Foundation Policies
(Clause 5.1 of the Shareholders' Agreement)

All foundation policies may be reviewed annually by Principal Shareholders at the annual meeting of Shareholders. Any alteration requires approval pursuant to clause 5.1.

Credit Risk

Lending Policy

All Local Authorities that borrow from the Company will:

- Provide debenture security in relation to their borrowing from the Company and related obligations, and (if relevant), equity commitment liabilities to the Company and (if relevant) guarantee liabilities to a security trustee approved for the Company's creditors.
- Issue securities (bonds / FRNs / CP) to the Company and/or enter into facility arrangements with the Company.
- Comply with their own internal borrowing policies.
- Comply with the financial covenants outlined in the following table, provided that:
  - Unrated Local Authorities or Local Authorities with a long-term credit rating lower than 'A' equivalent can have bespoke financial covenants that exceed the:
    - Lending policy covenants outlined in the following table with the approval of the Board.
    - Foundation policy covenants outlined in the following table with the approval of an Ordinary Resolution.
  - Local Authorities with a long-term credit rating of 'A' equivalent or higher:
    - will not be required to comply with the lending policy covenants in the following table: and
    - can have bespoke financial covenants that exceed the foundation policy covenants outlined in the following table with the approval of an Ordinary Resolution; and in any event, will not be required to comply with the Net Debt / Total Revenue foundation policy covenant outlined in the following table until the financial year ending 30 June 2026. Until that date, such Local Authority must comply with the Net Debt / Total Revenue covenant set out in the table entitled "Alternative Net Debt / Total Revenue Covenant" below.
  - Any Board or Ordinary Resolution approval of bespoke financial covenants will only be provided after a robust credit analysis and any approval must also include bespoke reporting and monitoring arrangements.

- If the principal amount of a Local Authority's borrowings, or the Company's commitment under a facility agreement with a Local Authority, is at any time greater than NZD 20 million, be a party to a deed of guarantee and an equity commitment deed (in each case in a form set by the Company).

Financial covenant	Lending policy covenants	Foundation policy covenants
Net Debt / Total Revenue	<175%	<280%
Net Interest / Total Revenue	<20%	<20%
Net Interest / Annual Rates Income	<25%	<30%
Liquidity	>110%	>110%

Alternative Net Debt / Total Revenue Covenant	
Financial Year ending	**Net Debt / Total Revenue**
30 June 2020	<250%
30 June 2021	<300%
30 June 2022	<300%
30 June 2023	<295%
30 June 2024	<290%
30 June 2025	<285%

Total Revenue is defined as cash earnings from rates, grants and subsidies, user charges, interest, dividends, financial and other revenue and excludes non-government capital contributions (e.g. developer contributions and vested assets).
Net debt is defined as total debt less liquid financial assets and investments.
Liquidity is defined as external debt plus committed loan facilities plus liquid investments divided by external debt.
Net Interest is defined as the amount equal to all interest and financing costs less interest income for the relevant period.
Annual Rates Income is defined as the amount equal to the total revenue from any funding mechanism authorised by the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 together with any revenue received from other local authorities for services provided (and for which the other local authorities rate).

Financial covenants are measured on Council only basis and not consolidated group basis, unless requested by a Local Authority and approved by the Board.

During the initial three years of operation the Auckland Council will be limited to a maximum of 60% of the Company's total Local Authority (including CCOs (as defined below)) assets. After three years Auckland Council will be limited to a maximum of 40% of the Company's total Local Authority (including CCO) assets.

Subject to implementation of any amendments or other actions considered necessary, advisable or expedient by the Board and the approval of the Board in relation to the relevant CCO (as defined below) (which may be a Council-Controlled Trading Organisation), an approved CCO may borrow from the Company provided that:

- The CCO is a "council-controlled organisation" as defined in section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002, where the CCO is a company in which equity securities carrying at least 51% or more of the voting rights at a meeting of the shareholders of the CCO are held or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more Local Authorities (respectively, a "CCO" and each such Local Authority being a "CCO Shareholder");

- Each CCO Shareholder provides a guarantee in respect of the CCO in favour of the Company and/or there is sufficient uncalled capital in respect of the CCO to meet the financial obligations of the CCO;

- Each CCO Shareholder provides equity commitment liabilities to the Company, guarantees liabilities to a security trustee approved for the Company's creditors, and provides debenture security for its equity commitments to the Company and guarantee liabilities to the security trustee;

- Each CCO Shareholder complies with Lending policy financial covenants, Foundation policy financial covenants or other financial covenants required by the Board (if any) and, in the case of a CCO Shareholder with a long-term credit rating of 'A' equivalent or higher, until the financial year ending 30 June 2026, the Net Debt / Total Revenue covenant in the table entitled "Alternative Net Debt / Total Revenue Covenant" above.

- The CCO complies with any covenants required by the Board; and

- If required by the Board, the CCO will grant security in favour of the Company (which may be subject to any intercreditor arrangements acceptable to the Board).

Where the Company agrees to provide funding to the CCO, it must within 90 days of receiving annual financial covenant reporting from a CCO Shareholder (in its capacity as a borrower) report to the Shareholders' Council, holders of ordinary shares in the Company and any Local Authority guarantors of the Company's liabilities as to whether that CCO Shareholder has complied with its financial covenants on an individual and consolidated group basis.

Notwithstanding the definition of "CCO" set out above, the Board may not approve a CCO to borrow from the Company unless 100% of the equity securities carrying voting rights at a meeting of shareholders of the CCO are held or controlled, directly or indirectly, by one or more Local Authorities and the Crown (if applicable).

Cash and Liquid Investment Policy

The Company will only invest in NZD senior debt securities, money market deposits and registered certificates of deposits within the counterparty limits outlined in the following table.

New Zealand Local Authority and CCO securities are excluded from the Company's cash and liquidity portfolio.

Counterparty [1]	S & P Credit Rating or equivalent[2] (Short-term / long-term)[3]	Maximum % Limit (Total Cash + Liquid Assets)	Minimum % Limit (Total Cash + Liquid Assets)	Maximum New Zealand Dollar counterparty Limit (millions)[4]	Maximum term (years)[5]
Category 1: NZ Government or RBNZ[6]	N/A	100%	20%	Unlimited	No longer than the longest dated LGFA maturity on issue
Category 2	A1+ / AAA	80%	N/A	300	5
Category 3	A1+ or A1 / AA+ A1+ or A1 / AA A1+ or A1 / AA-	80% 80% 80%	N/A N/A N/A	200 200 200	5 5 5
Category 4	A1: /A+, NZ Registered Bank	60%	N/A	200	3
Category 5	A1 or A2: / A+ A1 or A2: / A Other Issuers	10%	N/A	50	1

The maximum individual counterparty limit (excluding the NZ Government) cannot be greater than 100% of Accessible Capital. Accessible Capital is defined as issued and paid capital plus retained earnings plus issued and unpaid capital plus outstanding borrower notes.

Derivative Policy

Unless explicitly approved otherwise by the Board, all derivative transactions must be transacted with New Zealand Debt Management as counterparty.

[1] Category 2, 3, 4 and 5 counterparties do not include the RBNZ or the NZ Government.
[2] Equivalent rating from Fitch Ratings or Moody's
[3] Short term rating applies for all securities with a maturity date of 365 days or less.
[4] If the counterparty credit rating is downgraded below the allowed limit, LGFA has 30 days to sell the security.
[5] Maximum term applies from the date of settlement.
[6] At least 20% of the portfolio must be held at the RBNZ or invested in NZ Government securities.

Market Risk

The Company's total 12 month forecast portfolio PDH (Partial Differential Hedge) Limit is $100,000[7].

The Company's total portfolio Value at Risk (VaR) daily limit is $1,000,000[8].

Foreign exchange risk policy

The Company will take no foreign exchange risk.

Operational Risk

Unless explicitly approved otherwise by the Board, the Company will outsource the following functions to New Zealand Debt Management as follows:

- Hedging – New Zealand Debt Management is the LGFA interest rate swap counterparty.

Dividend policy

The policy is to pay a dividend that provides an annual rate of return to Shareholders equal to the Company's cost of funds plus 2.00% over the medium term, recognising that, to assist in the start-up period, the initial expectation is for no dividend for the part period to 30 June 2012, and for a dividend equal to 50% of the target dividend in the two periods to 30 June 2014 to be paid. Thereafter, the intention is to pay at least the full target dividend until the target dividend return is achieved as measured from commencement, including consideration of the time value of money at the target annual rate of return.

At all times payment of any dividend will be discretionary and subject to the Board’s legal obligations and views on appropriate capital structure.

[7] PDH risk measures the sensitivity of a portfolio to a one basis point change in underlying interest rates. For example, a PDH of $100,000 means that the portfolio value will fall by $100,000 for a one basis point fall in interest rates.
[8] VaR measures expected loss for a given period with a given confidence. For example, 95% confidence, daily VaR of $1,000,000 means that it is expected that the portfolio will lose $1,000,000 on 5% of days. i.e. 1 day in 20 the portfolio value will decrease by $1,000,000.