accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the process of applying the Authority's accounting policies, management has made judgements in the classification of financial instruments which has had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Some of the Authority's financial instruments are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of financial instruments, the Authority uses market observable data to the extent it is available.

Expected credit losses (ECL) are measured as an allowance equal to 12 month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. AASB 9 Financial Instruments does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased management takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and accounting policy statements have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements has been amended, comparative amounts have been reclassified unless reclassification is impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

1.2 Objectives and programs

The objective of the Authority is to provide the best possible financial outcomes for our members, generate sufficient profit to satisfy our stakeholder expectations and build adequate reserves to assist with future profits.

The functions of the Authority are as follows:

- to develop and implement borrowing and investment programmes for the benefit of councils and prescribed local government bodies; and
- to engage in such other financial activities as are determined by the Minister, after consultation with the Local Government Association, to be in the interests of local government.

1.3 Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Authority

The Reserve Bank response to the COVID-19 pandemic has had the effect of marginally lowering the 90 day BBSW rates used in the floating rate side of our interest rate swaps. As the reduction effected the repricing of the interest rate swaps late in the financial year the impact on profitability for the 2019-20 financial year has been minimal.

1.4 Significant transactions with government related entities

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Expense transactions with the South Australian government		
Interest paid on borrowings	3,807	4,704
State Government guarantee fee	1,558	1,447
Income tax equivalents expense	2,101	2,188
Liabilities outstanding to the South Australian government		
Borrowings	357,492	275,290
Interest payable on borrowings	495	708

2. Board, committees and executives

2.1 Key management personnel

Key management personnel who have responsibility for the strategic direction and management of the Authority include members of the board and the Chief Executive Officer.

Total compensation for key management personnel was as follows:

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	404	463
Post-employment benefits	38	44
Other long-term employment benefits	199	-
Total compensation	641	507

Transactions with key management personnel and other related parties

Related parties of the Authority include all key management personnel and their close family members and any entity that is controlled or jointly controlled by those persons. Close family members are defined in *AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures* to include children, spouse or partner, children of the spouse or partner and dependants of the key management personnel or the spouse or partner.

There are no transactions to disclose for key management personnel and related parties.

The Authority transacts with councils, prescribed bodies and state government agencies of which board members may be key management personnel. Terms are consistent with the Authority's normal commercial arrangements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

2.2 Board and audit and risk committee members

Appointments to the board are made pursuant to Section 7 of the *Local Government Finance Authority Act, 1983*.

Members during the 2020 financial year were:

LGFA governing board

Mr John Comrie (Chair)	LGA representative
Dr Andrew Johnson (Deputy Chair)	LGA representative
Ms Annette Martin	Council representative
Mr Matt Pinnegar	LGA Chief Executive Officer
Mr Michael Sedgman	Council representative
Ms Heather Watts *	Appointee of the Treasurer

LGFA audit and risk committee

Dr Andrew Johnson (Chair)
Ms Annette Martin
Mr Michael Sedgman

2.3 Board and executive remuneration

Board member remuneration

	2020	2019
The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:	No	No
No remuneration	1	1
\$1 - \$19 999	4	5
\$20 000 - \$39 999	1	1
Total	6	7

The total remuneration received or receivable by governing board members was \$64,100 (\$64,600) which includes salary and superannuation. No additional fees were paid to audit and risk committee members.

*In accordance with the *Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 016*, SA Government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year. The amount payable in respect of the Chief Executive Officer of the Local Government Association of South Australia is paid to the Local Government Association of South Australia.

Executive Remuneration	2020	2019
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:	No	No
\$151 000 to \$154 000 *	N/A	1
\$154 001 to \$174 000	1	-
\$174 001 to \$194 000	-	1
\$194 001 to \$214 000	1	1
\$234 001 to \$254 000	1	-
\$434 001 to \$454 000	1	1
Total	4	4

* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2019-20.

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, living away from home allowance, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. Total remuneration received by employees in this table for the year are \$1,043,500 (\$982,800).

3. Income

3.1 Interest on investments	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest received on investments	654	1,113
Gain on futures contracts	18	-
Total interest on investments	672	1,113

3.2 Interest on loans and advances	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest received on fixed rate debenture loans	21,396	23,217
Interest received on cash advance debenture loans	9,436	10,337
Interest received on interest rate swaps	3,669	8,159
Total interest on loans and advances	34,501	41,713

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

3.3 Other income	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Guarantee fee income	33	31
Fair value hedge accounting gain	192	113
Total other income	225	144

4. Expenses

4.1 Interest on deposits from councils and local government bodies	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest paid on deposits from councils and local government bodies	5,158	9,326
Total interest on deposits from councils and local government bodies	5,158	9,326

4.2 Interest on borrowings	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest paid on borrowings	3,807	4,704
Interest paid on interest rate swaps	15,658	17,656
Loss on futures contracts	14	272
Total interest on borrowings	19,479	22,632

4.3 State Government guarantee fee	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
State Government guarantee fee	1,558	1,447
Total State Government guarantee fee	1,558	1,447

A fee is paid to the State Government for the guarantee of the liabilities of the Authority.

4.4 Administration expenses	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees	94	75
Board fees	63	65
Computer expenses	37	71
Consultancy fees	12	82
Depreciation and amortisation	154	118
Insurance	27	24
Market information service	42	43
Occupancy expenses	37	33
Salaries & on-costs	1,162	1,232
Software license fees	124	117
Sponsorships	122	112
Staff recruitment fees	60	6
Other administration expenses	202	234
Total administration expenses	2,136	2,212

Audit fees

The amounts received, or due and receivable in respect of this financial year by the auditors in connection with:

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Auditing work performed by the Auditor-General's Department*	73	55
Financial Management Compliance Program by an independent audit firm	21	20
Total audit fees	94	75

* Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to work performed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

Consultants

The number of consultancies and the dollar amount paid/payable to consultants that fell within the following bands:

	No	2020	No	2019
		\$'000		\$'000
Below \$10 000	3	12	3	12
\$10 000 or above	-	-	2	70
Total consultants	3	12	5	82

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Depreciation and amortisation	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Building floorspace	26	26
Computer software	75	53
Furniture and fittings	2	2
Motor vehicles	27	19
Office equipment	24	18
Total depreciation and amortisation	154	118

All fixed assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential.

Useful life

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Building floorspace	70
Computer software	2.5 - 3
Furniture and fittings	5
Motor vehicles	10
Office equipment	3

4.5 Other expenses	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Increase in expected credit loss allowance	63	60
Total other expenses	63	60

4.6 Income tax equivalent expense	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Income tax equivalent expense	2,101	2,188
Total income tax equivalent expense	2,101	2,188

The Authority is required to make payments equivalent to company income tax under the taxation equivalent payment system. The equivalent company income tax liability is calculated/applied on an accounting profits basis.

Payments are made to the Department of Treasury and Finance and held in the Local Government Taxation Equivalents Fund. In accordance with Section 31A of the *Local Government Finance Authority Act, 1983* the funds are to be applied for local government development purposes as recommended by the Local Government Association.

5. Assets

5.1 Accrued interest receivable *	2020	2019
Interest receivable on:	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to councils and local government bodies	3,669	4,448
Investment securities	290	388
Total accrued interest receivable	3,959	4,836

* The accrued interest receivable on derivatives which are required to be recorded at fair value and the hedge accounting revaluation have been transferred to the respective line items.

5.2 Investment securities	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Bank term deposits	45,500	20,000
Expected credit loss allowance	(1)	-
Total investment securities	45,499	20,000

5.3 Other assets	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Sundry debtors and prepayments	232	92
Total sundry debtors and prepayments	232	92

5.4 Net loans and advances	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Advances	377,835	337,741
Term loans	451,465	461,724
Loans and advances	829,300	799,465
Hedge accounting revaluation	51,807	45,680
Expected credit loss allowance	(460)	(398)
Net loans and advances	880,647	844,747

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The following security is held over loan agreements entered into by the Authority:

- (i) **Debentures over council general revenue**
Loan agreements with councils are secured by debentures which provide a charge over council general revenue.
- (ii) **Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 1999**
Loans to prescribed local government bodies which are council subsidiaries rely upon the constitutional obligations of councils in the guarantee of the liabilities incurred or assumed by subsidiaries as per Schedule 2 of the *Local Government Act 1999*.
- (iii) **First registered mortgage and specific security deed**
Loan agreements with the Local Government Association of South Australia (LGA) are secured by first registered mortgage over their building at 148 Frome Street, Adelaide, SA, 5000. In addition to this a specific security deed was entered into between the Authority and LGA in relation to the State-Local Government Infrastructure Partnership (SLGIP). The specific security deed grants the Authority a first ranking security interest over certain cash flows arising from the SLGIP agreement.

5.5 Property, plant and equipment	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Building floorspace		
Building floorspace at fair value	1,813	1,813
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period	(71)	(45)
Total building floorspace	1,742	1,768
Furniture and fittings		
Furniture and fittings at cost (deemed fair value)	341	340
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period	(339)	(337)
Total furniture and fittings	2	3
Motor vehicles		
Motor vehicles at cost (deemed fair value)	229	288
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period	(30)	(40)
Total motor vehicles	199	248
Office equipment		
Office equipment at cost (deemed fair value)	105	95
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period	(66)	(42)
Total office equipment	39	53
Total property, plant and equipment	1,982	2,072

Building floorspace

The Authority obtains a valuation appraisal from a professionally qualified valuer of its owned and occupied building floorspace every five years in accordance with APS 116.D.

The latest market valuation appraisal was provided by WBP Property Group as at 5 October 2017. Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the building floorspace and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment have not been assessed for impairment as they are non-cash generating assets, that are specialised in nature and held for continual use of their service capacity.

Reconciliation 2019-20

	Building floorspace	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2019	1,768	3	248	53	2,072
Acquisitions	-	1	107	10	118
Disposals	-	-	(129)	-	(129)
Depreciation	(26)	(2)	(27)	(24)	(79)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	1,742	2	199	39	1,982

Reconciliation 2018-19

	Building floorspace	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2018	1,794	5	182	12	1,993
Acquisitions	-	-	135	59	194
Disposals	-	-	(50)	-	(50)
Depreciation	(26)	(2)	(19)	(18)	(65)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2019	1,768	3	248	53	2,072

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

5.6 Intangible assets

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Computer software		
Internally developed computer software	116	111
Accumulated amortisation	(56)	(66)
Purchased computer software	426	357
Accumulated amortisation	(352)	(312)
Total computer software	134	90

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the recognition criteria for capital expenditure.

The internally developed computer software relates to the development of applications including the customer transaction reporting system and web portal.

Reconciliation 2019-20

	Internally developed computer software \$'000	Other computer software \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2019	45	45	90
Acquisitions	49	70	119
Amortisation	(34)	(41)	(75)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	60	74	134

Reconciliation 2018-19

	Internally developed computer software \$'000	Other computer software \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2018	22	58	80
Acquisitions	41	22	63
Amortisation	(18)	(35)	(53)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2019	45	45	90

6. Liabilities

6.1 Deposits from councils and local government bodies	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
At call	209,491	235,367
Fixed term	239,709	247,355
Total deposits from councils and local government bodies	449,200	482,722

Concentrations of deposits

The Authority is an industry specific financial institution which operates under the *Local Government Finance Authority Act, 1983*. The Authority is restricted by legislation to accepting deposits from councils and local government bodies operating in South Australia.

6.2 Accrued interest payable	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Interest payable on:		
Deposits from councils and local government bodies	851	1,684
Borrowings*	495	708
Total accrued interest payable	1,346	2,392

* The accrued interest payable on interest rate swaps which are required to be recorded at fair value has been transferred to the Derivatives line item.

6.3 Borrowings	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Bank overdraft	3,141	-
Short term money market facility	301,740	222,865
Fixed term borrowings	47,745	39,904
Promissory notes	8,007	12,521
Total borrowings	360,633	275,290

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

6.4 Derivatives	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Swap principal receivable	(4,782)	(5,946)
Interest receivable on interest rate swaps	(57)	(756)
Interest payable on interest rate swaps	2,862	3,217
Fair value adjustment	47,901	41,612
Sub-total interest rate swaps	45,924	38,127
Futures contracts	13	-
Total derivatives	45,937	38,127

6.5 Provisions	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits	338	444
Fringe benefits tax	23	24
Bonus payment to councils and local government bodies	2,500	2,500
Provision for income tax equivalents	1,007	1,247
Total provisions	3,868	4,215

Employee benefits

A provision is made in respect of the Authority's liability for annual leave and long service leave as at balance date. Long service leave is accrued for all employees from the date of commencement of service. The amount included in the accounts is the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

No provision is made in the accounts for sick leave entitlements.

Bonus payment

A provision is made for the annual bonus to clients which is based on their average account balances for loans and deposits during the financial year. This payment is made pursuant to Section 22(2)(b) of the *Local Government Finance Authority Act, 1983*.

Income tax equivalents

A provision is made for income tax equivalents payable as at 30 June 2020.

Movement in provisions during the year	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Bonus payment to councils and local government bodies		
Opening balance 1 July	2,500	2,300
Increase in provision	2,500	2,500
Amounts paid	(2,500)	(2,300)
Closing balance 30 June	2,500	2,500
Provision for income tax equivalents		
Opening balance 1 July	1,247	1,110
Increase in provision	2,101	2,188
Amounts paid	(2,341)	(2,051)
Closing balance 30 June	1,007	1,247

6.6 Other liabilities	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee on-costs	37	48
Sundry creditors	267	287
Total other liabilities	304	335

Employee on-costs includes employer superannuation contributions which are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to is discharged.

Sundry creditors are raised for all amounts owing but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. All sundry creditors are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of sundry creditors represents fair value due to their short-term nature.

Superannuation commitments

The Authority contributes to superannuation funds as chosen by individual employees. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at the reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

7. Other disclosures

7.1 Equity

General reserve

The general reserve has been accumulated from profits earned in previous years. The purpose of the reserve is to provide the Authority with a strong financial position and to safeguard against any future adverse conditions that may be encountered. Further profits are earned through the reinvestment of the reserve funds.

Revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of building floorspace to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

7.2 Cash flow

Cash flows presented on a net basis

Cash flows arising from the following activities are presented on a net basis in the statement of cash flows:

- (i) Client deposits and withdrawals;
- (ii) Sales and purchases of money market securities;
- (iii) Drawdown and repayment of loans and investments; and
- (iv) Fees paid and received

Cash flow reconciliation	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash at bank at the end of the reporting period		
Bank overdraft disclosed in Note 6.3	(3,141)	-
Cash at bank disclosed in the statement of financial position	-	6
Balance as per the statement of cash flows	(3,141)	6
Reconciliation of net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities to profit after income tax		
Profit after income tax equivalents	4,903	5,105
Decrease/(increase) in interest receivable	1,929	(264)
Decrease/(increase) in sundry debtors	(5)	(37)
Increase/(decrease) in interest payable	(1,388)	(374)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(43)	38
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(346)	165
Expected credit loss allowance	63	60
Depreciation and amortisation	153	118
Revaluation loss/(gain)	(192)	(113)
Loss/(gain) on disposal of fixed assets	2	11
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,076	4,709

8. Changes in accounting policy

8.1 AASB 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers

The Authority is not required to adopt AASB 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers from 1 July 2019 as section 5(c) of the standard excludes financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of AASB 9 Financial Instruments.

8.2 AASB 16 – Leases

The Authority has no lease contracts and therefore is not required to adopt *AASB 16 – Leases* from 1 July 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

9. Outlook

9.1 Unrecognised contractual commitments

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Loan commitments	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Unused cash advance facilities	586,707	465,928
Term loans approved not advanced	730	5,000
Total loan commitments	587,437	470,928

9.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

The Authority incurs contingent assets and liabilities as part of its normal operations in providing borrowing and investment services to local government in South Australia as are contemplated by its enabling legislation.

Contingent assets

(a) Guarantee of the Treasurer of SA on liabilities

Under Section 24 of the *Local Government Finance Authority Act, 1983*, all financial obligations incurred or assumed by the Authority are guaranteed by the Treasurer on behalf of the State of South Australia.

As at 30 June 2020 the total liabilities guaranteed was \$861.288 million.

(b) Security for loan agreements

(i) Debentures over council general revenue

Loan agreements with councils are secured by debentures which provide a charge over council general revenue.

As at 30 June 2020 the total loans secured by debenture was \$775.001 million.

(ii) Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 1999

Loans to prescribed local government bodies which are council regional subsidiaries rely upon the constitutional obligations of councils in the guarantee of the liabilities incurred or assumed by subsidiaries as per Schedule 2 of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

As at 30 June 2020 the total loans secured by Schedule 2 of the *Local Government Act 1999* was \$34.408 million.

(iii) First registered mortgage and specific security deed

Loan agreements with the Local Government Association of South Australia (LGA) are secured by first registered mortgage over their building at 148 Frome Street, Adelaide, SA, 5000. In addition to this a specific security deed was entered into between the Authority and LGA in relation to the State Local Government Infrastructure Partnership (SLGIP). The specific security deed grants the Authority a first ranking security interest over certain cash flows arising from the SLGIP agreement.

As at 30 June 2020 the total loans secured by first registered mortgage and specific security deed was \$19.890 million

Contingent liabilities

(a) Financial guarantee

The Authority has issued a financial guarantee on behalf of the Workers Compensation Scheme of the Local Government Association of South Australia in favour of the Return to Work Corporation of South Australia. The guarantee is fully secured against depositor funds held, the value of which will not be less than the value of any liability that might be incurred.

As at 30 June 2020 the amount guaranteed was \$26.276 million.

(b) Performance bond/guarantees

(i) Northern Adelaide Waste Management Authority

The Authority has issued a performance bond/guarantee on behalf of the prescribed local government body, Northern Adelaide Waste Management Authority, a regional subsidiary of the City of Playford, Corporation of the Town of Gawler and City of Salisbury in favour of the Environment Protection Authority.

As at 30 June 2020 the amount guaranteed was \$1.350 million.

Note: Pursuant to Schedule 2 of the *Local Government Act 1999*, liabilities incurred or assumed by a regional subsidiary are guaranteed by the constituent councils.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

9.3 Impact of standards and statements not yet effective

The Authority has assessed the impact of new and changed Australian Accounting Standards Board Standards and Interpretations not yet effective and has determined that there will be no financial impact arising from them.

9.4 COVID-19 pandemic outlook for the Authority

The Reserve Bank response to the COVID-19 pandemic has had the effect of marginally lowering the 90 day BBSW rates used in the floating rate side of our interest rate swaps. As this reduction has been fully repriced in our interest rate swap portfolio there will be a reduction in income and therefore profitability until the 90 day BBSW rate returns to a normal position.

In June 2020 the Board of the Authority approved a three year financial assistance package for councils to assist them during the COVID-19 pandemic. The package includes discounts to cash advance debenture loans and higher interest on deposits for councils. This will in turn have the financial effect of reducing the profit of the Authority over the next three years.

10. Measurement and risk

10.1 Fair value

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

The book value of financial assets and financial liabilities shown in the table below includes principal, accrued interest and, where applicable, a fair value adjustment. The distribution of accrued interest to asset and liability categories which are recorded at amortised cost in the accounts will cause the amounts shown as book values to differ from those shown on the statement of financial position.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following methods and assumptions are used to determine the fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

Cash at bank

The book value is a reasonable estimate of the fair value due to the short-term nature.

Investment securities

The fair value of fixed term deposits held with banks is estimated based on a discounted cash flow analysis utilising a zero coupon curve which is representative of the market rates used for unwinding such instruments.

Other assets

The book value is a reasonable estimate of the fair value due to the short-term nature.

Net loans and advances

The fair value is estimated based on a discounted cash flow analysis utilising a zero coupon curve which is representative of the market rates used for unwinding such instruments.

Deposits from councils and prescribed local government bodies

The fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis based on current market rates for deposits having substantially the same terms and conditions.

Borrowings

The fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis based on current market rates for borrowings having substantially the same terms and conditions.

Derivatives

The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated based on a discounted cash flow analysis utilising a credit adjusted zero coupon curve in accordance with *AASB13 Fair Value Measurement*.

Other liabilities

The book value is a reasonable estimate of the fair value due to the short-term nature.

		2020		2019	
		Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets	Category				
Cash at bank	Amortised cost	-	-	6	6
Investment securities	Amortised cost	45,789	45,917	20,387	20,413
Other assets	Amortised cost	232	232	92	92
Net loans and advances	Amortised cost	884,316	916,750	849,195	876,853
Financial liabilities	Category				
Deposits from councils and prescribed bodies	Amortised cost	450,051	450,784	484,405	484,888
Borrowings	Amortised cost	357,986	360,849	275,998	278,045
Derivatives	FVTPL	45,937	45,937	38,127	38,127
Other liabilities	Amortised cost	304	304	335	335

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Fair value hierarchy

The recognised fair values of financial assets and liabilities are classified according to the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1 - fair values that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for identical assets/liabilities.

Level 2 - fair values that are based on inputs that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset/liability (other than unadjusted quoted price).

Level 3 - fair values that are derived from data not observable in a market.

All financial assets and liabilities are classified as level 2.

10.2 Financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

Management determines the classification of financial instruments at initial recognition and at each reporting date in accordance with *AASB 9 Financial Instruments*.

AASB 9 requires measurement of financial assets at either amortised cost or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) depending on the Authority's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Authority has determined the following classifications for financial instruments:

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost – Cash at bank, investment securities, loans and advances and other assets are measured at amortised cost.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost – Deposits from councils and local government bodies, borrowings, provisions and other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Fair value through profit and loss - Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in the fair value taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

10.3 Risk management policies and procedures

The Treasurer issued a revised consent dated 10 May 2020, for the Authority to enter into a range of financial instruments as part of its normal operations of providing borrowing and investment services to local government in South Australia and for managing the associated risks.

All financial instrument transactions and internal control activities are conducted within a board approved risk policy document. A treasury management system is in place which provides comprehensive accounting and reporting of financial instrument transactions which in turn allows for compliance with the risk policy to be monitored closely.

The risk management process is subject to regular and close senior management scrutiny, including regular board and other management reporting. An asset and liability committee (ALCO) has been appointed to direct and monitor risk management operations in accordance with the risk policy and is accountable to the board.

(a) Market risk

Market risk for the Authority is primarily through interest rate risk. There is no exposure to foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Authority's exposure to interest rate risk arises where mismatches occur between the maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities. In order to mitigate this risk, the Authority has entered into interest rate swap contracts and interest rate futures contracts to hedge actual financial transactions.

(i) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Authority had a number of fair value hedges in place at the reporting date. As the hedging instrument and hedged items have matching fixed rate positions which directly offset each other there would be no material effect on profit or loss if interest rates change.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

(ii) Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

It is estimated that a change of 50 basis points applied to the risk exposures in existence at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit for the reporting period by the amounts shown in the following table. For the purpose of this analysis variable rate instruments include all variable rate interest bearing financial instruments which are due to be repriced within 90 days of the reporting date.

	Principal balance 30/06/20	+0.5%	-0.5%	Principal balance 30/06/19	+0.5%	-0.5%
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Variable rate financial assets						
Investment securities	33,500	168	(168)	20,000	100	(100)
Loans and advances	377,835	1,889	(1,889)	340,741	1,704	(1,704)
Variable rate financial liabilities						
Council deposits	390,171	(1,951)	1,951	401,797	(2,009)	2,009
Short term money market facility	304,881	(1,524)	1,524	222,865	(1,114)	1,114
Promissory notes	8,007	(40)	40	12,521	(63)	63
Variable rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps (notional principal)	401,996	2,010	(2,010)	417,287	2,086	(2,086)
Futures (notional principal/bond formula)	3,000	181	(181)	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) interest rate sensitivity		733	(733)		704	(704)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Authority's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default by counterparties with whom financial assets are held.

Included in the Authority's risk policy document is a credit risk limits policy which stipulates counterparty credit limits as follows:

(i) Investments and derivatives

Individual counterparties are assessed based on Standard & Poor's credit ratings and a limit applied based on that rating. Specific approvals are given for counterparties that are outside of this criteria. Regular reporting of investment and derivative credit exposures are provided to the board and management.

(ii) Loans and advances

Credit limits are applied to individual councils based on debt servicing levels not exceeding board approved percentages. Debt servicing levels are analysed on receipt of each loan application and the board approved percentages are reviewed annually. Credit risk is considered minimal as the majority of loan agreements are secured by debentures providing a charge over the council's general revenue.

The Authority has not incurred any bad debts on loans since its inception in 1984. To satisfy the requirements of *AASB 9: Financial Instruments* the Authority has implemented a model for calculating an expected credit loss (ECL) allowance using a forward-looking approach. There are no loans in default or greater than 30 days past due. Additional consideration has been given to changing economic conditions and other issues that may affect the credit risk on financial assets. Consequently, the Authority concludes that all the counterparties have low risks of default and do not have any past-due amounts. As a result, the ECL allowance calculation under the methodology is limited to the following twelve months rather than assigning a lifetime allowance.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward looking information as described above. For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Authority in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Authority expects to receive, discounted at the original interest rate.

The Authority recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for investment securities and loans with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account. The following table shows the movement in expected credit losses that has been recognised for the respective financial assets.

	12-month ECL	
	Investment securities	Loans and advances
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2018	1	337
Movement for the year	(1)	61
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	398
Movement for the year	1	62
Balance at 30 June 2020	1	460

There has not been any significant change in the gross amounts of the above financial assets that has affected the estimation of the loss allowance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

The carrying amount of the Authority's financial assets at FVTPL as disclosed in Note 10.1 best represents its respective maximum exposure to credit risk. The Authority holds no collateral over any of these balances.

A concentration of credit risk occurs in relation to loans and advances as under the *Local Government Finance Authority Act, 1983*, loans and advances made are restricted to councils and local government bodies.

Non-derivative financial assets are shown below at face value or amortised cost and derivative financial assets are shown at their fair value plus the credit conversion factors in line with the APRA Guidelines. The Authority uses Standard and Poor's credit ratings to assess the credit quality of the counterparties it invests with. Loans to councils and local government bodies are shown as No Rating (NR) in the following analysis as they are not required to be rated in this manner.

	Short term rating		Long term rating			
2020	A1+	A2	AA-	A	NR	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Investment securities	40,500	5,000	-	-	-	45,500
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	829,300	829,300
Derivatives	-	-	4,000	800	-	4,800
Total	40,500	5,000	4,000	800	829,300	879,600

	Short term rating	Long term rating			
2019	A1+	AA-	A	NR	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank	6	-	-	-	6
Investment securities	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Loans and advances	-	-	-	799,465	799,465
Derivatives	-	3,700	1,200	-	4,900
Total	20,006	3,700	1,200	799,465	824,371

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Authority's exposure to liquidity risk arises where a mismatch of cash flows between short term financial liabilities and long term financial assets exists.

The Authority has a State Government guarantee covering all liabilities which enables it to borrow funds as required from the financial markets at favourable rates. In order to cover seasonal shortfalls in funding the Authority has access to short term borrowing arrangements with the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA).

A liquidity policy is included in the Authority's risk policy document which provides for regular management reporting in order to closely monitor the liquidity position. The risk policy requires that sufficient funds are available at all times to meet any reasonable calls on its liabilities.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

2020	Carrying amount	Contracted cash flows	0 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	> 5 years
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Deposits from councils and local government bodies	450,051	(450,051)	(391,022)	(59,029)	-	-
Borrowings	361,128	(361,128)	(314,488)	(14,046)	(24,599)	(7,995)

Derivative financial liabilities						
Interest rate swaps - outflow	157,121	(161,019)	(7,717)	(34,128)	(84,893)	(34,281)
Interest rate swaps - inflow	(111,184)	101,998	6,610	23,565	54,898	16,925
Futures contracts	13	(13)	(13)	-	-	-

2019	Carrying amount	Contracted cash flows	0 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	> 5 years
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Deposits from councils and local government bodies	484,406	(484,406)	(403,481)	(80,925)	-	-
Borrowings	275,998	(275,998)	(237,166)	(1,088)	(27,240)	(10,504)

Derivative financial liabilities						
Interest rate swaps - outflow	197,303	(206,894)	(8,106)	(44,752)	(107,814)	(46,222)
Interest rate swaps - inflow	(159,176)	166,626	9,357	34,374	86,882	36,013

10.4 Fair value hedges

AASB 9 Financial Instruments provides an option to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The Authority has chosen to continue with the AASB 139 hedge accounting requirements

The Authority uses interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk associated with long term fixed rate debenture loans to councils and prescribed bodies. Hedge accounting is used where it has been determined that the hedge is highly effective and has been documented in accordance with *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Sources of hedge ineffectiveness in the fair value hedge relationships include:

- the effect of the counterparty and the Authority's own credit risk on the fair value of the interest rate swap contracts which is not reflected in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the change in interest rates; and
- differences in variable rate reset frequencies between the interest rate swap contracts and the hedged items.

No other sources of ineffectiveness emerged from these hedging relationships.

The following tables detail information required to be disclosed by *AASB 7 Financial Instruments*:

Disclosures regarding the fair value hedge relationships outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Fair value hedges

	Average contracted fixed interest rate		Notional principal amount		Carrying amount of the hedging instrument: assets/(liabilities)		Change in fair value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	
Hedging instruments	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Interest rate swaps	3.536%	4.046%	397,214	411,341	(45,924)	(38,127)	(6,289)	(15,627)

	Carrying amount of the hedged item: assets / (liabilities)		Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item: debit/(credit)		Line item in the statement of financial position in which the hedged item is included	Change in fair value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	
Hedged items	2020	2019	2020	2019		2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
Fixed rate loans	456,674	464,165	51,807	45,680	Net loans and advances	6,481	15,740

The following table details the hedge ineffectiveness arising from the fair value hedge relationships and the line item in profit or loss in which the hedge ineffectiveness is included.

	Amount of hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss (P/L)		Line item in P/L in which hedge ineffectiveness is included
Hedged items	2020	2019	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Fixed rate loans	192	113	Other income/expenses

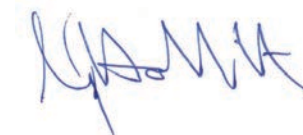
Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the:

- financial statements of the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia:
 - are in accordance with the accounts and records of the authority; and
 - comply with relevant Treasurer's instructions; and
 - comply with relevant accounting standards; and
 - present a true and fair view of the financial position of the authority at the end of the financial year and the result of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.
- Internal controls employed by the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia over its financial reporting and its preparation of the financial statements have been effective throughout the financial year.



DJ Lambert
Chief Executive Officer



GC Hollitt
Financial Controller



JAC Comrie
Chairman

25 August 2020

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Chairman

Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Local Government Finance Authority as at 30 June 2020, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2020
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2020
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2020
- notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and the Financial Controller.

Basis for opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) have been met.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer and Board for the financial report

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Board are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 33(2) of the *Local Government Finance Authority Act 1983*, I have audited the financial report of the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

- ability to continue as a going concern evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the entity on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

I communicate with the Chief Executive Officer and the Board about, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during the audit.

Andrew Richardson
Auditor-General
4 September 2020





**Local Government
Finance Authority**

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