

# Intended Offer of Bonds

4 September 2023



**LGFA**



New Zealand Local  
Government Funding Agency  
Te Pūtea Kāwanatanga ā-rohe

# Important Notice and Disclaimer

LGFA Update

LGFA Approach to Sustainable Financing

LGFA Debt Market Activity and Consideration of Bond Offer

Appendices



This presentation contains the key terms of proposed offers of unsecured, unsubordinated fixed rate vanilla bonds (**Vanilla Bonds**) and unsecured, unsubordinated fixed rate sustainable financing bonds (**Sustainable Financing Bonds**) (together, the **Bonds**) by New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited ("**LGFA**"). If offered, the Bonds would be offered under LGFA's master trust deed dated 7 December 2011 (as amended from time to time) ("**Master Trust Deed**") as is supplemented by a supplemental trust deed dated 15 February 2012 (as amended from time to time) (together, the "**Trust Documents**") entered into between LGFA and Trustees Executors Limited ("**Supervisor**"). The Bonds would be "Retail Notes" for the purposes of the Trust Documents.

No money is currently being sought and applications for the Bonds cannot currently be made. If LGFA offers the Bonds, the offers will be made in accordance with the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (**FMCA**) as an offer of debt securities of the same class as existing quoted debt securities. The Bonds are expected to be quoted on the NZX Debt Market.

The proposed offers of Bonds by LGFA, if made, will each be made in reliance upon the exclusion in clause 19 of schedule 1 to the FMCA.

## Vanilla Bonds

If made, the proposed offer of Vanilla Bonds by LGFA, will be an offer of bonds that have identical rights, privileges, limitations and conditions (except for the interest rate and/or maturity date) as LGFA's:

- a) fixed rate bonds maturing on 15 April 2027 with an interest rate of 4.50% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF060;
- b) fixed rate bonds maturing on 15 April 2025 with an interest rate of 2.75% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF070;
- c) fixed rate bonds maturing on 14 April 2033 with an interest rate of 3.50% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF080;
- d) fixed rate bonds maturing on 15 April 2024 with an interest rate of 2.25% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF100;
- e) fixed rate bonds maturing on 20 April 2029 with an interest rate of 1.50% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF110;
- f) fixed rate bonds maturing on 15 April 2026 with an interest rate of 1.50% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF120;
- g) fixed rate bonds maturing on 15 April 2037 with an interest rate of 2.00% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF130;
- h) fixed rate bonds maturing on 15 May 2031 with an interest rate of 2.25% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF140;
- i) fixed rate bonds maturing on 15 May 2028 with an interest rate of 2.25% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF150, and
- j) fixed rate bonds maturing on 15 May 2035 with an interest rate of 3.00% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under the ticker code LGF160.

(together, the "**Quoted Vanilla Bonds**").

Accordingly, the proposed Vanilla Bonds will, if offered, be of the same class as the Quoted Vanilla Bonds for the purposes of the FMCA and the Financial Markets Conduct Regulations 2014.

The Quoted Vanilla Bonds are the only debt securities of LGFA that are currently quoted and in the same class as the Vanilla Bonds.

Investors should look to the market price of the Quoted Vanilla Bonds referred to above to find out how the market assesses the returns and risk premium for those bonds.

## **Sustainable Financing Bonds**

If made, the proposed offer of Sustainable Financing Bonds by LGFA, will be an offer of bonds that have identical rights, privileges, limitations and conditions as LGFA's fixed rate sustainable financing bonds maturing on 15 May 2030, with an interest rate of 4.50% per annum, which are quoted on the NZX Debt Market under ticker code LGF170 (**Quoted Sustainable Financing Bonds**).

Accordingly, the proposed Sustainable Financing Bonds will, if offered, be of the same class as the Quoted Sustainable Financing Bonds for the purposes of the FMCA and the Financial Markets Conduct Regulations 2014.

The Quoted Sustainable Financing Bonds are the only debt securities of LGFA that are currently quoted and in the same class as the Sustainable Financing Bonds.

Investors should look to the market price of the Quoted Sustainable Financing Bonds referred to above to find out how the market assesses the returns and risk premium for those bonds.

## **LGFA's continuous disclosure obligations**

LGFA is subject to a disclosure obligation that requires it to notify certain material information to NZX for the purpose of that information being made available to participants in the market and that information can be found by visiting <https://www.nzx.com/companies/LGF>

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## SHAREHOLDERS

- ❑ NZ Government largest shareholder at 20%
- ❑ 30 councils hold 80% shareholding
- ❑ Can only sell shares to NZ Government or councils

## GOVERNANCE

- ❑ Board comprising 5 Independent and 1 Non Independent Directors
- ❑ Bonds listed on NZX
- ❑ Independent Trustee
- ❑ Issue of securities under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013
- ❑ Audited by Audit NZ

## LIQUIDITY

- ❑ Up to NZ\$1.5 billion liquidity facility from NZ Government<sup>1</sup>
- ❑ NZ\$1.70 billion liquid assets portfolio<sup>2</sup>
- ❑ NZ\$927 million of Treasury Stock currently available for repo

## GUARANTORS

- ❑ 71 guarantors of LGFA
- ❑ Guarantors comprise:
  - All shareholders except the NZ Government
  - Any non shareholder who may borrow more than NZ\$20 million
  - Any council shareholder of a council-controlled organisation (CCO) that is approved for borrowing by LGFA
- ❑ Security granted by each of the guarantors is over their rates revenue
- ❑ Guarantors cannot exit guarantee until
  - Repaid all their, and any of its CCO's, borrowings and
  - After the longest outstanding LGFA bond to mature (currently 2037)

**Source: LGFA, as at 31 August 2023**

## BORROWERS

- ❑ 77 member councils
- ❑ 4 CCOs
- ❑ Approximately 93% market share
- ❑ Councils' borrowing secured against rates revenue
- ❑ Must meet LGFA financial covenants

## CAPITAL STRUCTURE

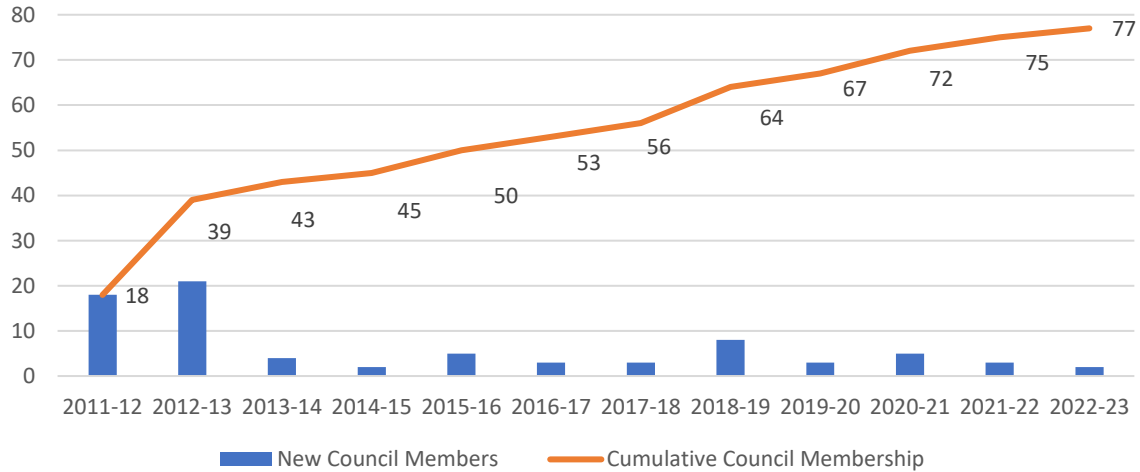
- ❑ NZ\$25 million paid in capital
- ❑ NZ\$20 million uncalled capital
- ❑ NZ\$78 million retained earnings
- ❑ NZ\$375 million Borrower Notes that can be converted to equity
- ❑ Current capital ratio of 2.40% with policy of 2% minimum and target of 3%

<sup>1</sup> Maximum amount under the facility available for liquidity purposes. The actual amount available will be the amount of commitment set by LGFA up to NZ\$1.5 billion.

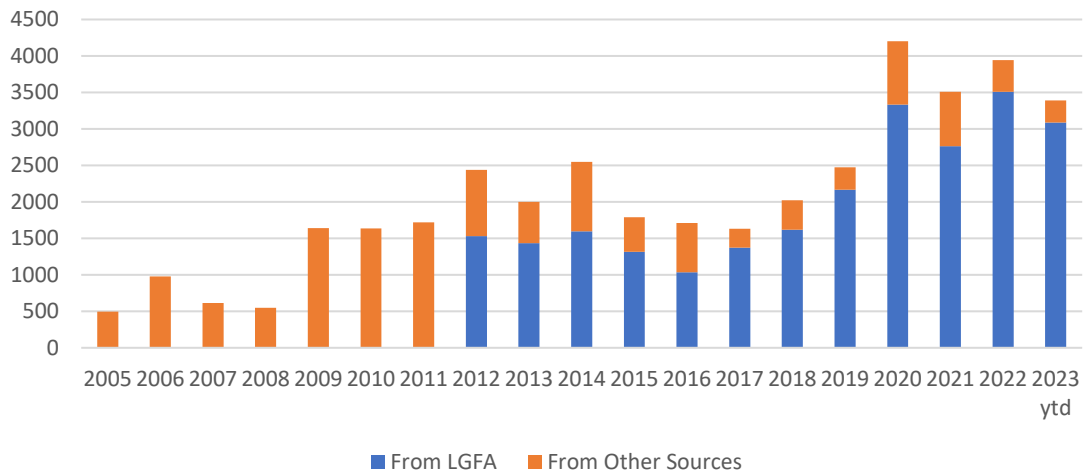
<sup>2</sup> Excludes liquid assets held to support council standby facilities

# COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP AND BORROWING

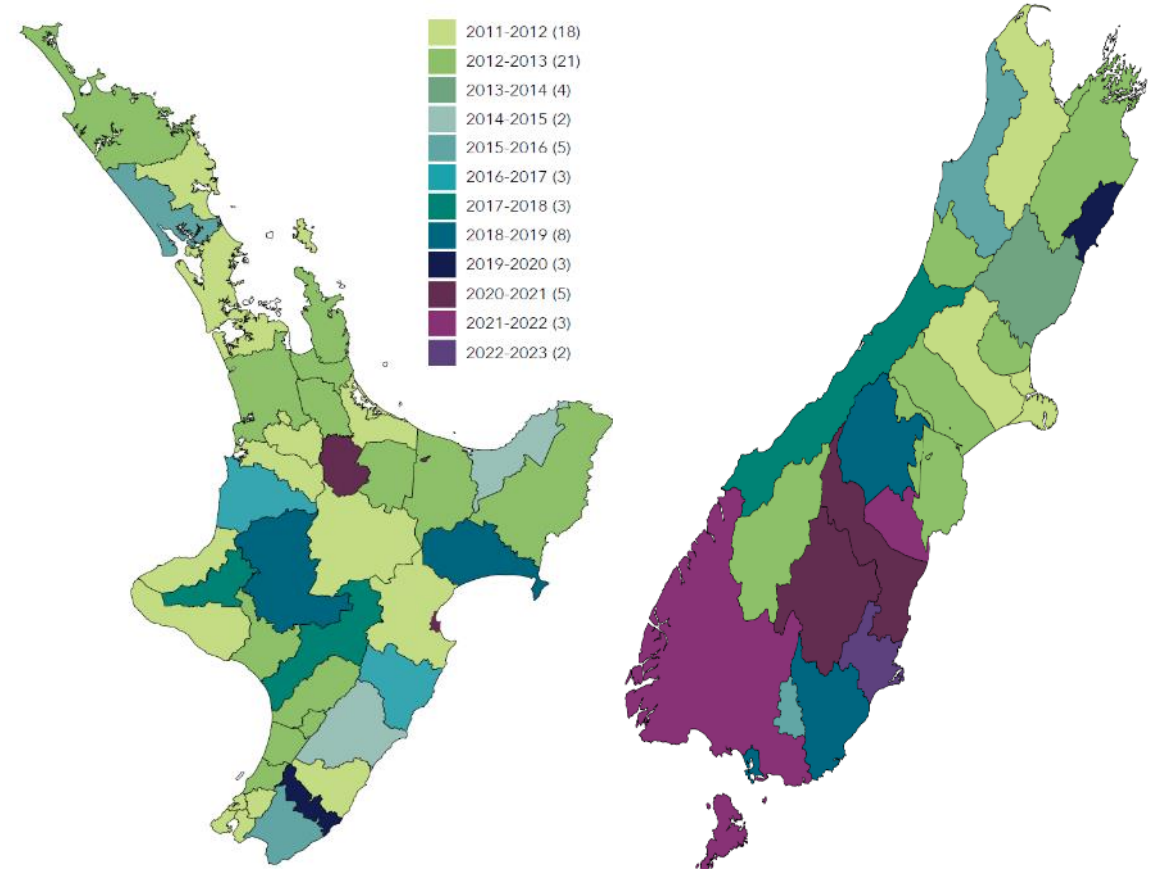
### Council Membership



### Council Borrowing (NZ\$ million) - calendar year



### LGFA member councils highlighted with year of joining



Chatham Islands Council is not currently a member.  
Some councils (notably regional councils) may overlap on this map.  
There are four CCOs (Invercargill City Holdings Limited, Westland Holdings Limited, Dunedin City Treasury Limited and Whanganui District Council Holdings Limited) who are members.

**As at 31 August 2023**

**Source: LGFA, PwC Quarterly Local Government Debt Report**



- ❑ Record amount of long-term lending to councils
  - Twelve-month period to 30 June 2021                      lending of NZ\$2.86 billion and LGFA bond issuance of NZ\$3.27 billion
  - Twelve-month period to 30 June 2022                      lending of NZ\$3.33 billion and LGFA bond issuance of NZ\$3.90 billion
  - Twelve-month period to 30 June 2023                      lending of NZ\$3.99 billion and LGFA bond issuance of NZ\$3.55 billion
- ❑ Increased forecast council lending and LGFA bond issuance by approximately NZ\$1 billion in each of next three years.
- ❑ Membership
  - Five councils and four CCOs joined between 1 July 2021 and 31 August 2023
  - Five CCOs at different stages of joining as of 31 August 2023
- ❑ Sustainability focus across the organisation and lending activities.
- ❑ New product initiatives
  - CCO lending – 3 CCOs borrowed
  - Standby facilities - NZ\$747 million to sixteen councils as at 31 August 2023
  - Green, Social and Sustainability Lending Programme launched 1 October 2021 – first GSS loans made to councils in December 2021 and total NZ\$348.5 million as at 31 August 2023
  - Climate Action Loans Lending Programme to councils launched 2 December 2022 – first CALs approved in March 2023 and total NZ\$850.7 million as at 31 August 2023
- ❑ NZ Government Liquidity Facility maximum commitment increased to NZ\$1.5 billion and term extended to December 2031.
- ❑ Rise in interest rates has negatively impacted on unrealised mark to market (“mtm”) valuation of swaps positions used to hedge fixed rate bond issuance.
- ❑ Credit ratings
  - S&P Global Ratings                      Long term local credit rating increased to AAA and foreign currency long term credit rating to AA+ on 22 February 2021
  - Fitch    Foreign currency issuer default rating (“IDR”) raised to AA+ on 16 September 2022 – no change to domestic currency IDR of AA+
- ❑ Debut issuance in offshore markets through a A\$1 billion issue of a 1 August 2028 medium term note.

- ❑ Review into the Future of Local Government – key recommendations were:
  - strengthening local democracy (partnership with iwi, change voting age to 16, Single Transferable Voting, 4-year cycle);
  - different options for the structure of councils (one recommendation was a regional authority with smaller councils below this to encourage more localism); and
  - new funding sources – rates paid on government land, rebate of GST that is paid on rates, intergenerational climate change fund.
- ❑ Affordable Water Reform Programme transition period between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2026, with ten Water Services Entities (WSEs) expected to become operational.
- ❑ Weather related events causing pressure on some councils although Central Government is providing some financial assistance.
- ❑ Financially the sector is in good shape:
  - the sector’s ability to service debt had improved significantly over the past ten years;
  - the sector is better positioned than it was ten years ago from an affordability perspective; and
  - the sector on average is maintaining a balanced budget position.
- ❑ But there are some challenges on the horizon:
  - rising interest rates;
  - inflation is putting pressure on budgets (both operational and capital expenditure);
  - revaluation of assets is creating an increase in depreciation charges;
  - staff shortages; and
  - uncertainty over Affordable Water Reform Programme.
- ❑ Long Term Plan (LTP) process underway with draft LTPs available for public consultation early 2024.
- ❑ Infrastructure Funding and Financing (IFF) providing financing for some council projects:
  - Tauranga City Council – Western Bay of Plenty Transport System Plan; and
  - Wellington City Council – Mōa Point Sludge Minimisation Facility.

# WHO DOES LGFA LEND TO AND WHO GUARANTEES LGFA?

Council and CCO Borrower	Amount Borrowed (NZ\$ million)	% of Total Borrowing
Auckland	\$3,490	20.3%
Christchurch City	\$2,206	12.8%
Wellington City	\$1,317	7.7%
Tauranga City	\$815	4.7%
Hamilton City	\$795	4.6%
Wellington Regional	\$736	4.3%
Queenstown-Lakes District	\$547	3.2%
Hutt City	\$421	2.4%
Hastings District	\$352	2.0%
Rotorua District	\$351	2.0%
71 other member councils and CCOs	\$6,160	35.8%

Council and CCO Borrowing	Volume (NZ\$ million)
Short Term (loan terms less than 12 months)	\$552
Long Term	\$16,637
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,188</b>

Borrower Type	Number of councils/CCOs	Amount Borrowed (NZ\$ million)	% of Total Borrowing
Guarantors	71	\$16,891	98.3%
Non-guarantors	6	\$75	0.4%
CCOs	4	\$223	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>\$17,188</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Note:**

**Auckland Council borrowing is capped at 40% of total LGFA lending**

**Two member councils and one CCO have yet to borrow from LGFA**

Guarantee contains provisions apportioning share to each council based upon their relative share of total rates revenue of all guarantors. A council's obligation under the guarantee is secured against rates revenue. CCOs are not guarantors of LGFA but any council shareholder of a CCO must be a guarantor of LGFA.

Council Guarantor	% share of Guarantee
Auckland	28.8%
Christchurch City	8.1%
Wellington City	5.0%
Hamilton City	2.9%
Tauranga City	2.8%
Wellington Regional	2.6%
Dunedin City	2.4%
Hutt City	1.7%
Canterbury Regional	1.7%
Whangarei District	1.5%
61 other council guarantors	42.5%

**As at 31 August 2023**

**Source: LGFA**

# WHAT IS THE CREDIT QUALITY OF THE LENDING BOOK?

- ❑ 88.4% of LGFA loans to councils and CCOs with credit ratings.
- ❑ 82.6% of LGFA loans to AA- rated (or better) councils and CCOs.
- ❑ Average credit quality is above AA.
- ❑ Improving trend in underlying credit quality of council sector over the past seven years;
  - 6 councils recently upgraded to AA+ and 1 council upgraded to AA;
  - 1 council downgraded to AA, 1 council downgraded to A+ and 2 councils downgraded to AA-; and
  - 5 councils on negative outlook = NZ\$2.4 billion (13.7% loan book).
- ❑ Not all councils and CCOs have credit ratings due to cost of obtaining a rating vs benefits.
  - Average total lending to unrated councils and CCOs is NZ\$42 million per council
  - NZ\$50 million of debt is approximate breakeven for a council to obtain a credit rating
- ❑ LGFA undertakes detailed credit analysis of all member councils and CCOs separate to the external credit rating process performed by S&P, Fitch and Moody's.
- ❑ Unrated councils are assessed by LGFA as having, in general, better credit quality than those councils with credit ratings.

External Credit Rating (S&P, Fitch)	Lending (NZ\$ million)	Lending (%)	Number of Councils and CCOs
AA+	\$3,003	17.5%	9
AA	\$8,593	50.0%	17
AA-	\$2,649	15.4%	7
A+	\$950	5.5%	2
Unrated	\$1,993	11.6%	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,188</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>81</b>

As at 31 August 2023

Source: LGFA

**Note: Two member councils and one CCO have yet to borrow from LGFA (includes long and short-term lending)**

## ❑ S&P Global Ratings – March 2023

Local Currency AAA / Stable / A-1+    Foreign Currency AA+ / Stable / A-1+

### Strengths:

- dominant market position as source of funding for New Zealand local government;
- high credit quality of LGFA’s borrowers;
- extremely high likelihood of support from the New Zealand Government in a stress scenario; and
- very good risk management and management and governance among LGFA’s key strengths.

### Weaknesses:

- highly concentrated lending portfolio; and
- moderate capital adequacy.



## ❑ Fitch Ratings - October 2022

Local Currency AA+ / Stable/ F1+    Foreign Currency rating AA+ / Stable / F1+

Long-term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating was upgraded to AA+ on 16 September 2022

### Fitch notes:

- strong links to the sovereign – classified as a government-related entity;
- strong underlying credit quality of its council shareholders and borrowers;
- ratings are equalised with the ratings of the sovereign; and
- support of a joint and several liability guarantee.

Rating Agency	Domestic Currency	Foreign Currency	Date of Report
	AAA	AA+	01 March 2023
	AA+	AA+	26 October 2022

**Source: S&P Global Ratings, Fitch Ratings, LGFA**

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LGFA Update

# LGFA Approach to Sustainable Financing

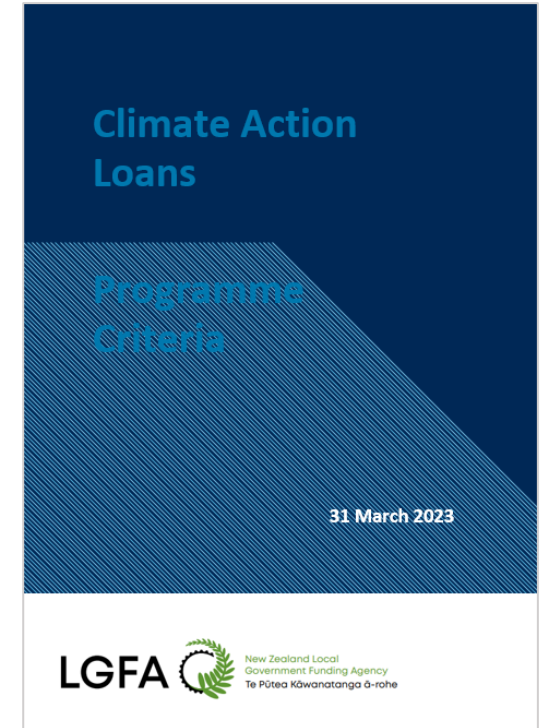
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## LGFA lends funds to Borrowers at a discounted loan margin when they commit to address GHG emissions aligned to science-based trajectory

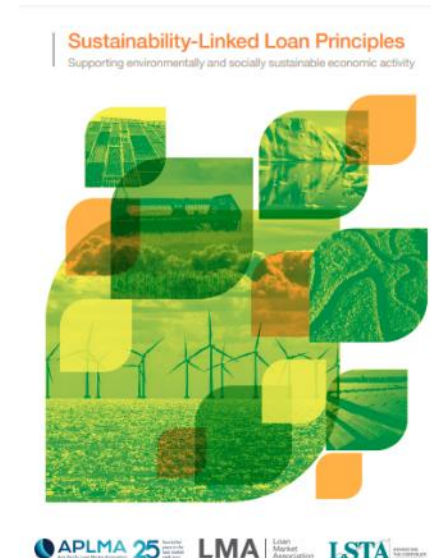
- ❑ Climate Action Loans (CALs) are “general purposes” loans with a pricing incentive for Borrowers to act on climate change and reduce GHG emissions in accordance with the requirements of the CAL Criteria published by LGFA (**CAL Criteria**)<sup>1</sup>.
- ❑ All Borrowers are eligible for CALs, including those who may not have any eligible projects to access GSS Loans.
- ❑ To qualify for a CAL, a Borrower must have the following in place:
  - An Emission Reduction Plan (**ERP**) which includes:
    - a Borrower’s intended pathway to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in line with the science-based trajectory (i.e. to support limiting global warming to no greater than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels) and net zero by 2050; and
    - annual GHG targets (for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions) covering short-term periods and medium-term targets that ultimately support the Borrower to achieve its long-term goal of alignment to the science-based trajectory and net zero by 2050 (or sooner).
  - Borrowers must obtain annual external verification (by a credible provider) of their GHG emissions inventory.
- ❑ There is no penalty if a Borrower misses its emissions reduction target or fails to report as required under the CAL Criteria. However, LGFA will “declassify” the CAL which means (a) LGFA will remove the Borrower’s name from the list of CAL borrowers on LGFA’s website, and (b) LGFA will name the Borrower on LGFA’s website as a Borrower which has had its CAL declassified as a result of non-compliance with the CAL Criteria. The CAL will remain declassified until the CAL Criteria is met.



<sup>1</sup>The CAL Criteria may be updated from time to time. The current CAL Criteria can be found at [www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-lending/climate-action-loans](http://www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-lending/climate-action-loans)

## The CAL Criteria partially aligns to the Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles

- ❑ Morningstar Sustainalytics, a global independent ESG and corporate governance research, ratings and analytics firm that supports investors around the world (**Sustainalytics**) has reviewed the CAL Criteria and reached the following conclusions.
- ❑ The sustainability Key Performance Indicator (**KPI**) and Sustainability Performance Target (**SPT**) that both form the basis of CALs are both in line with the Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles 2023 (**SLLP**):
  - The KPI that forms the basis of the CAL Criteria is *absolute gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions* (measured in tCO<sub>2</sub>e).
    - The CAL Criteria is programmatic in that it covers a range of Borrowers.
    - Despite this programmatic approach, the KPI is considered material for all Borrowers.
  - The SPT in the CAL Criteria is the *reduction in absolute gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in line with a 1.5°C science-based scenario*.
    - The target aligns with New Zealand’s sustainability strategy.
    - The target is considered highly ambitious given that it is expected to align with the science-based targets to reduce GHG emissions, to help limit global warming to 1.5°C and support the achievement of net zero emissions by 2050 in New Zealand.
- ❑ The CAL Criteria is in line with four of the five core components of the SLLP:
  - The one component in the CAL Criteria that does not align with the SLLP is the pricing and margin adjustment (Component 3 of the SLLP).
  - This is because a penalty for failure to meet the CAL requirements is declassification of the CAL, not a pricing penalty. A pricing penalty cannot be linked within the same term of the CAL due to the potential impact on LGFA’s financial statements under current accounting standards. Accordingly, the CAL Criteria does not fully align with the SLLP for this reason.





LGFA has advanced NZ\$850.7 million in CALs to councils to date

Borrower	Maturity Date Range of CALs	Principal Amount advanced to date (NZ\$ million)
Auckland Council	May 2030 to April 2034	600
Hutt City Council	October 2026 to April 2029	125.7
Dunedin City Treasury Limited	February 2030 to May 2031	125
<b>Total</b>		<b>850.7</b>

LGFA is working with a further 5 Borrowers on their CAL applications.



Source: LGFA, as at 31 August 2023.

**LGFA lends funds to Borrowers at a discounted margin to enable them to undertake green, social and/or sustainability (GSS) projects**

- ❑ GSS Loans are “proceeds-based” loans to Borrowers for assets, projects or activities that meet the GSS Loan Criteria published by LGFA (**GSS Loan Criteria**)<sup>1</sup>. Projects can qualify under 9 Green Loan categories and/or 3 Social Loan categories.
- ❑ All Borrowers are eligible for GSS Loans. LGFA may provide GSS Loans for projects that:
  - provide a demonstrable reduction in energy consumption and/or GHG emissions;
  - strengthen the level of local adaptation to challenges posed by climate change; or
  - have an identified social objective.
- ❑ To be eligible for GSS Loans, projects must:
  - target requirements higher than or at least the minimum requirements in the relevant New Zealand legislation, policies or principles; and
  - have explicit climate, environmental, social, or sustainable ambitions.
- ❑ The GSS Loan Criteria is aligned to the Green Loan Principles and the Social Loan Principles.
- ❑ Sustainalytics has verified that the GSS Loan Criteria is aligned to the Green Loan Principles 2023 and the Social Loan Principles 2023.



<sup>1</sup> The GSS Loan Criteria may be updated from time to time.

The current GSS Loan Criteria can be found at [www.lgfa.co.nz/sites/default/files/2023-03/LGFA\\_GSS\\_Lending\\_Programme\\_Criteria.pdf](http://www.lgfa.co.nz/sites/default/files/2023-03/LGFA_GSS_Lending_Programme_Criteria.pdf)

LGFA has approved<sup>1</sup> NZ\$562 million of GSS Loans, of which NZ\$348.5 million has been advanced to councils to date

GSS Category	Borrower	Date Sustainable Loan Approved	Project Description	Sustainable Loan Type	Approved Amount for Project (NZ\$ million)	Principal Amount Advanced to date (NZ\$ million)	Allocation to Sustainable Loan Asset Pool under Framework (NZ\$ million)
Green Buildings	Wellington City Council	14 October 2021	Takina, Wellington Convention and Exhibition Centre	Green Loan	180	160	160
Green Buildings	Hutt City Council	28 June 2022	Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre	Green Loan	41	35	35
Green Buildings	Whangarei District Council	19 August 2022	Whangārei Civic Centre	Green Loan	59	59	59
<b>Total Green Buildings Loans</b>					<b>280</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>254</b>
Climate Change Adaptation	Greater Wellington Regional Council	2 December 2021	RiverLink Project	Green Loan	227	55	55
<b>Total Climate Change Adaptation Loans</b>					<b>227</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>
Affordable Housing	Christchurch City Council	17 November 2022	OCHT Social Housing	Social Loan	55	39.5	39.5
<b>Total Social Loans</b>					<b>55</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 Borrowers</b>				<b>562</b>	<b>348.5</b>	<b>348.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Where a GSS Loan is "approved", LGFA is not committed to provide those funds. Rather, LGFA has indicated to the relevant Borrower that, subject to satisfaction of conditions precedent, LGFA intends to advance the relevant amount as GSS Loan(s) when the Borrower makes a request under LGFA's Multi-Issuer Deed.

## LGFA has developed an innovative Sustainable Financing Bond Framework

- ❑ LGFA has developed the Sustainable Financing Bond Framework (**Framework**)<sup>1</sup> to:
  - recognise LGFA’s commitment to support Borrowers to fund sustainable assets and activities, and incentivise GHG emissions reductions;
  - enable LGFA to issue bonds that are notionally allocated to the Sustainable Loans on LGFA’s balance sheet; and
  - advance the market for sustainable finance by providing an innovative opportunity for investors to support Borrowers to achieve their sustainability aspirations.
- ❑ The Framework is informed by:
  - International Capital Markets Association’s (**ICMA**) Green Bond Principles (**GBP**), Social Bond Principles (**SBP**), and Sustainability Bond Guidelines (**SBG**); and
  - Asia-Pacific Loan Market Association’s (**APLMA**) Green Loan Principles (**GLP**), Social Loan Principles (**SLP**), and Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles (**SLLP**), each as at the date of the Framework (together, the **Market Standards**).
- ❑ The Framework follows the “proceeds-based” pillars of the Market Standards (particularly the GBP, the SBP and the SBG), and is underpinned by the GSS Loan Criteria and the CAL Criteria.
- ❑ Sustainalytics has provided a Second Party Opinion on the Framework.

**Important note:** LGFA is not claiming direct alignment with the Market Standards. Any bonds that LGFA may choose to issue under the Framework will not be Green, Social or Sustainability Bonds<sup>2</sup>, and nor will they be Sustainability-Linked Bonds<sup>3</sup>.

## Sustainable Financing Bond Framework

Benefiting local communities  
through delivering efficient  
financing for local government  
Ka whiwhi painga ngā hapori  
mā te whakarato pūtea tōtika  
ki ngā kaunihera

31 March 2023

<sup>1</sup> The Framework may be updated from time to time. The current Framework can be found at [www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-financing-bonds](http://www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-financing-bonds)

<sup>2</sup> Given the nature of the Sustainable Loan Asset Pool, which comprises both GSS Loans and CALs together in the same pool, sustainable financing bonds do not meet the “Use of proceeds” requirement under the GBP or the SBP.

<sup>3</sup> This is because the bonds will not include sustainability targets for LGFA or have variable coupons or redemptions.

LGFA recognises the heightened transparency that independent external reviews of sustainable finance structures can provide, and has obtained an external review on the Framework

- ❑ Sustainalytics reviewed the Framework and provided a Second Party Opinion<sup>1</sup> dated 29 March 2023 (SPO).
- ❑ In the SPO, Sustainalytics sets out a detailed analysis and concludes that:
  - the components of the Framework are **credible**;
  - the Framework is expected to **advance LGFA's and New Zealand's sustainability objectives** and generate positive environmental and social impact;
  - the Framework, as based on the **proceeds-based pillars** of the general market standards for sustainable finance, is overall in alignment with the **impact and transparency** principles, which underpin the sustainable finance market; and
  - any Sustainable Financing Bonds issued under the Framework will fund **overall impactful social and environmental** Sustainable Loan pools of GSS Loans and CALs.

**MORNINGSTAR** | **SUSTAINALYTICS**



<sup>1</sup> A copy of the SPO is available on LGFA's website at [www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-financing-bonds](http://www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-financing-bonds)

## The scope of the external review also included assessing the GSS Loan Criteria in accordance with the Market Standards and market practice

- ❑ Sustainalytics reviewed the GSS Loan Criteria.
- ❑ In its SPO<sup>1</sup>, Sustainalytics concluded that:
  - the GSS Loan Criteria is **credible and impactful**;
  - the GSS Loan Criteria **aligns** with the Green Loan Principles 2023, and the Social Loan Principles 2023;
  - the eligible categories for the use of proceeds **align** with those recognised by the Green Loan Principles 2023, and the Social Loan Principles 2023;
  - the 18-month look-back period for existing projects is **in line with market practice**; and
  - the eligible categories that will **deliver overall positive environmental and social impacts**.

## The scope of the external review also included assessing the CAL Criteria in accordance with the Market Standards and market practice

- ❑ Sustainalytics reviewed the CAL Criteria.
- ❑ In its SPO<sup>1</sup>, Sustainalytics concluded that:
  - the CAL Criteria is **partially aligned** with the intent of the Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles 2023<sup>2</sup>;
  - the KPI and SPT to be used by the Borrowers are **expected to be in line with the SLLP**;
  - the requirement of CAL borrowers to annually verify or assure the SPT for the KPI, is in line with the SLLP on verification;
  - the strength of the KPI (“*absolute gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions*”) for the CALs as it relates to councils and CCOs is “**Strong**” and “**Adequate**” respectively; and
  - the SPT in the CALs (“*reduction in absolute gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in line with a 1.5°C science-based scenario*”) is “**Highly Ambitious**”.

<sup>1</sup> A copy of the SPO is available on LGFA’s website at [www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-financing-bonds](http://www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-financing-bonds)

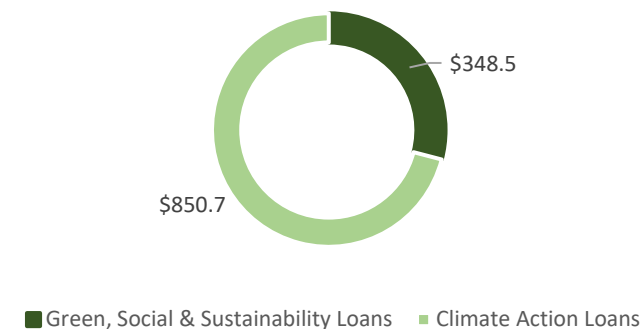
<sup>2</sup> Sustainalytics considers the CAL (pricing and margin adjustment) characteristics set out in the CAL Criteria are not technically aligned with the SLLP’s loan characteristics component as a penalty cannot be linked within the same CAL term due to existing accounting standards.

## Sustainable financing bond proceeds will be notionally allocated to a pool of Sustainable Loans

- ❑ LGFA intends to notionally allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds of sustainable financing bonds to a pool of Sustainable Loans (consisting of either GSS Loans, CALs, or both) that meet the eligibility criteria set out in the Framework (**Sustainable Loan Asset Pool**).
- ❑ As at 31 August 2023, the Sustainable Loan Asset Pool is NZ\$1,199.2 million (comprising NZ\$348.5 million GSS Loans and NZ\$850.7 million CALs).
- ❑ LGFA intends to fully allocate a sustainable financing bond (i.e. notionally allocate an amount equal to the net proceeds) to Sustainable Loans within two years of the issue date of the relevant sustainable financing bond.
- ❑ LGFA will maintain a register (**Sustainable Loan Register**) of the Sustainable Loan Asset Pool.
- ❑ External review of the Sustainable Loans in the Sustainable Loan Asset Pool is as follows:
  - For GSS Loans: In addition to the Second Party Opinion that Sustainalytics provided on the Framework (see slide 20), Sustainalytics has also provided a **Sustainable Financing Bond Pre-Issuance Review Letter**<sup>1</sup> which concludes, in relation to the GSS Loans that had been entered into at the time the letter was issued, “nothing has come to Sustainalytics’ attention that causes us to believe that, in all material respects, the Nominated Projects and the processes LGFA intends to follow to manage the proceeds of the Sustainable Financing Bonds are not aligned with LGFA’s Sustainable Financing Bond Framework”.
  - For CALs: LGFA entered into the first CALs on 30 March 2023. LGFA intends to obtain a review of CALs when it completes its first Annual Update Report.

**Annual Update Report:** LGFA intends to appoint Sustainalytics or another appropriately qualified external reviewer to carry out an annual review of each Annual Update Report, including that the Sustainable Loans in the Sustainable Loan Register meet the CAL Criteria or the GSS Loan Criteria (as applicable) and comply with the Framework. Sustainalytics has been appointed to review LGFA's first Annual Update Report. LGFA expects to publish the first Annual Update Report and the product of Sustainalytics' review of that report on or about the end of September 2023.

Types of Sustainable Loans in Sustainable Asset Pool (NZ\$ million)



**Source: LGFA as at 31 August 2023**

<sup>1</sup> Sustainalytics Sustainable Financing Bond Pre-Issuance Review Letter (dated 31 March 2023) can be found here [www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-financing-bonds](http://www.lgfa.co.nz/sustainability/sustainable-financing-bonds)

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# LGFA Debt Market Activity and Consideration of Bond Offer

Appendices





## Issuance Strategy

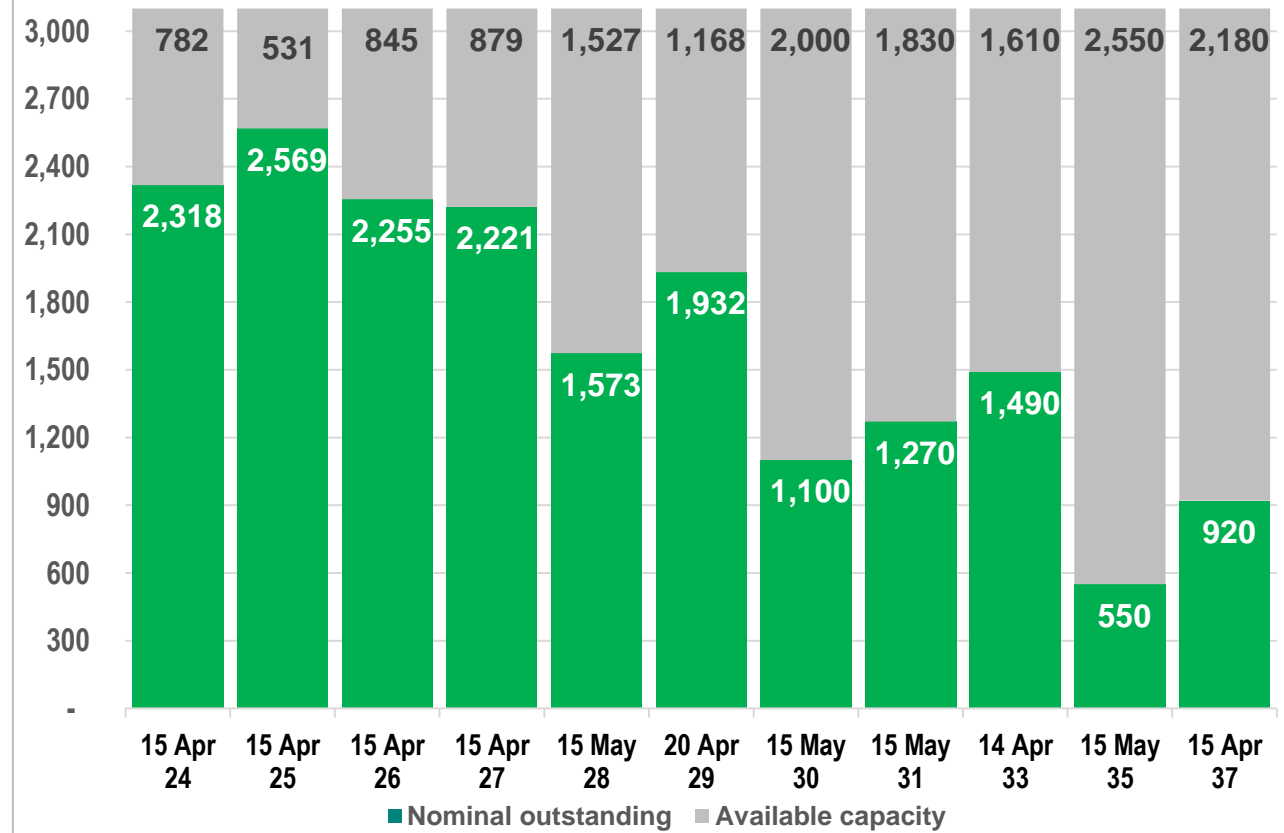
- ❑ Match NZ Government Bond where possible
  - Maturities, Tenders, AIL paid on behalf of offshore holders
- ❑ Issuance of non NZGB maturity where no NZGB maturity in calendar year (May 2035).
- ❑ Issuance of new lines by syndications and issuance of existing lines via both auctions and syndication taps.
- ❑ Liquidity important – objective of more than NZ\$1 billion per series and soft cap of NZ\$3 billion per series (excluding Treasury Stock).
- ❑ All LGFA bonds issued in NZ\$ are listed on NZX.
- ❑ Objective to target tender issuance every five weeks of NZ\$150 million to NZ\$200 million in size and at least three maturities tendered.

	Forecast Gross Council & CCO Borrowing	Forecast Net Council & CCO Borrowing	Forecast Gross LGFA Bond Issuance	Forecast Net LGFA Bond Issuance
2023-24	\$3.91 billion	\$1.95 billion	NZ\$4.20 billion	NZ\$1.38 billion
2024-25	\$4.19 billion	\$1.91 billion	NZ\$4.15 billion	NZ\$1.14 billion
2025-26	\$3.81 billion	\$1.52 billion	NZ\$4.24 billion	NZ\$1.03 billion

Source: LGFA forecasts as at 30 June 2023

## LGFA retail bonds on issue (NZ\$ million)

As at 31 August 2023: NZ\$18,198 million  
Includes NZ\$1,100 million treasury stock



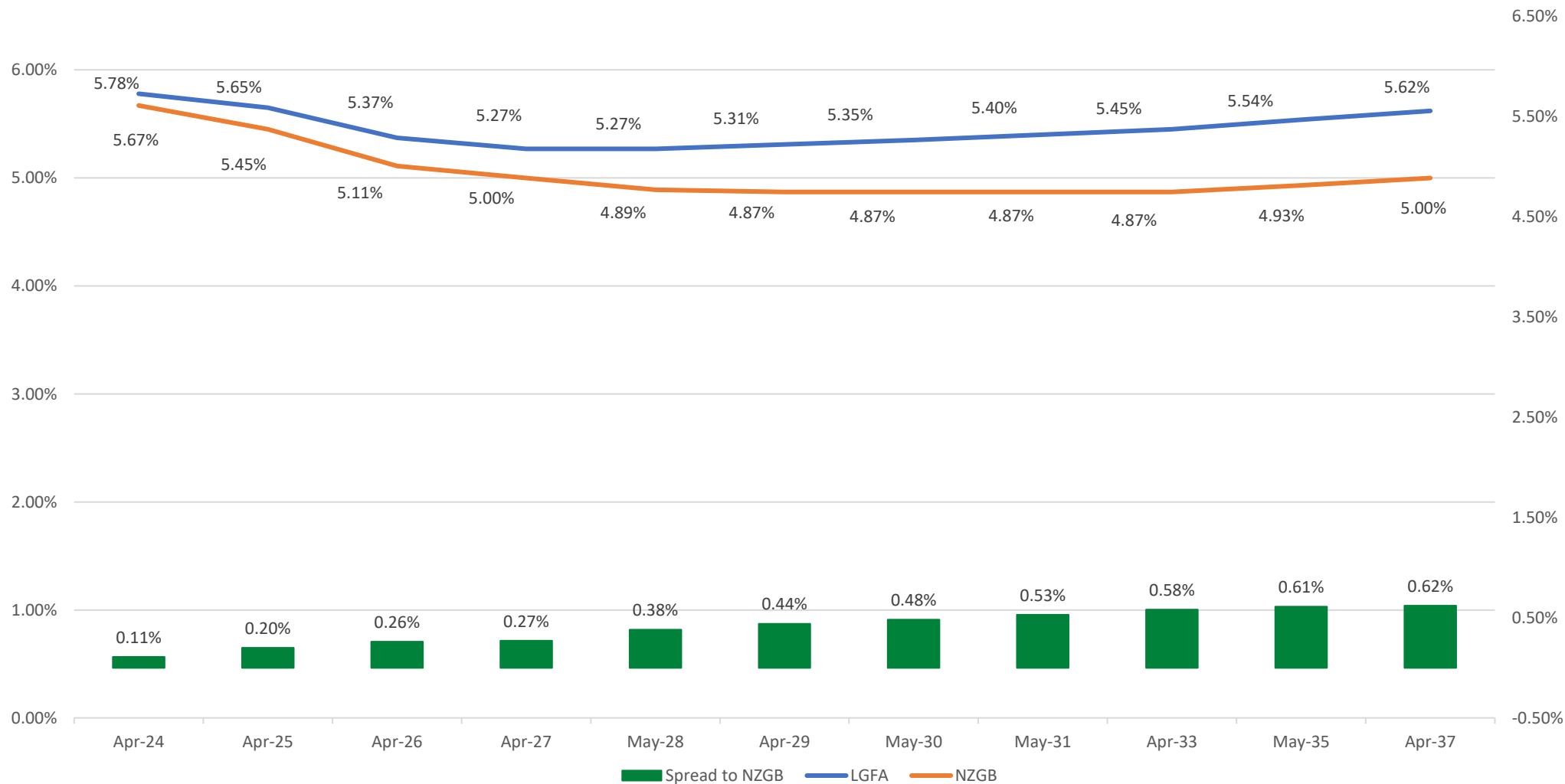
In addition to the retail bonds listed on the NZX, LGFA has A\$1 billion of a August 2028 fixed rate bond on issue

# LGFA NZD RETAIL BOND ISSUANCE – HISTORY BY JUNE FINANCIAL YEAR (NZ\$ million)

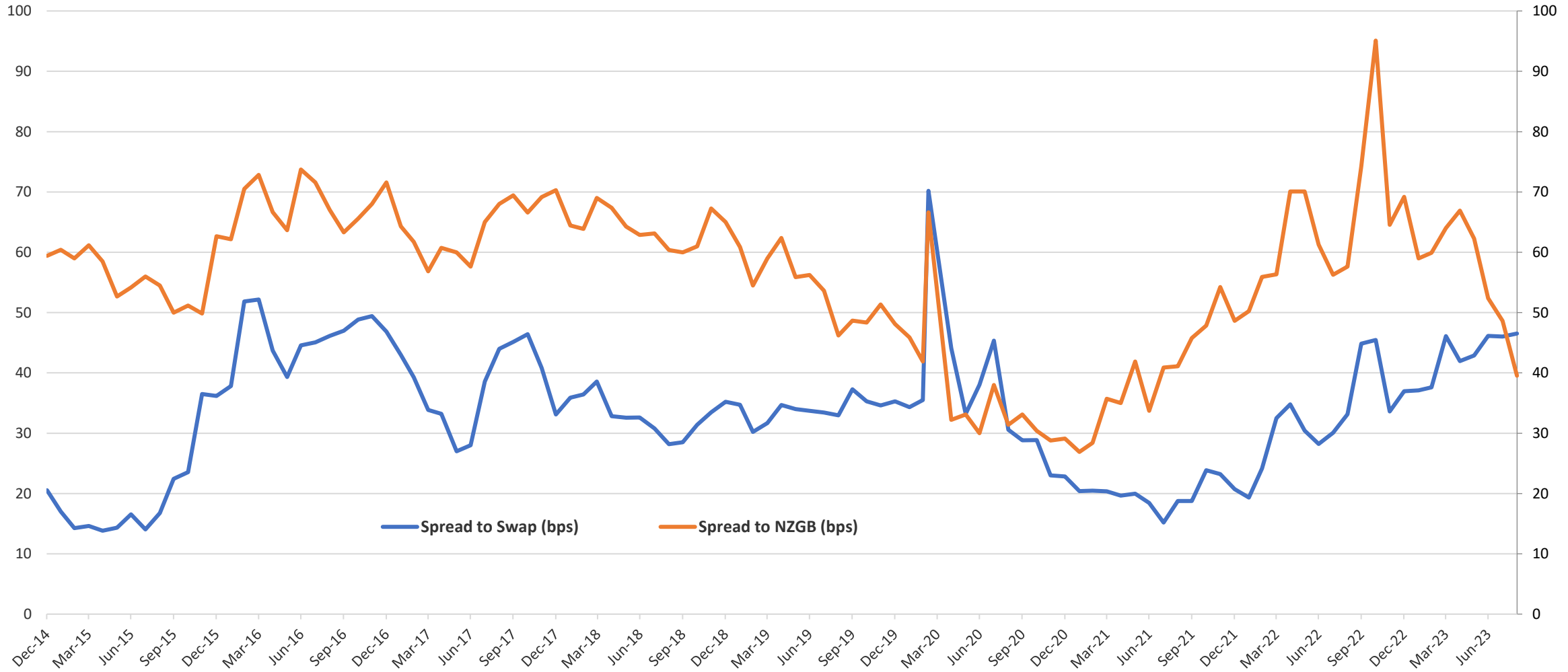


Maturity	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 ytd
15-Apr-15	155	10	75										
15-Dec-17	605	245	110	55									
15-Mar-19	75	900	95	40	70	20	40						
15-Apr-20				365	200	190	225						
15-May-21		445	625	100	150	30	70	30					
14-Apr-22							270	440	445	450			
15-Apr-23			355	655	275	65	79	21	100	110	170		
15-Apr-24								950	298	280	470	220	
15-Apr-25					100	560	309	410	30	60	150	730	60
15-Apr-26									1,000	240	635	340	
15-Apr-27				285	470	205	96	220	50	160	265	260	110
15-May-28											1270	153	50
20-Apr-29									692	480	190	360	110
15-May-30												1,000	
15-May-31										650	200	270	50
14-Apr-33						215	140	385	290	140	120	60	40
15-May-35											400	50	
15-Apr-37										700	30	90	
<b>Total Volume (NZ\$ million)</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>1285</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>2456</b>	<b>2905</b>	<b>3270</b>	<b>3900</b>	<b>3533</b>	<b>420</b>
<b>Average Bond Tender Size (NZ\$ million)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Average Issuance Term (years)</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>7.92</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.17</b>

Secondary Market Yields and LGFA Spread to NZGB as at 31 August 2023



# LGFA SPREADS TO NZGB AND SWAP (bps)

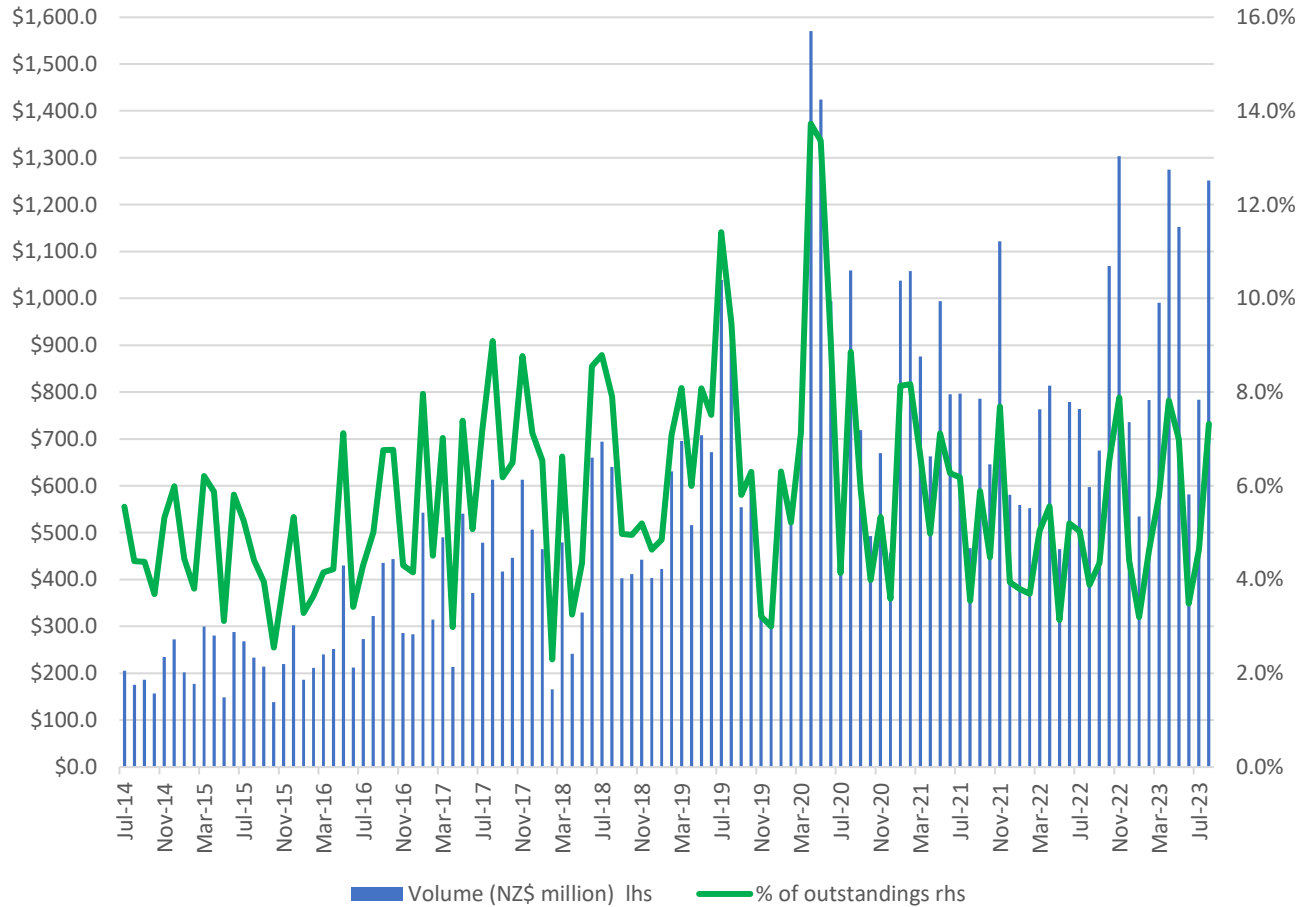


Secondary market levels as at end of each month taken from end of month closing rate sheets published by NZ banks  
Simple average of existing LGFA bond maturities

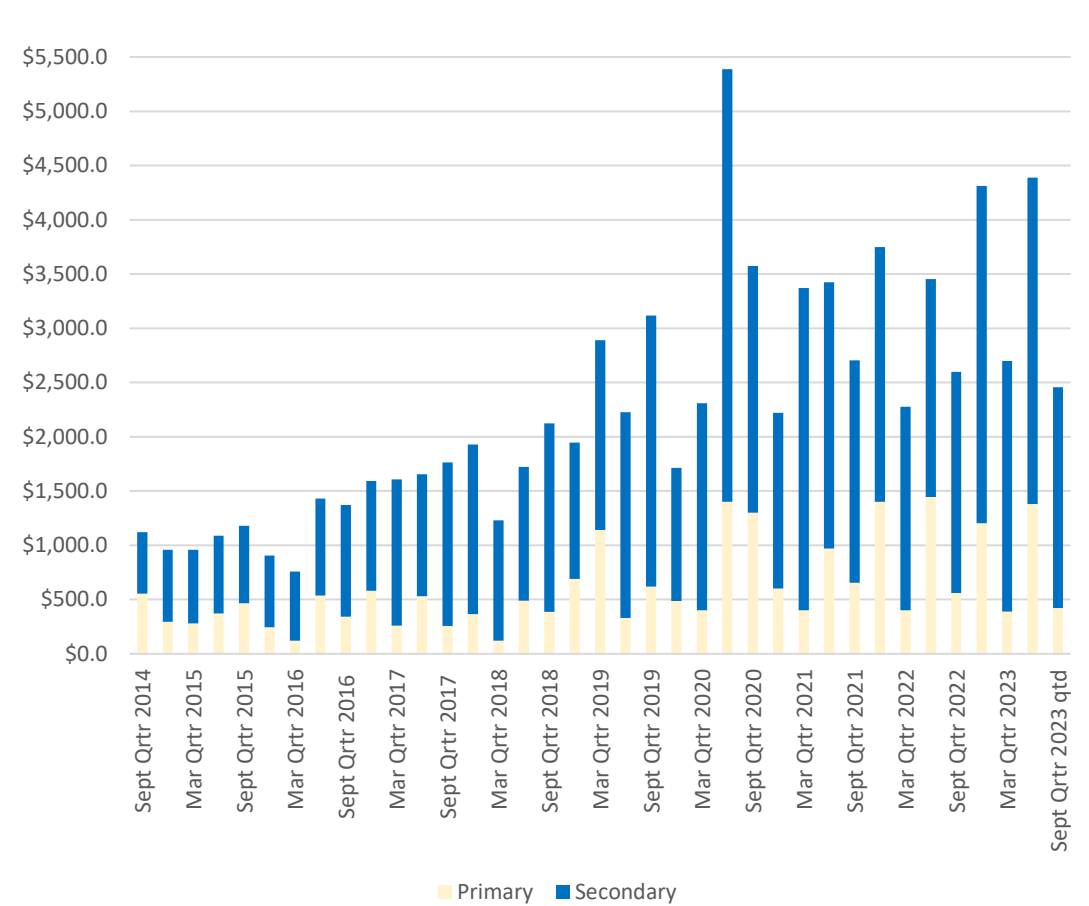
Source: LGFA

# PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET ACTIVITY

Secondary Market Turnover - Monthly (NZ\$ million)



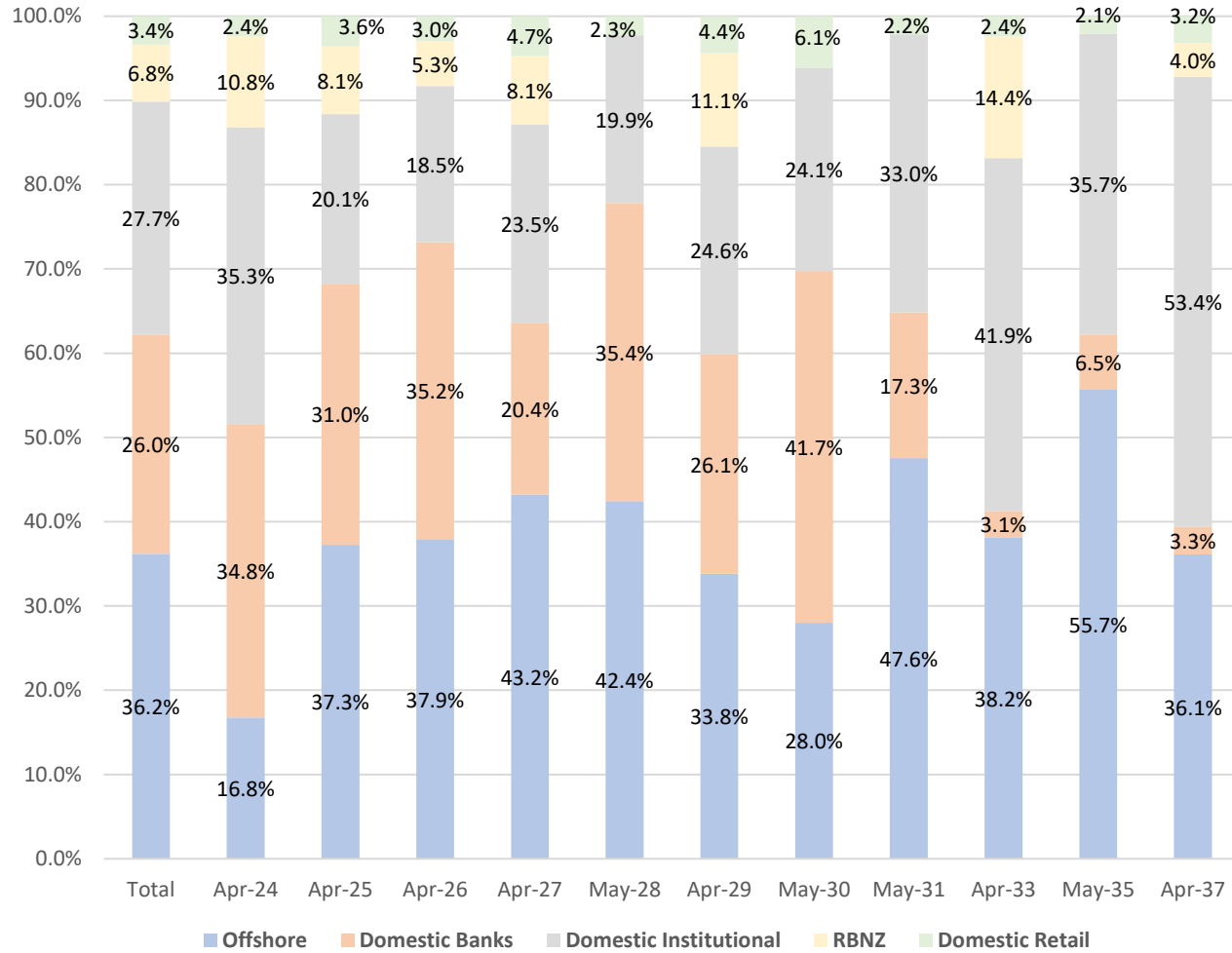
LGFA Primary and Secondary Market Activity - Quarterly (NZ\$ million)



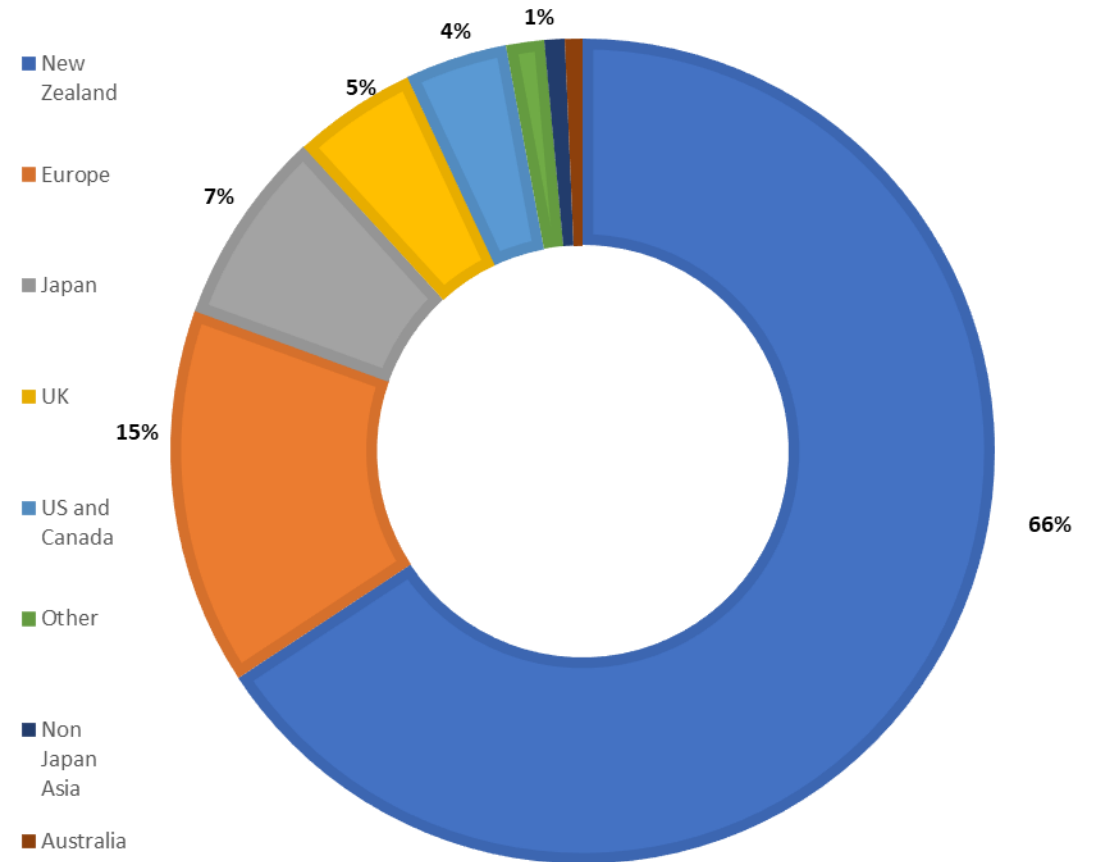
Note: LGFA analysis of change in investor holdings at Computershare registry. Buy side only, does not capture intra day activity or tender activity. Activity in LGFA bonds excluded six months prior to maturity.

# WHO HOLDS LGFA BONDS?

**Holdings of LGFA Bonds by Investor Group as at 31 August 2023**



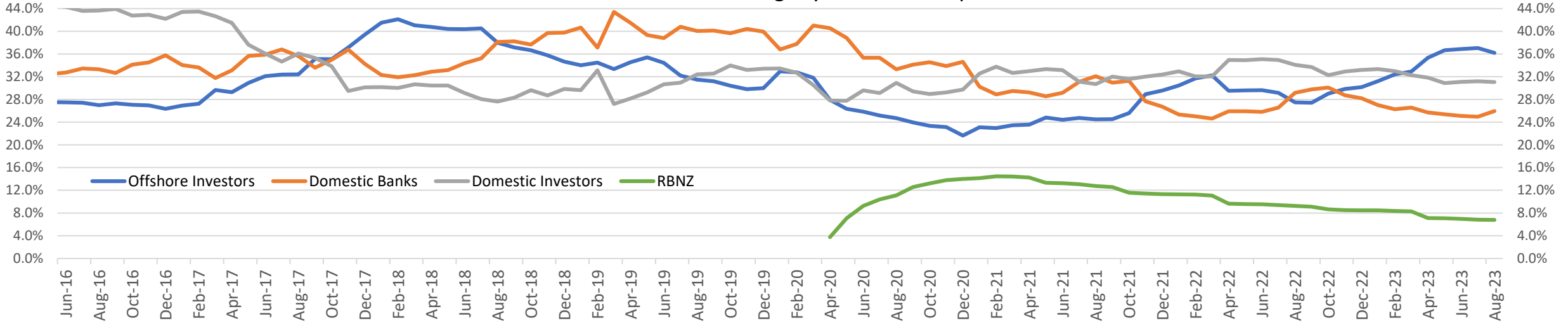
**LGFA Bond Holders by Country of Residence as at 1 March 2023**



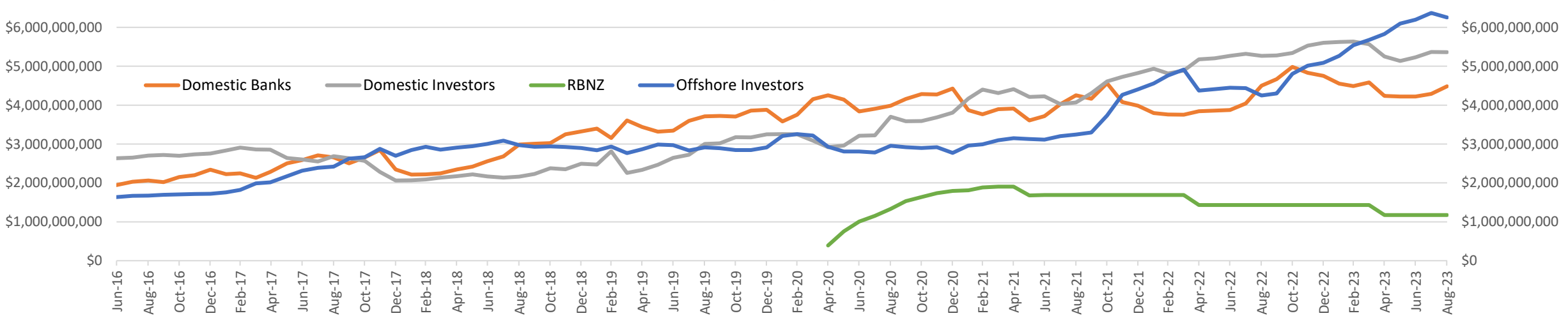
Source: LGFA

# LGFA INVESTOR HOLDINGS OVER TIME

### LGFA Bond Holdings by Investor Group



### LGFA Bond Holdings by Investor Group



- ❑ On 4 September 2023, LGFA announced that it is considering, subject to market conditions, offering one or more existing series of:
  - unsecured, unsubordinated fixed rate bonds maturing on 15 April 2025; and
  - unsecured, unsubordinated fixed rate sustainable financing bonds maturing on 15 May 2030.
- ❑ It is expected that full details of any relevant offer(s) will be released when the relevant offer(s) are expected to open.
- ❑ If LGFA offers any Bonds, the offer will be made in accordance with the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 as an offer of debt securities of the same class as existing quoted debt securities.
- ❑ The Bonds will be quoted on the NZX Debt Market.
- ❑ ANZ, BNZ, CBA and Westpac have been appointed as Joint Lead Managers.
- ❑ Considerations:
  - market conditions;
  - investor demand; and
  - council and CCO borrowing appetite for volume and tenor.

2023-24 Bond Tender and Settlement Dates			
Tender #	Announcement Date	Tender Date	Settlement Date
102	Monday, 4 September 2023	Wednesday, 6 September 2023	Monday, 11 September 2023
103	Monday, 2 October 2023	Wednesday, 4 October 2023	Monday, 9 October 2023
104	Monday, 6 November 2023	Wednesday, 8 November 2023	Monday, 13 November 2023
105	Monday, 4 December 2023	Wednesday, 6 December 2023	Monday, 11 December 2023
106	Friday, 19 January 2024	Wednesday, 24 January 2024	Tuesday, 30 January 2024
107	Monday, 4 March 2024	Wednesday, 6 March 2024	Monday, 11 March 2024
108	Monday, 8 April 2024	Wednesday, 10 April 2024	Monday, 15 April 2024
109	Monday, 6 May 2024	Wednesday, 8 May 2024	Monday, 13 May 2024
110	Friday, 31 May 2024	Wednesday, 5 June 2024	Monday, 10 June 2024

**No money is currently being sought and applications for the Bonds cannot currently be made.**



# Questions

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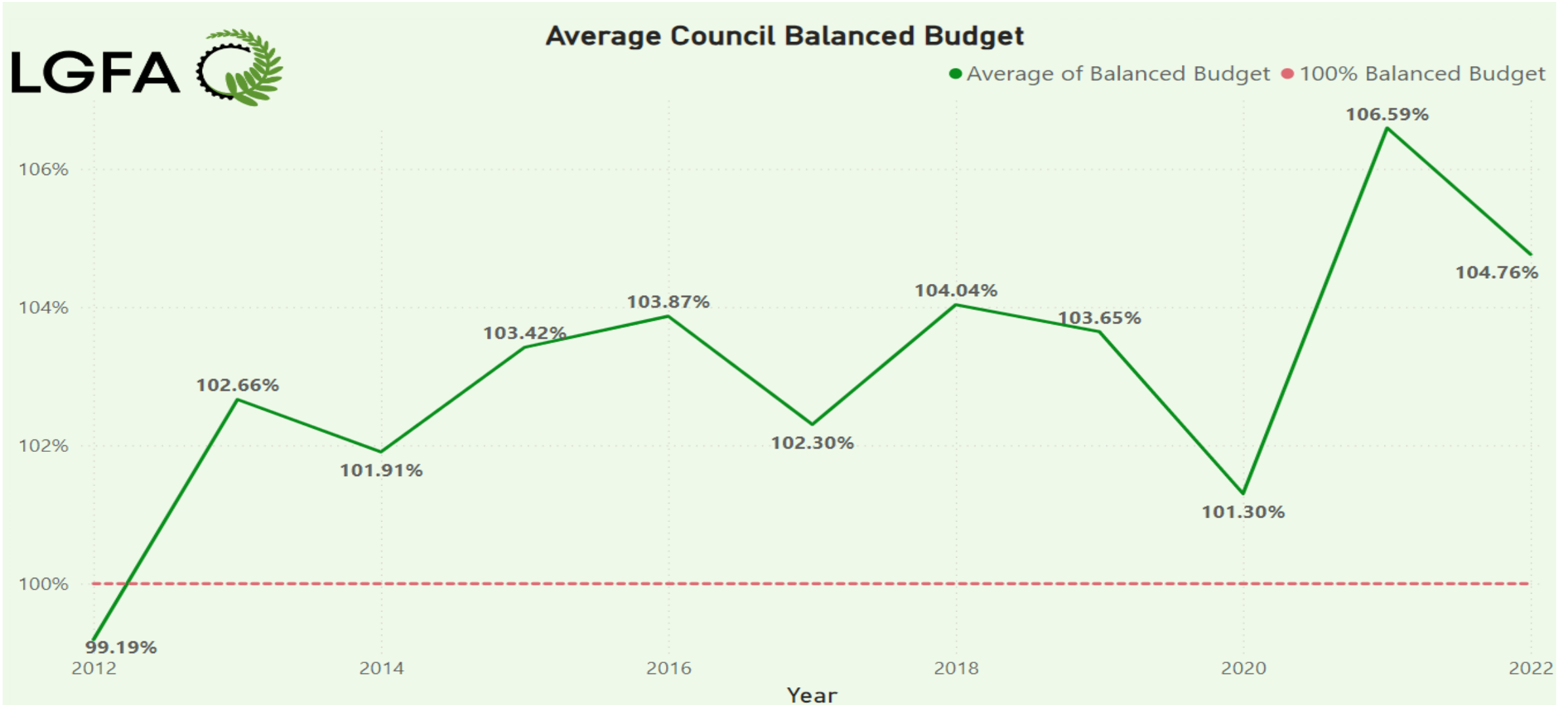
LGFA Debt Market Activity and Consideration of Bond Offer

**Appendices**



- ❑ The early cost estimate of cyclone Gabrielle is around NZ\$13 billion (the Christchurch earthquakes were around NZ\$40 billion and the Kaikoura earthquakes NZ\$3 billion).
  - Most of the cost will be met by Central Government and private insurers.
  - Agreement reached between Central Government and Hawkes Bay councils for 50/50 cost sharing of category 3 houses and new flood protection.
  - The Hawkes Bay package is worth up to \$556 million in Government funding.
  - Agreement reached between Central Government and Auckland Council for cost sharing of around \$2 billion for flood recovery and resilience work including projects to build resilience against future flooding events (\$820 million), transport network recovery (\$390 million) and Category 3 buyouts (\$774 million).
- ❑ Waka Kotahi will provide subsidies for roading repairs.
  - The level of subsidies are negotiated but historically have been up to 95% (weather event subsidies are higher than the normal roading subsidy provided to councils).
  - Central Government has already announced an initial NZ\$250 million in funding for the National Land Transport Fund.
- ❑ Councils typically have insurance.
  - Bridges and buildings are generally insured.
  - Central Government will contribute 60% of the cost of below ground infrastructure (60/40 arrangement).
- ❑ There is some damage to three water infrastructure (for example Napier), although councils are still assessing the impact.
- ❑ Some councils will make funding requests under the Civil Defence Emergency Plan (section 33).
- ❑ Councils estimate the recovery phase could take up to three years.
- ❑ The biggest cost to the sector will be around resilience and in the longer term, managed retreat.

- ❑ The sector generally emerged from Covid in better shape than it went in:
  - sector revenue has increased by around 8% in both the 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years;
  - but some metro councils are still experiencing some ongoing impact on revenue. This is mainly due to loss of public transport and parking revenue;
  - the council sector was a significant beneficiary of Central Government grant funding over past three years, including the NZ\$2.6 billion (shovel ready projects) and NZ\$761 million of Affordable Water Reform Programme grants funding;
  - councils received NZ\$500 million of “Better Off Funding” in relation to the Affordable Water Reform Programme transition in the 2022/23 financial year; and
  - the NZ\$3.8 billion Housing Acceleration Fund will assist some councils in the future.
- ❑ Although council finances are in a good state, there are some challenges on the horizon:
  - rising interest rates;
  - inflation is putting pressure on budgets (both operational and capital expenditure);
  - revaluation of assets is creating an increase in depreciation charges;
  - staff shortages; and
  - uncertainty over Affordable Water Reform Programme.



- ❑ The sector's ability to service debt had improved significantly over the past ten years:
  - net interest to revenue had fallen from 7.3% in 2013 to 2.8% in 2022 (rated councils); and
  - net interest to revenue had fallen from 3.2% in 2013 to 1.4% in 2022 (unrated councils).
- ❑ Rising interest rates mean the ability to service debt will not improve further. But interest rate hedges will provide some protection over the next few years.
- ❑ The sector is better positioned than it was ten years ago from an affordability perspective:
  - net debt to revenue has fallen from 111.8% in 2013 to 91.2% in 2022 (rated councils); and
  - net debt to revenue has fallen from 52.5% in 2013 to 36.5% in 2022 (unrated councils).
- ❑ This view is reinforced by the number of external credit rating upgrades that have occurred in the sector over recent years.
- ❑ The highest net debt to revenue outcome was 212.0% as at June 2022, versus maximum cap at 300%.
- ❑ Historically, a number of councils have had a net debt to revenue ratio over 200%.

Source: LGFA using data from individual council annual reports as at 30 June for each year

LGFA undertakes its own internal credit assessment and rating process for all member councils using most recent council annual reports (June 2022)

## Primary Criteria

- Debt levels relative to population – affordability
- Debt levels relative to asset base
- Ability to repay debt
- Ability to service debt – interest cover
- Population trend
- Assessment of climate change and resilience

## Secondary Criteria

- 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy
  - Quality of Assets
  - Capital Expenditure Plan
- Risk Management
  - Insurance
- Governance
- Financial flexibility
- Cashflow
- Budget performance (balanced budget)
- Affordability of rates / Deprivation Index
- Natural hazards
- Group activities (CCOs)

As at 30 June each year

Source: LGFA internal models

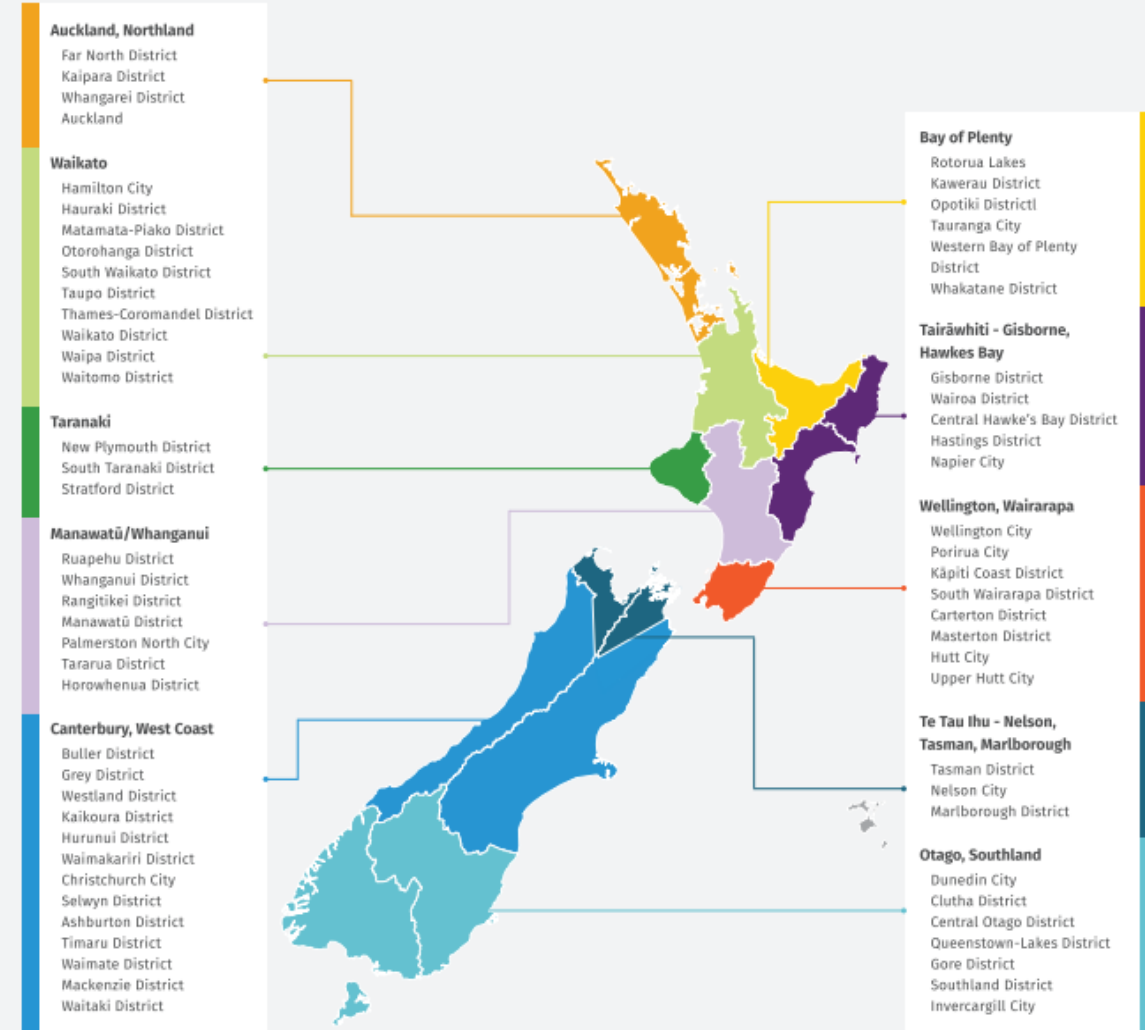
## LGFA member councils by internal rating category

LGFA Internal Ratings	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AA+	1	2	2	4	4	6	7	8	9	2	0
AA	12	12	12	10	12	13	19	17	22	37	15
AA-	13	13	16	15	19	17	19	23	23	18	39
A+	8	6	3	11	10	12	13	10	12	12	19
A	6	10	11	6	6	3	4	4	5	3	4
A-	5	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	1

# AFFORDABLE WATER REFORMS

- ❑ July 2020, the Government launched the Three Waters Reform Programme. This was renamed Affordable Water Reform Programme in April 2023.
- ❑ October 2021, the Government announced it would create four Water Services Entities (“WSEs”) but increased the proposed number to ten WSEs in April 2023.
- ❑ There is general consensus that reforms are needed, although a large part of the local authority sector are opposed to the Government’s proposed model.
- ❑ The proposed WSEs will work alongside the water services regulator, which currently oversees and enforces the new drinking water regulatory framework.
- ❑ The Water Services Entities Act was enacted on 14 December 2022, the Water Services Legislation Bill has passed final reading, and the Water Services Efficiency and Consumer Protection Bill has passed second reading in Parliament.
- ❑ Technical Working Groups have been created to refine reform details.
- ❑ The new WSE’s will start delivering water services from July 2026 at the latest. A WSE can commence operations from 1 July 2024.
- ❑ NZ\$500 million support package provided to councils to ensure no council is left worse off (this is in addition to the repayment of any Three Water debt).
- ❑ The proposed WSEs will be collectively owned by councils, but councils would be prohibited from providing any guarantees or financial support (balance sheet separation) and they cannot receive any dividends.

## The boundaries of the ten water services entities:



Total Water Entities	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
<b>Debt (NZ\$ billions)</b>	\$12.21	\$13.32	\$14.41	\$15.33	\$15.63	\$15.74	\$15.66	\$15.38
<b>Assets (NZ\$ billions)</b>	\$88.17	\$90.36	\$92.61	\$94.86	\$97.12	\$99.38	\$101.66	\$103.95
<b>Revenue (NZ\$ billions)</b>	\$3.25	\$3.42	\$3.56	\$3.70	\$3.84	\$3.98	\$4.12	\$4.28
<b>Connected Households</b>	1,696,152	1,725,464	1,755,302	1,785,674	1,816,591	1,848,061	1,880,097	1,912,707



- ❑ LGFA committed to assisting Central Government and councils with the Affordable Water Reform Programme.
- ❑ Awaiting further technical details on proposed WSEs:
  - establishment debt;
  - how to manage transition of existing three waters related debt from councils to proposed WSEs;
    - current debt in councils assigned to three water assets; and
    - new three water related borrowings by councils from 2022 to 2026; and
  - how WSEs will borrow post transition.
- ❑ Cabinet Papers (released 30 June 2021) suggest proposed WSEs will have wide range of potential debt funding solutions:
  - an equivalent of LGFA for the WSEs;
  - NZ domestic retail and wholesale capital markets; and
  - offshore capital markets.
- ❑ Water Services Entities Amendment Act 2023 allows for the establishment of a Water Services Entities Funding Agency.
- ❑ Shadow credit ratings for proposed WSEs highlight importance of WSEs within public sector.
- ❑ LGFA estimated loans to councils against three water assets (but it will depend on the start date):
  - current estimate of WSE starting debt (at 30 June 2024) is NZ\$11 billion approx. of which around \$7 billion is likely to relate to LGFA lending; and
  - debt likely to be repaid to councils over a five-year period.
- ❑ Average term of council long term loans from LGFA is 4.1 years (September 2027) as at 31 August 2023.

- 78 Local Government (“council”) entities.
- Financial management:
  - “a local authority should ensure prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of its resources in the interests of its district or region”. *Local Government Act 2002 s14.*
- Balanced budget approach – rates reset annually to balance expenditure with operating income.
- Revenue certainty through rates (property taxes) providing 66% of revenue:
  - rates not affected by level of economic activity or property market;
  - councils have broad powers to tax (rate) properties;
    - no upper limit on rates income; and
    - rate collection ranks ahead of all other claimants including Inland Revenue Department and mortgagees.
- No defined benefit pension liabilities or welfare obligations.
- Debt used essentially to finance new assets.
- Robust planning with extensive public consultation.
- Strong institutional framework and relationship with Central Government.
- Security can be provided to lenders by councils:
  - charge over rates and future rates income; and
  - all LGFA bondholders indirectly have the benefit of a Debenture Trust Deed from each guarantor council which gives a charge over rates and future rates income. This security is shared with other council lenders.

## RANGE OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR

Central Government	Mixture of Central and Local Government Funding	Local Government
Education (primary, secondary and tertiary provision)	Public transport operation (typically 53% from Central Government)	Water, wastewater and storm water
Public healthcare and hospitals	Rail infrastructure (negotiated)	Rubbish and recycling collection and disposal
Fire services	Local roads (construction, maintenance, cleaning)	Street cleaning
State highways	Public housing	Health / Sanitation Inspections
Police and corrective facilities		Building inspections
Pensions and welfare		Public facilities (parks, recreation facilities, swimming pools, sports fields)

Table Source: Auckland Council

## Assets (NZ\$ billion)

Current Assets	4.86	
Non-Current Assets		
Infrastructure	106.14	
Land and Buildings	35.77	
Investments	15.45	
Other	<u>8.77</u>	<u>170.99</u>

## Liabilities (NZ\$ billion)

Debt	22.48	
Non-Equity Liabilities	<u>5.03</u>	<u>27.51</u>

## Net Worth (NZ\$ billion) 143.48

## Revenue (NZ\$ million)

Taxation revenue		
Property	7,365	
Regulatory income and petrol tax	<u>862</u>	8,227
Sales and other operating income		1,555
Interest and dividend income		388
Development contributions		570
Current grants and subsidies		<u>2,040</u>
<b>Total Operating Income</b>		<b>12,780</b>

## Expenses (NZ\$ million)

Employee expenses		2,686
Depreciation		2,254
Purchases of goods and services		4,589
Interest expense		760
Current grants and subsidies		<u>1,174</u>
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>		<b>11,463</b>

## Net Operating Balance (NZ\$ million) 1,317

The amounts in this slide have been extracted from the Local Authority Financial Statistics database managed by Statistics New Zealand – calculated as at June 2022 and for the June 2021-22 year. The data comprises the seventy-eight councils that make up the New Zealand Local Government sector.

# LGFA MEMBERS AS AT 31 AUGUST 2023

Shareholders	Total Shares (NZ\$)	Shareholding (%)	Amount borrowed (NZ\$ million)	Borrowing (%)	Share Guarantee (%)
New Zealand Government	5,000,000	11.1%			
Auckland Council	3,731,960	8.3%	3,490.0	20.3	28.8
Christchurch City Council	3,731,960	8.3%	2,206.0	12.8	8.1
Wellington City Council	3,731,958	8.3%	1,316.5	7.7	5.0
Tauranga City Council	3,731,958	8.3%	815.0	4.7	2.8
Hamilton City Council	3,731,960	8.3%	795.0	4.6	2.9
Wellington Regional Council	3,731,958	8.3%	736.0	4.3	2.6
Kapiti Coast District Council	200,000	0.4%	290.0	1.7	1.0
Hutt City Council	200,000	0.4%	420.7	2.4	1.7
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	3,731,958	8.3%	221.2	1.3	0.8
Tasman District Council	3,731,958	8.3%	265.3	1.5	1.1
Waimakariri District Council	200,000	0.4%	180.0	1.0	1.0
Hastings District Council	746,392	1.7%	352.0	2.0	1.3
Whangarei District Council	1,492,784	3.3%	236.0	1.4	1.5
Palmerston North City Council	200,000	0.4%	245.2	1.4	1.5
New Plymouth District Council	200,000	0.4%	244.7	1.4	1.4
Horowhenua District Council	200,000	0.4%	173.2	1.0	0.6
Taupo District Council	200,000	0.4%	145.0	0.8	1.0
South Taranaki District Council	200,000	0.4%	119.2	0.7	0.6
Marlborough District Council	400,000	0.9%	166.2	1.0	1.1
Whanganui District Council	200,000	0.4%	116.6	0.7	0.9
Western Bay of Plenty District Council	3,731,958	8.3%	85.0	0.5	1.1
Manawatu District Council	200,000	0.4%	94.3	0.5	0.5
Whakatane District Council	200,000	0.4%	133.5	0.8	0.7
Waipa District Council	200,000	0.4%	226.3	1.3	0.9
Gisborne District Council	200,000	0.4%	124.8	0.7	1.0
Thames-Coromandel District Council	200,000	0.4%	79.0	0.5	1.0
Masterton District Council	200,000	0.4%	51.7	0.3	0.5
Hauraki District Council	200,000	0.4%	65.0	0.4	0.5
Selwyn District Council	373,196	0.8%	125.0	0.7	1.0
Otorohanga District Council	200,000	0.4%	6.3	0.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,000,000</b>		<b>13,524.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>73.3</b>

Note: Total shares includes called and uncalled shares

Source: LGFA

# LGFA MEMBERS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2023

Borrowers and Guarantors	Amount borrowed (NZ\$ million)	Borrowing (%)	Share of Guarantee (%)
Ashburton District Council	95.8	0.6	0.6
Canterbury Regional Council	85.4	0.5	1.7
Carterton District Council	17.4	0.1	0.2
Central Otago District Council	25.3	0.1	0.5
Central Hawke's Bay District Council	42.1	0.2	0.3
Clutha District Council	79.9	0.5	0.4
Dunedin City Council	0.0	0.0	2.4
Far North District Council	91.5	0.5	1.4
Gore District Council	52.6	0.3	0.3
Grey District Council	30.6	0.2	0.3
Hawke's Bay Regional Council	95.4	0.6	0.4
Hurunui District Council	54.1	0.3	0.3
Invercargill City Council	124.9	0.7	0.8
Kaipara District Council	44.0	0.3	0.6
Mackenzie District Council	11.0	0.1	0.2
Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council	64.5	0.4	0.7
Matamata-Piako District Council	52.0	0.3	0.6
Napier City Council	10.0	0.1	0.9
Nelson City Council	210.0	1.2	1.1
Northland Regional Council	18.4	0.1	0.5
Otago Regional Council	151.4	0.9	0.4
Porirua City Council	216.5	1.3	1.1
Queenstown-Lakes District Council	546.6	3.2	1.3
Rangitikei District Council	31.0	0.2	0.3
Rotorua District Council	350.6	2.0	1.5
Ruapehu District Council	50.0	0.3	0.4
South Wairarapa District Council	28.9	0.2	0.2
Southland District Council	21.8	0.1	0.7
Southland Regional Council	0.0	0.0	0.3
South Waikato District Council	44.0	0.3	0.4
Stratford District Council	34.7	0.2	0.2
Taranaki Regional Council	21.5	0.1	0.2
Tararua District Council	56.3	0.3	0.3
Timaru District Council	205.7	1.2	0.8
Upper Hutt City Council	135.0	0.8	0.6
Waimate District Council	3.5	0.0	0.2
Waitaki District Council	46.0	0.3	0.5
Waikato District Council	130.0	0.8	1.4
Waikato Regional Council	30.2	0.2	1.5
Waitomo District Council	28.1	0.2	0.3
Westland District Council	29.8	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,366.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>

Source: LGFA

# LGFA MEMBERS (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2023

<b>Borrowers Only</b>	<b>Amount borrowed (NZ\$ million)</b>	<b>Borrowing (%)</b>	<b>Share of Guarantee (%)</b>
Buller District Council	20.0	0.1	Nil
Kaikoura District Council	5.3	0.0	Nil
Kawerau District Council	2.0	0.0	Nil
Opotiki District Council	11.5	0.1	Nil
Wairoa District Council	19.5	0.1	Nil
West Coast Regional Council	16.2	0.1	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>Nil</b>

<b>Council Controlled Organisations</b>	<b>Amount borrowed (NZ\$ million)</b>	<b>Borrowing (%)</b>	<b>Share of Guarantee (%)</b>
Invercargill City Holdings Ltd	90.7	0.5	Nil
Dunedin City Treasury Ltd	125.0	0.7	Nil
Westland Holdings Ltd	7.1	0.0	Nil
Whanganui District Council Holdings Limited	0.0	0.0	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
<b>Total Borrowing from LGFA</b>	<b>17,188.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: LGFA

# NEW ZEALAND COUNCILS EXTERNAL CREDIT RATINGS

Council	S&P	Fitch	Moody's
Ashburton District Council		AA+	
Auckland Council	AA		Aa2
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	AA (neg outlook)		
Christchurch City Council	AA		
Dunedin City Council	AA		
Canterbury Regional Council		AA+	
Hamilton City Council	AA-		
Hastings District Council	AA-		
Horowhenua District Council	AA-		
Hutt City Council	AA (neg outlook)		
Invercargill City Council		AA+	
Kapiti Coast District Council	AA (neg outlook)		
Marlborough District Council	AA (neg outlook)		
Nelson City Council	AA		
New Plymouth District Council	AA+		
Palmerston North City Council	AA		
Porirua City Council	AA		
Queenstown-Lakes District Council		AA-	
Rotorua District Council		AA-	
Selwyn District Council		AA+	
South Taranaki District Council	AA		
Tasman District Council	AA		
Taupo District Council	AA+		
Tauranga City Council	A+		
Timaru District Council		AA-	
Upper Hutt City Council	A+		
Waimakariri District Council	AA		
Waikato District Council		AA+	
Waipa District Council		AA-	
Wellington City Council	AA+ (neg outlook)		
Wellington Regional Council	AA+		
Whanganui District Council	AA		
Western Bay of Plenty District Council	AA		
Whangarei District Council	AA		

34 councils in New Zealand have credit ratings and they all are members of LGFA.

Over the past year:

- Whangarei District Council has been downgraded from AA+ (neg outlook) to AA;
- Hastings District Council has been downgraded from AA to AA-;
- Marlborough District Council has been downgraded from AA+ to AA;
- Christchurch City Council has been upgraded from AA- to AA;
- Hutt City Council's outlook revised to negative;
- Kapiti District Council's outlook revised to negative;
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council's outlook revised to negative;
- Wellington City Council's outlook revised to negative;
- Upper Hutt City Council's outlook revised to stable; and
- Tasman District Council's outlook revised to stable.

# LGFA FINANCIAL COVENANTS – MEMBER COUNCIL OUTCOMES FOR JUNE 2022 YEAR

## LGFA Financial Covenants – Councils as at 30 June 2022 with an external credit rating (33)<sup>1</sup>

Foundation Policy Covenant	Net Debt / Total Revenue <300% <sup>2</sup>	Net Interest / Total Revenue <20%	Net Interest / Rates <30%
Range of councils' compliance	-155.6% to 212.0%	-15.9% to 7.4%	-35.7% to 13.0%

<sup>1</sup>See slide 47 for information about councils' external credit ratings as at 31 August 2023.

<sup>2</sup>Reflects the then current alternative Net Debt/Total Revenue covenant that applied for councils with a long-term credit rating of 'A' equivalent or higher.

## LGFA Financial Covenants – Councils as at 30 June 2022 without an external credit rating (42)<sup>3</sup>

Lending Policy Covenant	Net Debt / Total Revenue <175%	Net Interest / Total Revenue <20%	Net Interest / Rates <25%
Range of councils' compliance	-83.3% to 123.0%	-1.1% to 3.0%	-2.3% to 5.0%

<sup>3</sup>See slide 47 for information about councils' external credit ratings as at 31 August 2023.

- Note some negative outcomes due to some councils having negative Net Debt i.e. financial assets and investments > borrowings.
- LGFA councils operating within financial covenants.
- Ranges highlight the differences between councils.
- Sufficient financial headroom for all councils.
- Improvement from 2013 for most councils
  - Revenue increased
  - Interest rates lower
  - Capex and debt constrained



# COUNCIL PERFORMANCE UNDER LGFA COVENANTS

## LGFA councils with external credit rating

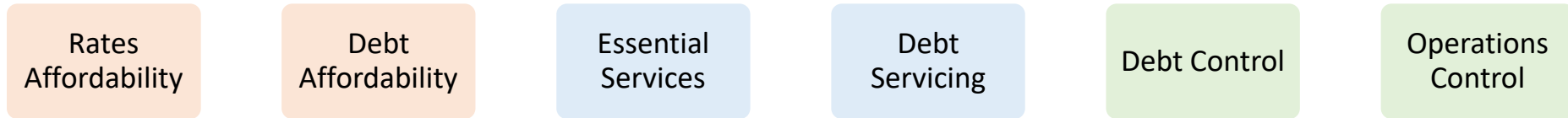
Financial Covenant	2022 (33 councils)	2021 (31 councils)	2020 (30 councils)	2019 (29 councils)	2018 (26 councils)	2017 (23 councils)	2016 (22 councils)	2015 (20 councils)	2014 (17 councils)	2013 (17 councils)
Net Debt to Revenue	91.2%	81.7%	77.0%	68.8%	76.0%	86.0%	87.9%	96.4%	104.7%	111.8%
Net Interest to Revenue	2.8%	2.8%	3.8%	3.5%	4.0%	5.3%	6.1%	6.8%	6.6%	7.3%
Net Interest to Rates	4.3%	4.2%	6.0%	5.5%	6.1%	8.1%	9.1%	10.0%	9.6%	11.1%

## LGFA unrated councils

Financial Covenant	2022 (42 councils)	2021 (36 councils)	2020 (35 councils)	2019 (34 councils)	2018 (29 councils)	2017 (29 councils)	2016 (28 councils)	2015 (25 councils)	2014 (26 councils)	2013 (21 councils)
Net Debt to Revenue	36.5%	19.5%	27.5%	30.0%	32.3%	29.9%	32.4%	38.2%	42.6%	52.5%
Net Interest to Revenue	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.9%	3.2%
Net Interest to Rates	2.4%	2.1%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	4.0%	4.1%

Calculated by simple average of councils in each group that have borrowed from LGFA as at 30 June for each year  
Source: LGFA using data from individual council annual reports as at 30 June for each year

- ❑ Local Government Framework reduces risk of financial distress – no historical default by a council.
- ❑ Councils have own Treasury Management and borrowing policies – most have independent advice.
- ❑ Council financial oversight by Office of Auditor General (OAG), Audit NZ and Department of Internal Affairs.
- ❑ Councils under Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 required to report annually on performance against benchmarks including:



- ❑ Six step intervention process possible by Central Government



- ❑ Councils required to comply with LGFA lending covenants

Annual attestation by council

LGFA credit analysis and monitoring performed through the year

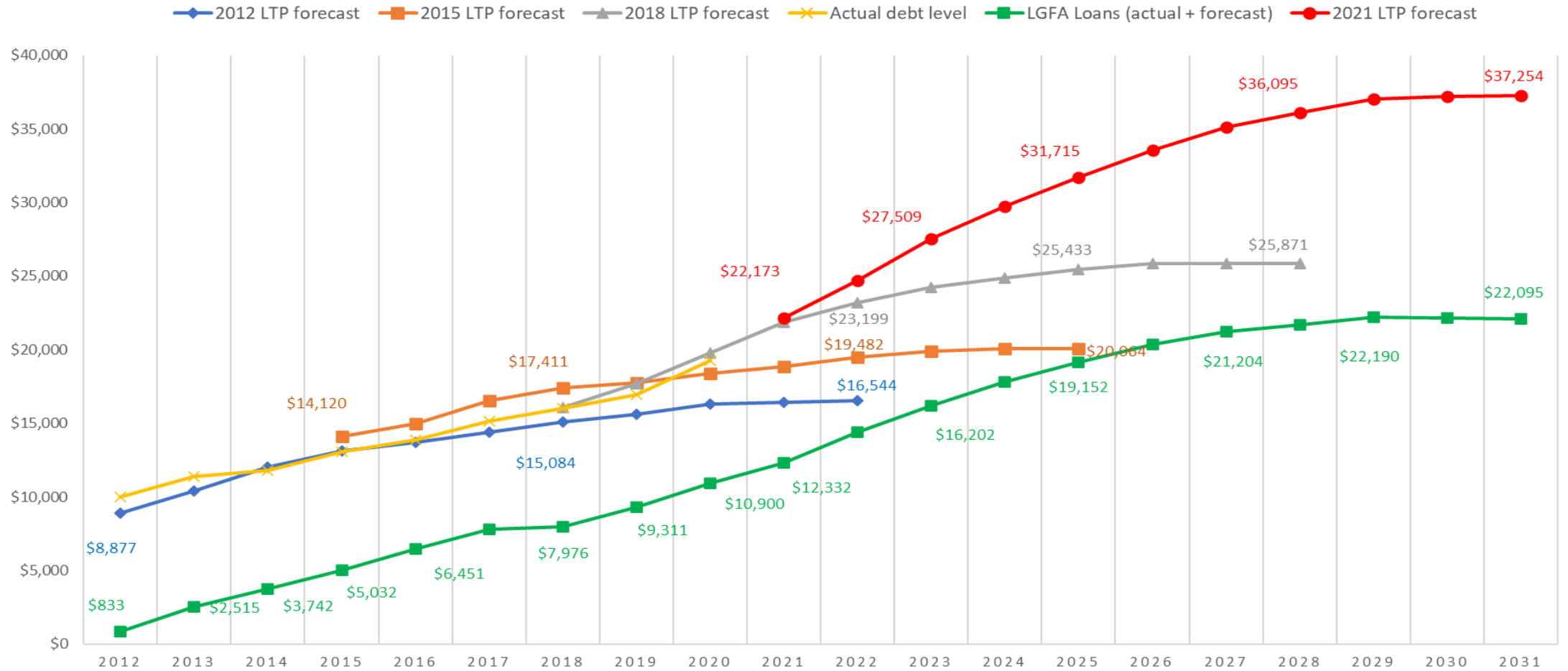
LGFA credit watch-list in place

LGFA not obligated to lend to council members (except under council standby facilities provided by LGFA)

- ❑ Covenant breach in respect of securities (Bonds/FRN/CP) issued by a council is an Event of Review – after 30 days LGFA can seek repayment of loans.

- ❑ As at 31 August 2023, 34 LGFA member councils and 1 CCO have external credit ratings (A+ to AA+ range).
- ❑ LGFA undertakes detailed credit analysis of each council when they apply to join LGFA (and ongoing) - not every council has been accepted as a member.
- ❑ A council default becomes a timing issue for LGFA:
  - LGFA lending secured against rates revenue under Debenture Trust Deed;
  - unlikely to be other material claimants on rates revenue given LGFA is the dominant lender to councils;
  - Council’s Debenture Trustee appoints receiver and a special rate (property tax) levied on all properties in the council region to meet secured obligations when due; and
  - rates (property taxes) unavoidable and first ranking claim over property.
- ❑ Sources of LGFA liquidity and additional capital
  - NZ\$1.5 billion liquidity facility from NZ Government
  - Liquid Assets Portfolio
  - Issuance of additional LGFA Bills and Bonds
  - Conversion of Borrower Notes into equity
  - Uncalled capital of NZ\$20 million
- ❑ Beneficiaries of the council guarantee (including LGFA bondholders) can also call upon the guarantee from councils in prescribed circumstances.
- ❑ **Central Government does not guarantee obligations of either LGFA or council members.**

## COUNCIL DEBT LEVELS - LTP FORECASTS AND ACTUAL



Source: LGFA with underlying data sourced from each councils' Long Term Plan (LTP). LGFA assets from Annual Reports and SOI 2020-21

LGFA's policy to minimise financial risks and carefully identify, manage and control all risk.

## ❑ Market Risk

- PDH limit of NZ\$100,000 – current exposure (as at 31 August 2023) NZ\$52,988
- VAR limit of NZ\$1,000,000 – current exposure (as at 31 August 2023) NZ\$293,996

## ❑ Credit Risk

All councils that borrow from LGFA are obliged to:

- provide security in relation to their borrowing from LGFA and related obligations;
- issue securities (bonds/FRNs/CP) to LGFA;
- comply with their own internal borrowing policies; and
- comply with the LGFA financial covenants within either the Lending Policy or Foundation Policy.

Auckland Council is limited to a maximum of 40% of LGFA's total Local Authority assets.

All CCOs that borrow from LGFA are obliged to comply with requirements set by the LGFA Board.

## ❑ Liquidity and Funding Risk

Cash and Investments

- LGFA manages liquidity risk by holding cash and a portfolio of liquid assets to meet obligations (including any collateral required to be posted under its swaps) when they fall due
- LGFA only invests in NZD senior debt securities, money market deposits and registered certificates of deposits within strict counterparty limits

NZ Government liquidity facility

- The New Zealand Government provides a committed liquidity facility up to NZ\$1.5 billion that LGFA can draw upon to meet any exceptional and temporary liquidity shortfall
- Facility size is set by LGFA at NZ\$1.5 billion (as at 31 August 2023).

Collateral posting

- Under LGFA's swaps with NZDM, there was an unrealised mtm valuation loss of \$1.38 billion as at 31 August 2023. However, LGFA is, in summary, only required to post collateral to NZDM under its swaps to the extent the valuation loss exceeds the facility size of the NZ Government liquidity facility.

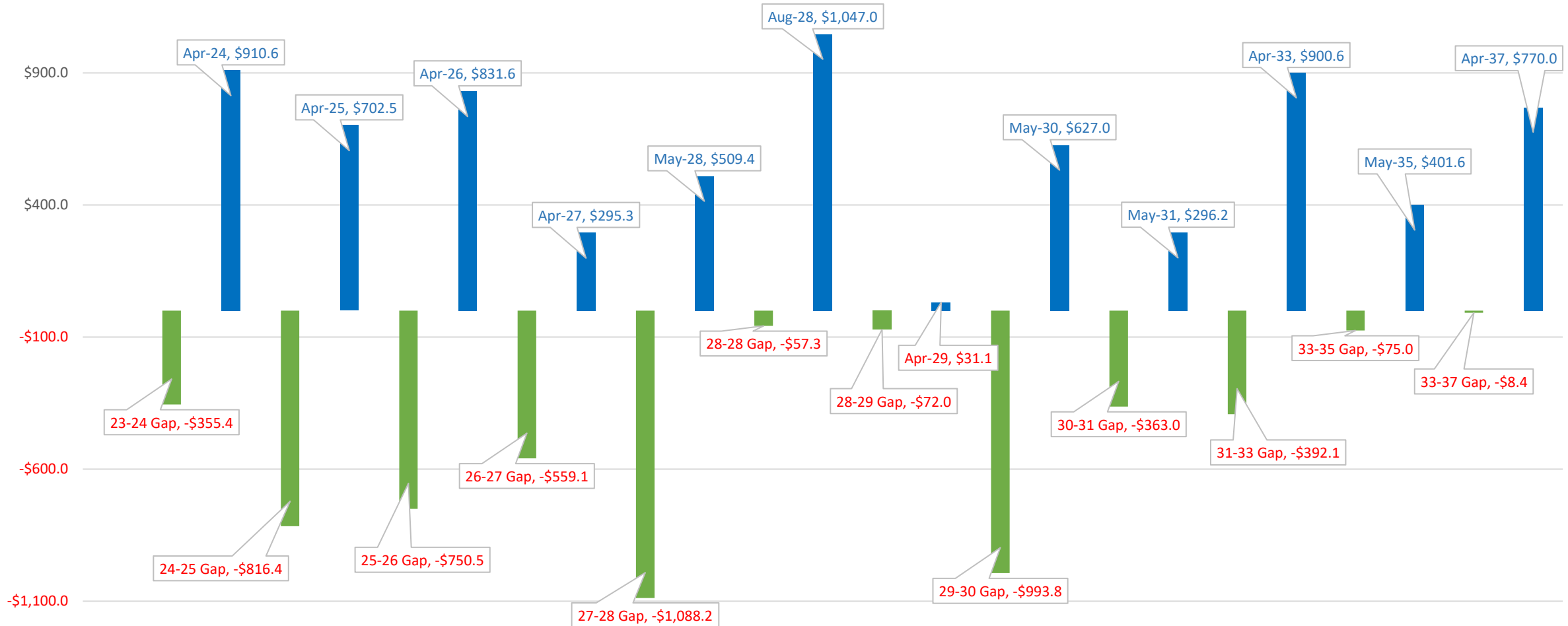
Financial covenant	Lending policy covenants	Foundation policy covenants
Net Debt / Total Revenue	<175%	<280% <sup>1</sup>
Net Interest / Total Revenue	<20%	<20%
Net Interest / Annual Rates Income	<25%	<30%
Liquidity	>110%	>110%

<sup>1</sup> There is an alternative Net Debt / Total Revenue foundation policy covenant for councils with a long-term credit rating of 'A' equivalent or higher.

Liquidity position as at 31 August 2023 <sup>2</sup>	NZ\$ million
Cash and cash equivalents	\$370.96
Deposits and Marketable Securities	\$1,318.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,689.15xc</b>

<sup>2</sup> Excludes liquid assets to support council standby facilities and collateral posted

# ASSET LIABILITY MISMATCHES



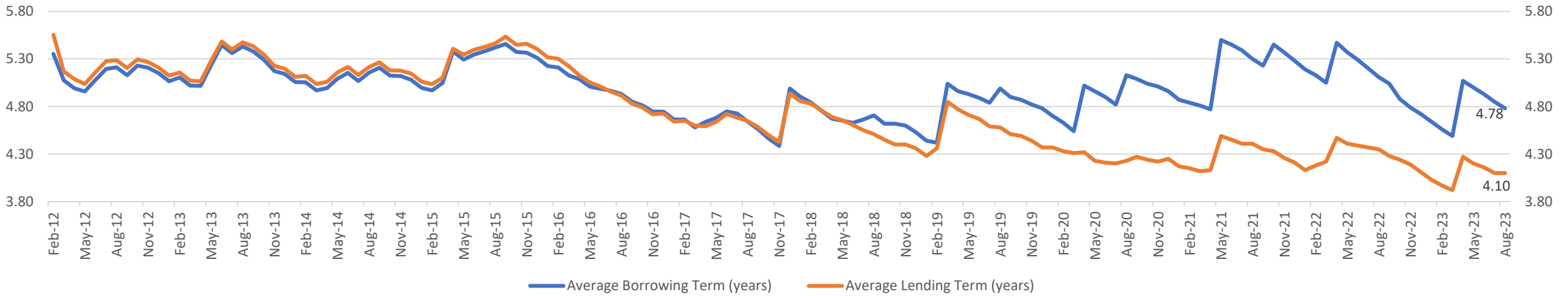
The asset liability mismatch is the difference between LGFA bonds issued and loans to councils and CCOs for each date or period. The positive outcomes show more LGFA bonds have been issued than loans made to councils and CCOs for that date or period. The negative outcomes show loans made to councils and CCOs with maturity dates between LGFA bond maturities.

**NZ\$ million**  
**As at 31 August 2023**

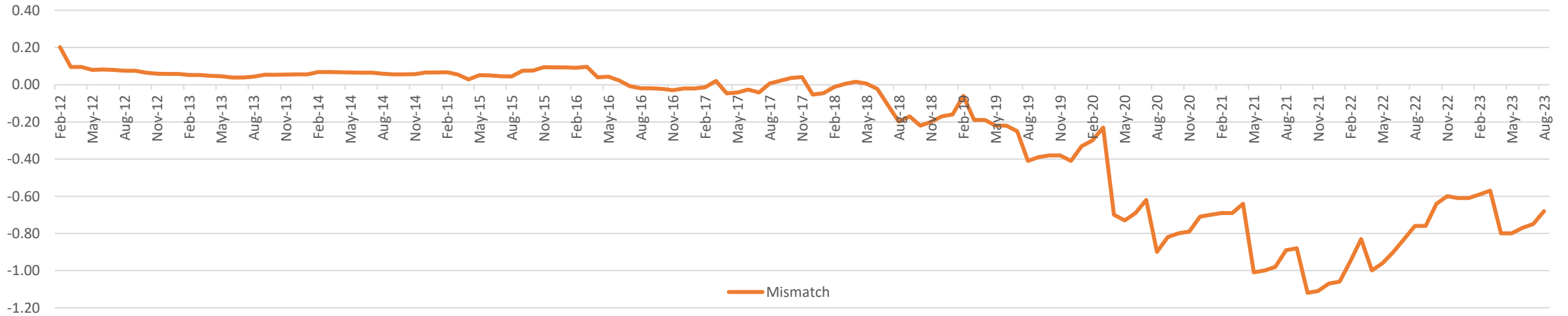
**Source: LGFA**

# MISMATCH BETWEEN LGFA BONDS AND LOANS

Average term of LGFA bonds outstanding and on-lending (years)



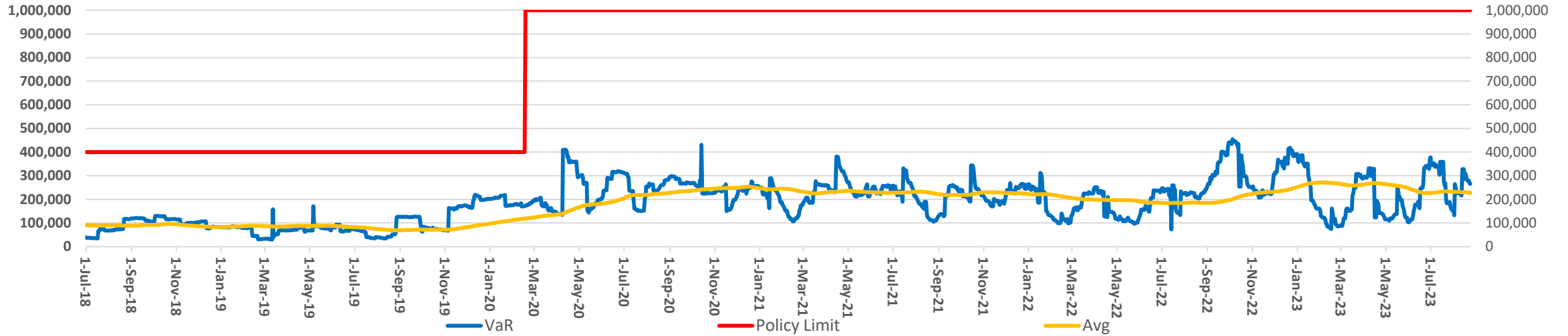
Mismatch between average term of LGFA bonds outstanding and on-lending (years)



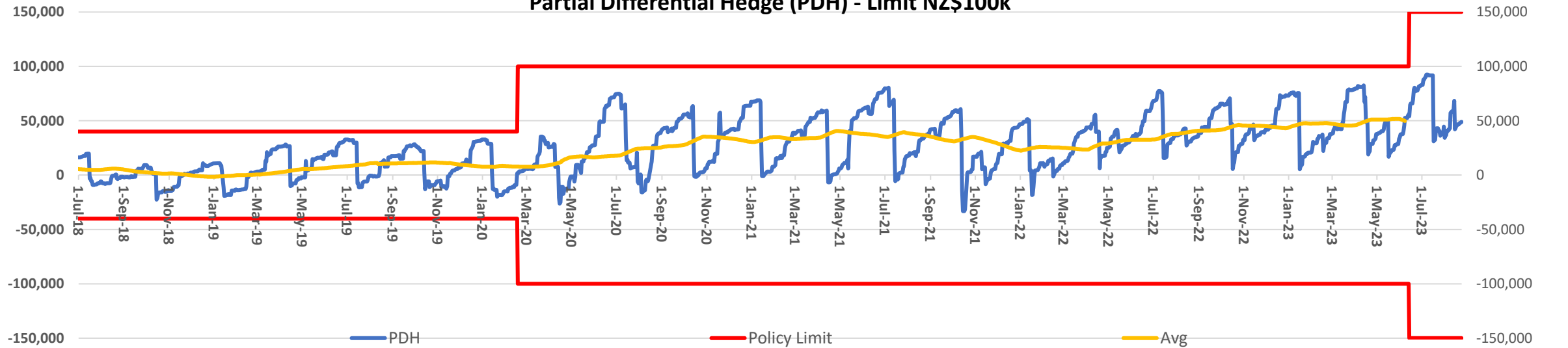
Negative = longer term of bond issuance than on-lending

# MINIMAL VaR AND PDH EXPOSURES

### Value at Risk (VaR) - Limit NZ\$1 million



### Partial Differential Hedge (PDH) - Limit NZ\$100k





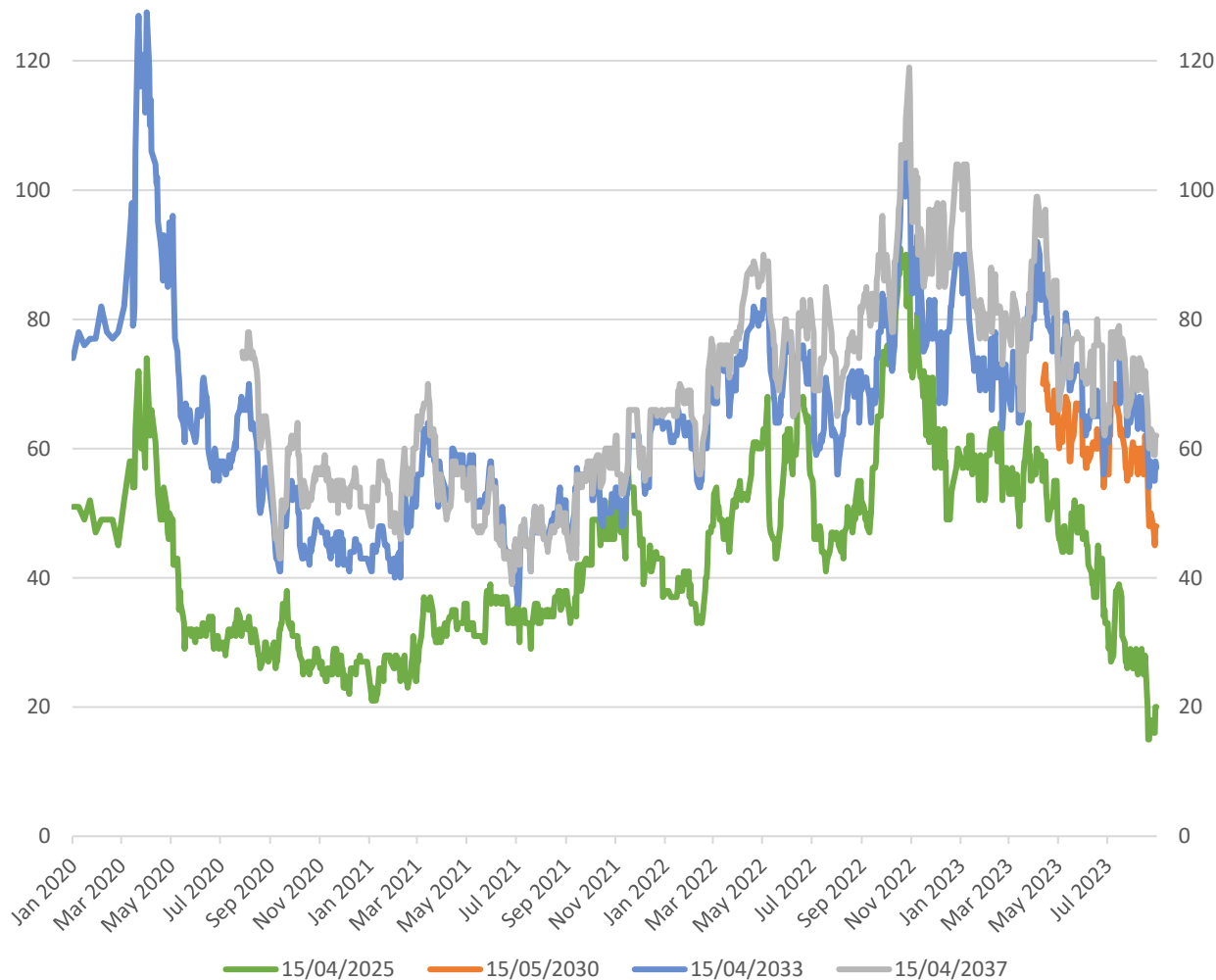
LGFA Bond Yields



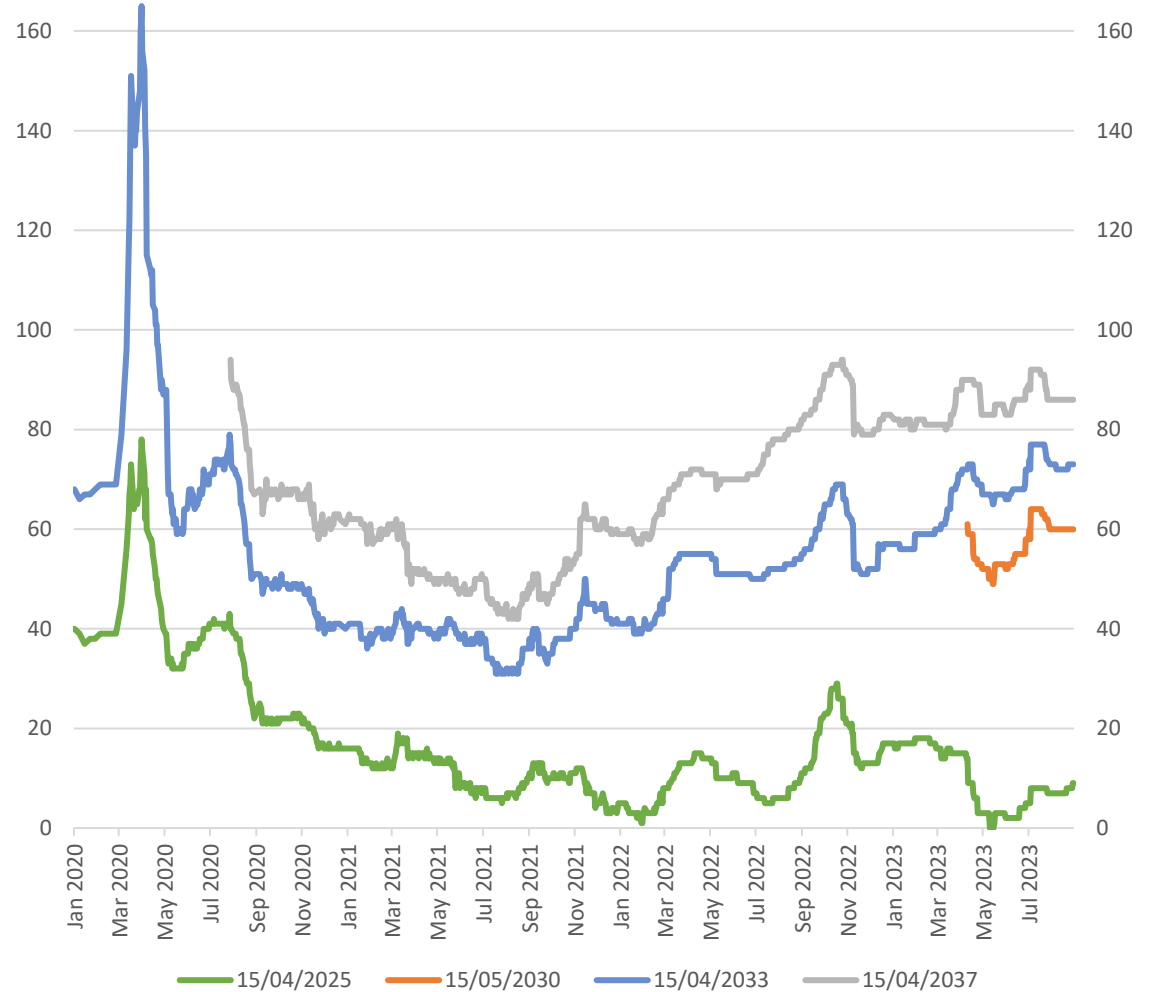
Source: LGFA secondary market end of day with yields sourced from Banks and Bloomberg

# LGFA BOND SPREADS (SECONDARY MARKET)

Spread to NZGB (bps)

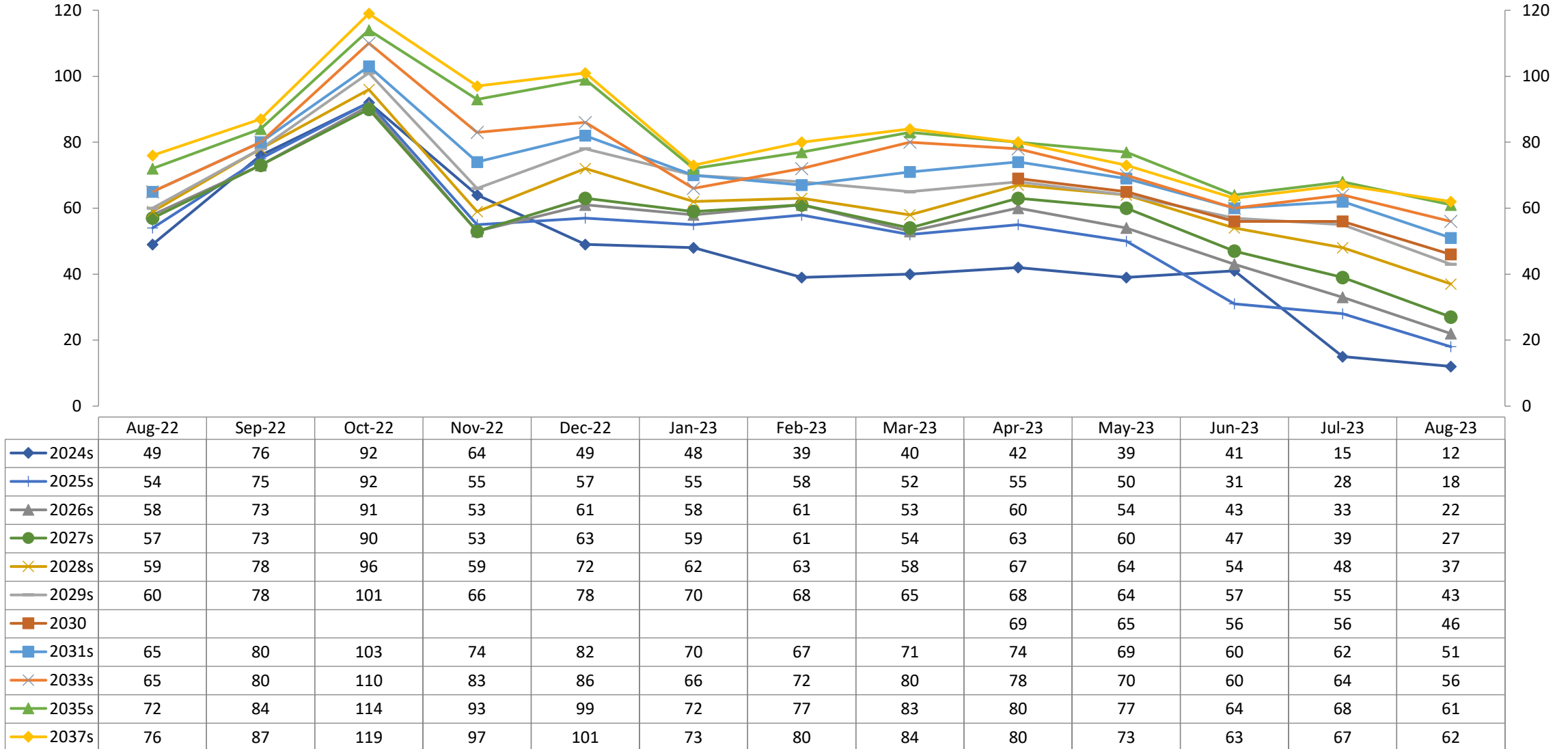


Spread to Swap (bps)



Source: LGFA secondary market end of day

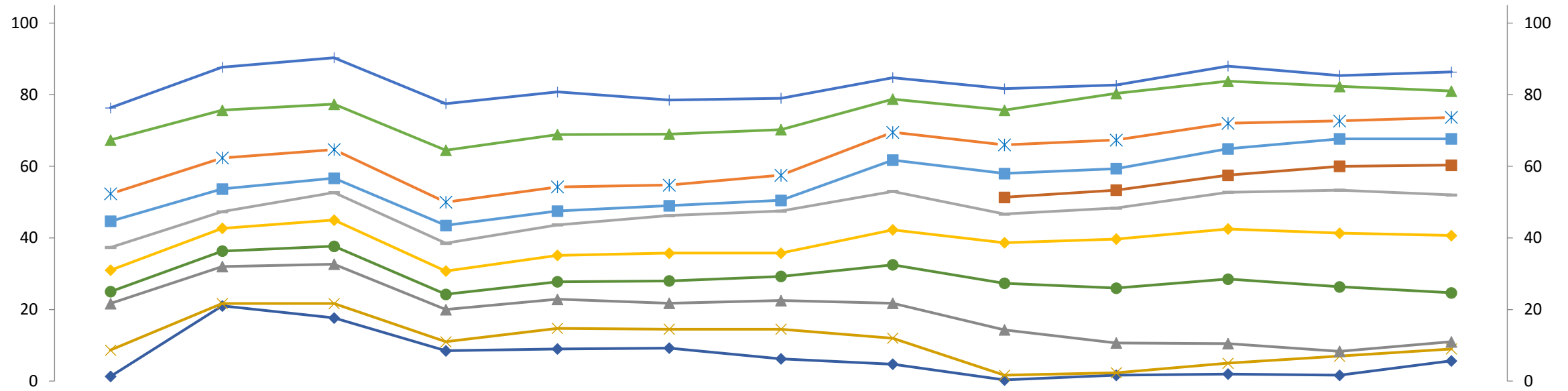
# LGFA SPREADS TO NZGB (bps)



Secondary market levels as at end of each month taken from end of month closing rate sheets

Source: LGFA

# LGFA SPREADS TO SWAP (bps)

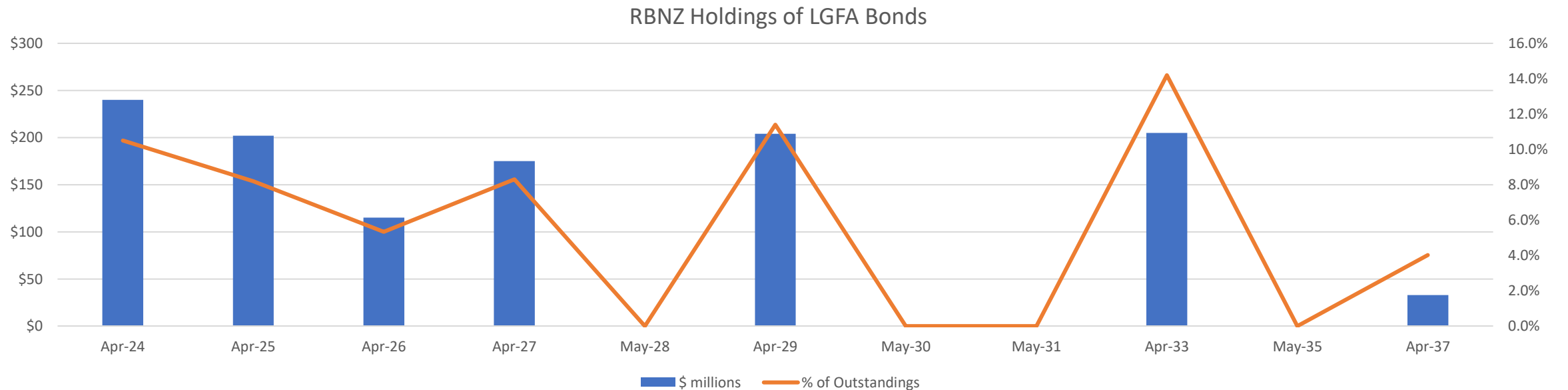


	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23
◆ 2024s	1	21	18	9	9	9	6	5	0	2	2	2	6
✕ 2025s	9	22	22	11	15	15	15	12	2	2	5	7	9
▲ 2026s	22	32	33	20	23	22	23	22	14	11	11	8	11
● 2027s	25	36	38	24	28	28	29	33	27	26	29	26	25
◆ 2028s	31	43	45	31	35	36	36	42	39	40	43	41	41
— 2029s	37	47	53	39	44	46	48	53	47	48	53	53	52
■ 2030									51	53	58	60	60
■ 2031s	45	54	57	44	48	49	51	62	58	59	65	68	68
✕ 2033s	52	62	65	50	54	55	58	70	66	67	72	73	74
▲ 2035s	67	76	77	65	69	69	70	79	76	80	84	82	81
— 2037s	76	88	90	78	81	79	79	85	82	83	88	85	86

Secondary market levels as at end of each month taken from end of month closing rate sheets published by NZ banks

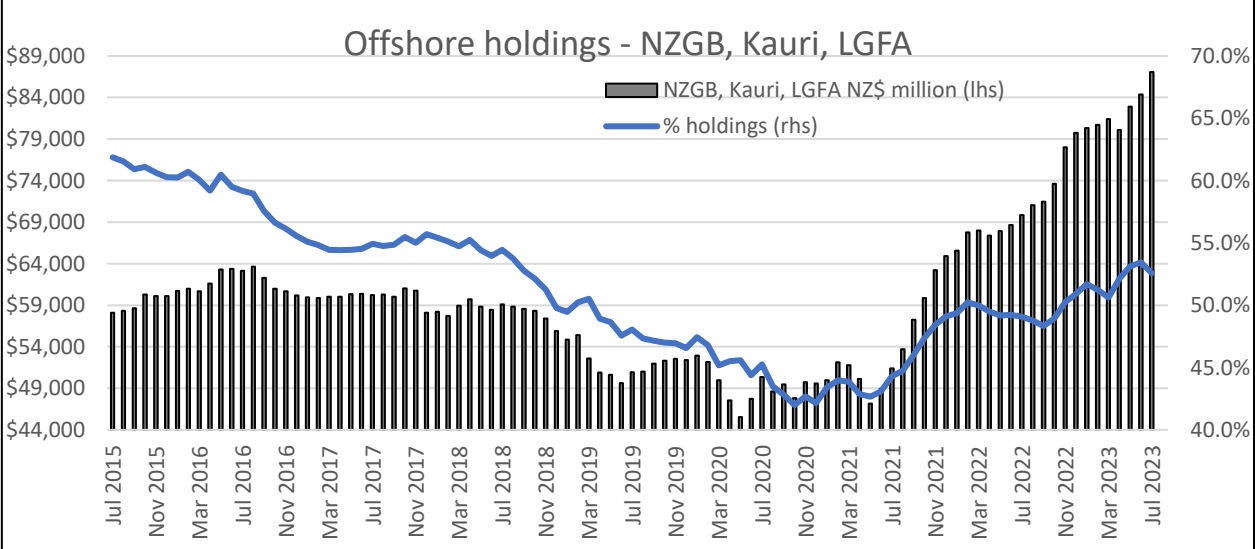
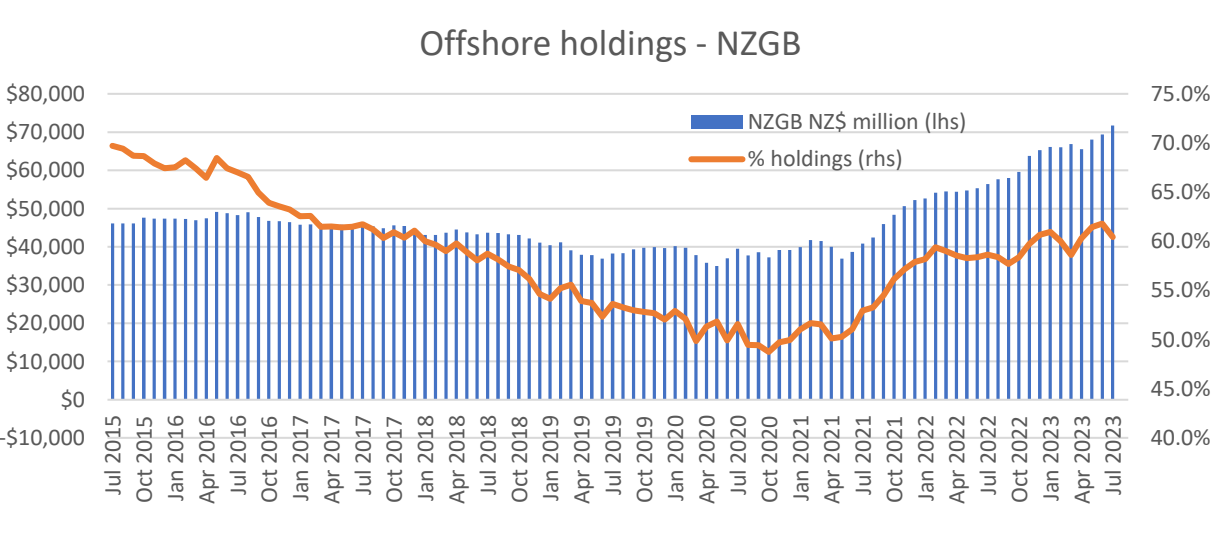
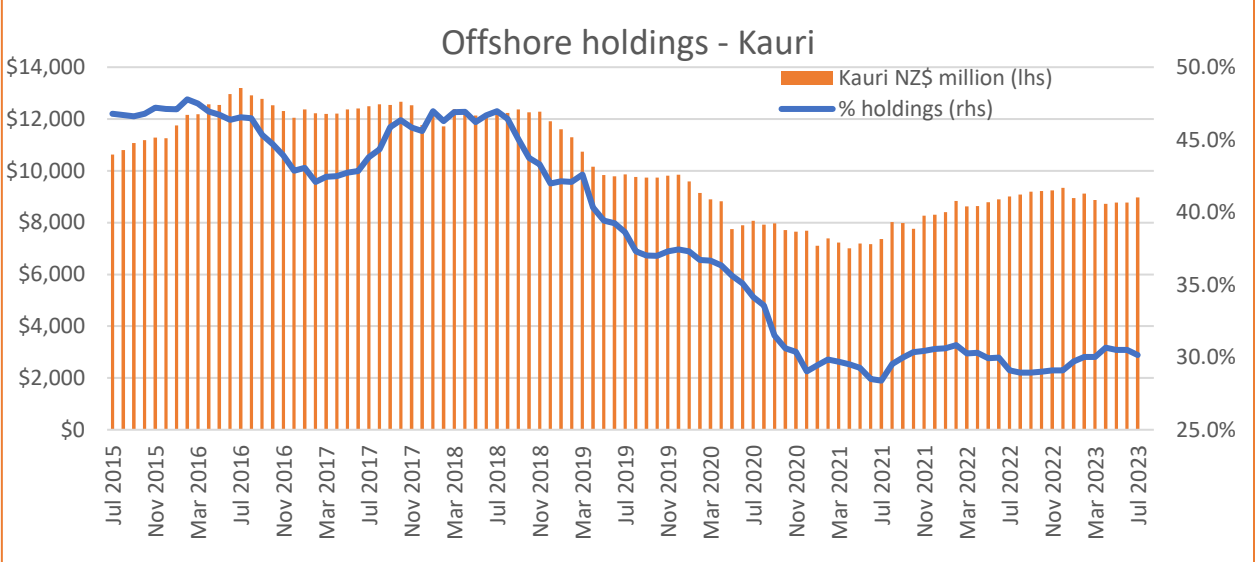
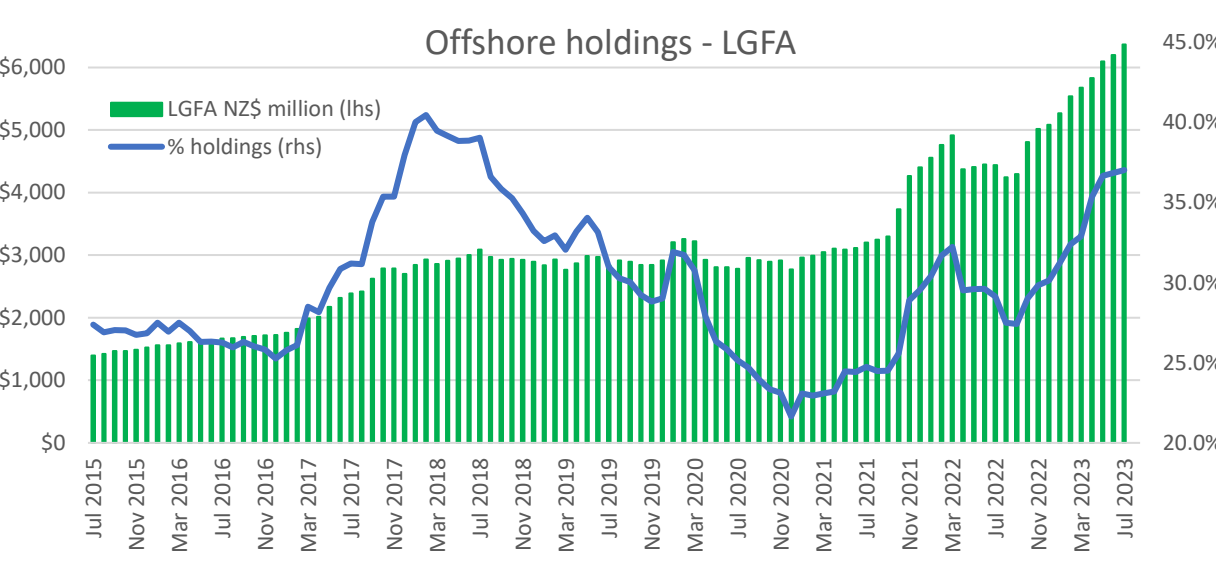
Source: LGFA

- ❑ RBNZ first purchased LGFA bonds on market during week of 6 April 2020.
- ❑ Announced adding LGFA bonds to Large Scale Asset Purchase (“LSAP”) programme on 7 April 2020.
- ❑ Commenced buying under LSAP programme on 16 April 2020.
- ❑ Total purchases of LGFA bonds amounted to NZ\$1.904 billion.
- ❑ RBNZ ceased purchases in late February 2021.
- ❑ RBNZ holds NZ\$1.174 billion or 6.8% of LGFA bonds on issue (excluding LGFA treasury stock) as at 31 August 2023
- ❑ RBNZ announced in February 2022 they will hold the LGFA bonds until maturity.



Source: LGFA

# OFFSHORE HOLDINGS – NZGB, KAURI AND LGFA



Source: LGFA, RBNZ

NZ\$ million

## Largest issuers of NZD bonds – by outstandings

	Issuer	Amount Outstanding (NZ\$ million)
1	LGFA (AAA)	\$18,198,000,000
2	World Bank (AAA)	\$9,645,000,000
3	Asian Development Bank (AAA)	\$7,869,000,000
4	Housing New Zealand (AAA)	\$7,590,000,000
5	Westpac Bank Group (AA-)	\$4,825,000,000
6	Bank of New Zealand / NAB (AA-)	\$4,600,000,000
7	International Finance Corp (AAA)	\$4,190,000,000
8	ASB Bank / CBA Group (AA-)	\$3,226,000,000
9	Inter-American Development Bank (AAA)	\$2,316,000,000
10	Kommunalbanken (AAA)	\$2,266,000,000
11	Rentenbank (AAA)	\$2,105,000,000
12	Auckland Council (AA)	\$1,905,000,000
13	ANZ Bank Group (AA-)	\$1,845,000,000
14	Kiwibank (A)	\$1,780,000,000
15	Transpower (AA-)	\$1,550,000,000
16	Toyota Finance Group (AA-)	\$1,454,128,000
17	Infratil (unrated)	\$1,448,429,025
18	Nordic Investment Bank (AAA)	\$1,300,000,000
19	Rabobank (A+)	\$1,259,850,000
20	Mercury NZ (BBB+)	\$1,250,000,000

Excludes NZ Government and LGFA holdings include Treasury Stock

## Largest individual tranches of NZD bonds

Issuer	Maturity	Amount Outstanding (NZ\$)
LGFA	15/04/2025	\$2,569,000,000
LGFA	15/04/2024	\$2,318,000,000
LGFA	15/04/2026	\$2,255,000,000
LGFA	15/04/2027	\$2,221,000,000
LGFA	20/04/2029	\$1,932,000,000
Housing New Zealand	12/06/2025	\$1,925,000,000
LGFA	15/05/2028	\$1,523,000,000
World Bank (IBRD)	30/11/2026	\$1,500,000,000
LGFA	14/04/2033	\$1,490,000,000
Housing New Zealand	18/10/2028	\$1,425,000,000
World Bank (IBRD)	24/01/2024	\$1,300,000,000
LGFA	15/05/2031	\$1,270,000,000
Housing New Zealand	5/10/2026	\$1,240,000,000
Asian Development Bank	28/01/2027	\$1,200,000,000
Housing New Zealand	24/04/2030	\$1,150,000,000
LGFA	15/05/2030	\$1,100,000,000
World Bank (IBRD)	02/02/2028	\$1,050,000,000
Rentenbank	23/04/2024	\$1,000,000,000
World Bank (IBRD)	10/05/2028	\$1,000,000,000
Westpac Bank	6/07/2026	\$1,000,000,000

As at 31 August 2023

Source: LGFA, Bloomberg

# LGFA HISTORIC FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Financials (NZ\$ million)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Interest Income	\$10.9	\$73.7	\$149.1	\$222.8	\$278.2	\$320.7	\$342.8	\$361.1	\$370.2	\$377.2	\$393.5	\$763.6
Interest Expense	\$9.9	\$68.1	\$138.9	\$208.9	\$262.6	\$303.2	\$323.9	\$342.3	\$351.9	\$357.7	\$376.0	\$753.3
Net Interest Income	\$1.0	\$5.7	\$10.2	\$13.9	\$15.5	\$17.5	\$18.9	\$18.8	\$18.3	\$19.5	\$17.5	\$10.3
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$1.0</b>	<b>\$5.7</b>	<b>\$10.2</b>	<b>\$13.9</b>	<b>\$15.5</b>	<b>\$17.5</b>	<b>\$18.9</b>	<b>\$18.8</b>	<b>\$18.3</b>	<b>\$19.7</b>	<b>\$18.6</b>	<b>\$11.6</b>
Operating Expenses	(\$5.2)	(\$3.0)	(\$3.2)	(\$4.7)	(\$6.0)	(\$6.5)	(\$7.1)	(\$7.6)	(\$7.7)	(\$7.7)	(\$7.9)	(\$9.1)
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>(\$4.2)</b>	<b>\$2.6</b>	<b>\$7.0</b>	<b>\$9.2</b>	<b>\$9.5</b>	<b>\$11.0</b>	<b>\$11.8</b>	<b>\$11.2</b>	<b>\$10.6</b>	<b>\$12.0</b>	<b>\$10.7</b>	<b>\$2.5</b>
Liquid Assets Portfolio	\$52.8	\$66.3	\$101.7	\$107.9	\$266.3	\$327.5	\$482.8	\$448.1	\$1,254.8	\$1,815.2	\$2,112.0	\$1703.0
Loans to Local Government	\$832.7	\$2,514.9	\$3,742.5	\$5,031.9	\$6,451.3	\$7,783.9	\$7,975.7	\$9,310.6	\$10,899.8	\$12,029.0	\$14,041.0	\$16,314.0
Other Assets	\$57.5	\$107.0	\$74.0	\$271.9	\$539.7	\$380.0	\$321.1	\$623.6	\$1,019.8	\$605.0	\$97.0	\$158.4
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$943.0</b>	<b>\$2,688.2</b>	<b>\$3,918.2</b>	<b>\$5,411.8</b>	<b>\$7,257.3</b>	<b>\$8,491.4</b>	<b>\$8,779.6</b>	<b>\$10,382.3</b>	<b>\$13,174.4</b>	<b>\$14,485.0</b>	<b>\$16,250.0</b>	<b>\$18,175.0</b>
Bonds on Issue	\$908.9	\$2,623.6	\$3,825.3	\$5,247.3	\$6,819.7	\$7,865.4	\$8,101.0	\$9,612.4	\$12,038	\$13,218	\$14,016	\$15,160
Bills on Issue	\$ nil	\$ nil	\$ nil	\$ nil	\$223.9	\$348.2	\$473.4	\$503.2	\$647.0	\$610.0	\$562.0	\$783.0
Borrower Notes	\$13.2	\$40.7	\$61.9	\$85.1	\$108.4	\$131.6	\$135.1	\$154.2	\$182.3	\$223.3	\$283.0	\$360.3
Other Liabilities	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$2.1	\$16.1	\$61.0	\$92.3	\$5.8	\$38.5	\$38.5	\$338.2	\$1,285.5	\$1,765.5
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$922.3</b>	<b>\$2,664.8</b>	<b>\$3,889.3</b>	<b>\$5,375.6</b>	<b>\$7,213.0</b>	<b>\$8,437.5</b>	<b>\$8,715.3</b>	<b>\$10,308.2</b>	<b>\$13,090.1</b>	<b>\$14,389.9</b>	<b>\$16,145.6</b>	<b>\$18,068.8</b>
Shareholder Equity	\$20.8	\$23.4	\$28.8	\$36.3	\$44.2	\$53.9	\$64.3	\$74.1	\$83.6	\$94.8	\$104.6	\$105.8

Note: As at 30 June each year or for the twelve month period ending 30 June each year.

Source: LGFA Annual Reports



# LGFA HISTORIC FINANCIAL RATIOS

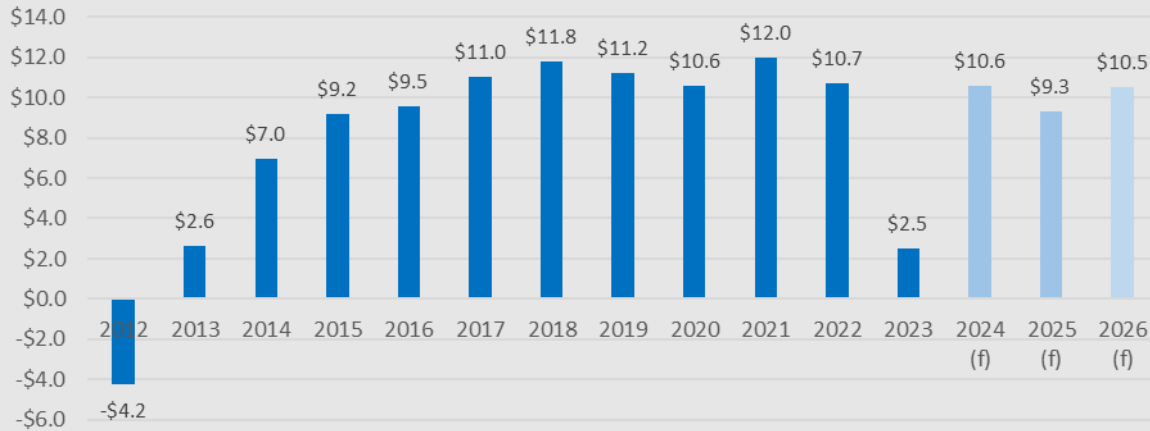
Ratios as at 30 June each year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Liquid Assets / Funding Liabilities	5.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.0%	3.8%	4.1%	5.6%	4.4%	9.9%	13.5%	14.8%	11.0%
Liquid Assets / Total Assets	5.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.0%	3.7%	3.9%	5.5%	4.3%	9.5%	13.1%	13.0%	9.4%
Net Interest Margin	0.12%	0.23%	0.27%	0.28%	0.24%	0.23%	0.22%	0.18%	0.15%	0.16%	0.13%	0.07%
Cost to Income Ratio	531.2%	53.6%	31.8%	33.8%	38.7%	37.1%	37.6%	40.4%	42.0%	39.1%	42.5%	78.1%
Return on Average Assets	-0.45%	0.10%	0.18%	0.17%	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%	0.11%	0.09%	0.09%	0.07%	0.01%
Shareholder Equity / Total Assets	2.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Shareholder Equity + Borrower Notes / Total Assets	3.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%
Asset Growth	n/a	185.1 %	45.8%	38.1%	34.1%	17.0%	13.4%	18.3%	26.9%	9.9%	12.2%	11.8%
Loan Growth	n/a	202%	48.8%	34.5%	28.2%	20.7%	2.4%	16.7%	17.1%	10.7%	16.4%	16.2%
Return on Equity	n/a	12.7%	29.8%	31.9%	26.3%	25.0%	21.9%	15.1%	12.7%	14.3%	11.3%	2.4%
Capital Ratio	18.0%	11.9%	11.6%	11.2%	10.5%	10.9%	11.4%	11.0%	10.1%	11.0%	11.9%	11.9%

Note: As at 30 June each year or for the twelve month period ending 30 June each year.

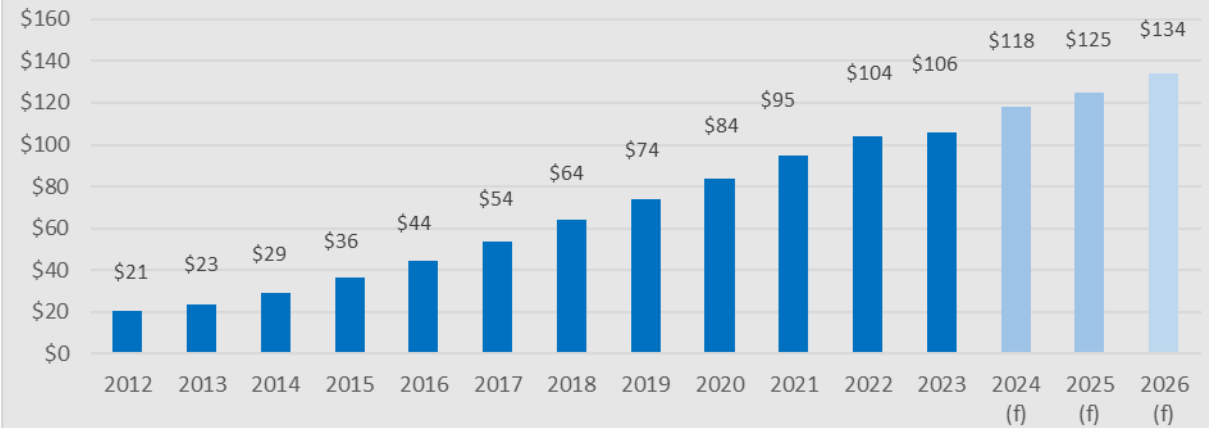
Source: LGFA Annual Reports

# LGFA HISTORIC AND FORECAST FINANCIALS

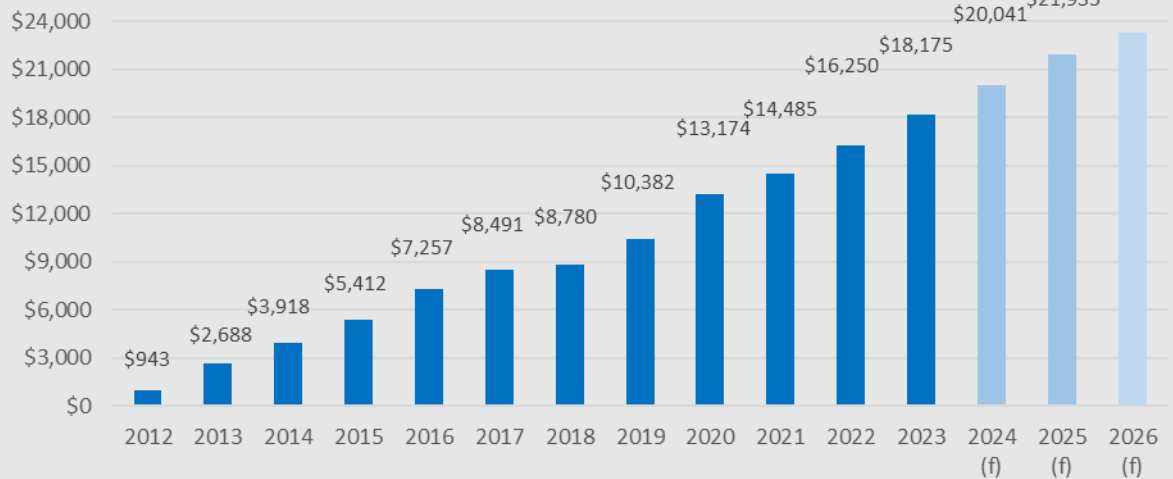
### Net Operating Gain (NZ\$ million)



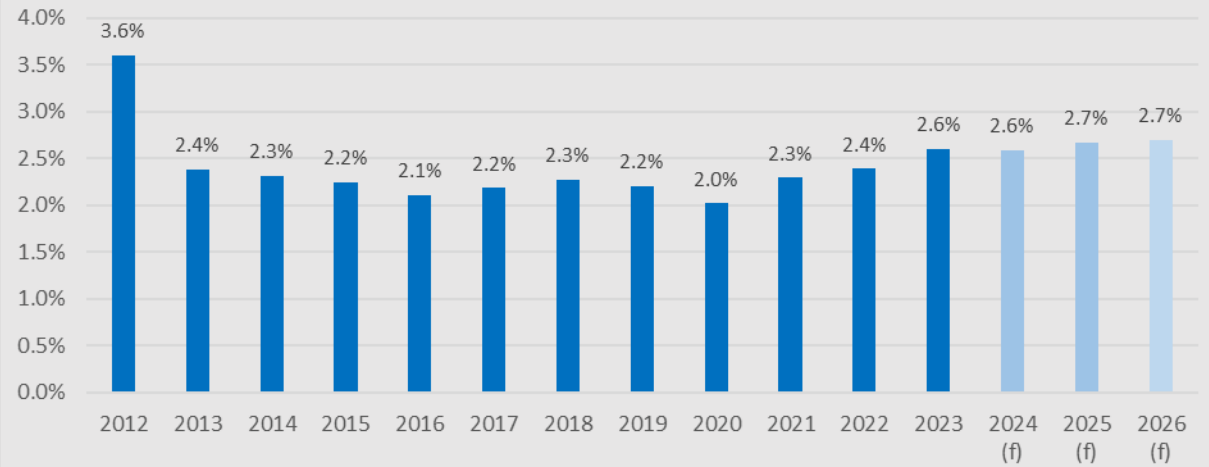
### Shareholder Equity (NZ\$ million)



### Total Assets (NZ\$ million)



### Shareholder Funds + BNs / Total Assets

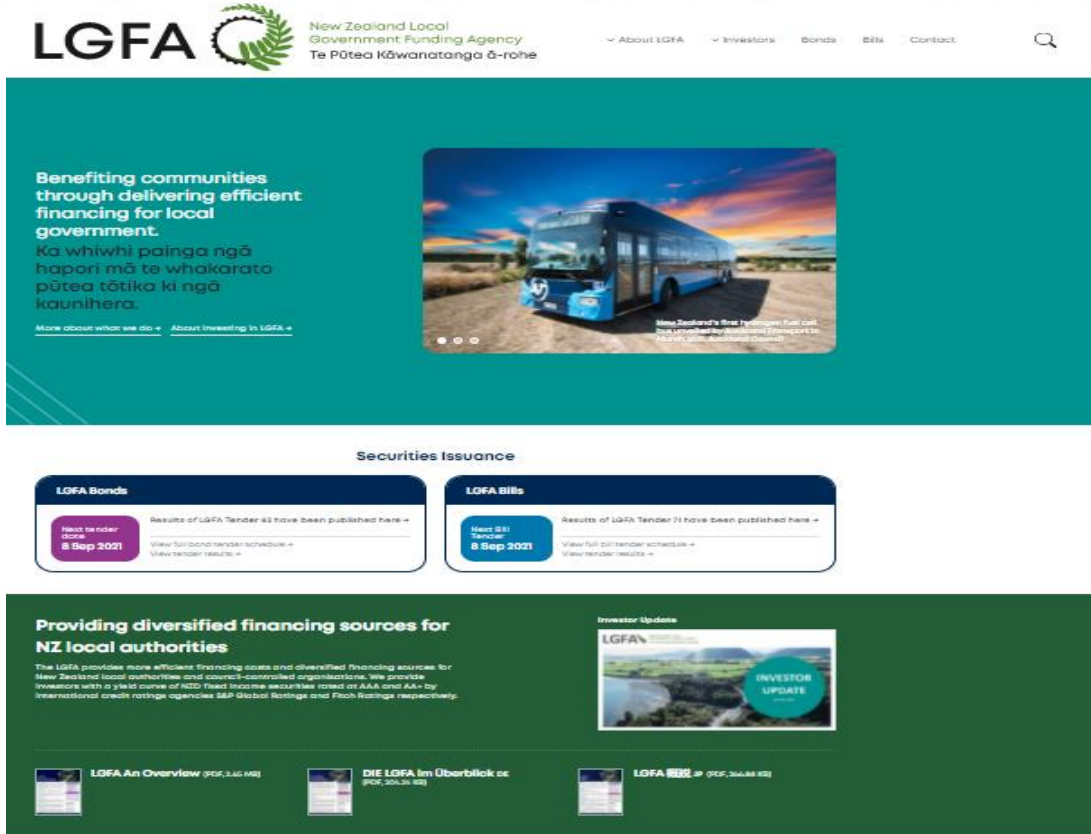


Note: Based upon nominal values

Source: LGFA Annual Reports and SOI

Forecast performance based upon assumptions outlined in LGFA SOI 2023-26 available at [www.lgfa.co.nz/investors/annual-reports-and-statement-intent](http://www.lgfa.co.nz/investors/annual-reports-and-statement-intent)

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