

ANNUAL REPORT 2021–2022



Welcome to the Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA) Annual Report for 2021-2022.

QRIDA is a statutory authority of the Queensland Government established under the *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994* (Qld) (the Act), reporting to the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities.

We support regional Queensland and provide specialist financial administrative services to the Queensland Government, Australian Government and state and territory governments throughout Australia.

This report highlights QRIDA's 2021-2022 achievements, performance and financial position.

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Interpreter service statement

As a Queensland Government entity, we are committed to providing accessible services to all Queenslanders from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.



If you have difficulty in understanding the Annual Report, you can contact us on Freecall 1800 623 946 and we will gladly arrange an interpreter to effectively communicate this report to you.

Public availability and feedback

A copy of this Annual Report and a checklist outlining our completion of the annual reporting requirements can be accessed at qrda.qld.gov.au/annual-report.

For further information, to obtain a paper copy of the report or to provide feedback on this report, please contact us:

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To the Minister

15 September 2022

The Honourable Mark Furner MP
Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries
and Minister for Rural Communities
PO Box 46
Brisbane QLD 4001

Dear Minister

I am pleased to submit for presentation to the Parliament the Annual Report 2021-2022 and financial statements for the Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority.

I certify this Annual Report complies with:

- the prescribed requirements of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* (Qld) and the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*, and
- the detailed requirements set out in the *Annual Report Requirements for Queensland Government agencies*.

A checklist outlining the annual reporting requirements can be found at page 69 of this annual report.

Yours sincerely

John Corbett
Chair of the Board
Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

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Chief Executive Officer's report

Standing by their side, QRIDA is dedicated to helping primary producers, businesses and non-profit organisations grow in the good times and persevere through the challenging times.

Queenslanders have experienced a whirlwind of public health, economic and climatic conditions over the past financial year. The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to disrupt day to day life alongside an extreme disaster season with five major rainfall and flooding events activated under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) since December 2021.

Our commitment to supporting our fellow Queenslanders runs deep at QRIDA. We seek to learn from our experiences and invest in our people, processes and systems to ensure an improved, effective and agile model for delivering government financial assistance programs and services.

In 2021-2022 we approved more than 53,400 applications worth over \$657 million. This is the biggest transactional year for QRIDA in its 28-year history, demonstrating our passion and capacity to assist rural industry and businesses across the state.

From helping a young couple in the Gulf of Queensland build their own beef herd, to funding an innovative project to enable a South East Queensland horticulture producer expand their product line, to supporting a jewellery business in Bundaberg through COVID-19 lockdowns, we are proud to have a passionate team delivering these programs and services to Queensland.

Continued COVID-19 response

QRIDA has played an important role in delivering COVID-19 financial support as part of the Queensland Government's Economic Recovery Strategy. In 2021-2022 we delivered nine programs providing relief to businesses across the state from the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The largest of those programs was the COVID-19 Business Support Grant program, with QRIDA working alongside the Department of Employment, Small Business and Training (DESBT) to roll out this much-needed financial support. The program delivered over \$321 million to more than 31,600 impacted businesses across the state to provide financial relief through several COVID-19 lockdowns.

Drought and flooding rains

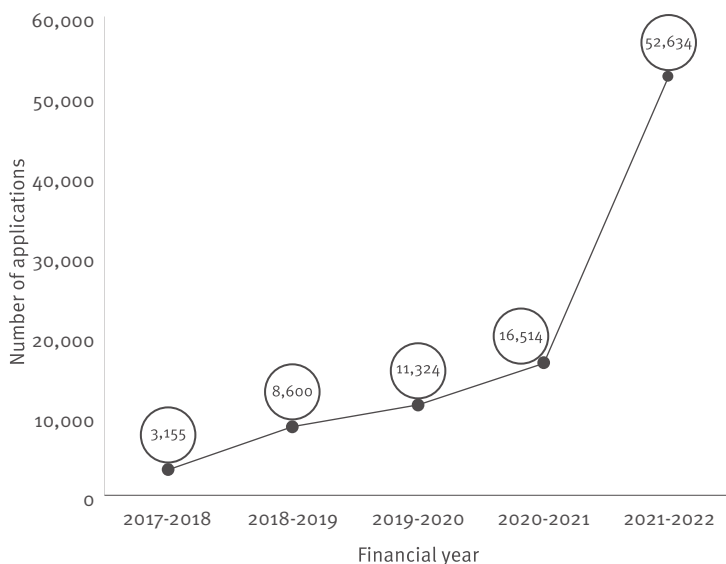
Drought was prevalent in many parts of Queensland for the first half of the financial year, followed by floods inundating many regions over the second half.

On behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, QRIDA launched five new Queensland Government Drought Assistance Programs that were developed to help primary producers prepare, manage, recover and mitigate the impacts of drought.

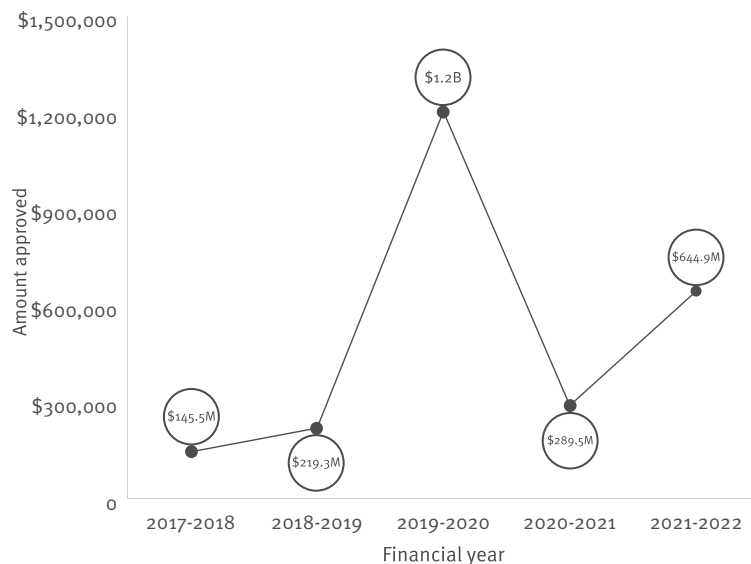
The programs under the new drought package include a Farm Management Grant rebate on eligible professional advice to develop a Farm Business Resilience Plan, Drought Preparedness Grants up to \$50,000 to undertake on-farm capital improvements that will improve the drought preparedness of their property and three new concessional drought loans of up to \$250,000.

QRIDA highlights

Five year snapshot - # applications approved



Five year snapshot - \$ amount approved



On the other end of the spectrum, we saw one of the biggest disaster seasons in many years. In 2021-2022 QRIDA administered over \$69 million in disaster recovery grants and \$4 million in disaster recovery loans to help get these businesses and communities back on their feet as soon as possible.

Through these challenging times, it is admirable to see the strength of those affected rebuild and recover what they have lost. It is truly rewarding for us to play a small part in their recovery process by administering disaster recovery assistance in the form of grants and loans.

Our team in regional Queensland, helping yours

Our Regional Area Managers, the face of QRIDA, continue to work hard to ensure personalised local service at our 11 locations across Queensland. Meeting with producers on-farm or over the phone, they have helped them understand the financial assistance available and walked them through the application process.

Our Primary Industry Productivity Enhancement Scheme (PIPES) approved over \$95 million in First Start and Sustainability Loans to producers across Queensland. These concessional loans have been vital in helping the next generation onto the land and for helping existing producers improve the sustainability of their farming enterprise.

We have also continued supporting producers with our Farm Business Debt Mediation and Farm Debt Restructure Office programs. An example of this is beef and pork producers from near Gayndah who, after experiencing astronomical grain prices through drought and a market disruption in pork prices, were not sure how they were going to take over the family farm.

Our Farm Business Analysis Assistance, which is administered by our Farm Debt Restructure Office, was able to connect these clients with free, independent advice from a consultant to help them move forward with confidence in their rural enterprise.

It is successes like this that make us a proud organisation.

More to come

We at QRIDA are passionate about fostering productive and sustainable regions and rural communities. We are proud of the story we have told over the past 28 years and look forward to continuing to respond to new challenges and opportunities in the years to come.

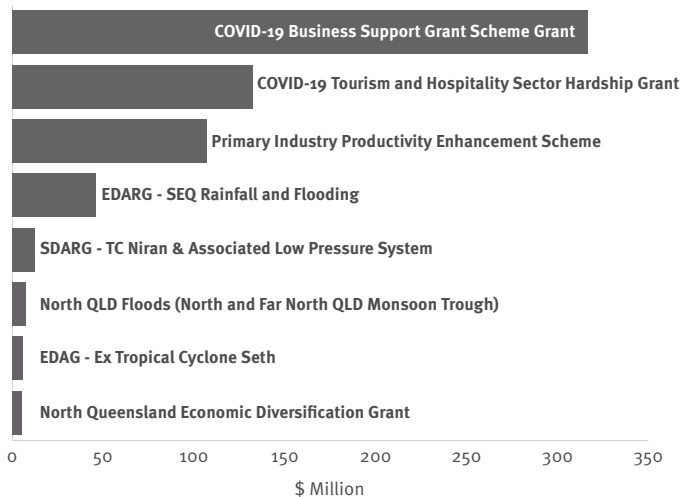
I would like to thank our employees located across the state, our program owners and allies, the Board of Directors, and the Honourable Mark Furner, Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities, for their ongoing support during another challenging and successful year.

We look forward to continuing our efforts to help shape and strengthen Queensland’s rural and industry sectors and delivering new financial programs and services that support and provide value to Queenslanders.



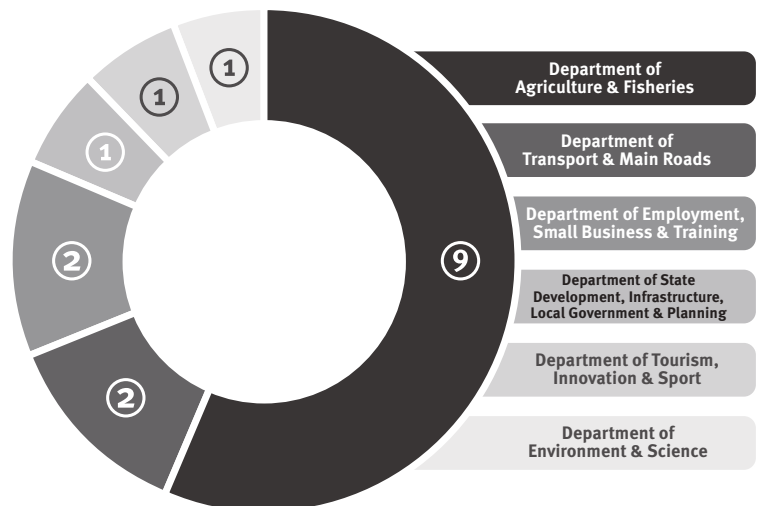
Cameron MacMillan
Chief Executive Officer

Highest approved amounts by scheme



Note: This graph displays only the top eight schemes' approvals by dollar amount. The schemes not shown in this graph make up the remainder of the total approved by QRIDA in 2021-2022.

Count of new schemes by program owner



About us

The Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA) is a specialist provider of government financial and advisory support to rural and regional Queensland.

QRIDA is empowered under the *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994* (Qld) to deliver additional programs and services to local, state and territory governments throughout Australia and for the Australian Government.

For more than 28 years, we have been helping primary producers and industry improve sustainability and profitability, make a start in business and overcome difficult conditions.

What we do

QRIDA is a specialist administrator of government financial assistance programs including loans, grants and rebates.

As the Queensland Government's expert in rural finance, we also administer the state government's Farm Business Debt Mediation program, Farm Debt Restructure Office, conduct a biennial Rural Debt Survey, and undertake research to provide advice to the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities. We administer the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans on behalf of Queensland Treasury and Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

When required, QRIDA also supports the delivery of disaster relief and recovery assistance for primary producers, small businesses and non-profit organisations (jointly funded by the Queensland and Australian Governments).

By providing these services, we are committed to supporting the Queensland Government's objectives for the community – see page 7 for more information on how we actively contribute.

Our values

Throughout 2021-2022, QRIDA's commitment to four core values governed our operations:

- dedicated to our stakeholders
- committed to excellence
- united, agile, honest and fair
- creating value for Queensland.

Operating environment

Following a year of significant challenges, QRIDA has consolidated our strategic position as a Queensland rural and regionally focused professional administrator of loans, grants and rebates. This includes promoting and seeking efficiencies in the delivery of our core services and products including Primary Industry Productivity Enhancement Scheme loans, disaster assistance and farm debt services programs.

The COVID-19 operating environment has demonstrated QRIDA's capability to expand on our service delivery model and ensure our responsiveness to meet government needs. By enhancing the quality of our technology, we have ensured the needs of our clients and staff are met. Key strategic risks remain in maintaining technology, security mechanisms and core programs to avoid business disruption and retain resilience in climate adaptation.

QRIDA will continue to seek opportunities to undertake research, provide policy advice and develop new products and services that meet the changing needs of Queensland's rural and regional industries. This includes specialist and professional loan and grant management services to the Queensland Government and other entities and to generate skills and revenue which guarantee our organisation's ongoing sustainability.

How we contributed to government objectives for the community



Supporting jobs

- Create jobs
- Increase private sector investment
- Engage more young Queenslanders in education, training or work
- Support increased jobs in more industries to diversify the Queensland economy and build on existing strengths in agriculture, resources and tourism

Through delivering core loans and grants programs and farm debt services, QRIDA supported increased jobs in more industries to diversify the Queensland economy and build on existing strengths in agriculture and associated industries.

QRIDA also supported jobs in Queensland by delivering several COVID-19 financial assistance programs to help businesses recover and support jobs.



Protecting the environment

- Reduce Queensland's contribution to climate change
- Improve water quality
- Protect and enhance our natural environment and heritage for future generations and achieve a 50 per cent renewable energy target by 2030

QRIDA partnered with government agencies and expanded our services across new and existing industry sectors, enabling the recipients of our programs including landholders to better protect and enhance our natural environment and heritage for future generations.



Backing small business

- Help small business, the backbone of the state's economy, thrive in a changing environment

QRIDA helped Queensland's small business thrive in a changing environment by delivering much needed COVID-19 financial support including grants and loans.



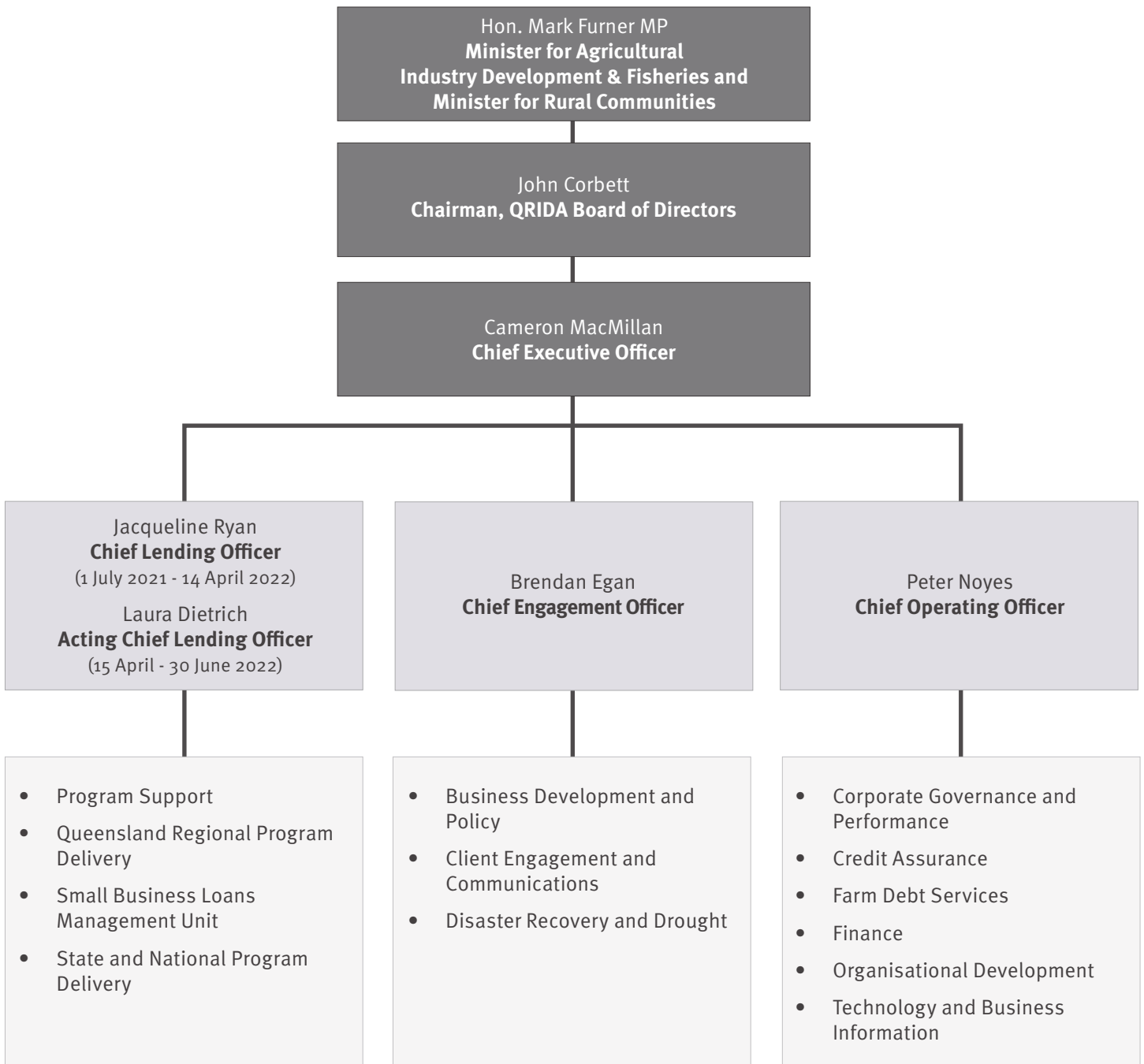
Growing our regions

- Help Queensland's regions grow by attracting people, talent and investment, and driving sustainable economic prosperity

QRIDA helped Queensland's regions grow by attracting people, talent and investment, and driving sustainable economic prosperity by delivering financial assistance programs that helped attract people, encourage investment and drive sustainable economic prosperity.

Governance - Management & structure

Organisational structure



Board of Directors

QRIDA's Board of Directors (the Board) is responsible for the way QRIDA performs its functions and exercises its powers as established under the *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994* (Qld) (the Act).

The Board consists of seven directors including representatives from Queensland industry as well as the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (QDAF) and Queensland Treasury.

Directors are appointed for a term of no longer than three years. This appointment can end at any time as decided by Governor in Council. A director is appointed on a part-time basis and is entitled to the remuneration and allowances as set by the Governor in Council.

The Board is formally accountable to the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities. During 2021-2022, the Board reported to the Minister on a quarterly basis.

Under the Act, the Board must meet at least once every three months. The QRIDA Board of Directors met five times during 2021-2022. Achievements of the Board in this time include:

- contributing to the development of and approving the four-year strategic plan for 2022-2026
- determining strategic policies
- ensuring QRIDA performed its functions properly, effectively and efficiently
- completing the annual performance review of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Board committees

The Board has two sub committees that support its decision making. These are the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) and the Debt Management Committee (DMC). Refer to the *Governance – Risk management and accountability* section on page 12 for further detail.

Board attendance

Position	Name	QRIDA Board	Audit and Risk Management Committee	Debt Management Committee	Total
Board Chairman	John Corbett	5/5	5/5	5/5	15/15
Director ARMC Chair	Belinda Turner	4/5	5/5		9/10
Director	Elton Miller ¹	0/1			0/1
Director	Paul Walmsley ²	4/4			4/4
Director	Zoe Kenneally	4/5	3/5		7/10
Director	Scott Spencer	5/5		5/5	10/10
Director	Elizabeth Alexander	5/5			5/5
Director	Drew Ellem	5/5	5/5	4/5	14/15

Board remuneration

Position	Name	Meetings attended of eligible ³	Approved annual fee	Approved sub-committee fee (includes ARMC)	Actual fees received (ex-Super) ⁴
Board Chairman	John Corbett	15/15	\$42,000	\$1,700	\$43,550
Director ARMC Chair	Belinda Turner	9/10	\$12,000	\$1,700	\$13,653
Director	Elton Miller ¹	0/1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Director	Paul Walmsley ²	4/4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Director	Zoe Kenneally	7/10	\$12,000	\$1,700	\$13,653
Director	Scott Spencer	10/10	\$12,000	Nil	\$11,958
Director	Elizabeth Alexander	5/5	\$12,000	Nil	\$11,958
Director	Drew Ellem	14/15	Nil	Nil	Nil

1 The Board of Director appointment for Director Miller ended 31 October 2021.

2 The Board of Director appointment for Director Walmsley commenced as at 1 November 2021 with participation in Board of Directors meetings from 2 December 2021.

3 Includes Board, Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) and Debt Management Committee (DMC) meetings.

4 Based on the fortnightly pay periods ending in 2021-22.

No fees are paid to Queensland Government representatives, being Directors Miller, Walmsley and Ellem.

Governance - Management & structure (cont.)

Measuring performance

Organisational performance goals and strategic targets are established as a result of the Board's strategic planning and budgeting processes and are subject to endorsement by the Minister.

Organisational performance is monitored and reported against strategies and performance indicators set out in QRIDA's Strategic Plan.

Refer to pages 24-25 for a summary of QRIDA's 2021-2022 performance.

Public sector ethics - ethical standards

QRIDA requires all directors, managers and employees to act with integrity and objectivity and to maintain high standards of ethical behaviour in the execution of their duties.

The QRIDA Code of Conduct requires officers to:

- act with integrity and impartiality, ensuring high standards of workplace behaviour and personal conduct
- promote the public good through excellence in customer service, community engagement and working with other agencies
- commit to the system of government through conscientious service to QRIDA and government
- act with accountability and transparency to support high standards of administration.

All new appointees to QRIDA provide a statement they have read and understood the QRIDA Code of Conduct. Every second year all staff acknowledge their understanding of the Code of Conduct and responsibilities as an ongoing reinforcement of ethical standards. All QRIDA policies and procedures are referenced to the Code of Conduct and are made available to staff via the QRIDA intranet. Internal communications support ongoing awareness, understanding and compliance.

To support the QRIDA Code of Conduct and to further strengthen connectivity with the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* (Qld), QRIDA continued to strengthen this commitment through also reviewing and enhancing policies relating to fraud and corruption practices.

Human rights

The *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) sets out the basic rights, freedoms and responsibilities of all people in Queensland. It also sets out the relationship between government and the people it serves. From 1 January 2020 the Act required public authorities, including QRIDA, to act consistently with human rights and to give proper consideration to human rights in making decisions.

QRIDA supports the aim of the *Human Rights Act 2019* to embed respect for human rights in the culture of the Queensland public sector and has communicated its commitment to the public by publishing the Board and Executive Leadership Team (ELT) approved organisational statement on the QRIDA intranet and website.

Other actions that have been taken to further the objects of the act include:

- raising awareness within the organisation to human rights considerations and obligations initially through education and training
- embedding and monitoring education and awareness in the QRIDA recruitment and induction processes
- incorporating QRIDA's human rights commitment in the QRIDA website page which hosts the QRIDA Strategic Plan 2022-2026 and on the QRIDA website
- integrating human rights considerations into scheme establishment
- undertaking human rights impact assessments on establishment of new programs and policies
- revising privacy, disclosure and use of information statements in paper and online applications to include an acknowledgment to human rights considerations.

In 2021-2022, the ongoing review of policy, procedures and frameworks has resulted in a further 17 policies and procedures being assessed and revised to align with QRIDA's commitment to meet its obligations under the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld).

Since commencement of the *Human Rights Act 2019* to the year ending 30 June 2022, QRIDA received no human rights complaints.

Governance - Risk management & accountability

Risk management

QRIDA's risk management framework supports the requirements of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* and the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*. It is also consistent with the principles set out in AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management – Principles and Guidelines which provides guidance to staff to implement risk management practices and facilitate an active and high-performing risk management culture.

A risk management reference group, comprised of representatives of QRIDA's business units, assists and supports the ELT, ARMC and the Board maintain an integrated risk management approach to:

- promote and further develop the risk management framework and act as risk champions to foster a culture of risk awareness and management
- review and consider the requirements and issues raised that are applicable to legislation, standards and guidelines
- effectively manage, monitor and review risk exposures and treatments
- promote emergency and business continuity management preparedness
- review fraud and corruption management practices and controls
- identify emerging risks, trends and opportunities and develop appropriate action plans to manage those risks and opportunities.

Strategies that supported successful risk management in 2021-2022 included:

- management of the QRIDA strategic and operational risk register, incorporating the status of risk treatments (reviewed quarterly by ELT, ARMC and the Board)
- implementation and reinforcement of QRIDA's risk management principles, framework, guidelines and tools to improve accessibility and enhance employee engagement. Achieved through the use of program risk management methodology to identify, manage and report on risks to significant new project initiatives
- enhancing and annually testing QRIDA's emergency and business continuity management preparedness.

Policy framework

During 2021-2022, QRIDA continued to focus on the development and review of its corporate policies and procedures in line with the agreed cyclical work plan. This ensured ongoing compliance with legislation and government directives, audit outcomes and best practice.

QRIDA has categorised its suite of policies, procedures and frameworks into strategic and operational streams and aligned approval processes accordingly.

All approved policies and procedures are made available on the QRIDA intranet and implemented with the support of education and training, monitoring and review mechanisms.

During 2021-2022, 17 policy areas, including the corresponding policies, procedures and frameworks were developed and reviewed. The QRIDA executive approved 13 of these strategic policies or policy statements and the Board of Directors approved four.

Right to information

The *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld) (RTI Act) is the Queensland Government's approach to providing the community with access to information the government controls.

QRIDA supports the principles of the RTI Act through operating in an open, transparent and accountable manner while protecting the privacy of clients and staff.

QRIDA provides access to information in accordance with the legislation, as well as publishing available information on the QRIDA website.

During 2021-2022, QRIDA received two new requests for access to information in accordance with the RTI Act.

Information privacy

The *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) (IP Act) gives all members of the public a legally enforceable right to access and amend their personal information. The IP Act also requires QRIDA to safeguard the personal information it holds and only disclose such information to the individual that the information relates to, or where consent has been provided or where required and authorised under law.

During 2021-2022, there were no requests for personal information in accordance with the IP Act.

Governance - Risk management & accountability (cont.)

Board committees

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The ARMC consists of three directors with the QRIDA Chair attending as an ex-officio member. The committee met five times during 2021-2022.

The committee undertook independent reviews during 2021-2022 to improve QRIDA's operations and outputs and advised the QRIDA Board on:

- financial statements
- risk and fraud management
- internal controls
- performance management
- internal and external audit
- compliance
- reporting.

Debt Management Committee

The Debt Management Committee (DMC) includes the QRIDA Chair, the Director representing Queensland Treasury, and one other Director. Effective 1 March 2022, QRIDA Executive Leadership Team membership has been amended to observer status of the Committee. There are two advisors that participate in the committee including a representative from the Queensland Treasury Corporation and the Chief Financial Officer of QRIDA. The primary purpose of this committee is to provide debt and interest rate management oversight and governance.

The Debt Management Committee met five times during 2021-2022.

Internal audit

The internal audit services were provided by the Vincents accounting firm during the year. This internal audit function assisted QRIDA in achieving strategic goals through reviewing internal controls and processes by providing an independent review of identified areas.

The reviews undertaken in 2021-2022 included:

- Assurance Mapping
- Farm Debt Restructure Office (FDRO)
- Rural Economic Development (RED) Grants Program.

Outcomes of these reviews highlight QRIDA's commitment to providing value for money and transparency in decision making, while the recommendations confirm QRIDA's adoption of better practice in administration.

Information systems and recordkeeping

Information systems are managed in accordance with the Queensland Government Information Security Standard (IS18:2018) and its associated policies and guidelines.

QRIDA's Technology and Business Information (TBI) staff continue to strengthen cyber security through enhanced threat detection and response. The framework and policies associated with the QRIDA Information Security Management System (ISMS) were reviewed and updated this past year. Endpoint management via Microsoft Endpoint Manager (formerly Intune) has allowed for enhanced management of laptops and mobile phones with additional security measures in place.

QRIDA's core loans and grants system, RAPID, and its associated application portal, were tested several times over the past year to ensure they could withstand the loads thrown at them during high-intensity schemes. In particular, stress-testing of RAPID was conducted with additional disaster recovery testing also being undertaken. All tests performed extremely well and provide QRIDA with confidence that the platforms in use can support business requirements.

Recordkeeping within QRIDA is managed in accordance with the *Public Records Act 2002* (Qld), the Queensland Government Records Governance Policy and the Queensland Government Information Access and Use Policy (IS33).

Key activities undertaken in 2021-2022 to support the ongoing achievement of compliance included:

- upgrade of the electronic Documents Records Management System, including the training of staff in new functions
- preparation for the next upgrade of the electronic Documents Records Management System
- continued testing and development of security classifications, including the introduction to the broader QRIDA staff
- development of the QRIDA list of abbreviations and acronyms which has been accepted by the Information Steering Committee
- commencement of a review of the supporting material for the Recordkeeping Framework
- identification of gaps in our management of Personally Identifiable Information and a proposal put to the steering committee.

Work health and safety

QRIDA is committed to providing a work environment which is conducive to protecting the health, safety and well-being of QRIDA workers and visitors to the workplace.

QRIDA is bound by the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (Qld) (WHS Act), *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011* (Qld) and relevant codes of practice.

In applying due diligence in compliance with the Act, QRIDA conducts quarterly Work Health and Safety Committee meetings. These meetings monitor any active caseload and non-compliance activity, including safe driving practices for regionally based staff, and seek to develop process improvements to prevent future incidences. Further, the Work Health and Safety Committee seeks to proactively identify potential risks and hazards before they result in undesirable outcomes and to implement mitigation plans. This may include staff education, updating procedures and forms, as well as the procurement of necessary equipment that supports a safe workplace environment.

QRIDA remains committed to a culture of work-related driving safety. Safe work-related driving is equal in importance to any office based safe work practices QRIDA has implemented. QRIDA's culture of safety recognises the driving task is often high risk and needs to be managed appropriately.

The Organisational Development team continued to actively monitor individual care programs for employees who have experienced degrees of stress and anxiety directly and indirectly linked to the COVID-19 pandemic and other social factors. It is pleasing to note that employee relations issues under management have reduced to very minimal levels. Workplace adjustments were implemented where required and a series of staff wellness and education sessions and programs were delivered.

In 2021-2022, QRIDA continued to inform new employees about the *WHS Act* and QRIDA work health and safety policies and procedures through induction programs.

In 2021-2022 the Organisational Development team progressed a review of QRIDA's WHS framework and operating protocols. During the year WorkSafe Queensland acknowledged the progress and positive direction that has been taken and decided QRIDA had passed the 'hand-holding' stage of the process which signals the end of WorkSafe Queensland's direct involvement. QRIDA has now implemented 33 of the review recommendations. The Organisational Development team will continue to complete the remainder of the 73 original recommendations with the support of the WHS Committee.

QRIDA's Organisational Development unit has an active workplace rehabilitation and return to work system that assists injured or ill employees return to work in mutually beneficial arrangements. In 2021-2022, QRIDA's rehabilitation caseload remained at traditionally low levels with no significant expense or lost cases under management.

Influenza vaccinations were again offered to all staff prior to the onset of winter.

External scrutiny

QRIDA complies with contractual arrangements in the delivery of schemes administered on behalf of other state, territory and Commonwealth government agencies including provisions for quality assurance of services rendered.

During 2021-2022, QRIDA was subject to an annual assurance review over the Commonwealth loan portfolio under administration. In addition to the normal assurance processes, an impairment review was conducted to ensure compliance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*. This assessment provided confirmation to external auditors that concessional loan balances and transactions were accurately valued in the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment's financial statements.

Open data

QRIDA did not undertake any consultancies, overseas travel or use of Queensland Language Services Policies in 2021-2022. Therefore, there is no requirement to publish through the Queensland Government's Open Data website (data.qld.gov.au).

QRIDA workforce profile

The multitude of schemes QRIDA administers require a highly flexible and agile workforce.

QRIDA maintains a core permanent workforce which is supplemented by temporary officers and contract staff when required. This allows QRIDA to ensure staffing levels and resources are highly flexible and maintained at optimal levels, appropriate to business need.

As at 30 June 2022, QRIDA employed 160.21 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, an increase from the 2021-2022 budget of 134 FTE staff, due to temporary staff required to manage the Exceptional Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants (EDARG) for the South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding Event, together with several other financial assistance schemes QRIDA is administering.

Staff numbers as at 30 June 2022 were comprised of 48.55 per cent women and 51.45 per cent men.

The permanent officer separation rate for this period was 5.78 per cent, while the permanent officer retention rate was 94.22 per cent.

A comparative breakdown of staff numbers is shown below.

Table 1a: QRIDA employees by employment type as at 30 June 2022

	2021-22	2020-21	Movement
Permanent	90.25	87.02	↑
Temporary	69.96	62.06	↑
Total (FTE)*	160.21	149.08	↑

Table 1b: QRIDA employees by level as at 30 June 2022

	2021-22	2020-21	Movement
Management (A07 and above)	29.87	30	↓
Professional (A05/6)	70.67	64.85	↑
Administrative (to A04)	59.67	54.23	↑
Total (FTE)*	160.21	149.08	↑

Table 2: Workforce profile data

Gender	Number (Headcount) ¹	Percentage of total workforce (Calculated on headcount)
Woman	84	48.55%
Man	89	51.45%
Non-binary	None declared	
Diversity groups	Number (Headcount)	Percentage of total workforce (Calculated on headcount) ³
Women	84	48.55%
Aboriginal Peoples and Torres Strait Islander Peoples	<5	2.89% ⁴
People with disability	<5	2.89% ⁴
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse – Born overseas	8	4.62%
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse – Speak a language at home other than English (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages or Australian South Sea Islander languages)	<5	2.89% ⁴
	Number (Headcount)	Percentage of total leadership cohort (Calculated on headcount)
Women in leadership roles ²	1	20%

1 To ensure privacy, in tables where there are less than 5 respondents in a category, specific numbers should be replaced by <5

2 Women in Leadership Roles are considered those positions that are Senior Officer and equivalent and above.

3 Only voluntary declared responses expressed as percentage of total headcount

4 Percentage based on a rounded-up figure of 5 for privacy purposes

Engagement

Every year, QRIDA conducts an employee engagement survey through an independent specialist survey provider. The results of the surveys inform and guide our employee engagement action plans across QRIDA.

In 2022 QRIDA will shift to the whole-of-government survey platform known as Working For Queensland. This survey will be conducted in September 2022 with QRIDA again seeking to exceed an average engagement target of 85 per cent level of satisfaction with QRIDA as a place to work.

As an outcome of the 2020-2021 survey, QRIDA continued to focus on maximising engagement and consultation with employees via a heightened approach to learning and development, leadership development programs, wellness activities and a revision of QRIDA's flexible working arrangements.

In 2021-2022 QRIDA again undertook to recognise all staff who have achieved key tenure milestones and to acknowledge their contributions to the organisation.

Recruitment

Minimal permanent officer turnover occurred this financial year. Recruitment activity in 2021-2022 remained high due to the recruitment of temporary staff required to support the delivery of the Exceptional Disaster Assistance Recovery Grants (EDARG) for the South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding Event in addition to the usual and customary turnover of temporary resourcing.

The voluntary turnover rate for this period was 13.55 per cent. This is a strong result in the context of a year which has included a large percentage of temporary staff and continually evolving scheme delivery. This turnover rate demonstrates a positive impact from QRIDA's employee retention and engagement strategies, enabling us to retain talent and intellectual property.

Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment

No redundancy, retrenchment or early retirement packages were paid during this period.

Professional development

As a result of employee feedback from the 2020-2021 Employee Engagement Survey, together with a recognition of the importance of increasing QRIDA's compliance training, a new on-line Learning Management System was implemented during the reporting period. A number of business-critical training modules have been rolled out to all staff with a 100 per cent completion record to date.

QRIDA's performance and development process commences in July each year. During 2021-2022 QRIDA continued to use a well established performance management system which captures and measures the outcomes of both formal and informal performance conversations. This contemporary online performance approach focuses on achieving deliverables against key performance indicators and behavioural competencies, as well as matching employee training and development to business requirements and QRIDA's strategic direction. In 2021-2022, many staff undertook skill development programs related to their field of expertise via tailored training courses, and external tertiary studies, amongst other bespoke learning outcomes.

QRIDA also recognises the importance of on-the-job learning and has continued to support and implement a considerable number of staff rotations, relief arrangements and secondment opportunities.

Industrial and employee relations

QRIDA's consultative employee relations framework continued to provide a mechanism to successfully address any employee concerns relating to organisational change or business process improvement. No employee grievances were received during the year. A very small caseload of staff performance matters were successfully resolved through management action.

Agile, flexible and healthy workforce

In the 2021-2022 financial year QRIDA continued returning staff to the office environment with varying levels of attendance required at points during the year for executives, managers and staff. This attendance pattern is adjusted in accordance with Queensland Government health advice and to accommodate personal circumstances on a case-by-case basis. QRIDA remains able to return to an outplacement model if circumstances require.

QRIDA values its staff and strives to support quality work-life balance, with a suite of available options for staff to alter their working arrangements while maintaining a high level of service. Formal flexible working arrangements, including working from home, part-time, job share and transition to retirement strategies, have been successfully embedded into QRIDA's employee relations model. The majority of QRIDA staff also access flexible working arrangements notably flexitime arrangements.

QRIDA's traditionally high staff satisfaction scores are considered a strong indicator of the effectiveness of QRIDA's workforce flexibility and wellness programs.

Strategic workforce planning

QRIDA seeks to provide a pathway to assist the organisation achieve a flexible and agile workforce that can meet current and future work demands with regards to program management and QRIDA's changing operational environment. During the reporting period, QRIDA again undertook a multi-channel recruitment approach to rapidly deliver a diverse and capable temporary workforce. The organisation redeployed internal resources, attracted Queensland Government candidates through targeted advertising, deployed additional Queensland Government employees through mobility schemes and engaged further resources from external professional services firms and specialist temporary employment agencies. QRIDA continues to refine recruitment and onboarding practices to meet the continuing capability challenges associated with schemes delivery.

Looking ahead

QRIDA is continuing to focus on managing a 10 year client account legacy from the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loan Scheme and remaining focused on organisational improvement activities and initiatives, as well as continuing to review employment arrangements, capability strategies, workforce planning initiatives, succession strategies and staff engagement. Together these strategies will continue to ensure appropriate human resource capability is in place to meet workloads associated with existing programs, new functions, emerging business opportunities and future natural disaster events.

Loans and grants

Program owner	Program	Purpose of program/service
	Productivity Enhancement	
Queensland Government	First Start 2010*	Provide loans at concessional rates of interest to an applicant in the first years of establishment of a primary production enterprise in Queensland.
	Sustainability 2010*	Provide concessional loans to primary producers to implement systems and management practices that enhance sustainable primary production in Queensland.
	Natural disaster	
Australian and Queensland Governments (<i>Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements</i>)	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Scheme TC Niran	Assist primary producers pay for costs arising out of direct damage.
	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Scheme TC Niran	Assist primary producers and small businesses pay for costs arising out of direct damage.
	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Scheme Southern Queensland Severe Weather	Assist primary producers and small businesses pay for costs arising out of direct damage.
	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Scheme Central, Southern and Western Queensland Rainfall and Flooding	Assist primary producers pay for costs arising out of direct damage.
	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Scheme Central, Southern and Western Queensland Rainfall and Flooding	Assist primary producers and small businesses pay for costs arising out of direct damage.
	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Scheme Ex-Tropical Cyclone Seth	Assist primary producers and small businesses pay for costs arising out of direct damage.
	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Scheme Ex-Tropical Cyclone Seth	Assist primary producers, small businesses and non profit organisations pay for costs arising out of direct damage.
	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Scheme South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding	Assist primary producers and small businesses pay for costs arising out of direct damage.
	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Scheme South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding	Assist primary producers, small businesses and non profit organisations pay for costs arising out of direct damage.
Australian Government	North Queensland Restocking, Replanting and On-farm Infrastructure Grants	Assist primary producers on co-contribution (dollar for dollar) basis to re-stock, replant and repair or replace damaged infrastructure.
	Drought	
Australian and Queensland Governments	2021 Farm Management Grants Scheme	Assist primary producers with cost of professional advice for the development of a Farm Business Resilience Plan.
Queensland Government	Drought Preparedness Grants	Assist primary producers on a co-contribution basis for on-farm capital improvements to improve drought resilience.
	Drought Ready and Recovery Finance Loan Scheme	Provide concessional loans to primary producers to assist with on-farm capital improvements to prepare or recover from the impacts of drought.
	Other	
Queensland Government	Fishing Quota Review - ENL-ITQ and C1-ITQ Unit	Under the <i>Fisheries Legislation Amendment Regulation 2019</i> (Qld) eligible licence holders may apply for an amendment to their eligible reported catch on grounds of data error, or under certain scenarios may request that years with nil reported catch be replaced with substituted catch data to calculate unit allocations. QRIDA administered reviews of reported catch data and processed applications for amendments or substitutions to reported catch numbers.
	Horticulture Irrigation Pricing Rebate Scheme	Provides a rebate of 35 percent to horticulture producers to offset the cost of water used to irrigate horticultural crops.
	Solar for Rentals	The Solar for Rentals Trial incentivises landlords to install eligible solar PV systems on their rental properties and share the system benefits with their tenants. This will be achieved through providing landlords with a rebate to offset the cost of purchasing and installing an eligible solar PV system and allowing tenants to use the solar system to reduce their electricity costs.
	Energy Saver Plus Extension Payment Scheme	Assist farmers reduce energy costs by supporting the accelerated adoption of improvements in on-farm energy use.
	Large Electricity Customer Adjustment Program	Provide assistance to large electricity customers in regional Queensland who are currently on obsolete electricity tariffs. Successful customers taking part in the program will receive a free energy audit and advice, co-contribution grant to help implement energy management strategies.
	Vessel Tracking Rebate Scheme	The Queensland Sustainable Fisheries Strategy 2017-2027 requires vessel tracking on all commercial fishing boats by 2020 to assist in the management of Queensland fisheries. The objective of the Queensland Government Vessel Tracking Rebate Scheme is to help commercial fishers with the costs of purchasing and/or installing approved vessel tracking units on their commercial fishing boat(s).

* 2020-2021 figures have been amended to reflect cancellations and adjustments that occurred during 2021-2022. Figures are accurate as at 30 June 2022.

Support available	Application approvals				
	2020-21(#)	2021-22(#)	2020-21(\$)	2021-22 (\$)	Variance (\$)
Maximum loan amount of \$2,000,000.	111	98	\$71,372,743	\$73,862,617	Up
Maximum loan amount of \$1,300,000.	77	42	\$27,485,731	\$21,554,546	Down
Loans up to \$250,000 for primary producers.	4	4	\$902,113	\$674,421	Down
Grants up to \$75,000.	181	528	\$2,171,340	\$12,170,712	Up
Grants up to \$75,000.	4	71	\$58,70	\$1,458,931	Up
Loans up to \$250,000 for primary producers.	N/A	1	N/A	\$174,859	New
Grants up to \$50,000 for primary producers and up to \$25,000 for small businesses.	N/A	295	N/A	\$4,132,727	New
Loans up to \$250,000 for primary producers and small businesses and up to \$100,000 for non profit organisations.	N/A	2	N/A	\$180,000	New
Grants up to \$50,000.	N/A	483	N/A	\$5,821,702	New
Loans up to \$250,000 for primary producers and small businesses and up to \$100,000 for non profit organisations.	N/A	23	N/A	\$3,058,314	New
Grants up to \$75,000 for primary producers and up to \$50,000 for small businesses and non profit organisations.	N/A	3,033	N/A	\$46,027,563	New
Co-contribution grants up to \$400,000.	77	45	\$17,520,970	\$7,483,460	Down
Rebate of up to 50 per cent rebate on the cost of eligible professional advice up to a maximum \$2,500.	N/A	6	N/A	\$10,390	New
Co-contribution grants up to \$50,000.	N/A	58	N/A	\$1,596,840	New
Loans of up to \$250,000 for primary producers.	N/A	2	N/A	\$427,010	New
N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	New
Rebate of up to 35 percent for horticultural producers.	N/A	279	N/A	\$1,042,860	New
Approximately 1,000 rebates of up to \$3,500 are available for eligible landlords to install a solar system with solar monitoring technology. Rental properties must be located in Bundaberg Regional Council, Gladstone Regional Council or Townsville City Council.	8	N/A	\$28,000	N/A	Closed
Participants can receive a co-contribution grant of up to 50 per cent towards the cost of implementing recommendations, to a maximum of \$20,000.	115	4	\$1,233,877	\$80,000	Down
Subject to the outcomes of the audit process and the agreement on grant terms, eligible participants will receive a government co-contribution grant to support implementation of the audit recommendations, including plant and equipment upgrades. The amount will be up to 50 per cent of implementation costs, capped at \$250,000.	7	3	\$287,115	\$129,367	Down
The assistance is a purchase and/or installation rebate to offset the costs of purchasing and/or installing approved vessel tracking units required on all commercial fishing boats by the end of 2020. The purchase rebate amount is: For a Category A approved vessel tracking unit – the purchase cost up to a maximum of \$300 and for a Category B approved vessel tracking unit – the purchase cost up to a maximum of \$750. The installation rebate is for the cost of a professional installation of an approved vessel tracking unit up to a maximum of \$220.	73	26	\$77,248	\$24,265	Down

Table continued over the page.

Loans and grants

Program owner	Program	Purpose of program/service
	Other (continued)	
Queensland Government	Rural Economic Development Grants Scheme Round 3	The objective of the Rural Economic Development Grants Scheme is to strengthen primary production sectors and bolster rural communities. The scheme will achieve its objective by assisting eligible applicants to carry out projects which will create employment relating to primary production value chains in rural areas.
	Rural Economic Development Grants Scheme Round 4	
	Waste Management Viability Assessment Reports	Assess existing recyclers who are claiming an exception from the waste levy on the basis of financial hardship.
	Household Waste Rebate	Ensure the introduction of the waste levy has no direct impact on Queensland households by providing assistance to households to offset the cost of waste going to landfill.
	Wheelchair Accessible Taxi Grant	Support the modernisation and expansion of Queensland's wheelchair accessible taxi fleet to ensure continuity of service to those with reduced mobility.
	Farming in Reef Catchments Rebate Scheme	Help sugarcane, beef cattle and banana producers in the Great Barrier Reef regions offset the cost of obtaining professional advice about managing nutrient and sediment pollution in line with minimum practice agricultural standards for improved water quality outcomes for the Great Barrier Reef.
	Carbon Farming Advice Rebate Approved Adviser Scheme	Assist eligible applicants with the cost of accessing eligible advice about undertaking a carbon farming project on their land through the Land Restoration Fund.
	Queensland COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans	Assist Queensland businesses and non profit organisations financially impacted by COVID-19 retain employees and maintain their operations.
	COVID-19 Business Support Grant Scheme (August 2021)	Provide financial relief to small and medium businesses and non profit organisations impacted by the lockdown events across Queensland.
	COVID-19 Small Business Adaption Grants - Round 2	Assist eligible small businesses in Queensland who have been forced into hibernation, or those who have experienced a significant structural adjustment or forced to re-pivot their business operations as a result of the pandemic. Grant funding will support impacted small businesses to adapt and sustain their operations and build resilience.
	COVID-19 Tourism and Hospitality Sector Hardship Grants Scheme	Provide assistance to tourism and hospitality businesses and non profit organisations that were financially affected by the travel restrictions imposed in response to COVID-19.
	COVID-19 Taxi and Limousine Industry Assistance Scheme	Support the taxi and limousine industry to alleviate the economic impacts of COVID-19 and ensure services can continue to operate in recognition of their important role in Queensland communities and to assist the recovery of the industry.
	COVID-19 International Tourism Adaptation Grants	Assist tourism businesses to pivot to a domestic market or hibernate until international markets open.
	COVID-19 Marine Tourism Rebate	Provide financial assistance to marine tourism businesses operating vessels in the Livingstone, Townsville, Douglas, Whitsunday, Bundaberg, Burdekin, Cassowary Coast, Cairns, Cook, Fraser Coast, Gladstone, Hinchinbrook, Isaac and Mackay Local Government Areas. It directly supported tourism vessel operators who suffered losses of income because of the COVID-19 travel restrictions. It was designed to assist eligible applicants in the above Local Government Areas by offsetting the cost of privately owned marina berthing fees paid in 2020-2021.
	COVID-19 Marine Tourism Assistance Scheme - Round 2	Support marine tourism businesses that suffered a loss of income resulting from COVID-19 by offsetting the cost of berthing fees at privately-owned or operated marinas.
	COVID-19 Daintree Area Scheme	Assist the Daintree community in responding to the COVID-19 emergency by providing financial assistance to eligible households, small businesses and non profit organisations operating from off-grid premises in the area (i.e. not connected to the Ergon electricity network or have an Ergon power card).
	Tourism Business Professional Advice Rebate	Provide tourism businesses impacted by COVID-19 with face-to-face professional financial, legal and/or human resource advice to assist them in making difficult business decisions.
Work in Paradise Incentive Scheme	Attract and assist job seekers to take up a job opportunity in the regional Queensland tourism industry.	
Back to Work in Agriculture Incentive Scheme	Ensure that, despite being highly impacted by the closure of international borders due to the COVID-19 pandemic, agribusinesses have the workforce they need to continue operating and maintain production capacity where possible. This will be achieved by attracting and assisting Queenslanders, including job seekers who do not currently work in agriculture, to mobilise to available seasonal jobs.	

* 2020-2021 figures have been amended to reflect cancellations and adjustments that occurred during 2021-2022. Figures are accurate as at 30 June 2022.

Support available	Application approvals				
	2020-21(#)	2021-22 (#)	2020-21(\$)	2021-22 (\$)	Variance (\$)
Grants up to \$250,000 as a co-contribution to be matched by applicants.	54	N/A	\$3,393,283	N/A	Closed
Grants up to \$200,000 as a co-contribution to be matched by applicants.	N/A	62	N/A	\$3,007,850	New
N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
A formula based payment whereby funding amount is calculated from the average amount of domestic waste only generated by a household, the bin capacity and the direct waste levy cost to dispose of that waste.	150	99	\$547,431	\$356,200	Down
Grants up to \$45,000 with a 50 per cent co-contribution from applicants to offset the cost of purchasing and modifying a new wheelchair accessible taxi (WAT).	121	261	\$3,392,801	\$4,623,561	Up
Rebates are available up to \$1,000.	12	4	\$1,850	\$4,000	Up
Rebates up to a maximum amount of \$10,000.	5	39	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concessional loans up to 50 per cent of an eligible entity's annual wage expense, to a maximum of \$250,000.	125	N/A	\$16,465,933	N/A	Closed
Grants up to \$10,000 to small businesses and non profit organisations.					
Grants up to \$15,000 to employing medium sized businesses and non profit organisations.	N/A	31,186	N/A	\$316,680,000	New
Grants up to \$30,000 to employing large sized tourism and hospitality businesses and non profit organisations.					
Grants up to \$10,000.	10,957	67	\$97,054,793	\$634,888	Down
\$30,000 for tourism and hospitality businesses and non profit organisations with annual payroll of less than \$1.3 million.					
\$50,000 for tourism and hospitality businesses and non profit organisations with annual payroll of between \$1.3 million and \$10 million inclusive.	N/A	6,925	N/A	\$132,085,000	New
\$100,000 for tourism and hospitality businesses and non profit organisations with annual payroll of more than \$10 million.					
\$1,000 for taxi and limousine licence holders.					
\$3,500 for taxi and limousine licence operators + \$1,00 for each WAT licence.	3,595	2	\$18,719,500	\$5,500	Down
Grants up to \$10,000.	249	N/A	\$2,335,928	N/A	Closed
Rebates up to \$20,000.	130	N/A	\$1,811,216	N/A	Closed
Rebates up to \$20,000.	N/A	107	N/A	\$1,732,335	New
\$200.00 for eligible households.					
\$500.00 for eligible small businesses and non-profit organisations.	185	1	\$57,400	\$500	Down
Rebates of 50 per cent of the eligible costs up to a maximum \$2,500.	N/A	3	N/A	\$7,500	New
A maximum payment of \$1,500 made in three instalments.					
Additional Job Start Travel Bonus of \$250 for job seekers who relocated at least 100 kilometers.	N/A	6,638	N/A	\$4,072,500	New
Payments up to \$1,500.	25	1,844	\$36,500	\$1,944,500	Up

Table continued over the page.

Loans and grants

Program owner	Program	Purpose of program/service
	Other (continued)	
Northern Territory Government	Northern Territory Loans	Provide loan finance, matched by borrower sourced private sector debt, to de-risk project opportunities, bring forward private investment and deliver projects to final investment. All projects seeking finance must demonstrate how they will create and sustain new local jobs and drive increased economic activity.
Australian Government	North Queensland Telecommunications and Energy Improvement Grants (North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019)	Fund eligible projects that trial and adapt new technologies, or upgrade existing technologies, that improve access to reliable and cost-effective telecommunications connectivity or energy supply.
	North Queensland Resilient Kids Grants (North & Far North Queensland Monsoon Trough, 25 January - 14 February 2019)	Fund the development and delivery of preventative youth mental health programs for school-aged children in the eligible area.
	North Queensland Economic Diversification Grant	Support projects in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors that broaden and diversify economic opportunities in areas impacted by the 2019 North Queensland monsoon trough.
	North Queensland Recovery and Resilience (Stream Two) Grants	Support projects that are underpinned by best practice and use evidence-based technology to enhance land management in areas impacted by the 2019 North Queensland monsoon trough.

* 2020-2021 figures have been amended to reflect cancellations and adjustments that occurred during 2021-2022. Figures are accurate as at 30 June 2022.

Support available	Application approvals				
	2020-21(#)	2021-22 (#)	2020-21(\$)	2021-22 (\$)	Variance (\$)
Loans from \$100,000 to \$3 million.	4	N/A	\$9,261,497	N/A	Closed
Grants up to \$1 million.	23	N/A	\$14,000,741	N/A	N/A
Grants up to \$2 million.	1	2	\$2,000,000	-	Down
Co-contribution grants of between \$10,000 and \$500,000 on a competitive basis.	N/A	36	N/A	\$5,057,544	New
Co-contribution grants of between \$10,000 and \$200,000 on a competitive basis.	N/A	7	N/A	-	New
	16,503	52,534	\$292,997,923	\$650,458,435	Up

Farm Debt Services

The *Farm Business Debt Mediation Act 2017* (Qld) came into effect on 1 July 2017, establishing the Farm Business Debt Mediation program which QRIDA administers. A further program, the Farm Debt Restructure Office, and responsibility for the biennial Rural Debt Survey, were introduced through the 2017 amendments to the *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994* (Qld). The Farm Business Debt Mediation and Farm Debt Restructure Office programs are supported through a dedicated Farm Debt Services team that operate under the Corporate Governance and Performance business unit.

The following outlines the broad purpose of the respective programs.

Farm Business Debt Mediation Program

From 1 July 2017, the Farm Business Debt Mediation program replaced the voluntary mediation scheme that was part of the Queensland Farm Finance Strategy. The purpose of the program is to provide an efficient and equitable way for farmers and lenders to attempt to resolve matters relating to farm business debts and requires a lender to offer mediation before taking action to enforce a mortgage. The farmer and the lender equally share the costs for the mediation process.

QRIDA maintains a panel of 29 mediators of which the farmer and the lender can agree to engage with to conduct the mediation. In accordance with the legislation, QRIDA has finalised the biennial review of the panel of mediators which included opening the panel to new applications and required existing mediators wishing to remain on the panel to apply for re-accreditation.

As at 30 June 2022, 318 mediation matters had been initiated since scheme inception, with 30 matters remaining in progress.

In 2021-2022, 45 mediation matters commenced with a total of 50 matters overall having been finalised.

QRIDA remains committed to robust information barriers between the administration of this program and the delivery of the QRIDA loans and grants programs.

Farm Debt Restructure Office

The Farm Debt Restructure Office commenced on 1 January 2018. The office has an important role to play between rural lenders and farmers in financial distress, particularly when communication between the parties ceases to be productive. Additionally, producers have the proactive ability to review concerns of current and future financial viability before their enterprise loses critical capacity to act.

It administers the Farm Business Analysis Assistance (FBAA) program, which provides farmers a funded package to access financial experts to analyse their enterprise and provide a range of debt restructure options to address the farmer's situation. This is a unique program for primary producers experiencing financial difficulties and compliments QRIDA's other farm debt services.

Since commencement of the program, 79 applications for FBAA have been received with 68 reports delivered to primary producers. In 2021-2022, 10 FBAA applications were received by the Farm Debt Restructure Office providing support to 16 Queensland business entities.

Awareness of the program continues to expand with marketing activity targeting primary producers in financial difficulty and their key stakeholders such as banks, accountants, industry representatives, government agencies and Rural Financial Councillors.

2021 Queensland Rural Debt Survey

QRIDA undertakes the biennial Queensland Rural Debt Survey in collaboration with the Queensland Government Statistician's Office (QGSO), and with the cooperation of all major rural lending institutions in Queensland.

In accordance with the *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act*, the 2021 Queensland Rural Debt Survey was undertaken as at 31 December 2021. The report was delivered to the Honourable Mark Furner, Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities by 30 June 2022. It is required to be tabled in Parliament by 30 September 2022. Once tabled the report will be published on the QRIDA website.

Business Development and Policy

Business Development

During 2021-2022, the Business Development and Policy (BDP) team continued to support the acquisition and development of new business opportunities for QRIDA and focused on building QRIDA's profile as a preferred agency for government financial assistance program design and delivery services.

In 2021-2022, BDP secured 16 new business opportunities for QRIDA. This included delivering programs for six different program owners, of which one was a new program owner. Six programs were delivered to non-rural sectors in 2021-2022, further expanding QRIDA's delivery scope and experience.

These results were achieved through BDP's active business development strategy, which concentrated on broadening QRIDA's program delivery expertise to attract additional partnerships with Queensland Government agencies, while leveraging our success in delivering large-scale financial assistance programs on behalf of existing partners.

QRIDA's services were positively received with the 2021-2022 program owner survey results indicating a 100 per cent rate of satisfaction with QRIDA services.

Policy

BDP continued to work alongside the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries to launch the new Queensland drought reform measures and provided program design advice to the Department of Transport and Main Roads for the landmark Queensland Zero Emission Vehicle Rebate and Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Scheme.

Program Establishment

For 2022-2023, BDP aims to continue growing QRIDA's profile as a preferred delivery agency for financial assistance programs in Queensland and other jurisdictions where appropriate.

This will be achieved through QRIDA continuing to work with existing customers to deliver successful programs and creating new relationships across all levels of government.

Organisational performance summary

Our objectives	Performance indicators
Organisational measures	Percent of overall satisfaction within the staff engagement survey
	Percent of overall satisfaction within the client satisfaction survey
	Percent of overall satisfaction within the program owner satisfaction survey
	Dollar value of grants and loans approved
	Number of grants and loans approved
Rural and regional communities	Net number of successful PIPES applications
	Approval percentage for PIPES applications
	Percentage of successful PIPES applications that are for clients new to the PIPES program
	PIPES applications processed within agreed service delivery timeframes
	DRFA applications processed within agreed service delivery timeframes
	Fee for service applications processed within agreed service delivery timeframes
	Appeals processed within agreed service delivery timeframes
	Percentage of applications for a FBDM certificate reaching a decision within legislated timeframes
	Percentage of original FBDM decisions made by QRIDA that are upheld in the review process
	Farm Business Analysis Assistance applications received per year
Sustainability	Net value of successful PIPES applications
	Maintain total loan arrears within budget levels
	Maintain PIPES portfolio arrears within budget levels
	Average number of core program loans per permanent FTE in Program Service Delivery
	Administration revenue
	Administration net operating margin
New value and partnerships	Number of departments or agencies using QRIDA's services
	Programs delivered to non primary production industries
	Number of new programs administered from existing program owners
	Number of new programs administered from new program owners
COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans Management	Subsequent dealing requests finalised within 5 days
People and culture	Corporate policies and frameworks reviewed and approved
	Network and systems availability
	Staff wellness program events (health / information / social) per year

✓ Achieved ✗ Not Achieved

Target	Result	Commentary	2022-2023 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A A staff engagement survey was not completed for 2021-2022. QRIDA is adopting the whole-of-government survey which will be conducted in the first half of 2022-2023.	85%
90%	86%	✗ Result not achieved. Unprecedented levels of demand and client expectation and the evolving nature of programs resulted in a lower than expected level of performance although performance was still relatively strong.	90%
90%	100%	✓ Result achieved.	90%
N/A	\$656.8 m	N/A N/A	N/A
N/A	49,544	N/A Result achieved.	N/A
230	140	✗ The number of PIPES applications received was significantly lower than previous years. Reasons for this include a very low commercial interest rate environment, RIC activity and the high value of land, cattle and other commodities.	185
70%	80%	✓ Result achieved.	70%
70%	72%	✓ Result achieved.	70%
95%	96.57%	✓ Result achieved.	95%
90%	80.22%	✗ The extended secondment of core staff to other programmes significantly impeded QRIDA's BAU activities.	90%
90%	91.44%	✓ Result achieved.	90%
100%	99.63%	✗ The extended secondment of core staff to other programmes significantly impeded QRIDA's BAU activities. There were a large number of appeals associated with the various COVID-19 related schemes.	100%
100%	100%	✓ Result achieved.	100%
80%	100%	✓ Result achieved.	80%
28	10	✗ Result not achieved. Lower than expected application volumes due to strong economic conditions, high capital growth and low concessional and commercial interest rates.	28
\$120 million	\$95.4 million	✗ This is directly related to the commentary around the net number of PIPES applications. While the number of applications received was significantly reduced compared with previous years, the average approval value was significantly higher, reflecting the sharp increase in asset values over the period.	\$120 million
<1.0%	0.11%	✓ Result achieved.	<1.0%
<0.5%	0.16%	✓ Result achieved.	<0.5%
60	51	✗ The take-up of core program loans during 2021-2022 was lower than anticipated, particularly in Disaster Assistance Loans and PIPES. In addition, a large number of Commonwealth loans reached maturity and were refinanced or paid out during the period.	60
\$25,669,600	\$32,107,417	✓ Result achieved.	\$28,110,989
\$61,644	-\$692,952	✗ The lower net operating margin is due to QRIDA only charging for additional costs for administering Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements programs and lower than anticipated revenue on the North Queensland Restocking, Replanting and On-Farm Infrastructure grants.	\$96,230
10	12	✓ Result achieved.	10
7	15	✓ Result achieved.	7
10	15	✓ Result achieved.	10
3	1	✗ During 2021-2022 QRIDA delivered a range of large scale COVID-19 support programs and disaster assistance. Supporting these programs consumed QRIDA resources over this period and limited opportunities to seek and access new program owners.	3
90%	88%	✗ SBLU experienced significant vacancies and unscheduled leave in the last half of the 2021-2022. The Impaired Assets role was unattended for close to five months and, in conjunction with the more complex nature of the applications, contributed to this result. Staffing is now at 95% and the issue has been resolved.	90%
12	17	✓ Result achieved.	25
98%	99.98%	✓ Result achieved.	98%
4	10	✓ Result achieved.	4

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2022

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For information in relation to QRIDA's financial statements, please email contact_us@qrda.qld.gov.au or visit qrda.qld.gov.au.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Original Budget \$'000	Budget Variance* \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from Continuing Operations					
Grants and other contributions	3	628,102	36,202	591,900	181,629
Fees	4	13,008	7,705	5,303	9,691
Interest	5	103,957	76,690	27,267	94,034
Other revenue		664	-	664	8
Total Revenue		745,731	120,597	625,134	285,362
Gain on borrowings received at greater than fair value	14.1	157	312	(155)	205
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	12.2	1,658	-	1,658	9,184
Total Income from Continuing Operations		747,546	120,909	626,637	294,751
Expenses from Continuing Operations					
Employee expenses	6	18,594	17,947	648	17,649
Supplies and services	7	12,516	7,326	5,190	6,436
Grants and subsidies	8	557,012	91,872	465,140	154,558
Depreciation and amortisation		326	301	25	332
Loss on loans and loan commitments issued at greater than fair value	12.4 & 12.5	16,911	35,936	(19,025)	24,262
Impairment losses	12.2	-	533	(533)	-
Finance/borrowing costs	9	4,505	5,447	(942)	5,618
Other Expenses	10	39,298	-	39,298	15,758
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations		649,162	159,361	489,801	224,613
Operating Result from Continuing Operations		98,384	(38,452)	136,836	70,138
Operating Result for the Year		98,384	(38,452)	136,836	70,138
Total Comprehensive Income		98,384	(38,452)	136,836	70,138

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

*An explanation of major variances is included at Note 22.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Original Budget \$'000	Budget Variance * \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	284,212	113,102	171,110	275,404
Loans and advances	12	55,309	69,616	(14,307)	59,356
Receivables		2,907	689	2,218	499
Total Current Assets		342,428	183,407	159,021	335,259
Non-Current Assets					
Loans and advances	12	1,055,463	1,291,861	(236,398)	1,108,283
Property, plant and equipment		58	51	7	139
Intangible assets		1,485	1,191	294	1,606
Total Non-Current Assets		1,057,006	1,293,103	(236,097)	1,110,028
Total Assets		1,399,434	1,476,509	(77,075)	1,445,287
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables		2,718	439	2,279	406
Loan commitments	12.5	3,843	5,399	(1,556)	5,012
Interest-bearing borrowings	13	16,496	20,421	(3,925)	25,755
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	14	5,881	6,494	(613)	5,049
Accrued employee benefits		3,551	2,993	558	3,672
Total Current Liabilities		32,489	35,746	(3,257)	39,894
Non-Current Liabilities					
Interest-bearing borrowings	13	168,940	328,656	(159,716)	183,810
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	14	5,221	8,697	(3,476)	10,776
Accrued employee benefits		364	148	216	259
Total Non-current Liabilities		174,525	337,501	(162,976)	194,845
Total Liabilities		207,014	373,247	(166,233)	234,739
Net Assets		1,192,420	1,103,262	89,158	1,210,548
Equity					
Contributed equity		989,367	1,089,794	(100,427)	1,105,879
Accumulated surplus		203,053	13,468	189,585	104,669
Total Equity		1,192,420	1,103,262	89,158	1,210,548

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

* An explanation of major variances is included at Note 22.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Accumulated Surplus	Contributed Equity	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2020	34,531	1,087,652	1,122,183
Operating result for the year	70,138	-	70,138
Total comprehensive income for the year	70,138	-	70,138
Transactions with owners as owners:			
Non-appropriated equity injection	-	50,000	50,000
Distributions to owners	-	(31,773)	(31,773)
Balance as at 30 June 2021	104,669	1,105,879	1,210,548
Operating result for the year	98,384	-	98,384
Total comprehensive income for the year	98,384	-	98,384
Transactions with owners as owners:			
Distributions to owners (Note 15)	-	(116,512)	(116,512)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	203,053	989,367	1,192,420

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Actual \$'000	2022 Original Budget \$'000	Budget Variance* \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
<i>Inflows:</i>					
Grants and other contributions		626,979	36,202	590,777	181,629
Fees		11,150	7,705	3,445	15,973
Interest received		35,581	40,676	(5,095)	18,460
GST input tax credits from ATO		3,603	-	3,603	253
GST collected from customers		13,564	-	13,564	1,265
Other		664	-	664	8
<i>Outflows:</i>					
Employee expenses		(18,613)	(17,947)	(667)	(17,479)
Supplies and services		(11,370)	(7,327)	(4,043)	(7,563)
Grants and subsidies		(557,012)	(91,872)	(465,140)	(154,558)
Finance/borrowing costs		(2,735)	(4,921)	2,186	(3,857)
Other expenses		(39,298)	-	(39,298)	(15,758)
GST paid to suppliers		(3,897)	-	(3,897)	(247)
GST remitted to ATO		(11,486)	-	(11,486)	(1,582)
Net cash provided by operating activities	CF-1	47,130	(37,484)	84,614	16,544
Cash flows from investing activities					
<i>Inflows:</i>					
Loans and advances redeemed		210,571	53,832	156,739	201,421
<i>Outflows:</i>					
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	(10)
Payments for intangible assets		(101)	-	(101)	(194)
Loans and advances made		(101,791)	(175,000)	73,209	(159,620)
Net cash used in investing activities		108,679	(121,168)	229,847	41,597
Cash flows from financing activities					
<i>Inflows:</i>					
Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing-borrowings	CF-2	1,324	125,000	(123,676)	4,738
Equity injection		-	-	-	50,000
<i>Outflows:</i>					
Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing borrowing redemptions	CF-2	(31,813)	(25,756)	(6,057)	(57,214)
Equity withdrawals		(116,512)	(19,499)	(97,013)	(31,773)
Net cash used in financing activities		(147,000)	79,745	(226,745)	(34,249)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8,808	(78,907)	87,715	23,892
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		275,404	192,009	83,395	251,512
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	11	284,212	113,102	171,110	275,404

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

* An explanation of major variances is included at Note 22.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

CF-1 Reconciliation of operating result to net cash provided by operating activities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Operating surplus/(deficit)	98,384	70,138
<i>Non-cash items included in operating result:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	326	332
Impairment (gains)/losses	(1,658)	(9,184)
<i>Change in assets and liabilities:</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in accrued interest income	179	(245)
(Increase)/decrease in unamortised discount on borrowings received at greater than fair value	1,748	1,780
(Increase)/decrease in GST input tax credits receivable	(327)	7
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	(2,081)	6,319
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	201	(1,095)
Increase/(decrease) in interest payable	(134)	(223)
Increase/(decrease) in loan commitments	(1,168)	(8,710)
Increase/(decrease) in unamortised discount on loans issued at greater than fair value	(50,432)	(42,426)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued employee benefits	(17)	170
Increase/(decrease) in GST payable	2,110	(318)
Net cash provided by operating activities	47,130	16,544

CF-2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2022			2021		
	Closing Balance 2021	Cash Flows		Non-cash Changes		Closing Balance 2022
		Cash received	Cash repayments	Accrued interest & other transfer	Amortised cost changes	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Interest-bearing borrowings	209,565	-	(26,764)	1,280	1,356	185,436
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	15,825	1,324	(5,049)	(1,391)	392	11,102
Total	225,390	1,324	(31,813)	(111)	1,748	196,538

	2022			2021		
	Closing Balance 2020	Cash Flows		Non-cash Changes		Closing Balance 2021
		Cash received	Cash repayments	Accrued interest & other transfer	Amortised cost changes	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Interest-bearing borrowings	254,231	2,000	(52,254)	4,724	864	209,565
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	22,078	2,738	(4,960)	(4,947)	916	15,825
Total	276,309	4,738	(57,214)	(223)	1,780	225,390

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

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Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Section 1 - About QRIDA and this financial report

Note 1: Basis of financial statement preparation

1.1 General information

QRIDA is established as a statutory body under the *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994* (Qld).

The head office and principal place of business of QRIDA is Level 26, 32 Turbot Street, Brisbane Qld 4000.

1.2 Compliance with prescribed requirements

QRIDA has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 39 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*. The financial statements comply with Queensland Treasury's Minimum Reporting Requirements for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021.

QRIDA is a not-for-profit entity and these general purpose financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis (except for the Statement of Cash Flows which is prepared on a cash basis) in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to not-for-profit entities.

New accounting standards early adopted and/or applied for the first time in these financial statements are outlined in **Note 26**.

1.3 Presentation

Currency and rounding

Amounts included in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and rounded to the nearest \$1,000 or, where that amount is \$500 or less, to zero, unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required. Subtotals shown in these financial statements reflect the unrounded amounts in QRIDA's financial records, rounded as above. Therefore, rounded amounts shown in these financial statements may not add to the rounded sub-totals.

Comparatives

Comparative information reflects the audited 2020-21 financial statements.

Current/Non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are classified as either 'current' or 'non-current' in the Statement of Financial Position and associated notes.

Assets are classified as 'current' where their carrying amount is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date. Liabilities are classified as 'current' when they are due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or QRIDA does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement to beyond 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

1.4 Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Chair of the Board of Directors, Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer at the date of signing of the Management Certificate.

1.5 Basis of measurement

Historical cost is used as the measurement basis in this financial report except where another measurement basis is stated in the relevant note.

Historical cost

Under historical cost, assets are recorded at the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition. Liabilities are recorded at the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business.

Fair Value

Refer to **Note 16** for an explanation of Fair Value.

Present value

Present value represents the present discounted value of the future net cash inflows that the item is expected to generate (in respect of assets) or the present discounted value of the future net cash outflows expected to settle (in respect of liabilities) in the normal course of business.

Amortised cost using the effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is equal to the present value of estimated future cash flows at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of a financial instrument (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the net carrying amount of that instrument.

Note 2: Objectives of QRIDA

QRIDA's vision is to foster growth, sustainability and economic development in rural and regional communities, through the strategic purpose of doing more by providing proactive, responsible and reliable financial services and assistance.

QRIDA's objectives are to:

- support rural and regional communities;
- ensure a viable and sustainable business long-term;
- enhance QRIDA's operations and client experience;
- ensure QRIDA's operations are supported by people-centred operations and services; and
- reach more varied communities and audiences through new and enhanced services.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Section 2 - Notes about our financial performance

Note 3: Grants and other contributions

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
QRIDA Operational Funding	13,284	12,920
Grant Funding Administered		
COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme	335,000	-
Tourism & Hospitality Sector Hardship Grants Scheme	137,000	-
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	98,300	-
North Queensland Flood Schemes	9,500	17,000
Wheelchair Accessible Taxi Grant Scheme	5,204	5,601
Horticulture Irrigation Pricing Rebate Scheme	5,000	-
Horticulture Netting Program - Trial Extension	5,000	-
Work in Paradise Incentive Scheme	4,000	-
Farm Management Grants & Drought Preparedness Grant Schemes	3,909	-
Zero Emission Vehicle Rebate Scheme	3,750	-
Rural Economic Development Grants	3,142	3,283
COVID-19 International Tourism Adaption Grants Scheme	-	3,750
COVID-19 Marine Tourism Rebate Scheme	2,000	1,970
Rural Agricultural Development (Sheep and Goats) Grants Scheme	1,890	-
Small Business COVID-19 Adaption Grant Program	-	114,209
COVID-19 Taxi and Limousine Industry Assistance Scheme	-	21,000
Household Waste Payment Scheme	-	1,265
Other Schemes	-	631
Services received below fair value	1,123	-
Total	628,102	181,629

Accounting Policy

Where the grant agreement is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations for QRIDA to transfer goods or services to a third-party on the grantor's behalf, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. In this case, revenue is initially deferred (as a contract liability) and recognised as or when the performance obligations are satisfied.

Otherwise, the grant is accounted for under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, whereby revenue is recognised upon receipt of the grant funding, except for special purpose capital grants received to construct non-financial assets to be controlled by QRIDA.

Disclosure – QRIDA Operational Funding

QRIDA receives operational funding from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) to cover the operational costs. QRIDA is not obligated to transfer any goods or services to DAF. The funding is recognised in its entirety as grant revenue upon receipt under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*.

Disclosure – Grant Funding Administered

QRIDA has various grant arrangements with Government agencies that relate to delivering financial assistance programs. QRIDA receives grant funding which is to cover grant payments to grant recipients and the costs of administration. Unspent funding less administration fees earned by QRIDA, will be returned to grantors after completion of the arrangements or upon grantor's request (refer **Note 10**). As these arrangements do not contain sufficiently specific performance obligations, these grants are recognised upon receipt.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 3: Grants and other contributions (continued)

The following table represents the administered programs and their grantors:

Programs administered by QRIDA	Grantor
Farm Management Grants Scheme & Drought Preparedness Grants Scheme	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
Horticulture Trial Netting Program	
Rural Agricultural Development (Sheep and Goats) Grants Scheme	
Rural Economic Development Grants	
North Queensland Flood Schemes	Australian Government
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Wheelchair Accessible Taxi Grant Scheme	Department of Transport and Main Roads
Zero Emission Vehicle Rebate Scheme	
COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme	Department of Employment, Small Business and Training
Tourism & Hospitality Sector Hardship Grants Scheme	Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport
COVID-19 Marine Tourism Rebate Scheme	
Work in Paradise Incentive Scheme	
Horticulture Irrigation Pricing Rebate Scheme	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water

Disclosure - Services received below fair value

During 2021-22, QRIDA received services free of charge from other Queensland State Government entities in respect of seconded employees from these entities. The services are provided free of charge in order to assist QRIDA in managing a large volume of applications for the COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme and Tourism and Hospitality Sector Hardship Grants Scheme in a short period. An equal amount to services received below fair value revenue is recognised as Supplies and Services expense.

Note 4: Fees

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of services	-	1,050
Other fees		
State Government	13,008	8,641
Total	13,008	9,691

Accounting policy – Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when QRIDA transfers control over a service to the customer. QRIDA contracted with a non-Government entity to provide loan application assessment services. The services were provided over several years and the customer simultaneously received and consumed the benefits provided during that period. Revenue is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied. No revenue was recognised during the current financial year as the contract ceased on 30 June 2021.

Accounting policy – Other fees

Other fee revenue is accounted for under AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* and recognised upfront when QRIDA first gains control of the asset (i.e. cash or receivable). This fee revenue is charged to cover the costs of administering and managing various loan and grant programs on behalf of the State Government.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 5: Interest

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Contractual interest on loans		34,231	17,098
Amortisation of discount on loans	12.4	68,511	75,398
Interest earned on cash and investments		1,215	1,538
Total		103,957	94,034

Accounting Policy

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Contractual interest on loans is the interest earned based on the loan agreements.

Amortisation of discount on loans is the movement in the balance of Unamortised discount on loans between the beginning and end of the financial year. The Unamortised discount on loans is the difference between the book value and the amortised cost for the loan portfolio.

Interest earned on cash and investments is the revenue earned from cash deposited with Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) and banks.

Note 6: Employee expenses

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	13,890	13,185
Annual leave expense	1,416	1,331
Employer superannuation contributions	1,787	1,727
Long service leave expense	335	259
Other employee benefits	143	164
Employee related benefits		
Workers' compensation premium	26	25
Payroll tax	855	816
Other employee related expenses	142	142
Total	18,594	17,649

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Full-time equivalent employees as at 30 June	160*	149

* Full-time equivalent data as at 30 June 2022 based on payroll for fortnight ending 1 July 2022

Accounting Policies

Wages and Salaries – Wages and salaries due but unpaid at reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at the current salary rates. QRIDA has classified these as current liabilities. Therefore, the liabilities are recognised at undiscounted amounts.

Sick Leave – Prior history indicates that on average, sick leave taken in each reporting period is less than the entitlement accrued. This is expected to continue in future periods. Accordingly, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees and no liability for unused sick leave entitlements is recognised. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised for this leave as it is taken.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 6: Employee expenses (continued)

Annual Leave and Time Off in Lieu (TOIL) – Annual leave and TOIL liabilities are classified and measured as ‘other long-term employee benefits’ as QRIDA does not expect to wholly settle all such liabilities within the 12 months following reporting date. The liabilities are recognised as a current liability at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

All directly associated on-costs (e.g. employer superannuation contributions, payroll tax and workers' compensation insurance) are also recognised as liabilities, where these on-costs are material.

Long Service Leave – Long service leave liabilities are accounted for as 'other long-term employee benefits' in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* and split between current and non-current components. Accounting for ‘other long-term employee benefits’ requires:

- using an actuarial technique to estimate the cost of the employee benefits earned by employees; and
- discounting that benefit in order to determine the present value of QRIDA’s obligation and current service cost.

All directly associated on-costs (e.g. employer superannuation contributions, payroll tax and workers' compensation insurance) are also recognised as liabilities, where these on-costs are material. The discount rates used to calculate the present value of long service leave are from 2.01 per cent to 3.17 per cent (2021: 0.03 per cent to 0.92 per cent). The discount rates are attached to Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) government bonds yields at the reporting date, which most closely matched the terms of maturity of the related obligations.

Superannuation – Post-employment benefits for superannuation are provided through defined contribution (accumulation) plans or the Queensland Government’s QSuper defined benefit plan as determined by the employee’s conditions of employment.

Defined Contribution Plans – Contributions are made to eligible complying superannuation funds based on the rates specified in State Government Entities Certified Agreement 2019 or other conditions of employment. Contributions are expensed when they are paid or become payable following completion of the employee’s service each pay period.

Defined Benefit Plan – The liability for defined benefits is held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*. The amount of contributions for defined benefit plan obligations is based upon the rates determined on the advice of the State Actuary. Contributions are paid by the authority at the specified rate following completion of the employee’s service each pay period. QRIDA’s obligation is limited to those contributions paid.

Workers’ Compensation Premiums – QRIDA pays premiums to WorkCover Queensland in respect of its obligations for employee compensation. Workers' compensation insurance is a consequence of employing employees but is not counted in an employee's total remuneration package. It is not employee benefits and is recognised separately as employee related expenses.

Key management personnel and remuneration disclosures are detailed in **Note 23**.

Note 7: Supplies and services

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Contractors		7,652	2,594
Computer expenses		1,672	1,222
Office accommodation		1,091	1,077
Advertising and promotion		354	199
Audit fees - Queensland Audit Office	7.1	124	152
Professional and legal expenses		339	227
Securities expenses		433	148
Motor vehicle and travel expenses		252	268
Lease expenses		20	20
Other		579	529
Total		12,516	6,436

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 7: Supplies and services (continued)

Accounting Policies

Distinction between Grants and Procurement – For a transaction to be classified as supplies and services, the value of goods or services received by QRIDA must be of approximately equal value to the value of the consideration exchanged for those goods or services. Where this is not the substance of the arrangement, the transaction is classified as a grant in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Office accommodation – QRIDA is provided access to office accommodation by the Department of Energy and Public Works (DEPW), the Department of Resources (DR) and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) under government-wide frameworks. These arrangements are categorised as procurement of services rather than leases because DEPW, DR and DAF has substantive substitution rights over the assets. Payments are expensed as incurred and categorised within office accommodation line items.

Motor vehicle expenses – Motor vehicle expenses include motor vehicle lease expenses in the period in which they are incurred. QFLEET provides QRIDA with access to motor vehicles under government-wide frameworks. These arrangements are categorised as procurement of services rather than as leases because QFLEET has substantive substitution rights over the vehicles.

Lease expenses – Leases of low value assets which are not required (exempted) from being accounted for in accordance with AASB 16 *Leases*. The lease payments are recognised as expenses on an actual amount basis over the lease term. An asset is considered low value where it is expected to cost less than \$10,000 when new.

7.1 Audit Fees

Total audit fees quoted by the Queensland Audit Office relating to the 2021-22 financial statements are \$113,000 (2021: \$102,000).

Note 8: Grants and subsidies

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme	321,579	-
Tourism & Hospitality Sector Hardship Grants Scheme	132,985	-
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	70,760	4,515
North Queensland Flood Schemes	16,389	18,917
Work in Paradise Incentive Scheme	4,125	-
Wheelchair Accessible Taxi Grant Scheme	4,456	2,689
COVID-19 Marine Tourism Rebate Scheme	1,757	1,831
Affordable Energy Plan	1,247	1,642
Rural Economic Development Grants Scheme	1,233	3,223
Horticulture Irrigation Pricing Rebate Scheme	1,041	-
Small Business COVID-19 Adaption Grant Program	705	99,773
Household Waste Payment Scheme	381	518
COVID-19 Taxi and Limousine Industry Assistance Scheme	105	18,723
Farm Management Grants & Drought Preparedness Grants Schemes	223	-
Vessel Tracking Rebate Scheme	24	77
Other Schemes	1	2,649
Total	557,012	154,558

Accounting Policy

A grant is a payment or contribution made to an organisation or person which is not to be repaid or reciprocated where the recipients meet specific criteria. Accordingly, grant payments are expensed when payments are made.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 9: Finance/borrowing costs

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Contractual interest on borrowings		2,600	3,633
Amortisation of discount on borrowings	9.1	1,905	1,985
Total effective interest on borrowings		4,505	5,618

Accounting Policy

Finance/Borrowing Costs – Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Finance costs include amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings and provisions. No borrowing costs are capitalised into qualifying assets.

9.1 Amortisation of discount on borrowings

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Amortisation of discount on interest-bearing borrowings	13.1		
Effective interest		1,034	1,652
Other unwinding of discount		321	(786)
Amortisation of discount on non-interest-bearing borrowings	14.1		
Effective interest		553	763
Other unwinding of discount		(3)	356
Total Amortisation of discount on borrowings		1,905	1,985

Note 10: Other expenses

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Unspent funding returned	39,298	15,758
Total	39,298	15,758

Disclosure – unspent funding returned

Where QRIDA administers programs on behalf of other government agencies, unspent program funding is returned to program owners when programs are completed or upon request from program owners. The expenses are recognised when the value of returned funding is agreed by QRIDA and the counter agency. Of the funding that has been returned, \$1.36 million (2021: \$Nil) was for service fees unearned.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Section 3 - Notes about our financial position

Note 11: Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash at Bank	49,347	10,248
Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) - at call	234,865	265,156
Total	284,212	275,404

Accounting Policy

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Cash Flows, cash assets include all cash and cheques receipted but not banked at 30 June as well as deposits at call with financial institutions. It also includes investments with short periods of maturity that are readily convertible to cash on hand at QRIDA's option and that are subject to a low risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value through profit and loss, which is assumed to be equal to the nominal amounts notified by QRIDA's banks and investment counterparties.

Cash surplus to immediate requirements is invested according to the guidelines in the *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994* (Qld), the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982* (Qld) and QRIDA's Investment Policy.

All bank and QTC cash holdings are interest-bearing. Total cash includes cash and interest revenue related to the funding of QRIDA's financial assistance programs. These are quarantined using separate bank accounts and separate accounting ledgers from cash that QRIDA uses to pay for employee expenses and supplies and services, and only reissued as future payments to program applicants, or repaid to the Government Agencies that funded the respective financial assistance programs.

Note 12: Loans and advances

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Gross carrying amount	1,419,882	1,531,281
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(92,270)	(96,369)
Unamortised discount on loans issued at greater than fair value	(216,840)	(267,273)
	1,110,772	1,167,639
Current	55,309	59,356
Non-Current	1,055,463	1,108,283
Total	1,110,772	1,167,639

Accounting Policy

Loans and advances are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when QRIDA becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Loans and advances are measured initially at fair value. Where loans and advances are provided with interest-free periods or at concessional interest rates, they are considered to have a fair value which is less than the amount lent. This fair value is calculated in accordance with **Note 16.1**. The difference between the amount lent and the fair value is recognised as a charge for discounted loans in profit or loss, as detailed in **Note 12.4**.

Subsequently, loans and advances are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method as defined in **Note 1.5**. The discount rate used to calculate the amortised cost is the original effective interest rate applied to the loan and is calculated in accordance with **Note 16.1**.

12.1 Impairment of Loans and Advances

QRIDA applies a three-stage approach to measuring the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. At each reporting date, QRIDA recognises a loss allowance based on either the 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on the loan since initial recognition. The changes in the loss allowance balance are recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

Stage	Measurement Basis
Stage 1 – Performing	12-month ECL: the portion of lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months.
Stage 2 – Under-performing	Lifetime ECL (Not impaired): ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring throughout the life of the loan.
Stage 3 – Non-performing	Lifetime ECL (Impaired): ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring throughout the life of the loan.

All loans are first recognised as Stage 1 at initial recognition. If the credit risk of an exposure has increased significantly since initial recognition, the asset will migrate to Stage 2. If no significant increase in credit risk is observed, the asset will remain in Stage 1. Should an asset become impaired it will be transferred to Stage 3.

QRIDA does not have any purchased or originated credit impaired loans during or at the end of the financial year (2021: Nil).

Segmentation

For the purpose of applying an ECL methodology, QRIDA has segmented its loan book into appropriate groupings based on shared credit risk characteristics. QRIDA has identified four portfolios which have shared credit risk characteristics as follows:

- 1) Disaster Recovery loans** – loans provided to primary producers, small business and non-profit organisations that are affected by disaster events;
- 2) Loans administered under the Primary Industry Productivity Enhancement Scheme (PIPES) and Commonwealth Concessional Loan Schemes (CCLS)** – loans to primary producers to enhance production in Queensland;
- 3) Solar and Battery loans** – interest-free loans to Queensland households and small businesses to purchase solar systems and battery storage; and
- 4) COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans** – loans to businesses and non-profit organisations that have been financially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This portfolio commenced origination in March 2020 with the bulk of available scheme funding of \$1,000 million advanced by 30 June 2020.

Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)

SICR is assessed by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the loan at reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination.

The criteria for assessing SICR are a combination of quantitative and qualitative stage triggers based on:

- the change in the lifetime risk of default based on QRIDA's internally-developed Default Risk Rating (DRR) system (for PIPES/CCLS and Disaster Recovery portfolios) and the change in credit scores from a credit reference bureau (for COVID-19 Jobs Support portfolio);
- the number of days in arrears of the loan, i.e. the Days Past Due (DPD); and
- other qualitative criteria determined as appropriate to individually identify credit impaired loans.

For the Solar and Battery loan portfolio, QRIDA applies a simplified SICR approach that differs from the description above. 30 DPD is used as a primary indicator of SICR for these exposures.

Definition of Default

QRIDA combines the concepts of default, impairment or non-performing used in credit risk management into the below definition:

A loan is considered to be in default (or credit impaired) at the earlier of:

- the loan is considered insolvent, with loan recovery entirely dependent on either voluntary or forced sale of all assets;
- an event of default as defined in the Facility Agreement occurs; or
- the loan becomes more than 300 DPD*.

* Note that the DPD threshold is more than 90 DPD for the Solar/Battery and COVID-19 Jobs Support Loan portfolios.

A collective Stage 3 provision is also assessed for the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans when a loan is assigned a significantly high risk level by the external credit reference bureau.

12.2 Calculation of ECL

ECL is a probability weighted credit loss estimated by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECL is calculated as a product of the following credit risk factors:

Probability of Default (PD): an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. 12-month PD and lifetime PD represent the expected point-in-time probability of a default over the next 12 months and remaining lifetime of the financial instrument, respectively, based on conditions existing at the balance sheet date and future economic conditions that affect credit risk.

Loss Given Default (LGD): an estimate of the loss that is likely to be incurred should an exposure default, taking into account the effect of collateral.

Exposure at Default (EAD): the amount outstanding with the borrower at the time of likely default. The amount includes the principal loan balance plus accrued interest.

Effective Interest Rate (EIR): the time value of money is accommodated by using a weighted average EIR for each segment in the ECL model.

Credit losses for loans in Stage 1 and Stage 2 are assessed for impairment collectively, whilst those in Stage 3 are subject to either collective or individual assessment of expected credit losses.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

Incorporation of Forward-Looking Information

Different scenarios of future economic conditions are incorporated into the ECL calculation and risk stage determination in a probability weighted manner. These scenarios are developed by QRIDA and are reviewed at each reporting date.

QRIDA relies on a range of forward-looking information as economic variables obtained from the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES), such as the forecast of the gross value of beef production and sugar production.

For the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans portfolio, forward-looking multipliers have been applied that have been calculated based on the forecasts of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), GDP deflator as well as the unemployment rate.

Solar/Battery Loan Segment

QRIDA determines the ECL as the higher of the weighted average ECL of the PIPES/CCLS and Disaster Recovery loan segments compared to the industry ECL benchmark percentage. This determination was made as a result of limited availability of historical arrears, default and loss data for this segment.

Significant Judgements and Estimates

In estimating collectively assessed ECL, judgements and assumptions are made in relation to:

- the selection of a modelling methodology for each loan segment; and
- the selection of inputs and variables for those models.

Key judgements and estimates include:

- determining when a SICR has occurred. In measuring ECL, judgement is involved in setting the trigger points to determine whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition of a loan which would result in the loan moving from Stage 1 to Stage 2;
- estimation of forward looking macroeconomic information;
- probability weightings for each economic scenario. The assigned probability weightings for each macroeconomic scenario (base case/upside/downside) are subject to a high degree of uncertainty; and
- model overlays. An overlay is incorporated where it is determined that the existing inputs, assumptions and model techniques do not capture all the risk factors relevant to the loan segments. An overlay has been applied in the model which increases the ECL for the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans.

Estimation Uncertainty – ECL Allowance for COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans

The uncertainty of the impact of COVID-19 contributes to significant estimation uncertainty in relation to the measurement of QRIDA's ECL allowance for this loan segment and has a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of \$654.52 million (2021: \$699.76 million) within the next financial year.

The assumptions applied which significantly contribute to the estimation uncertainty include:

1. **Estimate of LGD:** This variable has a material impact on the calculation of the ECL. QRIDA has applied an LGD of 95% of the Exposure at Default. If the average LGD of 71% was applied (being the highest average actual LGD for the 4 major Australian banks), this would decrease the ECL allowance from \$91.47 million to \$70.57 million, all other variables remaining constant. The quality of security taken by the major banks is considered to be of a much higher quality, hence QRIDA's application of a higher LGD rate.
2. **Estimate of proportion of exposures with SICR:** It is inherently difficult to measure the quantum of exposures that have experienced a SICR and which therefore require computation of a lifetime ECL. If the credit scoring for each loan was improved by the equivalent of one notch in the S&P Rating system, this would result in a decrease to the ECL allowance from \$91.47 million to \$57.32 million, all other variables remaining constant.

The loan terms and conditions prescribe a repayment-free period of one year from draw down, followed by 2 years of interest-only repayments. The interest repayment cycle only commenced for the portfolio on 30 April 2021, with principal repayments only required to commence in April 2023. Whilst there is more evidence available to estimate SICR than there was at 30 June 2021, uncertainty still remains until principal repayments commence during the 2022-23 financial year.

Impact of Movements in Gross Carrying Amount on Allowance for Expected Credit Losses

Overall, the total ECL allowance decreased by \$4.10 million (2021: \$9.43 million) compared to the opening loss allowance. This is primarily due to the reversal of the impairment loss previously recognised on COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans that have subsequently been fully repaid during the 2021-22 year.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

Write-off of Debt

If QRIDA determines that an amount owing by a debtor does become uncollectible (after an appropriate range of debt recovery actions), that amount is recognised as a Bad Debt expense and written-off directly against loans and advances. Loans written off during 2021-22 totalled \$2.44 million (2021 : \$250,000).

Under certain programs managed by QRIDA, debts written off may be recovered by QRIDA in the following circumstances:

- Queensland Treasury may reimburse debts written off in relation to disaster loans including and post the 2013 Tropical Cyclone Oswald event;
- for debts written off under the CCLS, the Australian Government may provide a corresponding reduction in the outstanding amount of the Australian loan which is then owed by QRIDA to the Commonwealth; and
- for debts written off under the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans scheme, the Queensland Government will provide a corresponding reduction in the non-appropriated equity to be returned.

12.3 Credit Risk Exposure of Loans and Advances

Definition	Exposure	Measurement Method	Risk Management Strategies
Credit risk exposure refers to the situation where QRIDA may incur financial loss as a result of another party to a financial instrument failing to discharge their obligation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum exposure to credit risk at Statement of Financial Position date in relation to each class of recognised loans and advances is the gross carrying amount of those assets before allowing for any fair value adjustments or provisions for impairment. • Loans that are secured on real property in Australia are exposed to the risk of the increase of the Loan to Value Ratio (LVR) should the property market be subject to a decline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing analysis • Risk of loss in event of default • Risk of default • Concentrations of credit risk in relation to loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The method of managing credit risk exposure is by way of credit assessment procedures, annual loan reviews, reporting of arrears to the Board as well as monitoring undertaken by an external credit reference bureau. • The risk of loss from the loans undertaken is primarily reduced by the nature and quality of the security taken. The valuation of securities is assessed annually to ensure sufficient collateral to cover the indebtedness of borrowers. QRIDA's policy is to hold security over real property where available.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

Credit Risk Exposure by Risk Grading

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on QRIDA's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances and the discount on loans issued at greater than fair value:

	Stage 1 2022 \$'000	Stage 1 2021 \$'000	Stage 2 2022 \$'000	Stage 2 2021 \$'000	Stage 3 2022 \$'000	Stage 3 2021 \$'000	Total 2022 \$'000	Total 2021 \$'000
PIPES/CCLS & Disaster Recovery								
Low Risk of Default	46,673	64,161	-	-	-	-	46,673	64,161
Medium Risk of Default	500,382	503,602	1,925	3,360	23	1,069	502,330	508,031
High Risk of Default	-	-	5,371	5,908	1,915	5,075	7,286	10,983
Very High Risk of Default	-	-	-	-	600	972	600	972
Solar/Battery	17,726	20,991	86	104	108	76	17,920	21,172
Total	564,781	588,754	7,382	9,372	2,646	7,192	574,809	605,318

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on an assessment of risk by an independent provider of credit data at the reporting date. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances and the discount on loans issued at greater than fair value:

	Stage 1 2022 \$'000	Stage 1 2021 \$'000	Stage 2 2022 \$'000	Stage 2 2021 \$'000	Stage 3 2022 \$'000	Stage 3 2021 \$'000	Total 2022 \$'000	Total 2021 \$'000
COVID-19 Jobs Support								
Minimal/Very Low Risk	130,808	168,889	24,968	27,857	-	-	155,775	196,746
Low Risk	227,505	240,367	50,892	45,797	-	-	278,396	286,164
Average Risk	224,632	240,407	69,561	81,831	317	-	294,510	322,239
Moderate Risk	38,122	36,373	24,499	33,948	9,996	9,140	72,616	79,462
High/Very High/Severe Risk	-	-	-	-	33,188	37,685	33,188	37,685
Individually identified credit impaired	-	-	-	-	10,587	3,668	10,587	3,668
Total	621,066	686,036	169,919	189,433	54,088	50,493	845,073	925,962

	Stage 1 2022 \$'000	Stage 1 2021 \$'000	Stage 2 2022 \$'000	Stage 2 2021 \$'000	Stage 3 2022 \$'000	Stage 3 2021 \$'000	Total 2022 \$'000	Total 2021 \$'000
Total – All segments	1,185,847	1,274,790	177,301	198,806	56,734	57,685	1,419,882	1,531,281

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

Concentration of Exposure

The following table represents the maximum exposure to credit risk based on geographical area and industry for the Disaster Recovery and PIPES/CCLS loan segments:

	Maximum credit risk exposure			
	% of total loans		\$'000	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Geographical area				
Queensland				
Cape York and the Gulf	0.26%	0.31%	1,429	1,811
Central North	6.27%	6.60%	34,943	38,538
Charleville - Longreach	3.82%	4.24%	21,252	24,782
Eastern Darling Downs	11.47%	11.20%	63,877	65,400
Northern Coastal - Mackay to Cairns	20.29%	19.19%	112,970	112,087
Southern Coastal - Curtis to Moreton	30.93%	29.98%	172,239	175,126
West and South West	4.67%	3.86%	25,989	22,562
Western Downs and Central Highlands	22.26%	24.58%	123,955	143,603
Northern Territory	0.04%	0.04%	236	237
Total*	100.00%	100.00%	556,889	584,147
Industry				
Aquaculture & Fishing	1.68%	1.58%	9,378	9,228
Beef Cattle	51.58%	52.88%	287,224	308,894
Dairy Cattle	2.31%	2.46%	12,883	14,353
Grain & Livestock	9.30%	8.32%	51,786	48,629
Other Crops	7.10%	7.61%	39,513	44,447
Other Livestock	2.41%	2.40%	13,430	14,024
Sheep Farming	2.69%	2.38%	14,953	13,906
Small Crops & Fruit	4.89%	5.02%	27,257	29,349
Sugar Cane Growing	16.63%	16.08%	92,589	93,930
Small Business	1.41%	1.26%	7,875	7,385
Total*	100.00%	100.00%	556,889	584,147
Solar/Battery Loans			17,920	21,172
Grand Total			574,809	605,318

* Excludes Solar/Battery loans and COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

The following table represents the maximum exposure to credit risk based on geographical area and industry for the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans segment:

	Maximum credit risk exposure			
	% of total loans		\$'000	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Geographical area				
Queensland				
Cape York and the Gulf	0.30%	0.27%	2,508	2,508
Central North	0.68%	0.70%	5,776	6,485
Charleville - Longreach	0.17%	0.15%	1,395	1,395
Eastern Darling Downs	3.30%	3.37%	27,910	31,171
Northern Coastal - Mackay to Cairns	13.18%	13.03%	111,391	120,629
Southern Coastal - Curtis to Moreton	80.95%	81.06%	684,092	750,572
West and South West	0.31%	0.33%	2,626	3,028
Western Downs and Central Highlands	1.11%	1.10%	9,376	10,176
Total	100.00%	100.00%	845,073	925,962
Industry				
Accommodation and Food Services	12.16%	11.82%	102,747	109,469
Administrative and Support Services	4.37%	4.07%	36,920	37,686
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.44%	1.76%	12,154	16,260
Arts and Recreation Services	2.29%	2.64%	19,330	24,480
Construction	16.75%	15.67%	141,582	145,116
Education and Training	2.24%	2.40%	18,894	22,241
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0.50%	0.58%	4,255	5,335
Financial and Insurance Services	2.19%	2.26%	18,470	20,946
Health Care and Social Assistance	7.99%	8.34%	67,558	77,193
Information Media and Telecommunications	1.01%	1.34%	8,555	12,391
Manufacturing	9.09%	9.61%	76,788	89,029
Mining	0.52%	0.56%	4,397	5,145
Other Services	6.23%	5.78%	52,606	53,557
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.19%	11.97%	103,020	110,836
Public Administration and Safety	0.40%	0.50%	3,418	4,647
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	4.91%	5.04%	41,497	46,623
Retail Trade	8.78%	8.80%	74,224	81,504
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	2.62%	2.50%	22,164	23,106
Wholesale Trade	4.32%	4.36%	36,494	40,400
Total	100.00%	100.00%	845,073	925,962

Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements

For the Disaster Recovery and PIPES/CCLS loan segments, the amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Collateral used to secure loan accounts are divided into two categories:

- Category 'A' Security: Real property and other low risk assets/securities which tend to maintain their value and are readily saleable; and
- Category 'B' Security: Higher risk securities where the value may rapidly deteriorate. Examples include livestock, crops and stock in trade of a business.

Category 'A' security only is considered in the calculation of the LGD.

For the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loan segment, only those loans over \$100,000 are required to be secured by a General Security Agreement.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

The below tables provide an indication of the values of collateral held for Stage 3 assets. Dependent on the level of collateral, some Stage 3 exposures may not have individual ECLs when the value of the collateral is greater than the LGD. The net exposure of those Stage 3 loans may offset the net exposure of Stage 3 loans which do not have sufficient collateral. The Stage 3 ECL can be higher than net exposure shown below when the future value of collateral is expected to decline.

Stage 3 Loans and Advances as at 30 June 2022					
\$'000					
	Segments	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Total Collateral *	Net Exposure	Associated ECL
Loans with Sufficient Collateral	Disaster Recovery	162	3,650	-	-
	PIPES & CCLS	1,896	5,519	-	-
Loans with Insufficient Collateral	Disaster Recovery	423	-	423	383
	PIPES & CCLS	57	-	57	54
	Solar/Battery	108	-	108	108
	COVID-19 Jobs Support **	54,088	2,704	51,383	45,212
	Total		56,734	11,874	51,971

Stage 3 Loans and Advances as at 30 June 2021					
\$'000					
	Segments	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Total Collateral *	Net Exposure	Associated ECL
Loans with Sufficient Collateral	Disaster Recovery	658	5,181	-	-
	PIPES & CCLS	5,267	8,892	-	-
Loans with Insufficient Collateral	Disaster Recovery	621	-	621	590
	PIPES & CCLS	569	-	569	561
	Solar/Battery	76	-	76	2
	COVID-19 Jobs Support **	50,493	2,525	47,968	41,270
	Total		57,685	16,598	49,235

* QRIDA's net security value

** The value of the collateral for each loan is not easily determined. Therefore 5% of gross exposure (which has been applied in the ECL model) has been used.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

12.4 Movement in Discount on Loans Issued at Greater Than Fair Value

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Balance at 1 July		(267,273)	(309,699)
Loss on loans issued at greater than fair value:		(18,078)	(32,972)
PIPES & CCLS		(17,347)	(19,534)
Disaster Recovery		(731)	(233)
Solar/Battery		-	-
COVID-19 Jobs Support		-	(13,205)
Amortisation of discount on loans:	5	68,511	75,398
PIPES & CCLS		33,308	18,322
Disaster Recovery		1,044	1,081
Solar/Battery		1,810	1,916
COVID-19 Jobs Support		32,349	54,079
Balance at 30 June		(216,840)	(267,273)

12.5 Movement of Loan Commitments

At reporting date, QRIDA has undrawn financial loan commitments of \$23.53 million (2021: \$25.63 million). Loan commitments are loans that have been approved and are awaiting client drawdown. The discount on loan commitment at greater than fair value is \$3.84 million (2021: \$5.01 million) as if the loans were drawn at reporting date. The discount is disclosed as a current liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

Accounting Policy

The value of the loan commitments (i.e. the discount) is the difference between the fair value and nominal value of estimated loan commitments being advanced in the future. The fair value is the present value of estimated future cash receipts, as if the loans are advanced on reporting date, discounted using the prevailing market rate(s) of interest for a similar instrument with a similar credit risk.

The reduction in the loan commitment liability of \$1.17 million (2021: decrease of \$8.71 million) is mainly due to the higher fair value of committed loans when the loan interest rates increased.

Note 13: Interest-bearing borrowings

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Queensland Treasury Corporation*	2,787	2,798
Queensland Government**	13,408	12,795
Northern Territory Government	24	23
Australian Government	277	10,139
	16,496	25,755
Non-Current		
Queensland Treasury Corporation*	151,713	154,339
Queensland Government**	15,320	25,981
Northern Territory Government	212	214
Australian Government	1,695	3,276
	168,940	183,810
Total	185,436	209,565

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 13: Interest-bearing borrowings (continued)

* The loan facility was approved under the Queensland Government's State Borrowing Program (SBP). The approved limit for 2021-2022 was \$95.00 million. As at 30 June 2022, the amount undrawn under the facility was \$95.00 million (2021: \$78.00 million). Approval has been received under the 2022-2023 SBP to a limit of \$130.00 million.

** Under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) and Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangement (DRFA) Program, QRIDA borrows funds from the Queensland Government. Part of the funds borrowed is interest-bearing and is shown in this **Note 13**. The other part is interest-free and is shown in **Note 14**.

Accounting Policy

Financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when QRIDA becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Additional Disclosures

QRIDA borrows funds from the Australian and Northern Territory Governments to be on-lent to successful applicants under the Australian Government's Concessional Loans Schemes. All borrowings are in Australian dollars denominated amounts. The timing and quantum of interest payable to the Australian and Northern Territory Governments is directly linked to the timing and quantum of bank and loan interest received by QRIDA.

Where QRIDA is unable to recover concessional loans made to businesses on behalf of the Australian or Northern Territory Governments, QRIDA's obligation to repay the respective liability to the Australian or Northern Territory Governments will be reviewed in accordance with the loan agreements between QRIDA and those governments. Effective from 1 July 2015, QRIDA acted as an agent in managing certain funds on behalf of a number of government agencies. Transactions and balances where QRIDA is an agent are disclosed in **Note 28**.

Interest rates on interest-bearing borrowings range from 0.8 per cent to 2.27 per cent (2021: 0.45 per cent to 2.27 per cent).

13.1 Movement in discount on interest-bearing borrowings

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Balance at 1 July		2,624	3,489
Amortisation of discount in borrowings:			
Effective interest	9.1	(1,034)	(1,652)
Other unwinding of discount	9.1	(321)	786
Balance at 30 June		1,269	2,624

Accounting Policy

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value. Where borrowings are provided with interest-free periods or at concessional interest rates, they are considered to have a fair value which is less than the amount borrowed. This fair value is calculated in accordance with **Note 16**. The difference between the amount received and the fair value of those amounts is recognised as a gain on borrowings received at greater than fair value in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Subsequently, borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method as defined in **Note 1.5**. The discount rate used to calculate the amortised cost is the original effective interest rate applied to the borrowing and is calculated in accordance with **Note 16**.

Finance costs are recognised as Finance/Borrowing Costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they are incurred. Interest on the borrowings which is calculated using the effective interest method as defined in **Note 1.5** is also reported under Finance/Borrowing Costs (refer to **Note 9**).

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 14: Non-interest-bearing borrowings

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current		
Queensland Government**	5,881	5,049
Non-current		
Queensland Government**	5,221	10,776
Total	11,102	15,825

** Interest-free component of loans for the NDRRA and DRFA program (refer to **Note 13**).

The accounting policy appearing under **Note 13** also applies to the balances shown in this **Note 14**.

14.1 Movement in discount on non-interest-bearing borrowings

	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Balance at 1 July		1,157	2,072
Gain on borrowings received at greater than fair value		157	205
Amortisation of discount on borrowings:			
Effective interest	9.1	(553)	(763)
Other unwinding of discount	9.1	3	(356)
Balance at 30 June		764	1,157

Note 15: Equity

QRIDA recognises contributed equity where the contribution meets the principles under Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities*.

During 2019-20, QRIDA received \$950 million of funds from Queensland Treasury through DAF. During 2020-21, an extra \$50 million of funds were received. The funds are program funding for COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans. The transfer is non-reciprocal because QRIDA only provides scheme administration services to DAF.

The transfer has been approved by Queensland Treasury to be received as a non-appropriated equity injection at the time of transfer.

QRIDA is required to return all unspent scheme funding, interest on scheme funding which QRIDA has earned as a result of investment and principal and interest which QRIDA has received from loan recipients less 0.5 per cent administration margin retained by QRIDA. QRIDA returns the funds back to DAF through a reduction of equity.

During the current financial year, QRIDA has returned \$116.51 million (2021:\$50 million) of funds to DAF.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Section 4 - Notes about risks and other accounting uncertainties

Note 16: 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 under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price).

16.1 Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

All assets and liabilities of QRIDA for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent specific appraisals:

Level 1	Represents fair value measurements that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
Level 2	Represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3	Represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from unobservable inputs.

The fair value of borrowings from QTC is notified by QTC. It is calculated using discounted cash flow analysis and the effective interest rate. They are categorised as level 3 fair values within the fair value hierarchy.

All of QRIDA's other financial assets and liabilities are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The initial fair value of loans, advances and borrowings is estimated using a valuation technique (i.e. the fair value can be estimated as the present value of all future cash receipts discounted using the prevailing market rate(s) of interest for a similar instrument with a similar credit risk).

For loans and advances, QRIDA estimates these prevailing market rates by reference to the 90 day bank bill swap bid rate (BBSY 90 Bid) plus a risk premium. The risk premium takes account of the term of the loan and the security available.

These risk premiums range from 265 basis points to 650 basis points (2021: from 265 basis points to 650 basis points).

For borrowings from the Australian and Northern Territory Governments, QRIDA estimates the prevailing market rate of interest to be equal to the current year's book rates.

For borrowings from the Queensland Government, QRIDA estimates the Queensland Treasury Corporation 10 year debt pool interest rates to be the prevailing market rates for a Queensland Government Agency receiving 10 year loans from another Government Agency.

16.2 Fair Value Disclosures for Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost

	2022		2021	
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Loans and advances	1,110,772	1,145,690	1,167,639	1,309,477

	2022		2021	
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Australian Government Borrowings	1,972	1,972	13,415	13,415
Northern Territory Government Borrowings	236	236	237	237
Queensland Government Borrowings	39,830	40,175	54,601	56,872
Queensland Treasury Corporation Borrowings	154,500	148,639	157,137	159,514
Total	196,538	191,023	225,390	230,038

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 17: Financial risk disclosures

17.1 Financial Instrument Categories

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when QRIDA becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Category	Note	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	284,212	275,404
Loans and advances - at amortised cost	12	1,110,772	1,167,639
Receivables - at amortised cost		2,907	499
Total		1,397,891	1,443,542
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
Payables		2,718	406
Interest-bearing borrowings	13	185,436	209,565
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	14	11,102	15,825
Total		199,256	225,796

No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the Statement of Financial Position.

17.2 Financial Risk Management

(a) Risk Exposure

Financial risk management is implemented pursuant to the Queensland Government's and QRIDA's policies. These policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of QRIDA.

The management of financial risk is overseen by the Board of Directors, the Audit and Risk Management Committee and the Debt Management Committee under policies approved by QRIDA. QRIDA provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 17: Financial risk disclosures (continued)

QRIDA's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks as set out in the following table:

Risk Exposure	Definition	Exposure	Measurement Method	Risk Management Strategies
Credit risk	Refer to Note 12	Refer to Note 12	Refer to Note 12	Refer to Note 12
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk refers to the situation where QRIDA may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	QRIDA is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of its payables and borrowings from Queensland Treasury Corporation, Queensland Treasury, the Australian Government and the Northern Territory Government for on-lending.	Maturity analysis	QRIDA manages liquidity risk using a liquidity management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring QRIDA has sufficient funds available to meet payment obligations as they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring that minimum levels of cash are held within the various bank accounts to match the expected duration of the various liabilities.
Market risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.	QRIDA does not trade in foreign currency or holds investments in shares/unit trusts and is not materially exposed to commodity price changes. QRIDA is exposed to interest rate risk through its interest-bearing borrowings, cash deposited in interest bearing accounts, and through the variable interest rates applying to certain loans issued by QRIDA.	Interest rate sensitivity analysis	QRIDA does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest risk and manages its risk as per QRIDA's liquidity risk management strategy.

(b) Liquidity Risk – Contractual Maturity of Financial Liabilities

The following table sets out the liquidity risk of financial liabilities held by QRIDA. It represents the contractual maturity of financial liabilities, calculated based on undiscounted cash flows relating to the liabilities at reporting date as advised by Queensland Treasury Corporation, the Australian Government and the Northern Territory Government. The undiscounted cash flows in these tables differ from the amounts included in the Statement of Financial Position that are based on discounted cash flows.

Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings in respect of the Primary Industry Productivity Enhancement Scheme (PIPES) are interest only with no fixed repayment date for the principal component. For the purposes of completing the maturity analysis, the principal component of these loans has been included in the more than five year time band with 30 years interest payment assumed.

Financial Liabilities	2022	Contractual Maturity Payable in			2021	Contractual Maturity Payable in		
	Total \$'000	< 1 Yr \$'000	1 -5 Yrs \$'000	> 5 Yrs \$'000	Total \$'000	< 1 Yr \$'000	1 -5 Yrs \$'000	> 5 Yrs \$'000
Payables	2,718	2,718	-	-	406	406	-	-
Australian Government borrowings	1,972	276	1,047	648	13,415	10,139	2,125	1,151
Northern Territory Government borrowings	236	24	87	125	237	23	214	-
Queensland Government borrowings	41,863	19,289	14,717	7,857	58,887	18,030	31,036	9,821
Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings	197,551	4,599	18,338	174,614	206,747	4,824	19,038	182,885
Total	244,340	26,906	34,189	183,244	279,692	33,422	52,413	193,857

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 17: Financial risk disclosures (continued)

(c) Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on a report similar to that provided to management, depicting the outcome on net income if interest rates would change by +/- (2021 +/- 0.25) per cent from the year-end rates applicable to QRIDA's financial assets and liabilities.

With all other variables held constant, QRIDA would have a surplus and equity increase/(decrease) of \$12.56 million (2021: \$3.22 million).

The impact of interest rate movement on QRIDA's profit and equity has increased in the current period due to an increase in the ratio of QRIDA's interest-bearing assets to interest-bearing borrowings from 6.89:1 (2021) to 7.52:1 (2022).

Financial instruments

	Carrying amount \$'000	2022 interest rate risk			
		-1.00%		+1.00%	
		Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	284,212	(2,842)	(2,842)	2,842	2,842
Loans and advances	1,110,772	(11,573)	(11,573)	11,573	11,573
Australian Government borrowings	1,972	20	20	(20)	(20)
Northern Territory Government borrowings	236	2	2	(2)	(2)
Queensland Government borrowings*	28,728	287	287	(287)	(287)
Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings	154,500	1,545	1,545	(1,545)	(1,545)
Overall effect on profit and equity		(12,561)	(12,561)	12,561	12,561

Financial instruments

	Carrying amount \$'000	2021 interest rate risk			
		-0.25%		+0.25%	
		Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	275,404	(689)	(689)	689	689
Loans and advances	1,167,639	(3,054)	(3,054)	3,054	3,054
Australian Government borrowings	13,415	34	34	(34)	(34)
Northern Territory Government borrowings	237	1	1	(1)	(1)
Queensland Government borrowings*	38,776	97	97	(97)	(97)
Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings	157,137	393	393	(393)	(393)
Overall effect on profit and equity		(3,218)	(3,218)	3,218	3,218

* Interest-bearing component of borrowings for the NDRRA and DRFA program (refer to **Note 13**).

Note 18: Contingencies

QRIDA did not have any contingent assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

Note 19: Commitments

At the reporting date, QRIDA had no commitments for capital expenditure (2021: Nil).

Loan commitments are reported at **Note 12.5**.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 20: Events occurring after the balance date

The Reserve Bank of Australia increased the cash rate by 50 basis points on 6th July 2022 and an additional 50 basis points on 2nd August 2022. The increases don't directly impact the information provided in the QRIDA's financial statements. However, the value of QRIDA's financial assets, specifically QRIDA's loan and advances, would be affected in the longer term.

QRIDA has not identified any other event occurring after the balance date, which would have a material effect on the information provided in QRIDA's financial statements.

Note 21: Future impact of accounting standards not yet effective

All Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future effective dates are either not applicable to QRIDA's activities or have no material impact on QRIDA.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Section 5 - Notes about our performance compared to budget

Note 22: Budgetary reporting disclosures

This section discloses QRIDA's original published budgeted figures for 2021-22 compared to actual results, with explanations of major variances.

Overall Comments

As a specialist administrator of financial assistance programs on behalf of various government agencies, QRIDA often is required to deliver new programs that are announced after QRIDA's annual budget has been finalised. This can have a significant impact on QRIDA's financial results.

Explanation of major variances - Statement of Comprehensive Income

Grants and other contributions	The increase of \$591.90 million is mainly due to COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme of \$335.00 million, Tourism and Hospitality Sector Hardship Grants Scheme of \$137 million, Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements of \$98.30 million, which were initiated after the 2021-22 budget was finalised.
Fees	The increase of \$5.30 million is mainly due to administration fees of \$5.44 million for COVID-19 Business Support Grants which was initiated after the 2021-22 budget was finalised.
Interest	The increase of \$27.27 million is mainly due to higher unwinding and amortisation of concessional loan discounts due to increasing interest rates.
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	The increase of \$1.66 million is mainly due to decreased provision of doubtful debts.
Supplies and services	The increase of \$5.19 million is mainly due to higher than budgeted contractors costs for delivery of COVID-19 Business Support Grants.
Grants and subsidies	The increase of \$465.14 million is mainly due to higher than budgeted grant payment on DRFA of \$70.76 million, COVID-19 Business Support Grant Scheme of \$321.58 million, Tourism and Hospitality Sector Hardship Program \$110.99 million, Major Tourism and Experience grants of \$22.00 million, offset by lower than anticipated grant payments of \$58.78 million on North and North Queensland Restocking, Replanting and On-farm Infrastructure Grant.
Loss on loans and loan commitments issued at greater than fair value	The decrease of \$19.03 million is mainly due to higher than expected interest rates in 2021-22 and lower than budget loan advanced.
Other expenses	The increase of \$39.30 million is mainly due to return of program funding for COVID-19 Business Support Grants of \$13.51 million, COVID-19 Small Business Assistance Grants of \$13.85 million and Large Customer Adjustment Program of \$6.03 million.

Explanation of major variances - Statement of Financial Position

Cash and cash equivalents	The increase of \$171.11 million is largely due to the program funding being held for the North Queensland Restocking, Replanting and On-farm Infrastructure Grant Scheme of \$47.81 million, South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding, 22 February - 5 April 2022 event of \$30.38 million, PIPES of \$41.64 million and North Queensland Monsoon assistance schemes of \$21.47 million and COVID-19 Job Support Loans of \$25.04 million.
Loans and advances - Current	The decrease of \$14.31 million is mainly due to higher than expected early repayment of loans.
Loans and advances - Non Current	The decrease of \$236.40 million is mainly due to higher than expected early loan repayments of \$156.74 million and lower than budgeted opening balance of \$75.91 million on loans and advances due to early repayment in 2020-21.
Interest-bearing borrowings - Current	The decrease of \$3.93 million is mainly due to lower than budgeted borrowing for PIPES due to higher than expected early repayments.
Interest-bearing borrowings - Non Current	The decrease of \$159.72 million is mainly due to lower than budgeted borrowing of \$109.00 million for PIPES due to lower than budgeted opening balance of \$45.39 million on loans and advances due to early repayment in 2020-21.
Contributed equity	The decrease of \$100.43 million is due to higher than budgeted equity withdraw for early repayments on COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans.
Accumulated surplus	The increase of \$189.59 million is mainly due to higher than budgeted accumulated surplus of \$52.75 million as at 30 June 2021 and higher than budgeted financial performance result of \$136.84 million for 2021-22.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 22: Budgetary reporting disclosures (continued)

Explanation of major variances - Statement of Cash Flows

Grants and other contributions	The increase of \$590.78 million is mainly due to COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme of \$335.00 million, Tourism and Hospitality Sector Hardship Grants Scheme of \$137 million, Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements of \$98.30 million, which were initiated after the 2021-22 budget was finalised.
Fees	The increase of \$3.45 million is mainly due to administration fees of \$5.44 million for COVID-19 Business Support Grants which was initiated after the 2021-22 budget was finalised and offset by \$2.20 million of accrued fee for service revenues.
Interest received	The decrease of \$5.10 million is due to lower than budgeted interest rates in 2021-22.
GST collected from customers	The increase of \$13.56 million is mainly due to the GST on grants received for DRFA disaster events which were initiated after the 2021-22 budget was finalised.
Supplies and services	The increase of \$4.04 million is mainly due to higher than budget contractors costs for delivery of COVID-19 Business Support Grants.
Grants and subsidies	The increase of \$465.14 million is mainly due to higher than budgeted grant payment on DRFA of \$70.76 million, COVID-19 Business Support Grant Scheme of \$321.58 million, Tourism and Hospitality Sector Hardship Program \$110.99 million, Major Tourism and Experience grants of \$22.00 million, offset by lower than anticipated grant payments of \$58.78 million on North and North Queensland Restocking, Replanting and On-farm Infrastructure Grant.
Other expenses	The increase of \$39.30 million is mainly due to unexpected return of program fundings for COVID-19 Business Support Grants of \$13.51 million, COVID-19 Small Business Assistance Grants of \$13.85 million and Large Customer Adjustment Program of \$6.03 million.
GST remitted to ATO	The increase of \$11.49 million is mainly due to the GST on grants received for DRFA disaster events which were initiated after the 2021-22 budget was finalised.
Loans and advances redeemed	The increase of \$156.74 million is mainly due to higher than expected early loan repayments for PIPES \$66.17 million and COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans \$79.16 million.
Loans and advances made	The decrease of \$73.21 million is mainly due to lower than budgeted loans advanced for PIPES \$23.21 million and DAF drought loans \$50.00 million.
Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing borrowings	The decrease of \$123.68 million is mainly due to lower than budgeted borrowing of \$70.00 million for PIPES not required due to higher than expected early repayments and \$50.00 million for DAF drought loans not required due to no loans issued at 30 June 2022.
Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing borrowings redemptions	The increase of \$6.03 million is mainly due to higher than budgeted funds being repaid from Commonwealth Concessional Loans. The funds were returned back to Commonwealth Government.
Equity withdrawals	The increase of \$97.01 million is due to higher than budgeted equity withdrawal for early repayments on COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Section 6 - Other information

Note 23: Key management personnel (KMP) disclosures

23.1 Details of Key Management Personnel

The responsible Minister is identified as part of QRIDA's KMP, consistent with additional guidance included in the revised version of AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*. That Minister is The Honourable Mark Furner MP, Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities (12 November 2020 – present).

The following details for non-Ministerial KMP include those positions that had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of QRIDA during 2021-22 and 2020-21.

Position	Position Responsibility
Chief Executive Officer	Responsible for leading and managing the affairs of QRIDA including strategically positioning QRIDA to achieve organisational and financial goals and implement Board policy.
Chief Lending Officer	Delivers financial assistance programs that foster the development of the rural and regional sector that supports the Queensland economy. Delivers programs in response to emergencies and natural disasters and fosters strong relationships with community and industry.
Chief Operating Officer	Develops and manages QRIDA's systems, infrastructure and policies in the areas of finance, human resources and information services, facilitates planning, performance improvement and debt services including Farm Business Debt Mediation, and the Farm Debt Restructure Office.
Chief Engagement Officer	Develops and implements business development strategies, leads the scoping and planning for new programs, delivers strategic communications, and manages client and stakeholder partnerships.

23.2 KMP Remuneration Policies

Ministerial remuneration entitlements are outlined in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland's Members' Remuneration Handbook. QRIDA does not bear any cost of remuneration of Ministers. The majority of Ministerial entitlements are paid by the Legislative Assembly, with the remaining entitlements being provided by Ministerial Services Branch within the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. As all Ministers are reported as KMP of the Queensland Government, aggregate remuneration expenses for all Ministers is disclosed in the Queensland General Government and Whole of Government Consolidated Financial Statements, which are published as part of Queensland Treasury's Report on State Finances.

Remuneration policy for QRIDA's other key management personnel is set by QRIDA's Board of Directors as provided under the *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994* (Qld).

Remuneration expenses for non-Ministerial KMP comprise the following components:

- **Short-term employee benefits** which include:
 - salaries, allowances and leave entitlements earned and expensed for the entire year or for that part of the year during which the employee occupied the KMP position; and
 - non-monetary benefits – consisting of provision of a vehicle together with fringe benefits tax applicable to the benefit.
- **Performance bonuses** are not paid under the contracts in place.
- **Long-term employee benefits** include amounts expensed in respect of long service leave entitlements earned.
- **Post-employment benefits** include amounts expensed in respect of employer superannuation obligations.
- **Termination benefits** are not provided for within individual contracts of employment. Contracts of employment provide for notice periods or payment in lieu of notice on termination, plus other aspects of termination benefits as required in various circumstances.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 23: Key management personnel (KMP) disclosures (continued)

The following disclosures focus on the expenses incurred by QRIDA attributable to non-Ministerial KMP during the respective reporting periods. The amounts disclosed are determined on the same basis as expenses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022

Position	Short Term Employee Benefits		Long Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Expenses
	Monetary Expenses	Non-Monetary Benefits				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chief Executive Officer	286	30	8	29	-	352
Chief Lending Officer - Former (1 July 2021 - 14 April 2022)	183	-	5	19	-	207
Chief Lending Officer - Current (15 April 2022 - Current)	46	-	1	4	-	52
Chief Operating Officer	172	25	5	21	-	223
Chief Engagement Officer	205	7	6	22	-	239

1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

Position	Short Term Employee Benefits		Long Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Expenses
	Monetary Expenses	Non-Monetary Benefits				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chief Executive Officer	268	28	7	26	-	330
Chief Lending Officer (1 July 2020 - 29 January 2021)	119	23	3	21	-	166
Chief Lending Officer (19 April 2021 - 30 June 2021)	40	-	1	4	-	45
Chief Operating Officer	164	22	4	21	-	211
Chief Engagement Officer	182	16	5	20	-	223

Note 24: Board disclosures

The Board members of QRIDA who have served at any point in the financial year are:

Name	Date of joining	Date of leaving	Additional information
John Corbett	18/04/2019	Current	Chair of the Board and Chair of the Debt Management Committee
Elizabeth Alexander	27/08/2020	Current	
Belinda Turner	18/04/2019	Current	Chair of Audit and Risk Management Committee
Scott Spencer	27/08/2020	Current	
Zoe Kenneally	27/08/2020	Current	Reappointed
Drew Ellem	25/10/2019	Current	Representative of Queensland Treasury
Elton Miller	3/12/2015	01/11/2021	Representative of DAF
Paul Walmsley	11/11/2021	Current	Representative of DAF

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 24: Board disclosures (continued)

Remuneration, including meeting fees and superannuation are paid to Board members. QRIDA does not reimburse Board members who are government representatives.

Board Member	Short Term Employment Benefits (Directors' Fees)		Post-Employment Benefits (Superannuation)		Total Benefits	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
John Corbett	44	44	4	4	48	48
Elizabeth Alexander	12	10	1	1	13	11
Belinda Turner	14	14	1	1	15	15
Scott Spencer	12	10	1	1	13	11
Zoe Kenneally	14	11	1	1	15	12

Note 25: Related party transactions

Transactions with other Queensland Government-controlled entities

QRIDA's primary ongoing sources of funding from Government for its services are appropriation revenue which is provided in cash via DAF. The revenue received was \$13,284,000 (\$12,920,000 for 2020-21).

QRIDA has borrowings of \$154,500,270 (\$157,136,611 for 2020-21) from QTC. **Note 13** outlines the key terms and conditions of those borrowings.

QRIDA receives car leasing services from QFleet, a commercialised business unit owned by Government. The lease expenses were \$235,918 (\$244,482 for 2020-21).

QRIDA leases Brisbane and Townsville office accommodation from the Department of Energy and Public Works. The lease expenses were \$728,203 (\$699,782 for 2020-21).

The Corporate Administration Agency (CAA) provides QRIDA human resource services and information management and business systems services. The expenses of these services were \$108,470 (2020-21 \$126,928).

QRIDA provided services to other Queensland Government entities for administering financial assistance programs. The counter government entities provided program funding (refer **Note 3**) and paid fees to QRIDA to cover administration costs. The service fees earned are in the following table.

Related Party	Program	Service Fee	
		2022 \$	2021 \$
Queensland Government	NDRRA and DRFA	2,012,845	127,953
Department of Environment and Science	Farming in Reef Catchments Rebate Scheme	50,000	150,000
	Household Waste Payment Scheme	50,000	50,000
	Carbon Farming Advice Rebate Scheme	57,400	10,850
Department of Transport and Main Roads	COVID-19 Taxi and Limousine Industry Assistance Scheme	-	2,160,000
	Wheelchair Assistance Taxi Grant Scheme	50,000	50,000
	Zero Emission Vehicle Rebate Scheme	40,000	-
Department of Employment, Small Business and Training	Small Business COVID-19 Adaption Grant - Round 2	19,014	2,350,598
	COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme	5,444,582	-
Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport	Tourism & Hospitality Sector Hardship Grants Scheme	1,182,071	-
	Work in Paradise Incentive Scheme	874,365	50,000
	Tourism Business Professional Advice Rebate Scheme	50,000	45,000
Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	Horticulture Irrigation Pricing Rebate Scheme	108,950	-
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans Scheme	-	1,997,040
	Rural Economic Development Grants	158,000	117,000
	Drought Loans	1,087,000	-
	Rural Agricultural Development Grants (Sheep and Goats)	110,000	-
	Horticulture Netting Scheme	135,125	-
	Back to Work in Agriculture	491,412	47,734
	Farm Management Grants & Drought Preparedness Grants	91,000	-

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 26: First year application of new Accounting Standards or change in Accounting Policies

Accounting standards applied for the first time

No new accounting standards or interpretations that apply to QRIDA for the first time in 2021-22 had any material impact on the financial statements.

The IASB's IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) published an agenda decision in April 2021 outlining how a customer should account for the costs of configuring or customising a supplier's software in a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) or cloud computing environment.

QRIDA reviewed previous costs that were capitalised as intangibles to determine whether the accounting treatment was correct in light of this agenda decision. As there were no previously capitalised cloud computing or SaaS configuration costs, there was no change to accounting policy in 2021-22 as a result of the IFRIC decision.

Accounting Standards Early Adopted

No Australian Accounting Standards have been early adopted for 2021-22.

Note 27: Taxation

QRIDA is a state body as defined under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (C'wealth) and is exempt from Commonwealth taxation with the exception of Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST credits receivable from, and GST payable to the ATO are recognised within payables and receivables.

Note 28: Transactions and balances where QRIDA is an agent

QRIDA acts as an agent in its management of certain funds on behalf of a number of government agencies. As QRIDA performs only a custodial role in respect of these transactions and balances, they are not recognised in QRIDA's financial statements but are disclosed in these notes for the information of users. This is explained further in **Note 13** under the heading "Additional Disclosures". Revenue relating to fees received by QRIDA for providing agency services are included in Fees in **Note 4**.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Revenue received by QRIDA on behalf of Principals		
Revenues		
Contractual interest on loans	1,226	1,450
Interest earned on cash and investments	13	10
Total	1,239	1,460
Assets held by QRIDA on behalf of Principals		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,307	5,752
Loans and advances	7,011	26,671
Non-current assets		
Loans and advances	52,938	68,374
Total Assets	61,256	100,797

Note 29: Climate risk disclosure

The State of Queensland as the ultimate parent of QRIDA has published a wide range of information and resources on climate change (accessible via <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/climate/climate-change>) including the following whole-of-Government publications in relation to climate risk, strategy and action:

- **Climate Adaptation Strategy** <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/climate/climate-change/adapting/strategy>
- **Climate Transition Strategy** <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/climate/climate-change/transition/queensland-climate-transition-strategy>
- **Climate Action Plan 2030** <https://www.des.qld.gov.au/climateaction>
- **Queensland Sustainability Report** <https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/programs-and-policies/esg/>

QRIDA has not identified any material climate related risks relevant to the financial report at the reporting date, however constantly monitors the emergence of such risks under the Queensland Government's Climate Transition Strategy and Climate Action Plan 2030.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 30: Significant financial impacts from COVID-19 pandemic

During 2021-22, QRIDA has administered a number of COVID-19 related financial assistance schemes on behalf of other Queensland Government entities. These schemes include COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme, Tourism and Hospitality Hardship Grants Scheme, COVID-19 Marine Tourism Rebate Scheme (Round 2), Small Business Adaptation Grant Scheme, Back to Work in Agriculture Scheme and COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans Scheme.

The following significant transactions were recognised by QRIDA during the 2021-22 financial year in response to the COVID-19 pandemic:

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Significant expense items in relation to administration of COVID-19 related schemes:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Employee expenses	3,699	3,286
Supplies and services	6,382	1,489
Grants and subsidies		
COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme	321,579	-
Tourism and Hospitality Hardship Grants Scheme	132,985	-
COVID-19 Marine Tourism Rebate Scheme	1,757	1,831
Small Business COVID-19 Adaption Grant Program	705	99,773
COVID-19 International Tourism Adaption Grants Scheme	(10)	2,388
COVID-19 Taxi and Limousine Industry Assistance Scheme	105	18,723
Tourism Business Professional Advice Rebate	8	-
Loss on loans issued at greater than fair value*	-	3,566
Other expenses (return of funding)	30,960	-
	498,170	131,056

* The initial fair value of the COVID-19 loans has been estimated by discounting future cash receipts based on an estimated market interest rate. This market interest rate is estimated using the same methodology applied when estimating the rate for other Loans and Advances, i.e. 90-day BBSY plus a risk premium that takes account of loan term and security.

Significant revenue items in relation to administration of COVID-19 related schemes:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Grants and other contributions		
COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme	336,073	-
Tourism and Hospitality Hardship Grants Scheme	137,050	-
COVID-19 Marine Tourism Rebate Scheme	2,000	1,970
Small Business COVID-19 Adaption Grant Program	-	114,209
COVID-19 International Tourism Adaption Grants Scheme	-	3,750
COVID-19 Taxi and Limousine Industry Assistance Scheme	-	21,000
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	1,529	8,417
Fees	6,837	6,629
Interest	54,627	56,816
	538,115	212,791
Impact on Total Comprehensive Income	(39,945)	(81,735)

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 30: Significant financial impacts from COVID-19 pandemic (continued)

Statement of Financial Position

Significant changes in assets arising from COVID-19 related schemes:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	29,842	61,411
Loans and Advances:		
Gross Carrying Amount	845,073	925,962
Less Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(91,471)	(94,767)
Less Discount on loans issued at greater than fair value	(99,085)	(131,434)
	684,360	761,172

There were no significant liabilities arising from COVID-19 related schemes.

Significant equity transactions arising from COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans Scheme:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Non-appropriated equity injection	-	50,000
Non-appropriated equity withdrawal	(116,512)	(31,773)

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority Management Certificate

for the year ended 30 June 2022

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 62(1) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* (Qld) (the Act), section 39 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* and other prescribed requirements. In accordance with section 62(1)(b) of the Act, we certify that in our opinion:

- a) the prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping of accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- b) the financial statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of QRIDA for the financial year ended 30 June 2022 and of the financial position of QRIDA at the end of that year; and

We acknowledge responsibility under s.7 and s.11 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* for the establishment and maintenance, in all material respects, of an appropriate and effective system of internal controls and risk management processes with respect to financial reporting throughout the reporting period.

ORIGINAL SIGNED

J CORBETT

Chair

ORIGINAL SIGNED

B TURNER

Chair – Audit and Risk Management Committee

ORIGINAL SIGNED

C MACMILLAN

Chief Executive Officer

ORIGINAL SIGNED

P WYLLIE

Chief Financial Officer

Dated: 23 August 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority.

In my opinion, the financial report:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended
- b) complies with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including summaries of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the management certificate.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

I am independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*.

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

Responsibilities of the entity for the financial report

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Board is also responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to abolish the entity or to otherwise cease operations.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. This is not done for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls, but allows me to express an opinion on compliance with prescribed requirements.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the entity.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the entity'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 entity'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's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. I base my conclusions on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Board 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 identify during my audit.

Statement

In accordance with s.40 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*, for the year ended 30 June 2022:

- a) I received all the information and explanations I required.
- b) I consider that, the prescribed requirements in relation to the establishment and keeping of accounts were complied with in all material respects.

Prescribed requirements scope

The prescribed requirements for the establishment and keeping of accounts are contained in the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, any other Act and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019. The applicable requirements include those for keeping financial records that correctly record and explain the entity's transactions and account balances to enable the preparation of a true and fair financial report.



Carolyn Dougherty
As delegate for the Auditor-General

26 August 2022

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

Glossary

ARMC	Audit and Risk Management Committee. This committee consists of three directors who undertake independent reviews to improve QRIDA's operations and outputs.
BAU	Business as usual.
BDE	Business Development and Engagement unit.
BDP	Business Development and Policy unit.
Board of Directors	A Board of Directors, which is formally accountable to the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities, governs QRIDA.
CEO	Chief Executive Officer.
Code of Conduct	The Code of Conduct supports the QRIDA Board of Directors and staff to act with integrity and objectivity and to maintain high standards of ethical behaviour in the execution of their duties.
DMC	Debt Management Committee. This committee consists of three Directors and three Executive Management to provide debt and interest rate management oversight and governance.
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements. These arrangements came into place on 1 November 2018 and replace the previous Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA). DRFA continues the joint Commonwealth/State government funding initiative, providing financial assistance to help communities recover from eligible disasters. QRIDA administers loan and grant assistance activated under these arrangements to support disaster affected primary producers, businesses and non-profit organisations.
ELT	Executive Leadership Team. An oversight group consisting of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Lending Officer and the Chief Engagement Officer.
FBDM	Farm Business Debt Mediation is a mandatory process introduced to provide an efficient and equitable way for farmers and mortgagees to attempt to resolve matters relating to farm business debts.
FDRO	The Farm Debt Restructure Office offers Farm Business Analysis Assistance to primary producers experiencing financial distress. The assistance provides the primary producer with independent expert financial information and analysis of their farm business.
PIPES	The Queensland Government's Primary Industry Productivity Enhancement Scheme. This scheme is comprised of the First Start and Sustainability Loan programs.
Program owner	Government agency/departmental representative which has engaged QRIDA to deliver specialist services on its behalf.
QDAF	Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority (QRIDA)	A statutory authority of the Queensland Government established under the <i>Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994</i> (Qld).
QRPD	QRIDA's Regional Program Delivery unit.
RIC	Regional Investment Corporation.
SBLU	Small Business Loans Unit.
TC	Tropical Cyclone.
WAT	Wheelchair accessible taxi.

Attachment A - Compliance checklist

Summary of requirement	Basis for requirement	Annual Report reference
Letter of compliance	A letter of compliance from the accountable officer or statutory body to the relevant Minister/s	ARRs – section 7 1
Accessibility	Table of contents	ARRs – section 9.1 3
	Glossary	ARRs – section 9.1 68
	Public availability	ARRs – section 9.2 1
	Interpreter service statement	<i>Queensland Government Language Services Policy</i> ARRs – section 9.3 1
	Copyright notice	<i>Copyright Act 1968</i> ARRs – section 9.4 1
	Information Licensing	<i>QGEA-Information Licensing</i> ARRs-section 9.5 N/A
General information	Introductory Information	ARRs – section 10 4-6
Non-financial performance	Government’s objectives for the community and whole-of-government plans/specific initiatives	ARRs – section 11.1 7
	Agency objectives and performance indicators	ARRs – section 11.2 24-25
	Agency service areas and service standards	ARRs – section 11.3 16-21
Financial performance	Summary of financial performance	ARRs – section 12.1 26-63
Governance – management and structure	Organisational structure	ARRs – section 13.1 8
	Executive management	ARRs – section 13.2 9
	Government bodies (statutory bodies and other entities)	ARRs – section 13.3 9
	Public Sector Ethics	<i>Public Sector Ethics Act 1994</i> ARRs- section 13.4 10
	Human Rights	<i>Human Rights Act 2019</i> ARRs – section 13.5 10
	Queensland public service values	ARRs – section 13.6 6
Governance – risk management and accountability	Risk management	ARRs – section 14.1 11
	Audit committee	ARRs – section 14.2 12
	Internal audit	ARRs – section 14.3 12
	External scrutiny	ARRs – section 14.4 13
	Information systems and recordkeeping	ARRs – section 14.5 12
	Information Security attestation	ARRs – section 14.6 N/A
Governance – human resources	Strategic workforce planning and performance	ARRs – section 15.1 15
	Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment	Directive No.04/18 <i>Early Retirement, Redundancy and Retrenchment</i> ARRs – section 15.2 15

Summary of requirement (continued)		Basis for requirement	Annual Report reference
Open data	Statement advising publication of information	ARRs – section 16	13
	Consultancies	ARRs – section 33.1	https://data.qld.gov.au
	Overseas travel	ARRs – section 33.2	https://data.qld.gov.au
	Queensland Language Services Policies	ARRs – section 33.3	https://data.qld.gov.au
Financial statements	Certification of financial statements	FAA – section 62 FPMS – sections 39 and 46 ARRs – section 17.1	64
	Independent Auditor's Report	FAA – section 62 FPMS – section 46 ARRs – section 17.2	65-67

FAA *Financial Accountability Act 2009*

FPMS *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*

ARRs *Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies*

