



Council Policy

Investment

Program Impacted	Financial Sustainability <i>The City of Edmonton's resilient financial position enables both current and long-term service delivery and growth.</i>
Number	C212F
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Approval History	June 24, 2019 (C212D Investment Policy) September 16, 2009 (C212C Investment Policy) March 7, 2006 (C212B Investment Policy) March 20, 2001 (C212A Investment Policy) February 7, 1995 (C212 Investment Policy)
Next Scheduled Review	4 years after approval

Policy Statement:

The City of Edmonton will invest, or cause to be invested, funds under its control in permitted capital markets to maximize returns at a prudent level of risk.

The purpose of this policy is to establish a set of investment objectives and beliefs giving consideration to the type of fund, its characteristics, investment return considerations, financial obligations, the objective of preservation of capital, liquidity, a prudent level of risk given the investment time horizon, while ensuring that the City of Edmonton's investments comply with statutory requirements.

Guiding Principles

A. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

1. Investments shall be consistent with Modern Portfolio Theory.

2. The Prudent Investor Rule shall apply to all funds.
3. Risk control is managed primarily through the diversification provided for in the Asset Allocation. Additional risk control is provided by the restrictions on the permitted investments, implementation strategies, and depth and breadth of the monitoring and controls.
4. Maximize investment returns at a prudent level of risk, considering an investment horizon consistent with the structure of the Fund's liabilities and the objectives of preservation of capital and liquidity.
5. Investment returns for the **Ed Tel Endowment Fund** will provide inflation indexing of the principal and the annual budgeted withdrawal (inflation is as per the Statistics Canada Canadian Consumer Price Index).

B. INVESTMENT BELIEFS

1. The investment return on the Funds is a function of capital market returns, asset allocation, manager structure and individual managers.
2. There is a relationship between risk and return – higher returns generally require taking higher risk.
3. In the long-term, equities will outperform bonds to compensate for their higher risk.
4. The long-term asset mix is the most important component of a portfolio's risk and return.
5. Active management can add value, but with added costs and effort which must be assessed along with the passive alternative, whenever changes are made.
6. Alternative strategies/asset classes may be appropriate and will be evaluated based on their liquidity, the management time needed to monitor the investment and the level of transparency.
7. Market timing at the policy level is an inefficient strategy for consistently increasing returns.
8. Diversification of asset classes, implementation strategies, and security selection can improve the risk and return characteristics of the Funds.
9. Asset mix rebalancing generally adds value relative to buy and hold strategies.
10. Effective manager structure can improve the net returns and lower the risk of the Funds.

C. PROCEDURES

1. DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. Asset Allocation – Proportion in which assets are divided among various types of investments, such as equities, bonds or cash.

- 1.2. Balanced Fund – Funds include operating and capital reserves, deferred revenue accounts, and various other deposits of a trust nature.
- 1.3. Budgeted Annual Withdrawal – The inflation adjusted annual payment to the City from the **Ed Tel Endowment Fund**.
- 1.4. CFA Institute – A global, not-for-profit professional association that administers the Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA®) and Certificate in Investment Performance Measurement (CIPM®) curricula and examination programs worldwide, publishes research, conducts professional development programs, and sets voluntary, ethics-based professional and performance reporting standards for the investment industry.
- 1.5. Ed Tel Endowment Fund – Proceeds received by the City from the sale of Edmonton Telephones.
- 1.6. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) – Is a framework used to evaluate a company's performance beyond its financial results. It considers the impact a company has on the environment, its social responsibilities and its governance practices.
- 1.7. Excess Earnings – Difference between the market value and the inflation adjusted principal as applicable to the **Ed Tel Endowment Fund**.
- 1.8. External Investment Managers – External third party investment managers serving the institutional fund industry. These managers have pooled funds in which an investor can purchase units, or separate segregated funds for each client.
- 1.9. Index – A public investment benchmark which is considered to be representative of a specific securities market (e.g. the S&P/TSX Capped 10% Index, FTSE Canada 91 Day Treasury Bill Index, etc.).
- 1.10. Index Fund – A portfolio of securities designed to replicate the performance of an Index.
- 1.11. Internal Controls – Includes authorities, policies, procedures, separation and segregation of duties, compliance checks, performance measurement and attribution, custodian reports, safekeeping and the audit process.
- 1.12. Investment Policy – A formal statement approved by City Council which provides the basis upon which a fund or pool of funds is to be invested.
- 1.13. Long-Term Disability Fund – Funds set aside to provide benefits for the City of Edmonton long-term disability plans.

- 1.14. Modern Portfolio Theory – A theory of trust investment and portfolio management that looks more toward the portfolio as a whole and less toward the prudence of a single investment in the portfolio as found in the CFA Institute Standards of Practice Handbook.
- 1.15. Pension Funds – Funds set aside to provide pension benefits for specific City employees (excludes those funds administered by the Local Authorities Pension Plan and the Special Forces Pension Plan).
- 1.16. Proxy Voting – A legal transfer to another party of a shareholder’s right to vote; allows shareholders that cannot attend such meetings, to participate nonetheless.
- 1.17. Prudent Investor Rule – Modern conception of the Prudent Person Rule that requires a trustee to act prudently and with caution, discretion, loyalty and care but does not restrict the assets in which a trustee can invest. The Prudent Investor Rule makes use of Modern Portfolio Theory and applies the standard of prudence to the entire portfolio rather than to individual investments. It identifies the fiduciary’s central consideration as the trade-off between risk and return as found in the CFA Institute Standards of Practice Handbook.
- 1.18. Risk – The uncertainty of future investment returns.
- 1.19. Risk Tolerance – The financial ability to absorb a loss or withstand a short-to-medium-term value decline. Risk tolerance increases with the build up of retained earnings or a surplus of assets over liabilities.
- 1.20. Working Capital Funds – Funds received by the City from various sources and not immediately required for the payment of operating and capital expenditures. These include, but are not limited to, the Short-Term Bond Fund and the Money Market Fund.

2. ROLES/ RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

2.1. Roles and Responsibilities

- 2.1.1. City Council approves the Investment Policy and receives the annual investment report through Executive Committee.
- 2.1.2. City Manager recommends changes to the Investment Policy and ensures compliance with the Investment Policy. The City Manager also appoints the Investment Committee to provide oversight and advice with respect to investments in accordance with the Investment Policy.
- 2.1.3. The Chief Financial Officer chairs the Investment Committee and makes recommendations to the City Manager.

- 2.1.4. The Chief Investment Officer implements the selected asset mix and investment mandate and reports to the Chief Financial Officer and the Investment Committee. The Chief Investment Officer also supervises all investment operations including, but not limited to, ensuring proper guidance, staffing and training, equipment and technologies, policies and procedures.

2.2. Permitted Investments

- 2.2.1. Permitted investments include all investment categories allowed under the Municipal Government Act and its regulations and the Employment Pension Plans Act and Regulation (Pension Benefits Standards Act).
- 2.2.2. Fixed income credit quality rating requirements are as specified in the Municipal Government Act and its regulations. Securities held in the fund whose credit rating has been downgraded to a level below that required are to be sold within a reasonable period of time, given current market conditions.
- 2.2.3. The fixed income maximum is not more than 10% of the market value of the total fixed income portfolio in a single corporate issuer.
- 2.2.4. Total equity maximum limit to any one company will be not more than 10% of the market value of the asset class (applies to the **Ed Tel Endowment Fund, Pension Funds, Balanced Fund** and **Long-Term Disability Fund** as the remaining funds do not participate in equities).
- 2.2.5. Publicly traded securities valuation will be monthly in accordance with the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada Handbook.
- 2.2.6. Securities lending is also permitted, so long as the collateral requirement conforms to the Securities Lending Guideline of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (Canada).
- 2.2.7. Neither the internal or external investment managers may pledge or otherwise encumber in any way the assets of any fund, except to the extent required to cover temporary overdrafts that occur in the normal course of business.

2.3. Risk Management

- 2.3.1. The overall level of fund risk or annual variance of the key financial metrics is primarily dependent upon the portfolio's long-term asset allocation and liability

sensitivities. As per Section 2.4.12, an asset mix study is conducted every three (3) to five (5) years in order to ensure that fund objectives are met with an appropriate level of risk.

- 2.3.2. Within the context of the specific mandate, risk control is managed through the diversification and liability matching provided for in the asset mix as well as through the underlying manager structure and implementation strategies (e.g. multiple managers with offsetting styles).
- 2.3.3. Investment managers are monitored and evaluated against both absolute and relative measures of risk. Investment mandates contain quality and diversification guidelines, as well as tolerance ranges which outline the level of acceptable tracking-error that the manager can exhibit versus the benchmark and over a variety of time intervals. Managers are monitored against their investment style, expected return patterns and ESG considerations. In addition, the qualitative attributes of managers (organization, personnel, etc.) are also continuously monitored.
- 2.3.4. An overall assessment of the risks, both investment and operational, that the investment program is exposed to is done on an annual basis. This includes a review and evaluation of the risk controls and mitigation strategies that are utilized to manage the various risks to a suitable level.

2.4. Asset Allocation and Performance Measurements

- 2.4.1. The minimum investment performance reporting standards for the total fund and asset classes are to be CFA Institute compliant, calculated quarterly in market value terms, and measured on an annualized four year rolling basis.
- 2.4.2. The policy asset mix and asset mix ranges are based on market values. The asset mix policy weight and the asset mix range minimums and maximums for the **Ed Tel Endowment Fund** and **Pension Funds** are as follows:

Asset Class	Policy Asset Mix	Minimum	Maximum
Fixed Income Total	30%	25%	35%
Cash	0%	0%	4%

Asset Class	Policy Asset Mix	Minimum	Maximum
Bonds	30%	25%	35%
Equity Total	50%	45%	55%
Canadian Equity	15%	10%	20%
Foreign Equity (Excluding Emerging Markets)	30%	25%	35%
Emerging Market Equity	5%	0%	10%
Inflation-Sensitive Total	20%	15%	25%
Infrastructure	10%	5%	15%
Real Estate	10%	5%	15%

2.4.3. The performance benchmarks for the **Ed Tel Endowment Fund** and the **Pension Funds** are as follows:

Category	Performance Benchmarks ¹
Bonds	FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index
Canadian Equity	S&P/TSX Capped 10% Index
Foreign Equity (Excluding Emerging Markets)	MSCI World Index Ex. Canada
Emerging Market Equity	MSCI Emerging Markets Index
Infrastructure	CPI + 4.5%
Real Estate	CPI + 4.5%
Total Fund (the asset class benchmark returns are applied to the target Asset Allocation)	30% FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index, 15% S&P/TSX Capped 10% Index, 30% MSCI World Index Ex. Canada, 5% MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 20% CPI + 4.5%

2.4.4. The asset mix range minimums and maximums for the **Balanced Fund**² are as follows:

Asset Class	Policy Asset Mix	Minimum	Maximum
Fixed Income Total	65%	30%	100%
Cash	0%	0%	20%
Bonds	65%	30%	100%
Equity Total	25%	0%	50%
Canadian Equity	7.5%	0%	15%
Foreign Equity (Excluding Emerging Markets)	15%	0%	30%
Emerging Market Equity	2.5%	0%	5%
Inflation-Sensitive Total	10%	0%	20%

¹ As per industry standard, during transition periods an interim benchmark will be used to measure performance.

² The fund is managed to the mid-point of the asset mix ranges.

Asset Class	Policy Asset Mix	Minimum	Maximum
Infrastructure	5%	0%	10%
Real Estate	5%	0%	10%

2.4.5. The performance benchmarks for the **Balanced Fund** are as follows:

Category	Performance Benchmarks ³
Bonds	FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index
Canadian Equity	S&P/TSX Capped 10% Index
Foreign Equity (Excluding Emerging Markets)	MSCI World Index Ex. Canada
Emerging Market Equity	MSCI Emerging Markets Index
Infrastructure	CPI + 4.5%
Real Estate	CPI + 4.5%

2.4.6. The nature of **Working Capital Funds** leads to an asset allocation policy restricted to fixed income securities. Asset allocation between cash (money market) and bonds will be determined based on the investment objectives. There is no pre-determined policy asset mix for these Funds, due to the cyclical nature of revenue collections, changes to forecasted expenditures, both operating and capital, and the available opportunities in the fixed income market.

2.4.7. Where the **Working Capital Funds** objectives are consistent with recognized published indices, the standard index benchmarks shall be used. Where fund objectives warrant implementation strategies that are not comparable to market indices, performance shall be measured and then evaluated on an objective basis, using a customized benchmark, consistent with like or comparable funds.

³ As per industry standard, during transition periods an interim benchmark will be used to measure performance.

2.4.8. The asset mix policy weight and the asset mix range minimums and maximums for the **Long-Term Disability Fund** are as follows:

Asset Class	Policy Asset Mix	Minimum	Maximum
Fixed Income Total	55%	50%	60%
Cash	0%	0%	4%
Bonds	55%	50%	60%
Equity Total	35%	30%	40%
Canadian Equity	10%	5%	15%
Foreign Equity (Excluding Emerging Markets)	20%	15%	25%
Emerging Market Equity	5%	0%	10%
Inflation-Sensitive Total	10%	5%	15%
Infrastructure	5%	0%	10%
Real Estate	5%	0%	10%

2.4.9. The performance benchmarks for the **Long-Term Disability Fund** are as follows:

Category	Performance Benchmarks⁴
Bonds	FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index
Canadian Equity	S&P/TSX Capped 10% Index
Foreign Equity (Excluding Emerging Markets)	MSCI World Index Ex. Canada
Emerging Market Equity	MSCI Emerging Markets Index
Infrastructure	CPI + 4.5%
Real Estate	CPI + 4.5%
Total Fund (the asset class benchmark returns are applied to the target Asset Allocation)	55% FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index, 10% S&P/TSX Capped 10% Index, 20% MSCI World

⁴ As per industry standard, during transition periods an interim benchmark will be used to measure performance.

	Index Ex. Canada, 5% MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 10% CPI + 4.5%
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- 2.4.10. Performance relative to other funds with similar investment constraints will be monitored and evaluated at the asset class and total fund level. On an annualized four-year basis, the expectation would be that performance in each asset class and at the total fund level would rank in the top half of the respective peer universe.
- 2.4.11. For assets under active management, a premium above the performance benchmark is to be achieved. Premiums are to be based on industry standards and prevailing market conditions. These benchmarks will be incorporated into the individual investment manager mandates.
- 2.4.12. An asset mix study will be conducted every three (3) to five (5) years to ensure the asset mix continues to be appropriate given the **Ed Tel Endowment Fund**, **Pension Funds** and **Long-Term Disability Fund** financial objectives and capital market conditions.
- 2.4.13. An independent service provider, adhering to CFA Institute standards, will provide benchmark performance measurement.

2.5. Implementation Strategy

- 2.5.1. The implementation strategy alternatives may include active and passive management mandates, balanced fund managers, specialist fund managers, internal segregated or pooled funds and external segregated or pooled funds. Some diversification of investment style will be maintained where applicable.

- 2.6. Responsible Proxy Voting (applies to the **Ed Tel Endowment Fund, Pension Funds, Balanced Fund** and **Long-Term Disability Fund** as the remaining funds do not participate in equities).
- 2.6.1. Share ownership carries with it the right to vote for, to vote against or even to abstain from voting on proposals presented by both management and shareholders at annual general and special meetings.
- 2.6.2. On a best efforts basis, all proxies, for both active and passive mandates, will be voted in the following responsible manner:
- 2.6.2.1. The proxy must be voted in the economic best interest of the beneficial owners of the fund.
- 2.6.2.2. Proxy proposals are to be voted in a manner to encourage the achievement of the following social and political aims:
- 2.6.2.2.1. discourage the expansion of products which are harmful or destructive to human and animal life;
- 2.6.2.2.2. expansion of gender and racial equality;
- 2.6.2.2.3. environmentally responsible business practices;
- 2.6.2.2.4. progressive industrial relations with employees.
- 2.6.3. Responsible proxy voting may be implemented through external investment managers, internal staff, or an external proxy analysis and voting service. A record of all proxies received and voted must be maintained and reported annually.
- 2.7. Monitoring and Controls
- 2.7.1. Custody of the funds and securities will, in all instances, be held by a third party fund custodian.
- 2.7.2. An investment reporting and compliance program will include monitoring and reporting on investment and ESG activity, compliance certifications by investment managers, performance and risk results. This will ensure compliance with the City's Investment Policy, all applicable statutes and regulations, and investment manager mandates.
- 2.7.3. All investment managers are expected to comply with the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct (or equivalent).

- 2.7.4. Internal controls will be in place for investment processes and procedures. This will include formal delegations of authority for transacting and entering into contracts with external managers, transferring funds, the safekeeping of assets, and the segregation of duties.
- 2.7.5. External audits will be performed annually, including an assessment of investment effectiveness and risk management.
- 2.7.6. This policy will be reviewed and evaluated on a periodic basis, as required.

2.8. Reporting

- 2.8.1. An annual report to City Council will be provided by the City Manager. At a minimum, the report is to include the following information: fund status, market value, asset mix, investment performance, proxy voting, confirmation of policy and statutory compliance, and detail on the past year's accomplishments and the next year's planned activities.