



# **Local Government Super**

## **(ABN 28 901 371 321)**

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER**  
**Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020**

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**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 30 June 2020**

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	153,673	116,073
Receivables	8	945	6,107
Investments			
Cash and Short Term Deposits		939,739	1,268,829
Other Interest Bearing Securities	7	3,409,352	2,575,352
Australian Equities	7	3,668,409	4,251,428
International Equities	7	2,082,247	3,387,286
Australian Unit Trusts	7	617,126	228,996
International Unit Trusts	7	1,080,748	342,132
Derivative Assets	7	149,911	57,496
Deferred tax assets	10	616	1,594
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>12,102,766</b>	<b>12,235,293</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Payables	9	(3,997)	(4,314)
Derivative Liabilities	7	(46,784)	(51,868)
Income tax payable		(62,550)	(27,558)
Deferred tax liabilities	10	(61,709)	(82,736)
<b>Total liabilities excluding member benefits</b>		<b>(175,040)</b>	<b>(166,476)</b>
<b>Net assets available for member benefits</b>		<b>11,927,726</b>	<b>12,068,817</b>
<b>Member benefits</b>			
Defined contribution member liabilities	3	(8,438,056)	(8,363,802)
Defined benefit member liabilities	4	(3,413,212)	(3,559,666)
Unallocated to members	4	(1,189)	(767)
<b>Total member liabilities</b>		<b>(11,852,457)</b>	<b>(11,924,235)</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>		<b>75,269</b>	<b>144,582</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Other reserves	6	80,531	94,570
Operational risk reserve	6	33,278	32,260
Defined benefits that are (underfunded) / overfunded	5	(38,540)	17,752
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>75,269</b>	<b>144,582</b>

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER**  
**Income Statement**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Superannuation activities</b>			
Interest		80,139	86,292
Dividend revenue		158,660	212,378
Distributions from unit trusts		182,129	316,692
Changes in assets measured at fair value	11	(438,121)	218,121
Other investment income		4,437	2,328
Other income		110	220
<b>Total superannuation activities income</b>		<b>(12,646)</b>	<b>836,031</b>
Administration expenses		(5,955)	(7,029)
Investment expenses		(36,006)	(38,910)
Operating expenses	13	(29,624)	(26,887)
Anti-detriment expenses		-	(144)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(71,585)</b>	<b>(72,970)</b>
<b>Net result from superannuation activities</b>		<b>(84,231)</b>	<b>763,061</b>
<b>(Loss) / profit from operating activities</b>		<b>(84,231)</b>	<b>763,061</b>
Net change in Defined Benefit member liabilities		(40,682)	(221,814)
Net benefits allocated to Defined Contribution member accounts		27,993	(511,330)
<b>(Loss) / profit before income tax</b>		<b>(96,920)</b>	<b>29,917</b>
<b>Income tax benefit / (expense)</b>	10	27,607	(13,259)
<b>(Loss) / profit after income tax</b>		<b>(69,313)</b>	<b>16,658</b>

The above Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER**  
**Statement of Changes in Member Benefits**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

	<b>Defined Contribution Members ("DC") \$'000</b>	<b>Defined Benefit Members ("DB") \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July 2019</b>	8,363,802	3,560,433	11,924,235
Contributions:			
Employer	368,972	109,899	478,871
Member	135,863	9,542	145,405
Transfer from other superannuation plans	315,097	8,781	323,878
Government co-contributions	355	22	377
Income tax on contributions	(54,245)	(16,503)	(70,748)
<b>Net after tax contributions</b>	<b>766,042</b>	<b>111,741</b>	<b>877,783</b>
Benefits to members/beneficiaries	(672,891)	(288,757)	(961,648)
Transfer from defined benefit to defined contribution	9,698	(9,698)	-
Insurance premiums charged to members' accounts	(12,491)	-	(12,491)
Death and disability insurance benefits credited to members' accounts	11,889	-	11,889
Benefits allocated to members' accounts, comprising:			
Net investment income	(22,158)	(15,642)	(37,800)
Administration fees	(5,835)	(996)	(6,831)
Actuarial Deficiency **	-	57,320	57,320
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>8,438,056</b>	<b>3,414,401</b>	<b>11,852,457</b>
	<b>Defined Contribution Members ("DC") \$'000</b>	<b>Defined Benefit Members ("DB") \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July 2018</b>	7,668,819	3,533,039	11,201,858
Contributions:			
Employer	357,998	124,954	482,952
Member	157,021	10,521	167,542
Transfer from other superannuation plans	315,580	7,319	322,899
Government co-contributions	347	32	379
Income tax on contributions	(51,923)	(18,549)	(70,472)
<b>Net after tax contributions</b>	<b>779,023</b>	<b>124,277</b>	<b>903,300</b>
Benefits to members/beneficiaries	(610,288)	(305,212)	(915,500)
Transfer from defined benefit to defined contribution	13,485	(13,485)	-
Insurance premiums charged to members' accounts	(13,879)	-	(13,879)
Death and disability insurance benefits credited to member's accounts	15,312	-	15,312
Benefits allocated to members' accounts, comprising:			
Net investment income	518,288	224,174	742,462
Administration fees	(6,958)	(1,150)	(8,108)
Transfer from reserve *	-	68	68
Actuarial Deficiency **	-	(1,278)	(1,278)
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>8,363,802</b>	<b>3,560,433</b>	<b>11,924,235</b>

\* Transfer from Murrumbidgee reserve for cash flow deficit due to timing of insurance payments received from Challenger.

\*\* Actuarial Deficiency equates to the relative change in the value of the net assets and the related defined benefit accrued liability.

The above Statement of Changes in Member Benefits should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

### Statement of Changes in Reserves For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Defined Benefits that are (underfunded) \$'000	Other reserves \$'000	ORFR \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July 2019</b>	17,752	94,570	32,260	144,582
Increase in DB member benefits	(40,682)	-	-	(40,682)
Operating result	(15,610)	(14,039)	1,018	(28,631)
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>(38,540)</b>	<b>80,531</b>	<b>33,278</b>	<b>75,269</b>

	Defined Benefits that are overfunded \$'000	Other reserves \$'000	ORFR \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Opening balance as at 1 July 2018</b>	86,697	8,217	33,010	127,924
Increase in DB member benefits	(221,814)	-	-	(221,814)
Transfer between reserves	68	(68)	-	-
Operating result	152,801	86,421	(750)	238,472
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>17,752</b>	<b>94,570</b>	<b>32,260</b>	<b>144,582</b>

The above Statement of Changes in Reserves should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Interest from cash and cash equivalents		80,159	86,292
Administration expenses		(35,936)	(40,672)
Insurance Proceeds		11,889	15,555
Insurance Premiums		(12,452)	(14,428)
Other income / (expenses)		5,244	(2,145)
Anti-detriment expenses		-	(144)
Net income tax refunded / (paid)		42,550	258
<b>Net cash inflows from operating activities</b>	15	<u>91,454</u>	<u>44,716</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investments		(4,288,384)	(2,229,742)
Proceeds from sale of investments		4,354,401	2,243,023
Investment expenses		(36,006)	(38,910)
<b>Net cash inflows / (outflows) from investing activities</b>		<u>30,011</u>	<u>(25,629)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Employer contributions		478,871	482,952
Member contributions		145,405	167,542
Transfers from other superannuation plans received		323,878	322,899
Government co-contributions received		377	379
Benefits paid to members		(961,648)	(915,500)
Income tax paid on contributions received		(70,748)	(70,472)
<b>Net cash outflows from financing activities</b>		<u>(83,865)</u>	<u>(12,200)</u>
<b>Net increase in cash</b>		37,600	6,887
<b>Cash at the beginning of the financial period</b>		116,073	109,186
<b>Cash at the end of the financial period</b>	15	<u><u>153,673</u></u>	<u><u>116,073</u></u>

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2020**

#### **1. Operation of the Fund**

Local Government Super ("LGS" or "the Fund") consists primarily of members who are employed by an LGS participating employer, as well as a public offer division which is open for anyone who is eligible to join a superannuation fund.

The Fund was established in accordance with sections 127 and 128 of the Superannuation Administration Act, 1996 ("the Act"). LGSS Pty Limited acts as Trustee and holds in trust all assets of the Fund. During the financial year, LGSS Pty Limited also provided financial planning services to the Fund.

The Fund consists of six divisions which are set out in the Trust Deed. The Accumulation Scheme is separated into two divisions, Division A and Division P. Division A is the division for the receipt of contributions from Scheduled Employers and Division P represents the Public Offer division. The Retirement Scheme is provided under Division B. The Retirement Scheme is a hybrid scheme consisting of both Accumulation and Defined Benefit components. The Defined Benefit Scheme is provided under Division D.

The majority of members of Divisions B and D hold a Division C account. Division C comprises the Basic Benefit, which is a Defined Benefit funded by employers, and an Other Contributions account which is an Accumulation style account which can accept non-defined contributions.

Divisions B, C and D are closed to new members, except for members of eligible entities who can transfer their entitlements into the Fund.

The LGS Account-Based Pension Plan is provided under Division F. The LGS Lifetime Guaranteed Income and LGS Fixed Term Guaranteed Income accounts ("LGS Guaranteed Income accounts") are also provided under Division F.

The Fund is a reporting entity for financial reporting purposes.

The Fund is domiciled in Australia and the address of the Fund's registered office is Level 12, 28 Margaret Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

The Fund's custodial activities are provided by JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. ("JP Morgan").

#### **2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

##### **(a) Basis of preparation**

The Financial Statements are a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 and regulations and the provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Financial Statements are presented in Australian Dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest \$'000 except where otherwise indicated.

COVID 19 was declared a worldwide pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. COVID 19, despite measures to slow the spread of the virus, has since had a significant impact on global economies and equity, debt and commodity markets. On 22 March 2020 the federal government announced a temporary measure due to the effects of coronavirus on the economy. This new rule allowed individuals to access up to \$10,000 of their superannuation in 2019/20 and a further \$10,000 in 2020/21. For the year ended 30 June 2020 the Fund paid out 4,911 COVID-19 claims totalling \$42,698,716 in benefits to members seeking early access to their super.

The Fund is a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing Financial Statements.

The statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Trustee, LGSS Pty Limited, on 23 September 2020.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) New accounting standards and interpretations

##### **Accounting standards and interpretations effective for the current financial year**

The Fund applied for the first time certain standards and amendments which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019. The nature of each standard and/or amendment is described below. The adoption of these standards and amendment has not had any significant financial impact on the financial statements.

##### **AASB 16 Leases**

AASB 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under AASB 117 Leases. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees - leases of 'low-value' assets and short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under AASB 117. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in AASB 117 and distinguish between the two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

Based on an assessment performed, the adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Fund's accounting policies nor the amounts recognised in the financial statements as the Fund has no leases.

##### **Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective**

Certain Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Fund for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2020.

Accounting Standard	Nature	Application date of standard	Application date for the Fund
AASB 2018-7 Amendments to AASs - Definition of Material	The amendments align the definition of 'material' across AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and AAS 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, and clarify certain aspects of the definition. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. The impact of the adoption of AASB 2018-7 is not material to the Fund.	1 January 2020	1 July 2020
AASB 2020-1 Amendments to AAS's - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	This Standard amends AASB 101 to clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. Specifically: - the conditions which exist at the end of the reporting period are those which will be used to determine if a right to defer settlement of a liability exists; and - management's intention or expectation does not affect classification of liabilities.	1 January 2022	1 July 2022

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2019

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (c) Consolidation

The Fund is an investment entity and, as such, does not consolidate the entities it controls. Instead the interest in its subsidiary, Local Government Property Fund, is classified as fair value through profit and loss and measured at fair value. The Fund has a controlling interest in Local Government Financial Services Pty Limited and the LG Diversified Trust. Consolidated accounts have not been prepared because the net asset values of these investments are not material to the Fund.

#### (d) Financial assets and liabilities

##### (i) Classification

The Fund classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities into the categories below in accordance with AASB 9.

In applying that classification, a financial asset or financial liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

##### *Financial assets*

Financial assets measured at FVPL.

A financial asset is measured at FVPL if:

- Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; or
- It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or
- At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured At FVPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Fund includes in this category:

- Financial instruments held for trading: this includes all instruments which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price. This category also includes derivative contracts in an asset position.
- Receivables: this includes short-term receivables.

##### *Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities measured at FVPL.

A financial liability is measured at FVPL if it meets the definition of held for trading.

The Fund includes in this category derivative contracts in a liability position and all payables.

##### (ii) Recognition

The Fund recognises a financial asset or financial liability when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the timeframe generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the trade date, ie., the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

##### (iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- b) The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and
- c) Either (i) the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER**

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### **2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **(d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

##### *(iv) Initial measurement*

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in the Income Statement.

Receivables and financial liabilities (other than those classified at fair value through profit or loss) are measured initially at their fair value plus any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition or issue.

For financial assets and liabilities where the fair value at initial recognition does not equal the transaction price, the Fund recognises the difference in the Income Statement, unless specified otherwise.

##### *(v) Subsequent measurement*

After initial measurement, the Fund measures financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those instruments are recorded as 'changes in assets measured at fair value' through the Income Statement. Interest earned is recorded in 'Interest revenue' according to the terms of the contract.

#### **(e) Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Fund.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 7.

#### **(f) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above.

#### **(g) Receivables and payables**

Receivables are carried at nominal amounts due which approximate fair value. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. An allowance for uncollectible amounts is only made where there is objective evidence that the debt will not be collected. Objective evidence may include indications that the debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measureable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Payables are carried at nominal amounts which approximate fair value. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Fund prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid. Payables are normally settled on 30 day terms.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### *Changes in assets measured at fair value*

Changes in the fair value of investments and derivatives are calculated as the difference between the fair value at sale, or at balance date, and the fair value at the previous valuation point. All changes are recognised in the Income Statement.

##### *Interest*

Interest revenue on cash and other financial assets carried at fair value is recorded according to the terms of the contract and is recognised in the Income Statement.

##### *Dividends and distributions*

Dividend and distribution revenue is recognised when the Fund's right to receive payment is established. Revenue is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately as part of Income tax expense in the Income Statement.

##### *Group Life Insurance Proceeds*

Proceeds from Insurance claims are recognised where the insurer has agreed to pay the claim lodged and has transferred the claim amount to the Fund.

#### (i) Income tax

The Fund is a complying superannuation fund for the purposes of the provisions of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. Accordingly, the concessional tax rate of 15% has been applied to the Fund's taxable income.

Income tax in the Income Statement for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date.

Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER**

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### **2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **(i) Income tax (continued)**

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

#### **(j) Goods and services tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- When the GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the revenue or the expense item or as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset, as applicable; or
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amounts of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

#### **(k) Superannuation contribution surcharge**

The Superannuation Laws Amendment (Abolition of Surcharge) Act 2005 abolishes both the superannuation contributions surcharge and the termination payments surcharge in respect of superannuation contributions and certain termination payments made or received on or after 1 July 2005. Assessments for surcharge in respect of contributions and payments for the year ended 30 June 2005 and prior years will continue to be issued and remain payable.

Superannuation Contribution Surcharge is levied on surchargeable contributions for a relevant year on the basis of the individual member's adjusted taxable income for that year. The liability for the Superannuation Contribution Surcharge is recognised when the assessment is received, as the Trustee considers this is when it can be reliably measured.

The superannuation surcharge liability recognised by the Fund has been charged to the relevant members' accounts.

#### **(l) Foreign currency**

The functional and presentation currency of the Fund is Australian Dollars, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity managed in Australian Dollars. Therefore, the Australian Dollar is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in a previous financial report, are recognised in the Income Statement in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (m) Member liabilities

Member liabilities are measured at the amount of accrued benefits.

Defined benefit member liabilities are measured as the amount of investments that would be required as at the reporting date to yield future net cash inflows that would be sufficient to meet accrued benefits as at that date, when they are expected to fall due.

Defined contribution member liabilities are measured as the amount of member account balances as at the reporting date.

#### (n) Reserves

The Fund maintains an Operational Risk Financial Requirement Reserve, in accordance with the requirements established by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority under Prudential Standard SPS 114 Operational Risk Financial Requirement, and also holds Administration, Self-Insurance, Murrumbidgee and Other reserves. More detail on reserves is provided in Note 6.

#### (o) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The Trustee has considered the impact of COVID-19 and other market volatility in preparing its financial statements. While the specific areas of judgement are noted below, the impact of COVID-19 resulted in the application of further judgement within those identified areas. Given the dynamic and evolving nature of COVID-19 as well as limited recent experience of the economic and financial impacts of such a pandemic, changes to the estimates and outcomes that have been applied in the measurement of the Fund's assets and liabilities may rise in the future.

The preparation of the Fund's Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

The significant accounting policies have been consistently applied in the current financial year and the comparative period, unless otherwise stated. Where necessary, comparative information has been re-presented to be consistent with current period disclosures.

#### *Fair Value of Investments*

When the fair values of the investments recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model (DCF model). The inputs in these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required to establish fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of these investments.

#### *Assessment as investment entity*

Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within AASB 10 are required to measure their subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss rather than consolidate these subsidiaries. The criteria which define an investment entity are as follows:

- An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment services;
- An entity that commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both; and
- An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

The Fund's Product Disclosure Statement details its objective of providing services to members which includes investing in cash and short term deposits, other interest bearing securities, Australian Equities, Australian Unit Trusts and Australian Property Trusts for the purpose of returns in the form of investment income and capital appreciation.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (o) Significant accounting judgements and estimates and assumptions (continued)

The Fund reports to its members via an annual report, and to its management, via internal management reports, on a fair value basis. All investments are reported at fair value to the extent allowed by AASB 1056 in the Fund's annual report. The Fund has a clearly documented exit strategy for all of its investments.

The Trustee has also concluded that the Fund meets the additional characteristics of an investment entity, in that it has more than one investment; the investments are predominantly in the form of equities and similar securities; it has more than one investor and its investors are not related parties.

The Trustee has therefore concluded that the Fund meets the definition of an investment entity. These conclusions will be reassessed on an annual basis, if any of these criteria or characteristics change.

#### *Valuation of defined benefits member liabilities*

The amount of member liabilities in relation to defined benefits has been determined using actuarial valuation techniques and assumptions. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions about the future. Actual developments in the future may differ from these assumptions. The assumptions relate to member turnover, future investment returns, pension indexation rates, mortality rates and future salary increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, defined benefit member liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. Assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, the actuary considers an investment portfolio that reflects the opportunities reasonably available to the Fund in the investment markets, and also reflects the Fund's actual investments and investment strategy in respect of defined benefit member liabilities.

The mortality assumption is based on publicly available mortality tables. Future salary increases are based on the Wage Price Index produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and in consultation with the employer-sponsors.

### 3. Defined contribution member liabilities

Defined contribution member account balances are determined by unit prices that are determined based on the underlying investment movements.

Defined contribution members bear the investment risk relating to the underlying assets and unit prices used to measure the member liabilities. Unit prices are updated weekly.

### 4. Defined benefit member liabilities

The Fund engages qualified actuaries on an annual basis to measure the defined benefit member liabilities.

The actuarial valuation of member liabilities reflects the actuarial assessment of the benefits accrued up to the reporting date and payable to members on retirement, resignation, death and disability. This annual assessment may result in an employer being required to make additional contributions to the Fund.

The key assumptions used to determine the values of accrued benefits for the Fund were:

- The future rate of investment earnings (net of investment taxes and fees): 5.75% (2019: 5.75%)
- The future rate of salary growth: 3.5% (2019: 3.5%)
- The CPI increase assumption: 2.5% (2019: 2.5%)

The defined benefit member liabilities have changed in the current financial year primarily as a result of the accrual of additional service, an increase in payment of benefits from the Fund and a net increase from membership experience being different to the prior year assumptions.

The Trustee has a number of strategies in place to manage the risks associated with the defined benefit plan. The Trustee has appointed external consulting actuaries to advise on the risks, including establishing suitable funding objectives. These funding objectives and the defined benefit plan's circumstances are taken into account by the actuaries when recommending the required employer contribution levels.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 4. Defined benefit member liabilities (continued)

The Trustee also uses sensitivity analysis to monitor the potential impact of changes to key variables about which assumptions need to be made. The Trustee has identified three assumptions for which changes are reasonably possible that would have a material impact on the amount of the defined benefit member liabilities as follows:

- i. The assumed discount rate has been determined by reference to investment returns expected on an investment portfolio that reflects the opportunities reasonably available to the Fund in the investment markets, and also reflects the Fund's actual investments and investment strategy in respect of defined benefit member liabilities.
- ii. The assumed annual salary adjustment has been determined by reference to the Wage Price Index produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and in consultation with the employer-sponsors.
- iii. The assumed CPI adjustment has been determined by reference to the All Groups Consumer Price Index published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The other variables about which assumptions have been made in measuring defined benefit member liabilities and for which changes are not considered reasonably possible, or for which reasonably possible changes would not be expected to have a material effect, include: pension indexation rates, mortality rates and resignations.

The following are sensitivity calculations on a univariate basis for the investment return, rate of salary adjustment and CPI increase assumptions for the defined benefit plan.

<i>Assumption</i>		Assumed at reporting date %	Reasonable possible change %	Amount of Increase/ (Decrease) in member benefit liabilities \$'000
Investment return	2020:	5.75%	+1.0% -1.0%	157,150 (134,989)
	2019:	5.75%	+1.0% -1.0%	165,801 (141,904)
Salary adjustment rate	2020:	3.5%	+1.0% -1.0%	68,054 (63,430)
	2019:	3.5%	+1.0% -1.0%	76,594 (71,154)
CPI increase	2020:	2.5%	+1.0% -1.0%	86,425 (73,730)
	2019:	2.5%	+1.0% -1.0%	85,598 (72,817)

Defined benefit member liabilities vest 100% to members.

At 30 June 2020 \$1,189,000 (2019: \$767,005) has not been allocated to members at balance date. The amount not yet allocated to members' accounts consists of contributions received by the Fund that have not been able to be allocated to members as at balance date and insurance claims payable which have not yet been paid from members accounts.

### 5. Defined benefit plan that is (underfunded) / overfunded

	<b>2020</b> <b>\$'000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>\$'000</b>
Defined benefit plan	(38,540)	87,924

The employer-sponsors contributed at the rate recommended by the actuary.

The 2020 deficit above is in respect of Plan Asset (Pooled Employers' Reserve). The employers are contributing at the rate recommended by the Fund's actuary following the completion of the 30 June 2018 triennial valuation. This value is based upon an accrued benefit valuation performed by the Fund's actuary in accordance with the requirements of AASB 1056.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2020

#### 6. Reserves

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Other reserves		
Administration reserve	7,141	37
Murrumbidgee reserve	22,474	22,970
Self-Insurance reserve	1,352	1,391
Other reserves	49,564	70,172
	<u>80,531</u>	<u>94,570</u>
Operational Risk Financial Requirement reserve	33,278	32,260
	<u>113,809</u>	<u>126,830</u>

The purpose of the Operational Risk Financial Requirement reserve (ORFR) is to provide protection to the Fund in the event that a loss is incurred from an operational risk event occurring. The use of the ORFR reserve is governed by the requirements of SPS 114, which is applicable to all APRA-regulated funds. The current ORFR reserve represents approximately 0.28% (2019: 0.27%) of the net assets available for member benefits. The Trustee intends to maintain this reserve between 0.20% and 0.30% of net assets available for member benefits.

The purpose of the Administration Reserve is to fund the operational expenses of the Trustee.

The purpose of the Self-Insurance Reserve is to pay insurance claims which cannot be recovered from an external insurer.

The purpose of the Murrumbidgee reserve is to recognise the liability in respect of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation pensioners. On 2 October 2018, annuity policies were purchased with Challenger Life Limited ('Challenger') in the Trustee's name in respect of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation pensioner liabilities. These funds are revalued annually by Challenger and verified by the actuary, Mercer. Any revaluation in member liabilities is also reflected in the carrying value of the investment. The movement in investments is reflected in unrealised gains/losses in the Income Statement.

Transfers in and out of the reserves are made only at the authorisation of the Trustee and in accordance with the Fund's Reserve Policy.

Historically, for the purpose of the Annual Statutory Accounts, Other reserves consisted of the Administration reserve, the Murrumbidgee reserve and the Insurance reserve.

To bring the Fund in line with the standard approach utilised by other Link administrated funds, the following changes have taken place from 1 July 2020:

- Amend the Trustee's reserve policy, to establish the following suite of reserves, including refining the policy of some existing reserves;
- ORFR reserve – no change;
- Self-insurance reserve – no change;
- Murrumbidgee reserve – no change;
- Administration reserve – this reserve captures all the Trustee's income and expenses. Within this reserve will be the existing 'administration reserve' which has been reconciled to the cash held in the ME bank and receivable amount from LGSS Pty Ltd; and
- Other reserve – to isolate the investment related revenue, net of investment related taxes and expenses, which is ultimately allocated to members.

The above changes have been applied retrospectively to the reserve balances in these financial statements as at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019.

#### 7. Fair value of financial instruments

##### (a) Classification of financial instruments under the fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires the classification of financial instruments at fair value (net market value) determined by reference to the source of inputs used to derive the fair value. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

#### (a) Classification of financial instruments under the fair value hierarchy (continued)

The level in which instruments are classified in the hierarchy is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Assessment of the significance of an input requires judgement after considering factors specific to the instrument.

30 June 2020	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Other Interest Bearing Securities</b>				
Corporate Bonds	60,637	1,367,394	-	1,428,031
Government Bonds	-	794,359	-	794,359
Asset-backed securities	-	759,008	427,954	1,186,962
	<u>60,637</u>	<u>2,920,761</u>	<u>427,954</u>	<u>3,409,352</u>
<b>Australian Equities</b>				
Listed Equities	1,676,202	-	-	1,676,202
Unlisted Equities	-	1,992,207	-	1,992,207
	<u>1,676,202</u>	<u>1,992,207</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,668,409</u>
<b>International Equities</b>				
Listed Equities	1,883,362	-	-	1,883,362
Unlisted Equities	-	198,885	-	198,885
	<u>1,883,362</u>	<u>198,885</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,082,247</u>
<b>Australian Unit Trusts</b>				
Listed Trusts	90,734	-	-	90,734
Listed Property Trusts	69,038	-	-	69,038
Unlisted Property Trusts	-	890	361,569	362,459
Unlisted Unit Trusts	-	-	94,895	94,895
	<u>159,772</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>456,464</u>	<u>617,126</u>
<b>International Unit Trusts</b>				
Listed Property Trusts	191,495	-	-	191,495
Unlisted Unit Trusts	-	-	889,253	889,253
	<u>191,495</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>889,253</u>	<u>1,080,748</u>
<b>Derivative Assets</b>				
Options	-	355	-	355
Futures	3,721	187	-	3,908
Swaps	-	16,395	-	16,395
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	129,253	-	129,253
	<u>3,721</u>	<u>146,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149,911</u>
<b>Derivative Liabilities</b>				
Options	-	(202)	-	(202)
Futures	(2,417)	(615)	-	(3,032)
Swaps	-	(20,602)	-	(20,602)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(22,948)	-	(22,948)
	<u>(2,417)</u>	<u>(44,367)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(46,784)</u>
<b>Total investments</b>	<u>3,972,772</u>	<u>5,214,566</u>	<u>1,773,671</u>	<u>10,961,009</u>

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

#### (a) Classification of financial instruments under the fair value hierarchy (continued)

30 June 2019	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Other Interest Bearing Securities</b>				
Corporate Bonds	31,015	1,325,542	-	1,356,557
Government Bonds	-	751,636	-	751,636
Asset-backed securities	-	467,159	-	467,159
	<u>31,015</u>	<u>2,544,337</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,575,352</u>
<b>Australian Equities</b>				
Listed Equities	1,791,164	-	-	1,791,164
Unlisted Equities	-	1,923,077	537,187	2,460,264
	<u>1,791,164</u>	<u>1,923,077</u>	<u>537,187</u>	<u>4,251,428</u>
<b>International Equities</b>				
Listed Equities	2,018,560	-	-	2,018,560
Unlisted Equities	-	40,025	1,328,701	1,368,726
	<u>2,018,560</u>	<u>40,025</u>	<u>1,328,701</u>	<u>3,387,286</u>
<b>Australian Unit Trusts</b>				
Listed Trusts	77,724	-	-	77,724
Listed Property Trusts	77,230	-	-	77,230
Unlisted Property Trusts	-	8,728	65,314	74,042
	<u>154,954</u>	<u>8,728</u>	<u>65,314</u>	<u>228,996</u>
<b>International Unit Trusts</b>				
Listed Trusts	166,197	-	-	166,197
Listed Property Trusts	175,935	-	-	175,935
	<u>342,132</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>342,132</u>
<b>Derivative Assets</b>				
Options	-	121	-	121
Futures	10,400	4	-	10,404
Swaps	-	12,357	-	12,357
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	34,614	-	34,614
	<u>10,400</u>	<u>47,096</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,496</u>
<b>Derivative Liabilities</b>				
Options	-	(209)	-	(209)
Futures	(9,324)	(61)	-	(9,385)
Swaps	-	(19,199)	-	(19,199)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(23,075)	-	(23,075)
	<u>(9,324)</u>	<u>(42,544)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(51,868)</u>
<b>Total investments</b>	<u>4,338,901</u>	<u>4,520,719</u>	<u>1,931,202</u>	<u>10,790,822</u>

#### (b) Transfers between hierarchy levels

There have been no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the financial year. Following a reassessment of the valuation inputs, \$143,445,489 of investments have been reclassified from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the financial year (2019: \$1,931,202,156) with \$249,808,939 (2019: \$nil) of investments being reclassified from Level 3 to Level 2.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

#### (c) Valuation technique

##### *Interest bearing securities*

The Fund invests in both floating rate instruments such as an "At call" bank account and fixed interest instruments such as bonds. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, they are valued using observable inputs such as recently executed transaction prices in securities of the issuer or comparable users and yield curves. Adjustments are made to the valuations when necessary to recognise differences in the instrument's terms. Investments are classified as Level 1 when prices are quoted in an active market. To the extent that the significant inputs are observable, the Fund categorises these investments into Level 2. Level 2 assets are assets that do not have regular market pricing, but whose fair value can be readily determined based on other data values.

The fair value of investments in asset-backed securities, for which there is currently no active market, is calculated using a valuation model, which is accepted in the industry. The Fund uses the discounted cash flow method which incorporates both observable and non-observable data. Observable inputs include assumptions regarding current rates of interest and real estate prices. Unobservable inputs included assumptions regarding expected future default rates and market liquidity discounts. The Fund classifies asset-backed securities as Level 2.

##### *Unit trusts*

The Fund invests in unlisted trusts, which are not quoted in the active market and which may be subject to restrictions on redemptions such as lock up periods, redemption dates and side pockets. The Fund's investment managers consider the valuation techniques and inputs used in valuing these funds as part of its due diligence prior to investing, to ensure they are reasonable and appropriate and therefore the Net Asset Value ("NAV") of these funds may be used as an input into measuring their fair value. In measuring the fair value, the NAV of the funds is adjusted, as necessary, to reflect restrictions on redemptions, future commitments, and other specific factors of the Fund and fund managers. In measuring fair value, consideration is also paid to any transactions in the shares of the Fund. Depending on the nature and level of adjustments needed to the NAV and the level of trading in the fund, the Fund classifies unlisted trusts and unlisted property trusts as either Level 2 or Level 3. Listed trusts and Listed property trusts are classified as Level 1.

##### *Equities*

Where fair values of publicly traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices, or binding dealer price quotations, in an active market for identical assets with any adjustments, the instruments are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy. The Fund values these investments at bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions. The Fund also invests in unlisted equity companies which are not quoted in an active market. Transactions in such investments do not occur on a regular basis. The Fund uses a market based valuation technique for these positions. The Fund's investment manager determines comparable public companies (peers) based on industry, size, leverage and strategy, and calculates an appropriate trading multiple for each comparable company identified. The multiple is calculated by dividing the enterprise value of the comparable company by an earnings measure. The trading multiple is then discounted for considerations such as illiquidity and size differences between the comparable companies based on company-specific facts and circumstances. The discounted multiple is applied to the corresponding earnings measure of the investee company to measure the fair value. As these investments are not quoted in an active market, the Fund classifies the fair value of these investments as either Level 2 or Level 3.

##### *Derivative assets and liabilities*

The Fund uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair values of over-the-counter interest rate swaps, currency swaps, options and futures as well as forward exchange contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including credit and debit valuation adjustments for counterparty and own credit risk, foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves. For these financial instruments, significant inputs to models are market observable and are included within Level 2. Futures that are classified as Level 1 are exchange traded derivatives.

#### **Valuation process for Level 3 valuations**

For financial instruments classified in Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy some of the inputs to the valuation models are unobservable and therefore subjective in nature. The use of reasonably possible alternative assumptions could produce a different net market value measurement.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

#### (c) Valuation technique (continued)

Whilst all valuations contain some element of uncertainty, the impact of COVID-19 on the markets in which the Fund is exposed to - unlisted equity, property and infrastructure investments - is not fully known due to limited transactional evidence since the outbreak of the pandemic.

As at 30 June 2020, the Fund has measured the fair value of its unlisted investments at their redemption price. This followed an extensive due diligence process to ensure the unit-price reported by fund managers were a reasonable and appropriate reflection of the anticipated impact of COVID-19 on the investees' underlying assets, given updates to NAVs were applied by fund managers outside their most recent audit period.

For property and infrastructure assets held within trusts held by the Fund, it is expected significant valuation uncertainty clauses have been or will be incorporated into external valuation reports adopted which support the unit-price of these trusts as at 30 June 2020. This is consistent with global industry practice. This uncertainty does not mean the valuations adopted cannot be relied upon; however the clauses indicate the higher degree of valuer judgment in determining significant valuation assumptions.

#### Quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs - Level 3:

Description	Level 3 \$'000*	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average) \$'000
Australian Unit Trusts	\$361,569	Discounted cashflow valuation	Discount rate	7.3% - 9.3% (WA: 8.65%)
	\$94,895	EBITDA multiple	Average EBITDA	3.97x - 15.05x (WA: 10.59x)
International Unit Trusts	\$216,494	Direct comparison approach	Terminal value of the assets	6,532 - 11,969 (WA: 9,177)
	\$282,501	Discounted cashflow valuation	Discount rate	9.79% - 40.67% (WA: 23%)
	\$361,955	EBITDA multiple	Average EBITDA	2.35x - 14.59x (WA: 12.12x)
	\$28,303	Net asset value based on value of underlying property or investments	Terminal value of the assets	10,122 - 18,182 (WA: 15,299)
Other Interest Bearing Securities	\$76,951	Direct comparison approach	Terminal value of the assets	WA: 15,390
	\$50,143	Discounted cashflow valuation	Discount rate	WA: 10%
	\$300,860	Net asset value based on value of underlying property or investments	Terminal value of the assets	0 - 112,878 (WA: 70,061)

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

#### (c) Valuation technique (continued)

Sensitivity analysis to significant changes in unobservable inputs within Level 3 hierarchy

Description	Input	Sensitivity used	Effect on fair value \$'000
Australian Unit Trusts	Discount rate	+/- 5%	(18,078)/18,078
	Average EBITDA	1x	8,961/(8,961)
International Unit Trusts	Terminal value of the assets	1x	9,177/(9,177)
	Discount rate	+/- 5%	(14,125)/14,125
	Average EBITDA	1x	29,864/(29,864)
	Terminal value of the assets	1x	15,299/(15,299)
Other Interest Bearing Securities	Terminal value of the assets	1x	15,390/(15,390)
	Discount rate	+/- 5%	(2,507)/2,507
	Terminal value of the assets	1x	70,061/(70,061)

#### (d) Level 3 reconciliation

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Opening balance	1,931,202	-
Purchase	506,936	836,986
Sales	(486,000)	(658,731)
Unrealised gains/(losses)	(72,103)	56,447
Transfer out of level 3	(249,809)	-
Transfers into level 3	143,445	1,696,500
Closing Balance	<u>1,773,671</u>	<u>1,931,202</u>

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 8. Receivables

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Recoverable within 12 months</b>		
Sundry debtors	-	162
	<u>-</u>	<u>162</u>

Due to the short term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of receivables. Information regarding credit risk exposure is set out in Note 17.

### Recoverable after 12 months

Related party receivable - LGSS Pty Limited	945	5,945
	<u>945</u>	<u>5,945</u>

The above is inclusive of adjustments for Reduced Input Tax Credits "RITC", in accordance with the Tax Management Framework applicable to the Fund.

### 9. Payables

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Due within 12 months</b>		
Related party payable - LGSS Pty Limited	2,991	3,325
Other payables	1,006	989
	<u>3,997</u>	<u>4,314</u>

Due to the short term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. Information regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk exposure is set out in Note 17.

The Related party payable - LGSS Pty Limited is inclusive of adjustments for RITC, in accordance with the Tax Management Framework applicable to the Fund.

### 10. Income tax

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Major components of income tax (benefit) / expense for the years ended 30 June 2020 and 2019:		
<i>Current tax charge / (credit)</i>	653	(4,474)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(8,211)	(13,710)
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(20,049)	31,443
Total tax (benefit) / expense as reported in the Income Statement	<u>(27,607)</u>	<u>13,259</u>
(b) Reconciliation between income tax (benefit) / expense and the accounting (loss) / profit before income tax:		
(Loss) / profit before income tax	(96,920)	29,917
Income tax expense at 15%	(14,538)	4,487
Derecognition of temporary differences	770	1,220
Net benefit allocated to member accounts	1,903	109,972
Anti-detriment deduction	-	(144)
Capital gains/(losses) not assessable/(deductible)	21,922	(14,138)
Exempt pension income	(2,217)	(25,633)
Net imputation and foreign tax credits	(27,221)	(48,781)
Non-deductible expenses	-	22
Insurance premiums	(15)	(36)
Overprovision in the previous year	(8,211)	(13,710)
Income tax (benefit) / expense reported in Income Statement	<u>(27,607)</u>	<u>13,259</u>





## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 11. Changes in fair value of investments

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<b>Investments held at balance date</b>		
Other Interest Bearing Securities	(10,515)	93,777
Australian Equities	(148,240)	9,259
International Equities	(20,237)	167,922
Australian Unit Trusts	(51,330)	58,712
International Unit Trusts	(13,202)	61,371
Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities	94,875	63,495
<b>Total unrealised (losses) / gains</b>	<u>(148,649)</u>	<u>454,536</u>
<b>Investments realised during the year</b>		
Other Interest Bearing Securities	16,288	32,743
Australian Equities	(102,110)	(67,462)
International Equities	46,994	7,244
Australian Unit Trusts	(7,970)	1,512
International Unit Trusts	(8,080)	432
Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities	(234,594)	(210,884)
<b>Total realised (losses)</b>	<u>(289,472)</u>	<u>(236,415)</u>
<b>Change in fair value of investments</b>	<u>(438,121)</u>	<u>218,121</u>

The amounts recorded as 'realised gains/(losses)' above is the difference between fair value at sale and the carrying amount at the beginning of the reporting period or when acquired, if acquired during the year.

### 12. Funding arrangements

For years ended 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019, member and employer contributions for each of the funds are determined on the basis described below.

#### (a) Accumulation Scheme

##### Compulsory Employer Contributions

The percentage of salary or wages of employees prescribed as the rate of compulsory employer (Superannuation Guarantee) contributions between 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 was 9.50% (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019: 9.50%).

##### Optional Employer Contributions

Employers may make additional contributions to the Fund for employees in respect of whom compulsory employer contributions are being made.

##### Optional Member Contributions

Employees as defined in the Act, may make voluntary contributions to the Fund in the form of periodical payments or single payments.

##### Transfers from Other Funds

Payments include benefits transferred or rolled over from another superannuation fund, approved deposit fund, or retirement savings account.

##### Optional Spouse Contributions

Employees may make voluntary contributions on behalf of their spouse, as defined in the Act, to the Fund in the form of periodical payments or single payments. Payments include benefits transferred or rolled over from another superannuation fund, approved deposit fund, or retirement savings account.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 12. Funding arrangements (continued)

#### (b) Retirement Scheme

##### Member Contributions

Each member elects to contribute between 1% and 9% of salary (2018/19: between 1% and 9%).

##### Employer Contributions

Employers contribute on a fully funded basis as determined by the Trustee based on actuarial advice. In 2019/20 employers contributed at the standard contribution rate of 1.9 times employee contributions (2018/19: 1.9 times employee contributions).

##### Basic Benefit

The Basic Benefit is made up of two components. Firstly, a Defined Basic Benefit which is a non-contributory fully employer funded benefit. In 2019/20 employers contributed at the standard contribution rate of 2.5% of the members' salary (2018/19: 2.5% of the members' salary). The second component is an Other Contributions account, which is the Accumulation component of a member's Basic Benefit and exists to accept member and employer contributions and transfers from other funds.

#### (c) Defined Benefit Scheme

##### Member Contributions

Each member contributes on a "rate for age" basis to individual pension units which become available with salary increases. Members may elect to abandon units where total contributions payable would exceed 6% of the individual salary (2018/19: exceed 6%).

##### Employer Contributions

Employers contribute on a fully funded basis as determined by the Trustee based on actuarial advice. In 2019/20 employers contributed at the "nominal" contribution rate 1.64 times employee contributions (2018/19: 1.64 times employee contributions). Employers may opt to make additional contributions which are determined on an as-needs basis or for a specific purpose.

##### Basic Benefit

The Basic Benefit is made up of two components. Firstly, a Defined Basic Benefit which is a non-contributory fully employer funded benefit. In 2019/20 employers contributed at the standard contribution rate of 2.5% of the member's salary (2018/19: 2.5% of the member's salary). The second component is an Other Contributions account, which is the Accumulation component of a member's Basic Benefit and exists to accept member and employer contributions and transfers from other funds.

#### (d) Account-Based Pension Plan

##### Member Contributions

An Account-Based Pension Plan is funded with a superannuation lump sum payment from either:

- Superannuation or rollover benefits from another LGS product, or another superannuation fund, as an unrestricted non-preserved benefit,
- A superannuation lump sum if a member elects for a 'Transition To Retirement pension', or
- Any other superannuation or Retirement Savings Account source.

#### (e) LGS Guaranteed Income

LGS Guaranteed Income accounts are established using funds from unrestricted non-preserved superannuation balances held by relevant members in other LGS accounts.

### 13. Operating expenses

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Trustee expenses	28,531	25,457
Financial planning fees <sup>1</sup>	1,069	1,405
Other expenses	24	25
	<u>29,624</u>	<u>26,887</u>

1. Financial planning fees are deducted from individual member account balances where applicable.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2020

#### 14. Auditors' remuneration

	2020	2019
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young:		
Audit and review of financial reports and compliance	272	268
Tax services	96	98
Other services	3	-
	<u>371</u>	<u>366</u>

Audit fees are paid by LGSS Pty Limited on behalf of the Fund. The amounts above are GST inclusive.

Tax services fees received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 relate to the provision of advice in respect of the Australian Taxation Office's review of the Trustee for Local Government Super for the 2016 and 2017 income years and the application of the CGT concession provision for the period to 30 November 2018.

Other amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 primarily relate to the provision of advice to the Trustee in relation to loan facility terms.

#### 15. Cash flow statement reconciliation

Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2020	2019
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>153,673</u>	<u>116,073</u>

#### Reconciliation of net cash from operating activities to (loss) / profit after income tax expense:

(Loss) / profit after income tax expense	(69,313)	16,658
Adjustments for:		
Decrease / (increase) in assets measured in fair value	438,121	(218,121)
Decrease / (increase) in receivables	5,161	(2,372)
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(317)	(7,062)
Increase / (decrease) in income tax payable	34,992	(17,927)
(Decrease) / increase in net deferred tax liability	(20,049)	31,443
Net insurance inflow from members accounts	(610)	1,441
Distribution income	(182,129)	(316,692)
Dividend income	(158,660)	(212,378)
Other investment income	(4,437)	(2,328)
Other Investment expenses	36,006	38,910
Allocation to members' accounts	12,689	733,144
<b>Net cash inflows from operating activities</b>	<u>91,454</u>	<u>44,716</u>

#### 16. Segment Information

The Fund operates solely in one reportable business segment, being the provision of superannuation benefits to members. The Fund also operates from one reportable geographic segment, being Australia, from where its activities are managed. Revenue is derived from interest, distributions, gains on the sale of investments and unrealised changes in the value of investments. While the Fund solely operates in Australia, it has investment exposures in different countries and across different industries.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 17. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Trustee's robust risk management framework continues to be applied across the Fund's operations and the Trustee continues to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the Fund's risk profile. Non-financial risks emerging from global and domestic movement restrictions, and remote working by our staff, counterparties, clients and suppliers, are being identified, assessed, managed and governed through timely application of the Trustee's risk management framework.

#### (a) Risk management structure

The Management policies used by the Fund to manage financial risks are discussed below.

The investments of the Fund, (other than cash held for meeting daily administrative and benefit expenses, reserves unlisted securities and LGPF), are invested on behalf of the Trustee by investment managers. All assets are directly owned by the Fund, being the beneficial owner.

The investment managers are required to invest the assets allocated for discrete management in accordance with the terms of a written investment management agreement; or through a pooled vehicle, managed on the terms disclosed within the information memorandum. The Trustee of the Fund has determined that the appointment of these managers is appropriate for the Fund and is in accordance with the Trustee's investment strategy.

JP Morgan acts as master custodian on behalf of the Trustee and as such provides services including physical custody and safekeeping of assets, settlement of trades, collection of dividends and accounting for investment transactions.

The Fund is exposed to a variety of financial risks as a result of its activities. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. The Trustee's risk management and investment policies seek to minimise the potential adverse effects of these risks on the Fund's financial performance and financial position.

Local Government Super is committed to effectively integrating climate change risks and opportunities into its investment processes across the Fund. We actively measure and monitor investment managers' ability to integrate ESG risk throughout their investment process as we believe this delivers sustainable long term out-performance over time.

Risks from climate change transitions will have a varied impact on investments, with some assets anticipated to yield decreasing returns, while others increase. Opportunities for the Fund include influencing and encouraging responsible investment by directing investments to projects aligned to its purpose and risk appetite. To address these effects, the Trustee will look to continue considering the implications of potentially stranded assets, carbon-intensive industries and evolving opportunities in determining its investment strategy and portfolio allocations.

It is the responsibility of the Trustee to ensure that there is an effective risk management control framework in place. Consistent with regulatory requirements the Trustee has the function of overseeing the establishment and maintenance of risk-based systems and controls for the Fund.

The Trustee has developed, implemented and maintained a Risk Management Framework ("RMF"). The RMF is inclusive of the Trustee's Risk Appetite Statement, Risk Tolerance processes and the Risk Management Strategy.

The RMF details some of the Trustee's policies and procedures, processes and controls that comprise its risk management and control systems. This addresses all material risks, financial and non-financial, likely to be faced. Annually, the Trustee certifies to APRA that adequate strategies have been put in place to monitor those risks, that the Trustee has systems in place to ensure compliance with legislative and prudential requirements and that the Trustee has satisfied itself as to the compliance with the RMF.

#### (b) Credit risk

The Fund's exposure to credit risk and policies in managing this risk are aligned and are detailed below. Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to perform contractual obligations, either in whole or in part, under a contract resulting in financial loss to the Fund.

Concentrations of credit risk are minimised primarily by:

- ensuring counterparties, together with the respective credit limit are approved;
- ensuring that transactions are undertaken with a number of counterparties; and
- ensuring that the majority of transactions are undertaken on recognised exchanges.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 17. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

#### (b) Credit risk (continued)

The carrying amounts of financial assets within the Fund's mandated portfolios (cash, bonds, equities etc.) best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the balance date.

The Fund is exposed to credit risk primarily through its investments. The Trustee manages exposure to any individual counterparty or industry by diversifying its investments, in line with the Investment Policy Statement. The credit risk is managed by diversifying across investment managers and also by the investment managers having diversified portfolios, thus minimising the counterparty risk.

Credit risk arising on investments is mitigated by investing primarily in rated instruments or instruments issued by rated counterparties with credit ratings of 'BBB+' or better as determined by Standard and Poor's, unless these securities form part of the profile of specifically permitted market benchmarks within mandated or pooled investments as in the case of Emerging Market Debt, High Yield Bonds or as part of the exposure to Structured Products, Private Equity or Semi Liquid Assets. There is greater risk for the less liquid assets than those rated BBB+. As such, these are managed by external professional investment managers, who accept the exposure when they determine the premium being paid is more than sufficient to cover the default risk on the debt.

The risk is further mitigated by the diversification of the exposure across a range of investment managers.

#### (c) Liquidity risk

The Fund's exposure to liquidity risk and policies in managing this risk are aligned and are detailed below.

The Fund's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity available to meet its expected liabilities. The Fund allows members to withdraw benefits and it is therefore exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting members' withdrawals at any time. The Fund is exposed to liquidity risk primarily through its underlying investments. The investments held by the Fund are considered to be readily realisable. The Fund's and LGPF's financial instruments include investments in unlisted investments, direct property and private equity, which are not traded in an organised market and which generally may be illiquid. As a result, there is a risk that the Fund and LGPF may not be able to liquidate all of these investments at their net market value in order to meet its liquidity requirements.

The Fund's liquidity risk is managed in accordance with the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund has a high level of inward cash flows (through new contributions) which provides capacity to manage liquidity risk. The Fund also manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate banking facilities and through the continuous monitoring of forecast and actual cash flows. As a further risk mitigation strategy, it is the Trustee's policy that the Fund must have at least 70% exposure to liquid assets at all times. The Fund's overall strategy to liquidity risk management has not changed from the prior year.

The following tables summarise the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the discounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Fund can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. Financial liabilities of the Fund comprise insignificant trade and other payables which are typically settled within 30 days, together with the liability to pay benefits to members and rollover benefits which are payable within statutory timescales.

	Less Than 3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>30 June 2020</b>				
Member liabilities	11,852,457	-	-	11,852,457
Payables	3,997	-	-	3,997
Current tax liability	-	62,550	-	62,550
Derivative liabilities	25,637	800	20,347	46,784
	<u>11,882,091</u>	<u>63,350</u>	<u>20,347</u>	<u>11,965,788</u>
<b>30 June 2019</b>				
Member liabilities	11,924,235	-	-	11,924,235
Payables	4,314	-	-	4,314
Current tax liability	-	27,558	-	27,558
Derivative liabilities	30,333	4,145	17,390	51,868
	<u>11,958,882</u>	<u>31,703</u>	<u>17,390</u>	<u>12,007,975</u>

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 17. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

#### (d) Market risk

The Fund's exposure to market risk and policies in managing this risk are aligned and are detailed below.

Market risk is the risk that the net market value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign exchange (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk). The Fund's policies and procedures put in place to mitigate the Fund's exposure to market risk are detailed in the Trustee's investment policies and the RMF.

Whilst market risk is unavoidable the Fund will look to minimise the volatility and absolute return fluctuations through thoughtful and well diversified portfolio construction. The relationships that varying asset classes display during volatile market conditions are critical in this construction process.

The Fund manages this risk via outsourcing most of its investment management function; the investment managers manage the financial risks relating to the operations of the Fund in accordance with an investment mandate. The Fund ensures the financial risk management is in accordance with the Fund's Trust Deed, Product Disclosure Statement and investment policies.

The carrying amounts of financial assets best represent the maximum market risk exposure at the balance sheet date.

There has been no change to the Fund's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures these risks.

#### Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Fund is exposed to the interest rate markets. The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments on behalf of its members. The Fund's investments are subject to interest rate risks and the return on the investments will fluctuate in accordance with movements in market interest rates.

These investments involve cash and cash equivalents, longer dated fixed interest instruments and credit instruments. Longer dated fixed interest instruments result in the Fund having exposure to interest rate movements. The Fund manages this risk by investing in diverse exposures through both floating interest rate instruments and fixed interest rate instruments.

The Trustee monitors its exposures to interest rate risk. The Fund's overall strategy to interest rate risk management has not changed from the previous year.

#### Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposures to interest rates at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period.

A 200 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to the Trustee and represents the Trustee's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

The following table illustrates the effect on net assets available for member benefits from possible changes in market risk that were reasonably possible based on the risk the Fund was exposed to at reporting date via its investments.

	Change in Variable	Effect on Change in Net Assets Available for Member Benefits	
		2020	2019
	+/-	\$'000	\$'000
Interest rate risk	2%	(70,361)	(61,724)
Interest rate risk	-2%	70,361	61,724

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 17. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

#### (d) Market risk (continued)

The Fund's activities also expose it to the financial risk of changes in interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the Fund to cash flow risk, whereas fixed interest rate risk instruments expose the Fund to fair value risk. The Trustee monitors its exposure to interest rate risk on a regular basis.

LIF Pty Limited, as Trustee for Local Government Property Fund, has entered into an interest rate swap contract in order to mitigate the risk of fluctuating interest rates on the interest payments of the debt held. Under these contracts, the parties agree to exchange the difference between fixed and floating interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. The average interest rate is based on the outstanding balances at the start of the financial year. There are differing maturity dates between the loan and the related swap contracts. The investment manager will commence a review of the relevant debt facility within 6 months prior to maturity of both contracts.

The following table details the notional principal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts outstanding in the Fund as at balance sheet date (both held within LGPF):

Outstanding floating for fixed contracts	Average contracted interest rate		Notional principal amount		Fair value amount	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loan: Fixed rate	2.04%	2.63%	32,500	65,000	32,500	65,000
Loan: Floating rate	0.77%	-	32,500	-	32,500	-
Interest rate swap: 2-5 years	-	2.22%	-	65,000	-	(612)

#### Foreign Currency Risk Management

The Fund is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of its investment in financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward exchange rate contracts. The forward exchange rate contracts are designed to hedge an agreed percentage of its exposure to foreign currency for all international equities and 100% of all other international assets. This is conducted according to the Fund's hedging policy. The agreed percentage was 40% (2019: 40%) at balance sheet date. The Trustee of the Fund uses a currency overlay Manager to manage their exposures to foreign currency risk. The Fund's overall strategy to foreign currency risk management has not changed from the previous year.

#### Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the Fund's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the Australian Dollar against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate of 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to the Trustee and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive result indicates an increase in net assets available for member benefits and the liability for accrued benefits where the Australian Dollar weakens against the respective currency. For a strengthening of the Australian Dollar against the respective currency there would be an equal and opposite impact on the increase in net assets available for member benefits, and the balances below would be negative.

	Change in Variable +/-	Effect on Change in Net Assets Available for Member Benefits			
		USD Impact		JPY Impact	
		2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Forex Risk	10%	68,648	65,469	3,036	5,279
Forex Risk	-10%	(68,648)	(65,469)	(3,036)	(5,279)

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 17. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

#### (d) Market risk (continued)

	Change in Variable +/-	Effect on Change in Net Assets Available for Member Benefits			
		EUR Impact		GBP Impact	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Forex Risk	10%	11,518	11,751	4,364	3,163
Forex Risk	-10%	(11,518)	(11,751)	(4,364)	(3,163)

#### Other Market Risk

Market price risk is the risk that the value of the Fund's investment portfolio will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Fund is exposed to market price risk through its investments. This risk is managed by ensuring that all activities are transacted in accordance with investment mandates, overall investment strategy and within approved limits. Market price risk analysis is conducted regularly on a total portfolio basis which includes the effect of derivatives.

The following table illustrates the effect on changes in net assets available for member benefits from possible changes in market prices that were reasonably possible based on the risk the Fund was exposed to at reporting date. For a negative movement in the variable there would be an equal and opposite impact on net assets available for member benefits, and the balances below would be negative:

	Change in Variable +/-	Effect on Change in Net Assets Available for Member Benefits	
		2020	2019
		\$'000	\$'000
Equity Price Risk	10%	797,961	820,984
Equity Price Risk	-10%	(797,961)	(820,984)

### 18. Related party disclosures

#### a) Identification of related parties and directors

The Trustee of the Fund is LGSS Pty Limited (ABN 68 078 003 497). The following persons held office as Directors of LGSS Pty Limited during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report:

Mr K Asfour	(resigned 31 July 2019)
Ms C Bels	(appointed 13 January 2020)
Mr G Brock	
Mr S Byrne	(resigned 31 July 2019)
Mr D Figliomeni	
Mr K Loades	(appointed as Chair 22 October 2019)
Ms K McKeown	
Mr G McLean	
Mr B Miller	(resigned as Chair 22 October 2019)
Ms S Orleow	(appointed 22 October 2019)
Mr C Peate	

The above Directors (excluding Ms C Bels, Mr K Loades and Ms S Orleow) are also Directors of Local Government Financial Services Pty Limited, which is 100% owned by Local Government Super.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2020

#### 18. Related party disclosures (continued)

##### b) Other key management personnel

The following are considered to be key management personnel of LGSS Pty Limited:

Mr T Carmichael	Head of Human Resources (appointed 24 August 2020)
Mr B Dolling	Chief Experience Officer
Mr P Gilmore	Chief Financial and Commercial Officer (appointed 14 September 2020)
Mr A Gledhill	Chief Risk Officer
Ms D Heffernan	Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Deputy Chief Executive Officer from 26 November 2019. Formerly Acting Chief Executive Officer from 19 December 2018 to 25 November 2019). Company Secretary during the entire reporting period.
Ms M Hopwood	Chief Marketing Officer (ceased 3 July 2020)
Mr D Musson	Chief of People and Transformation Officer (ceased 3 July 2020)
Mr P Stockwell	Chief Executive Officer (appointed 26 November 2019)
Mr C Turnbull	Chief Investment Officer

##### c) Compensation of key management personnel of trustee

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term benefits	3,041	2,588
Post-employment benefits	253	209
Termination Benefits	249	123
	<u>3,543</u>	<u>2,920</u>

The total compensation due and receivable by Directors of LGSS Pty Limited and the key management personnel during the financial year is payable, directly or indirectly by LGSS Pty Limited.

##### d) Transactions entered into during the year with directors and their related entities

Transactions with Director related entities were conducted on normal terms and conditions. Directors' fees are included in short-term employee benefits as set out in Note 18(c) and are for the reimbursement of administration costs incurred by the Directors whilst attending to Trustee business.

##### e) Contributions and retirement benefits of key management personnel

Certain key management personnel, including the directors of the Trustee paid member contributions into the Fund. These were in accordance with the normal terms and conditions of the Trust Deed.

Mr G McLean and Mr B Miller are the directors of the Trustee that received benefit payments from Local Government Super during the year in accordance with the Trust Deed.

##### f) Other related party transactions

During the financial year, the Fund paid \$34,484,755 (2019: \$32,542,296) to LGSS Pty Limited for management and trustee services. The Fund paid \$3,177,274 (2019: \$2,735,974) to LGSS Pty Limited for investment related administration fees. The Fund paid \$1,064,775 (2019: \$1,418,710) to LGSS Pty Limited for financial planning fees which were deducted from member account balances. The amounts paid are inclusive of adjustments for RITC, in accordance with the Tax Management Framework applicable to the Fund.

During the year, the Fund received a \$10,600,000 (2019: \$5,000,000) refund from LGSS Pty Limited and there is a receivable of \$945,488 (2019: \$5,944,517) and a payable of \$2,990,960 (2019: \$3,324,681) outstanding as at 30 June 2020.

During the year, the Fund did not receive distributions from LG Diversified Trust ("LGDT") (2019: \$1,887,121), but did receive \$19,970,551 from Local Government Property Fund ("LGPF") (2019: \$19,860,328). The investment value of LGDT is \$12,023,001 (2019: \$20,874,678) and LGPF is \$648,225,168 (2019: \$628,186,894). Those Trusts are 100% invested into by the Fund.

The Fund holds 100% of the share capital of Local Government Financial Services Pty Limited ("LGFS"). Included in investments is the Fund's investment in LGFS totalling \$2.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER

Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 30 June 2020

### 19. Commitments and contingent liabilities

The Fund has \$640,813,511 of outstanding capital commitments in relation to the purchase of additional units in Australian and International Unit Trusts. The Fund has no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020 (2019: nil)

### 20. Subsequent events

As the impact of COVID-19 continues, there is heightened uncertainty in terms of the severity and duration of economic recession and volatility in the investment markets, early withdrawal benefits cost, and business disruption. The Fund will continue to manage and respond to these risks presented and importantly support our members.

No significant events have occurred since balance date which would require disclosure in the Financial Statements of the Fund as at 30 June 2020.

### 21. Subsidiaries

Name of Entity	Country Of Incorporation	2020 Ownership Interest %	2019 Ownership Interest %
Local Government Financial Services Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
LG Diversified Trust	Australia	100%	100%
Local Government Property Fund	Australia	100%	100%

Although the Fund has a controlling interest in LGFS and LG Diversified Trust, consolidated accounts have not been prepared because the net asset values of these investments are not material to the Fund.

The Fund has adopted AASB 2013-5 "Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities". As a result, the Fund does not consolidate its subsidiary, Local Government Property Fund; however, it is required to provide certain disclosures, as outlined above and below.

#### Restrictions

The Fund receives income in the form of distributions from its investment in the unconsolidated subsidiary, LGPF, and there are no significant restrictions on the transfer of funds from this entity to the Fund.

#### Support

The Fund did not provide other financial support to LGPF in the current year (2019: nil).

The Fund has no contractual commitment or current intentions to provide any other financial or other support to its unconsolidated subsidiary (2019: nil).

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER**

**Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020**

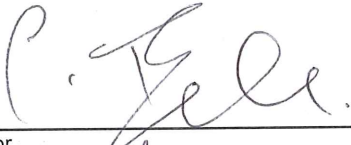
**Trustee Statement**

In the opinion of the Trustee of Local Government Super:


- (i) The accompanying Financial Statements are drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Fund as at 30 June 2020 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- (ii) The operation of the Local Government Super has been carried out in accordance with its Trust Deed, as amended and in compliance with the requirements of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993, and its accompanying Regulations during the year ended 30 June 2020; and
- (iii) The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and the provisions of the Trust Deed, as amended.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors of the Trustee.

Signed in Sydney on this 23rd day of September 2020.



Director



Director



**Building a better  
working world**

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## **Part 1 - Independent Auditor's report on financial statements**

### **For a Reporting Entity**

**Independent Auditor's report approved form for an RSE which is a reporting entity  
Local Government Super  
28 901 371 321**

### **Report by the RSE Auditor to the trustee and members**

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of Local Government Super for the year ended 30 June 2020 comprising the statement of financial position, income statement, statement of changes in member benefits, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in reserves.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards the financial position of Local Government Super as at 30 June 2020 and the results of its operations, cash flows, changes in equity/reserves and changes in members' benefits for the year ended 30 June 2020.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities* section of my report. I am independent of the entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

#### **Emphasis of Matter: Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Outbreak on Valuation of Unlisted Investment**

We draw attention to Note 7(c) of the financial statements which describes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the determination of the fair value of unlisted equity, property and infrastructure investment exposures and how this has been considered by the trustee in the preparation of the financial statements. Due to the increased valuation uncertainty, fair value may change significantly and unexpectedly over a relatively short period of time. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### **Responsibilities of the Trustee for the Financial Statements**

The RSE's trustee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the requirements of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (SIS Act) and the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994* (SIS Regulations). The trustee is also responsible for such internal control as the trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustee is responsible for assessing the ability of the RSE to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustee either intends to liquidate the RSE or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit 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 the 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercised professional judgment and maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained 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.
- Obtained 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 RSE's internal control.
- Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustee
- Concluded on the appropriateness of the trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the RSE's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my auditor opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the RSE to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicated with the trustee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identified during my audit.



Rita Da Silva  
Partner



Ernst & Young  
Sydney  
23 September 2020