

SERVICE DELIVERY STATEMENTS

**Department of Infrastructure,
Local Government and Planning**

2017-18 Queensland Budget Papers

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Appropriation Bills

Budget Highlights

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Service Delivery Statements

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Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning

Summary of portfolio

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Portfolio overview

Ministerial and portfolio responsibilities

The table below represents the agencies and services under the responsibility of the Deputy Premier, Minister for Transport and Minister for Infrastructure and Planning and Minister for Local Government and Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships:

Deputy Premier, Minister for Transport and Minister for Infrastructure and Planning

The Honourable Jackie Trad MP

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships

The Honourable Mark Furner MP

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning

Director-General: Frankie Carroll

Service area 1: Local Government

Service area 2: Funding Programs and Community Initiatives

Service area 3: Infrastructure Policy and Planning

Service area 4: Better Planning for Queensland

The Deputy Premier, Minister for Transport and Minister for Infrastructure and Planning is also responsible for:

Building Queensland

Chief Executive Officer: Damian Gould

Objective: To provide the Queensland Government with independent, expert advice on major infrastructure by working with departments, government-owned corporations and statutory authorities to guide better infrastructure decision making.

Cross River Rail Delivery Authority

Chief Executive Officer: (To be announced)

Objective: To deliver economic development and transport outcomes that maximise benefits for Queenslanders.

Queensland Reconstruction Authority

Chief Executive Officer: Brendan Moon

Objective: To increase the disaster resilience of Queensland communities and demonstrate accountability in the use of natural disaster funding by coordinating the rapid restoration of communities following natural disasters.

South Bank Corporation

Chief Executive Officer: David Lynch

Objective: To manage and facilitate varied and innovative use of land and other property within the corporation area for a diverse range of commercial and non-commercial activities and events.

Economic Development Queensland

General Manager: Greg Chemello

Objective: To drive business and economic growth in Queensland.

Additional information about these agencies can be sourced from

www.dilgp.qld.gov.au

<http://buildingqueensland.qld.gov.au>

www.crossriverrail.qld.gov.au/

www.qldreconstruction.org.au

www.southbankcorporation.com.au

www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/local-government/about-us/economic-development-queensland

Departmental overview

The Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning's vision is to create great places to live, work and play by providing integrated and future-shaping advice and solutions across diverse Queensland communities. The department's priorities for 2017-18 recognise the importance of sound regional planning based on wide community consultation and on creating an environment for economic growth and employment opportunities. There is also a focus on the state's current and emerging infrastructure needs and on developing productive and collaborative relationships with local governments, industry and with community stakeholders and partners.

In 2017-18 the department will continue to work closely with communities and with our partners and stakeholders across the state to undertake projects and initiatives to deliver:

- Economic and social benefits for Queenslanders
- Prosperous and vibrant cities and urban places
- Greater liveability and connectedness in coastal and hinterland communities
- Resilient, strong and sustainable rural and remote communities.

These objectives will be underpinned by a high performing, innovative and diverse workforce that delivers value-for-money services and outcomes.

The department contributes to the Queensland Government's objectives for the community—creating jobs and a diverse economy, protecting the environment and building safe, caring and connected communities by:

- designing and implementing a contemporary planning framework that supports efficient use of land, connects communities and protects natural areas to build safe, caring and connected communities
- ensuring that infrastructure policy and planning has a clear strategic direction, supports economic growth and fosters innovation
- partnering with local governments to guide good governance and sound financial management supporting them in delivering a responsive range of quality services to their communities
- leveraging public sector investment and unlocking private sector investment to grow jobs, boost economic growth and support environmental sustainability.

In 2017-18 the department's key priorities are to:

- work with the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority to progress the Cross River Rail project as the Government's key infrastructure priority
- finalise *Shaping SEQ*, the South East Queensland Regional Plan, and commence a comprehensive program to monitor land supply, unlock undeveloped fragmented land within the urban footprint and deal strategically with matters of environmental significance in the State's south-east
- administer the \$400 million *Works for Queensland* program, providing funding over three years to councils to support jobs and deliver vital infrastructure in regional Queensland
- administer \$225 million over four years to ensure the State is prepared to act on the findings of the intergovernmental Water Taskforce and support sustainable and secure long-term water supply for Townsville
- deliver infrastructure innovation and best-practice infrastructure solutions across the Queensland Government and update the State Infrastructure Plan for 2017-18 through the Infrastructure Portfolio Office
- deliver ongoing industry and community engagement around infrastructure planning and delivery to improve the way infrastructure planning is coordinated across the Queensland Government
- implement tailored capacity building initiatives to help improve local government sustainability
- deliver additional funding of \$120 million over four years from 2016-17 to provide water, wastewater and solid waste infrastructure and to develop options for a long term infrastructure program in indigenous communities
- finalise the draft North Queensland Regional Plan to maximise future opportunities, respond to challenges and set clear planning directions for the next 25 years
- continue to implement the new state planning system and engage with local government to encourage planning innovation and improvement.

Service performance

Performance statement

Local Government

Service area objective

To provide a legislative and regulatory framework for local governments to enhance their capability and decision making processes.

Service area description

The service area undertakes the:

- Review and maintenance of the Queensland local government regulatory framework and provision of strategic policy coordination for local government related matters across Queensland Government portfolios. It delivers governance and statutory services related to portfolio legislation including the provision of legal advice and policy development and coordination.
- Local Government Capacity Building Program: a calendar of workshops, information sessions, targeted training and the development and publication of capacity building tools and resources. The annual program varies according to the demands of the four-year local government election cycle with the year preceding the election and the year of the election having more face to face training activities and workshops.

Services

- Governance and statutory services
- Local government capacity building

2017-18 service area highlights

Governance and statutory services highlights are to:

- implement the Government's response to the independent review into the councillor complaints framework, including providing support and training to local governments
- provide advisory services to local governments on operational and strategic matters and broker cross agency solutions for local governments
- analyse intelligence regarding local governments in Queensland to better tailor capacity building and governance solutions and provide targeted assistance to local governments.

Local government capacity building highlights are to:

- work with local governments to address long term sustainability challenges
- deliver targeted training for councillors and staff of local governments on good practice in governance, financial management, accountability and ethical and legal behaviour
- deliver training for local government finance professionals on financial reporting
- support the *Women in Local Government Strategy* through professional development activities
- facilitate resource sharing across councils and state agencies to utilise and develop professional skills.

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Target/Est.	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Target/Est.
Service area: Local Government				
Service: Governance and statutory services				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measures</i> Level of satisfaction of local governments (Mayors and CEOs) that the regulatory framework gives them the authority and capacity to manage their interests, to be financially sustainable and accountable	1	85%	91%	85%
Level of satisfaction of local governments (Mayors and CEOs) with the timeliness, effectiveness and consistency of advice and services provided by the department	1	85%	94%	85%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Average cost of administering and managing the councillor conduct complaints process per local government	2	\$12,600	\$12,900	\$12,600
Service: Local government capacity building				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measure</i> Extent to which participants believe that capacity building programs and initiatives increase their understanding of local government roles and responsibilities	3, 4	75%	99%	80%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Cost of capacity building per local government	5	\$17,750	\$19,660	\$20,200

Notes:

1. The annual survey of local government Mayors and CEOs asks whether they have the capacity to manage their interests and to be financially sustainable and accountable under the regulatory framework and measures timeliness, accessibility, quality, outcome and overall satisfaction of related advice and services.
2. Costs include those related to the department's complaint management administration process including costs associated with the Remuneration and Discipline Tribunal and the Regional Conduct Review Panels averaged across 76 local governments within the statutory requirements of the process. Brisbane City Council is excluded as it has a separate councillor conduct complaint management process.
3. This service standard measures participants' assessment of their understanding of local government roles and responsibilities as a result of participation in capacity building programs and initiatives.
4. The 2017-18 Target/Estimate has been increased to reflect the strong Estimated Actual result for 2016-17.
5. Costs include capital and labour costs involved in developing resources and publications and in delivering training programs that focus on building the capacity of councils to undertake their roles and responsibilities, averaged across the 77 local governments. The 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 target reflect the increased focus of the department in proactively targeting identified capacity building needs of council staff and in delivering the program through a regional presence.

Funding Programs and Community Initiatives

Service area objective

To administer the department's local government and community funding programs to maximise program objectives, in accordance with budget forecasts and within agreed timeframes.

Service area description

This service area undertakes the assessment and evaluation of submissions for funding and administers the funding and grants for local government projects and community activities. Funding is delivered under the Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program, grants to Indigenous Councils and community based grants. The funding provided enables councils to deliver and maintain resilient community infrastructure and essential services.

2017-18 service area highlights

Funding Programs and Community Initiatives highlights are to:

- administer the 2017-18 *Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program*
- administer the ongoing \$400 million *Works for Queensland* grants program
- administer funding of \$5 million over two years from 2017-18 to assist smaller local governments with infrastructure costs associated with the introduction of fluoridation
- deliver additional funding of \$3.4 million, making a total of \$33.7 million, under the *State Government Financial Aid* program to assist indigenous local governments to meet the cost of delivering key services to their communities
- streamline administration of local government grants programs and application process
- deliver project management guidance to ensure funded projects are delivered within agreed milestones
- develop streamlined processes enabling local governments to deliver on time annual general purpose financial statements and to make timely and accurate loan/borrowing applications.

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Target/Est.	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Target/Est.
Service area: Funding Programs and Community Initiatives¹				
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measure</i> Percentage of funded projects administered according to agreed timeframes and budget allocation	2	90%	90%	90%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Administration costs as a percentage of all funding distributed	3	<0.65%	<0.65%	<0.65%

Notes:

1. In February 2016 the department's resilience function transferred to the Queensland Reconstruction Authority. As a result the service 'Natural disaster preparedness and resilience' and related measures will be discontinued in the 2017-18 *Service Delivery Statement*.
2. Funded projects include those approved under the Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program, the Community Resilience Fund and the Natural Disaster Resilience Program.
3. Total administration costs are expressed as a percentage of the total value of local government grants and subsidy funding distributed.

Infrastructure Policy and Planning

Service area objective

To deliver quality infrastructure policy, planning and prioritisation in Queensland.

Service area description

This service area leads the Queensland Government's efforts in developing and coordinating policy, planning and prioritisation of infrastructure activities. This includes coordinating infrastructure policy, and contributing to national infrastructure agendas and whole-of-state infrastructure planning. The service area is responsible for delivering an Infrastructure Program coordination function across government. It delivers reform initiatives that will improve the way infrastructure planning is coordinated, and strengthen integration with regional land-use and economic planning. The service area is responsible for ensuring infrastructure is prioritised on the basis that it provides a clear economic or service delivery benefit and will deliver the best possible value for money to Queenslanders on infrastructure investment.

A range of infrastructure policy, planning and coordination activities are undertaken by the service area including:

- providing strategic policy, coordination, planning and prioritisation of infrastructure activities
- monitoring and updating the State Infrastructure Plan
- monitoring and reporting on the capital program
- delivering a range of implementation initiatives outlined in the State Infrastructure Plan
- administering funding programs under the State Infrastructure Fund
- driving infrastructure innovation and best-practice across government and program coordination including value sharing policy
- providing a cross-government perspective to infrastructure
- coordinating the state's input and advice on infrastructure-related issues to the Australian Government
- implementing the Strategic Asset Management Plan Framework.

2017-18 service area highlights

Infrastructure Policy and Planning highlights are to:

- continue to monitor and report on the delivery of the \$180 million Significant Regional Infrastructure Projects Program to fund significant infrastructure projects in key regional centres that respond to a community need or provide increased economic opportunities
- assess proposals identified through community consultation on the State Infrastructure Plan and those submitted by local governments through the \$30 million fund allocated under the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program
- mature the Infrastructure Portfolio Office functions across government, update the State Infrastructure Plan for 2017-18, and deliver infrastructure innovation and best-practice across the Queensland Government
- provide support and advice to the Infrastructure Cabinet Committee to drive and oversee the state's infrastructure delivery program, ensuring whole-of-government integration of infrastructure planning and delivery
- deliver reform initiatives that target strengthened governance and organisational capability and integration and engage with industry and the community to improve coordination of infrastructure planning across the Queensland Government
- continue the work of the Cities Transformation Taskforce in leading the State's negotiations with the Australian and local governments on the Smart Cities Plan and City Deals.

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Target/Est.	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Target/Est.
Service area: Infrastructure Policy and Planning				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measure</i> Level of satisfaction of key stakeholders with timeliness and effectiveness of consultation undertaken by Infrastructure Policy and Planning	1	70%	81%	70%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Administration costs as a percentage of infrastructure investment coordinated through the service area	2	<0.5%	0.1%	<0.5%

Notes:

1. The components of timeliness and effectiveness together measure key stakeholders' overall satisfaction with consultation undertaken by Infrastructure Policy and Planning.
2. Administration costs comprise the operating expenditure of the infrastructure policy and planning function (i.e. full-time equivalents, supplies and services). The measure is based on the total administration costs as a proportion of infrastructure investment in the State Infrastructure Program.

Better Planning for Queensland

Service area objective

Deliver a streamlined planning framework that supports investment, jobs and community participation.

Service area description

The service area administers the *Planning Act 2016* and has responsibility for:

- providing the legislative framework and overarching policy for land use planning and development assessment in Queensland
- delivering a contemporary and effective planning system in collaboration with local government, key industry groups, the planning profession and the broader Queensland community
- improving the state's land use planning and development assessment processes.

2017-18 service area highlights

Better Planning for Queensland highlights are to:

- finalise the South East Queensland Regional Plan and implement a program to monitor land supply, unlock undeveloped fragmented land within the urban footprint and provide a strategic approach to dealing with matters of environmental significance
- release and finalise the draft North Queensland Regional Plan which will embrace the region's strengths, maximise future opportunities, respond to challenges and set clear planning directions for the next 25 years
- support local governments to develop innovative ways to 'lift the bar' on the outcomes the new planning system delivers to the community through grants under the innovation and improvement fund
- work in partnership with traditional owners to advance key North Stradbroke Island planning initiatives to improve the living standards of the Quandamooka People and identify and facilitate economic development opportunities
- deliver State Assessment and Referral Agency development assessment services, including the provision of timely and reasonable decisions
- implement continual improvement initiatives that ensure the effective and efficient delivery of services, products and advice to our customers
- administer \$10 million of funding over two years from 2017-18 to enable a strategic environmental assessment and provide for land monitoring across South East Queensland.

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Target/Est.	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Target/Est.
Service area: Better Planning for Queensland				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measure</i> Level of stakeholder satisfaction with accessibility and transparency of the requirements of the planning system	1, 2	New measure	New measure	70%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Average administrative costs per decision made by the State Assessment and Referral Agency	3	New measure	New measure	\$3,100

Notes:

1. This is a new service standard developed to measure the overall level of stakeholder satisfaction with accessibility and transparency of the requirements of the planning system under the *Planning Act 2016*.
2. A survey of stakeholders including local governments, industry and practitioners, to gauge satisfaction with accessibility and transparency of the requirements under the *Planning Act 2016*, is currently under development.
3. This is a new service standard developed to measure the efficiency of the delivery of state interests in development assessment decision-making delivered through the State Assessment and Referral Agency based on the average cost per decision.

Discontinued measures

Performance measures included in the 2016-17 *Service Delivery Statements* that have been discontinued or replaced are reported in the following table with Estimated Actual results.

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Target/Est.	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Target/Est.
Service area: Funding Programs and Community Initiatives				
Level of community resilience as measured by the Queensland Resilience Index	1, 2	5%	0.3%	Discontinued measure
Cost per Queenslander of DILGP's Get Ready Queensland Community Resilience program initiatives	3	<\$0.60	<\$0.60	Discontinued measure
Service area: Better Planning for Queensland				
Percentage of State Assessment and Referral Agency responses issued within agreed timeframes and budget allocation	4	80%	75%	Discontinued measure
Median number of days taken to assess and issue State Assessment and Referral Agency:				
• assessment manager decisions	4	17 days	17 days	Discontinued measure
• concurrency agency responses	4	20 days	25 days	Discontinued measure

Notes:

1. While Queenslanders' resilience levels in 2016 are only 0.3% higher than those recorded in 2015, they remain higher than the inaugural benchmark level recorded in June 2013.
2. The department's resilience function was transferred to the Queensland Reconstruction Authority in February 2016 so this service and service standard will be discontinued in the 2017-18 *Service Delivery Statement*.
3. This service standard will be discontinued in the 2017-18 *Service Delivery Statement* and Get Ready Queensland activities will be reported in the department's annual report.
4. This service standard has been discontinued and replaced with more exhaustive measures that reflect the service area objective.

Administered items

Administered activities are those undertaken by departments on behalf of the Government.

The Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning administers funds for other State agencies including Building Queensland, the Queensland Reconstruction Authority and Cross River Rail Delivery Authority.

In addition, the department administers Commonwealth funds on behalf of the State which include:

- Australian Government Financial Assistance Grants - Under the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* the Australian Government provides grant funding to support Queensland councils in delivering services to their communities. In 2016-17, \$682.9 million in funding was made available to local governments.
- Australian Government National Insurance Affordability Initiative – Ipswich and Roma – the Australian Government is contributing \$12 million to build the Roma flood levee and to upgrade flood defences in Ipswich.

Further, the department administers funds paid to Brisbane City Council for the maintenance and management of the inner Brisbane City South Bank and Roma Street parklands. In 2016-17, a total of \$23.9 million was paid for operational works and \$4.3 million for capital works funding for both parklands.

Financial statements and variance explanations in relation to administered items appear in the departmental financial statements.

Departmental budget summary

The table below shows the total resources available in 2017-18 from all sources and summarises how resources will be applied by service area and by controlled and administered classifications.

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CONTROLLED			
Income			
Appropriation revenue ¹			
Deferred from previous year/s	101,314	71,558	89,095
Balance of service appropriation	238,716	366,884	425,123
Other revenue	4,348	4,977	5,819
Total income	344,378	443,419	520,037
Expenses			
Local Government	12,935	12,774	12,974
Funding Programs and Community Initiatives	253,470	347,332	434,516
Infrastructure Policy and Planning	27,052	39,527	38,931
Better Planning for Queensland	57,615	44,767	61,866
Total expenses	351,072	444,400	548,287
Operating surplus/deficit	(6,694)	(981)	(28,250)
Net assets	97,976	100,508	86,615
ADMINISTERED			
Revenue			
Commonwealth revenue	450,094	689,929	237,620
Appropriation revenue	868,956	1,138,015	847,409
Other administered revenue	11,563	11,313	16,989
Total revenue	1,330,613	1,839,257	1,102,018
Expenses			
Transfers to government	461,657	694,008	249,629
Administered expenses	868,956	1,145,249	852,389
Total expenses	1,330,613	1,839,257	1,102,018
Net assets	98	98	98

Note:

1. Includes State and Commonwealth funding.

Service area sources of revenue¹

Sources of revenue 2017-18 Budget					
Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Total cost \$'000	State contribution \$'000	User charges and fees \$'000	C'wealth revenue \$'000	Other revenue \$'000
Local Government	12,974	12,452	522	..	..
Funding Programs and Community Initiatives	434,516	388,466	436	16,997	366
Infrastructure Policy and Planning	38,931	38,764	167	..	..
Better Planning for Queensland	61,866	57,539	4,328	..	..
Total²	548,287	497,221	5,453	16,997	366

Notes:

1. Explanations of variances are provided in the financial statements.
2. Total cost includes the budgeted deficit of \$28.25 million.

Budget measures summary

This table shows a summary of budget measures relating to the department since the 2016-17 State Budget. Further details are contained in *Budget Measures (Budget Paper 4)*.

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	2018-19 \$'000	2019-20 \$'000	2020-21 \$'000
Revenue measures					
Administered	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental	..	..	..	..	..
Expense measures¹					
Administered	..	20,000	..	..	..
Departmental	150,724	241,672	155,603	141,279	111,583
Capital measures					
Administered	..	129,000	733,000	1,061,000	829,000
Departmental	..	..	..	..	..

Note:

- Figures include the whole-of-government expense measure 'Brisbane CBD government office agency rental impacts' and 'Reprioritisations'. Numbers may not reconcile with *Budget Measures (Budget Paper 4)* because it does not represent the full amount of additional funding provided to agencies since the 2016-17 Budget. For further explanation, refer to Explanation of Scope and Terms in Chapter 1 of *Budget Measures (Budget Paper 4)*.

Departmental capital program

The capital works program for the department is \$18.1 million in 2017-18 and mainly relates to works undertaken for Indigenous councils.

Program highlights include:

- \$11.4 million in 2017-18 (\$14.9 million in total) for Cherbourg wastewater infrastructure
- \$2.5 million in 2017-18 (\$5.5 million in total) for Palm Island wastewater infrastructure
- \$2.2 million in 2017-18 (\$2.4 million in total) for Pormpuraaw drinking water security project.

Capital budget

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
Capital purchases¹				
Total land, buildings and infrastructure	
Total plant and equipment		16,598	8,055	18,112
Total other capital		1,859	1,866	..
Total capital purchases		18,457	9,921	18,112

Note:

1. For more detail on the agency's capital acquisitions please refer to *Capital Statement (Budget Paper 3)*.

Staffing¹

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Budget
Local Government	2	79	81	81
Funding Programs and Community Initiatives	2, 3	48	53	53
Infrastructure Policy and Planning	2, 4	53	58	61
Better Planning for Queensland	2, 5	227	246	256
TOTAL		407	438	451

Notes:

1. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.
2. The 2016-17 Est. Actual and 2017-18 Budget include corporate functions transferred from the Department of State Development. Corporate FTEs are allocated across the service to which they relate.
3. The increase in the 2016-17 Est. Actual and the 2017-18 Budget reflects the establishment of the Office of the Chief Engineer within the department and a revised allocation of corporate FTEs across the service areas.
4. The increase in the 2016-17 Est. Actual and the 2017-18 Budget is due to the establishment of the Cities Transformation Taskforce and a revised allocation of corporate FTEs across the service areas.
5. The increase in the 2016-17 Est. Actual is due to an increase in staff in Better Planning for Queensland and a revised allocation of corporate FTEs across the service areas. The increase in the 2017-18 Budget compared to the 2016-17 Est. Actual is due to additional funding for the Regional Planning Program.

Budgeted financial statements

Analysis of budgeted financial statements

An analysis of the department's financial statements is provided below.

Departmental income statement

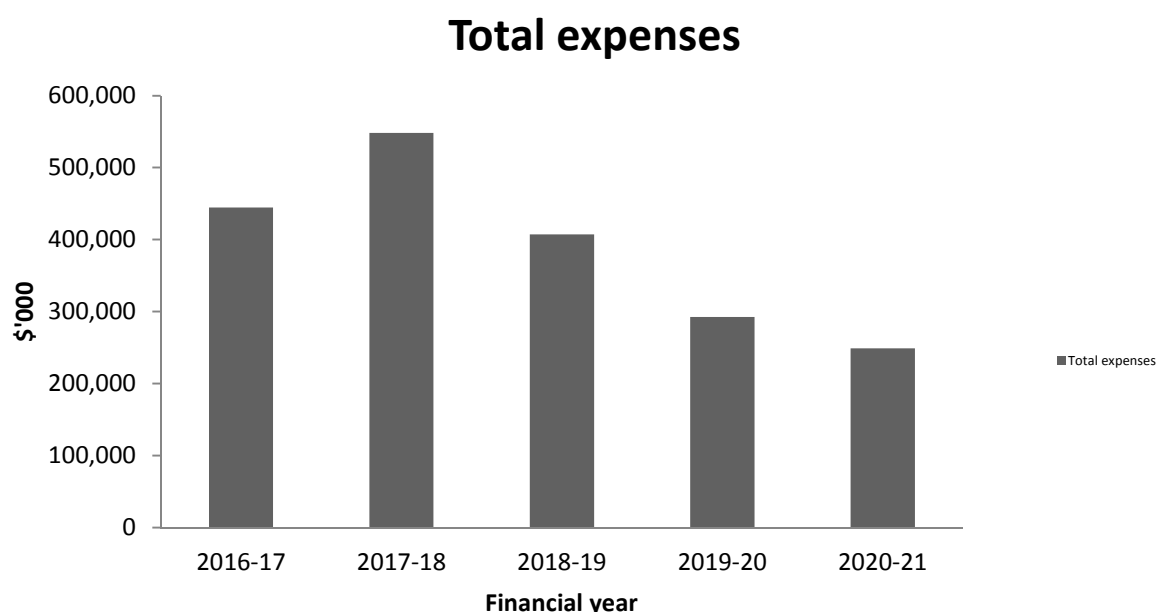
Total expenses are estimated to be \$548.3 million in 2017-18, an increase of \$103.9 million from the 2016-17 financial year. The increase is due to additional funding for the:

- Works for Queensland program
- Townsville Water Security measures
- Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village
- Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program
- Indigenous Local Governments' Sustainability Program.

This is partially offset by the transition of the Cross River Rail project to the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority, and finalisation of the Community Resilience Fund and other capital grant programs.

The forecast deficit for the department in 2017-18 is \$28.2 million. This is primarily due to the transfer of infrastructure assets to Indigenous local councils for nil consideration.

Chart: Total departmental expenses across the Forward Estimates period



The reduction in expenditure over the forward estimates shown in the graph above is mainly due to the completion of a number of capital grant programs, Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program and the Planning Reform program.

Departmental balance sheet

The department's major assets are in property, plant and equipment (\$55.2 million) and intangibles (\$7.5 million). Property, plant and equipment is expected to decrease over the forward estimates period as construction of infrastructure assets are completed and transferred to Indigenous local councils.

Controlled income statement

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Appropriation revenue	1,5,10	340,030	438,442	514,218
Taxes		..	..	..
User charges and fees	6,11	3,378	4,232	5,453
Royalties and land rents		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions		558	333	..
Interest		412	412	366
Other revenue		..	..	..
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total income		344,378	443,419	520,037
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	2,7,12	45,766	51,143	53,916
Supplies and services	3,8,13	67,014	54,427	71,262
Grants and subsidies	4,9,14	237,549	338,087	422,366
Depreciation and amortisation		472	472	472
Finance/borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other expenses		271	271	271
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total expenses		351,072	444,400	548,287
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		(6,694)	(981)	(28,250)

Controlled balance sheet

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets	15,19,23	22,167	18,693	12,826
Receivables		2,751	2,570	2,381
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Inventories		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Non-financial assets held for sale		..	..	..
Total current assets		24,918	21,263	15,207
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables		24,667	24,668	24,120
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Property, plant and equipment	16,20,24	57,050	55,153	47,014
Intangibles		7,447	7,468	7,149
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current assets		89,164	87,289	78,283
TOTAL ASSETS		114,082	108,552	93,490
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	17,21,25	14,474	6,355	5,186
Accrued employee benefits		1,620	1,689	1,689
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total current liabilities		16,094	8,044	6,875
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		12	..	..
Accrued employee benefits		..	..	..
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current liabilities		12	..	..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		16,106	8,044	6,875
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		97,976	100,508	86,615
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY	18,22,26	97,976	100,508	86,615

Controlled cash flow statement

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Appropriation receipts	27,34,41	340,030	433,517	514,218
User charges and fees	35,42	3,378	4,232	5,453
Royalties and land rent receipts		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions		558	333	..
Interest received		..	..	..
Taxes		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Employee costs	28,36,43	(45,766)	(51,143)	(53,916)
Supplies and services	29,37,44	(67,014)	(54,427)	(71,262)
Grants and subsidies	30,38,45	(230,533)	(336,897)	(397,437)
Borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other		(271)	(1,534)	(271)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		382	(5,919)	(3,215)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets		..	..	..
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		1,103	1,103	1,103
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets	31,46	(18,457)	(9,921)	(18,112)
Payments for investments		..	..	..
Loans and advances made		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		(17,354)	(8,818)	(17,009)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings		..	..	..
Equity injections	32,39,47	80,487	17,689	68,413
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		..	..	..
Finance lease payments		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals	33,40,48	(63,605)	(19,308)	(54,056)
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		16,882	(1,619)	14,357
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(90)	(16,356)	(5,867)
Cash at the beginning of financial year		22,257	35,049	18,693
Cash transfers from restructure		..	..	..
Cash at the end of financial year		22,167	18,693	12,826

Administered income statement

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Adjusted Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Appropriation revenue	49,53,58	868,956	1,138,015	847,409
Taxes		..	..	..
User charges and fees	54,59	444	444	5,578
Royalties and land rents		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions	50,55,60	450,094	690,163	237,620
Interest		..	..	..
Other revenue		11,119	10,635	11,411
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total income		1,330,613	1,839,257	1,102,018
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses		..	..	..
Supplies and services		..	..	..
Grants and subsidies	51,56,61	868,956	1,145,249	852,389
Depreciation and amortisation		..	..	..
Finance/borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other expenses		..	..	..
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Transfers of Administered Revenue to Government	52,57,62	461,657	694,008	249,629
Total expenses		1,330,613	1,839,257	1,102,018
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		..	..	..

Administered balance sheet

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets		15	93	93
Receivables		..	1	1
Other financial assets	
Inventories	
Other	
Non-financial assets held for sale	
Total current assets		15	94	94
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables	
Other financial assets	
Property, plant and equipment		98	98	98
Intangibles	
Other	
Total non-current assets		98	98	98
TOTAL ASSETS		113	192	192
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		15	94	94
Transfers to Government payable	
Accrued employee benefits	
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives	
Provisions	
Other	
Total current liabilities		15	94	94
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	
Accrued employee benefits	
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives	
Provisions	
Other	
Total non-current liabilities	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		15	94	94
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		98	98	98
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY		98	98	98

Administered cash flow statement

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget* \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Appropriation receipts	63,67,74	868,956	1,137,946	847,409
User charges and fees	68,75	444	444	5,578
Royalties and land rent receipts		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions	64,69,76	450,094	690,163	237,620
Interest received		..	..	..
Taxes		..	..	..
Other		11,119	10,635	11,411
Outflows:				
Employee costs		..	..	..
Supplies and services		..	..	..
Grants and subsidies	65,70,77	(868,956)	(1,145,249)	(852,389)
Borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Transfers to Government	66,71,78	(461,657)	(694,862)	(249,629)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		..	(923)	..
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets		..	..	..
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets		..	..	..
Payments for investments		..	..	..
Loans and advances made		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		..	..	..
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings		..	..	..
Equity injections	72,79	..	..	129,000
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		..	..	..
Finance lease payments		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals	73,80	..	..	(129,000)
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		..	..	..
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		..	(923)	..
Cash at the beginning of financial year		15	1,016	93
Cash transfers from restructure		..	..	..
Cash at the end of financial year		15	93	93

*Technical adjustments have been made in this statement to reallocate amounts between categories and facilitate consistency across agencies.

Explanation of variances in the financial statements

Income statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

1. The increase is primarily due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland program, the Indigenous Water Infrastructure program and the Cross River Rail project. This is partially offset by the re-profiling of expenditure for other capital grant programs to local government bodies.
2. The increase is primarily due to an inter-agency transfer of corporate staff and the transfer of the Cross River Rail project from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.
3. The decrease is primarily due to re-profiling of expenditure for Better Planning Queensland projects and the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program. This is partially offset by additional funding for the Cross River Rail project.
4. The increase is primarily due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland program and the Indigenous Water Infrastructure program. This is partially offset by the re-profiling of expenditure for the Community Resilience Fund, the Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program and the Yeppoon and Rockhampton Revitalisation projects.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

5. The increase is due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland program, the Indigenous Water Infrastructure program, the Townsville Water Security measures and the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program. This is partially offset by a decline in funding for other capital grant programs to local government bodies.
6. The increase represents additional State Assessment and Referral Agency fees.
7. The increase is primarily due to an inter-agency transfer of corporate staff, additional staff for Better Planning Queensland projects and the Cities Transformation Taskforce.
8. The increase is due to additional funding for the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program, the Cities Transformation Taskforce and the Regional Planning program.
9. The increase is due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland Program, the Indigenous Water Infrastructure program, the Townsville Water Security measures, and the Fluoridation Infrastructure Grants program. This is partially offset by a decline in funding for other capital grant programs to local government bodies.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

10. The increase is due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland Program, the Townsville Water Security measures, the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village, the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program, and the Indigenous Local Governments' Sustainability Program. This is partially offset by the transition of the Cross River Rail project to the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority and reduced funding for other capital grant programs.
11. The increase represents additional State Assessment and Referral Agency fees.
12. The increase is primarily due to an inter-agency transfer of corporate staff, additional staff for Better Planning Queensland projects and the Cities Transformation Taskforce and an overall increase in wages per the enterprise bargaining agreement. This is partially offset by the transition of the Cross River Rail project to the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority.
13. The increase is due to additional funding for the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program, the Cities Transformation Taskforce and the Regional Planning program. This is partially offset by the transition of the Cross River Rail project to the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority.
14. The increase is due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland Program, the Townsville Water Security measures, the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village and the Indigenous Local Governments' Sustainability Program. This is partially offset by a decline in funding for other capital grant programs to local government bodies.

Balance sheet

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

15. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in funds held at year end as a result of reduced accounts payable.
16. The decrease is principally due to re-profiling the timing of expenditure for construction of Indigenous infrastructure assets and their subsequent disposal to councils.
17. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in accounts payable at year end.
18. The increase is principally due to an increase in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of water infrastructure assets held in the Northern Peninsula Area.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

19. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in funds held at year end as a result of reduced accounts payable.
20. The decrease primarily reflects the anticipated disposal of Indigenous infrastructure assets to councils.
21. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in accounts payable at year end.
22. The decrease is principally due to the forecast deficit for 2017-18. This is partially offset by an increase in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of water infrastructure assets held in the Northern Peninsula Area.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

23. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in funds held at year end as a result of reduced accounts payable and the draw-down of cash received in prior years for capital grant projects.
24. The decrease primarily reflects the anticipated disposal of Indigenous infrastructure assets to councils.
25. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in accounts payable at year end.
26. The decrease is principally due to the forecast deficit for 2017-18. This is partially offset by funding received for the construction of Indigenous infrastructure assets.

Cash flow statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

27. The increase is primarily due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland program, the Indigenous Water Infrastructure program and the Cross River Rail project. This is partially offset by the re-profiling of expenditure for other capital grant programs to local government bodies.
28. The increase is primarily due to an inter-agency transfer of corporate staff and the transfer of the Cross River Rail project from the Department of Transport and Main Roads.
29. The decrease is primarily due to re-profiling of expenditure for Better Planning Queensland projects and the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program. This is partially offset by additional funding for the Cross River Rail project.
30. The increase is primarily due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland program and the Indigenous Water Infrastructure program. This is partially offset by the re-profiling of expenditure for the Community Resilience Fund, the Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program and the Yeppoon and Rockhampton Revitalisation projects.
31. The decrease is principally due to re-profiling the timing of expenditure for Indigenous infrastructure assets.
32. The decrease principally relates to the deferral of contributions for the Priority Development Infrastructure program, the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village and the construction of Indigenous infrastructure assets.
33. The decrease principally relates to the deferral of contributions for the Priority Development Infrastructure program and the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

34. The increase is due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland program, the Indigenous Water Infrastructure program, the Townsville Water Security measures and the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program. This is partially offset by a decline in funding for other capital grant programs to local government bodies.
35. The increase represents additional State Assessment and Referral Agency fees.

36. The increase is primarily due to an inter-agency transfer of corporate staff, additional staff for Better Planning Queensland projects and the Cities Transformation Taskforce.
37. The increase is due to additional funding for the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program, the Cities Transformation Taskforce and the Regional Planning program.
38. The increase is due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland Program, the Indigenous Water Infrastructure program, the Townsville Water Security measures, and the Fluoridation Infrastructure Grants program. This is partially offset by a decline in funding for other capital grant programs to local government bodies.
39. The decrease principally relates to reduced contributions for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village.
40. The decrease principally relates to reduced contributions for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

41. The increase is due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland Program, the Townsville Water Security measures, the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village, the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program, and the Indigenous Local Governments' Sustainability Program. This is partially offset by the transition of the Cross River Rail project to the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority and reduced funding for other capital grant programs.
42. The increase represents additional State Assessment and Referral Agency fees.
43. The increase is primarily due to an inter-agency transfer of corporate staff, additional staff for Better Planning Queensland projects and the Cities Transformation Taskforce and an overall increase in wages per the enterprise bargaining agreement. This is partially offset by the transition of the Cross River Rail project to the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority.
44. The increase is due to additional funding for the Maturing the Infrastructure Pipeline Program, the Cities Transformation Taskforce and the Regional Planning program. This is partially offset by the transition of the Cross River Rail project to the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority.
45. The increase is due to additional funding for the Works for Queensland Program, the Townsville Water Security measures, the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village and the Indigenous Local Governments' Sustainability Program. This is partially offset by a decline in funding for other capital grant programs to local government bodies.
46. The increase is due to the re-profiling of expenditure for Indigenous infrastructure assets.
47. The increase is due to increased contributions for the Priority Development Infrastructure program and the construction of Indigenous infrastructure assets.
48. The increase primarily relates to increased contributions for the Priority Development Infrastructure program.

Administered income statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Adjusted Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

49. The increase is primarily due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.
50. The increase is principally due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.
51. The increase is principally due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.
52. The increase is due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.

Major variations between 2016-17 Adjusted Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

53. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017. This decrease is offset by increased funding for the Queensland Reconstruction Authority due to Severe Tropical Cyclone (STC) Debbie.
54. The increase represents State Assessment and Referral Agency fees collected on behalf of other agencies under the revised fee disbursement model.
55. The decrease is principally due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.

56. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017. This decrease is offset by increased funding for the Queensland Reconstruction Authority due to STC Debbie.
57. The decrease is due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

58. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017. This decrease is offset by increased funding for the Queensland Reconstruction Authority due to STC Debbie.
59. The increase represents State Assessment and Referral Agency fees collected on behalf of other agencies under the revised fee disbursement model.
60. The decrease is principally due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.
61. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017. This decrease is offset by increased funding for the Queensland Reconstruction Authority due to STC Debbie.
62. The decrease is due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017.

Administered cash flow statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget* and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

63. The increase is primarily due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.
64. The increase is principally due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.
65. The increase is principally due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.
66. The increase is due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget* and 2017-18 Budget include:

67. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017. This decrease is offset by increased funding for the Queensland Reconstruction Authority due to STC Debbie.
68. The increase represents State Assessment and Referral Agency fees collected on behalf of other agencies under the revised fee disbursement model.
69. The decrease is principally due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.
70. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017. This decrease is offset by increased funding for the Queensland Reconstruction Authority due to STC Debbie.
71. The decrease is due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017.
72. The increase is due to funding for the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority.
73. The increase is due to funding for the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

74. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017. This decrease is offset by increased funding for the Queensland Reconstruction Authority due to STC Debbie.
75. The increase represents State Assessment and Referral Agency fees collected on behalf of other agencies under the revised fee disbursement model.

76. The decrease is principally due to the advance payment for the Financial Assistance Grants in June 2017 that applies to 2017-18.
77. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017. This decrease is offset by increased funding for the Queensland Reconstruction Authority due to STC Debbie.
78. The decrease is due to a reduction in Financial Assistance Grants as a result of the advance payment of 2017-18 funding in June 2017.
79. The increase is due to funding for the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority.
80. The increase is due to funding for the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority.

Reporting Entity Financial Statements

Reporting Entity comprises:

- Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (excluding Administered);
- Economic Development Queensland.

Explanations of variances for each entity are included in the individual budget financial statements located in this *Service Delivery Statement*.

Reporting entity income statement

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Appropriation revenue		340,030	438,442	514,218
Taxes	
User charges and fees		97,201	93,443	97,308
Royalties and land rents	
Grants and other contributions		1,958	1,433	6,783
Interest		5,399	9,171	4,158
Other revenue		5	..	..
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets	
Total income		444,593	542,489	622,467
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses		61,087	65,376	70,198
Supplies and services		175,742	154,238	190,797
Grants and subsidies		201,970	302,508	383,017
Depreciation and amortisation		477	522	520
Finance/borrowing costs		2,169	2,326	3,686
Other expenses		8,946	8,894	8,713
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets		..	4,922	..
Total expenses		450,391	538,786	656,931
Income tax expense/revenue		269	1,405	(1,864)
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		(6,067)	2,298	(32,600)

Reporting entity balance sheet

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets		116,949	186,208	78,391
Receivables		24,606	32,639	32,156
Other financial assets	
Inventories		337,667	324,540	423,910
Other		111	131	131
Non-financial assets held for sale	
Total current assets		479,333	543,518	534,588
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables		114,018	83,547	169,583
Other financial assets	
Property, plant and equipment		564,053	518,955	517,678
Deferred tax assets		2,466	459	2,323
Intangibles		7,447	7,468	7,149
Other	
Total non-current assets		687,984	610,429	696,733
TOTAL ASSETS		1,167,317	1,153,947	1,231,321
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		31,314	41,607	43,877
Current tax liabilities		269	1,405	..
Accrued employee benefits		1,620	2,217	2,217
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		61,860	25,449	37,122
Provisions		1,890	23,302	24,000
Other		14,463	11,463	11,463
Total current liabilities		111,416	105,443	118,679
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		12	19,524	19,524
Deferred tax liabilities		102,036	88,761	88,761
Accrued employee benefits	
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		16,523	41,984	75,748
Provisions	
Other	
Total non-current liabilities		118,571	150,269	184,033
TOTAL LIABILITIES		229,987	255,712	302,712
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		937,330	898,235	928,609
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY		937,330	898,235	928,609

Reporting entity cash flow statement

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Appropriation receipts		340,030	433,517	514,218
User charges and fees		96,827	79,436	97,769
Royalties and land rent receipts	
Grants and other contributions		1,958	37,012	45,922
Interest received		4,987	8,759	3,792
Taxes	
Other		5	..	..
Outflows:				
Employee costs		(61,087)	(65,376)	(70,198)
Supplies and services		(203,423)	(159,241)	(287,920)
Grants and subsidies		(194,954)	(336,897)	(397,437)
Borrowing costs		(2,169)	(2,326)	(3,686)
Taxation equivalents paid		(1,177)	(4,677)	(2,251)
Other		(6,216)	(5,804)	(5,934)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		(25,219)	(15,597)	(105,725)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets		8,202	4,214	5,204
Investments redeemed	
Loans and advances redeemed		1,853	1,853	1,977
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets		(55,299)	(28,353)	(30,226)
Payments for investments	
Loans and advances made		(94,568)	(39,116)	(87,458)
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		(139,812)	(61,402)	(110,503)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings		61,927	50,376	78,095
Equity injections		80,487	35,523	121,178
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		(20,605)	(20,605)	(32,658)
Finance lease payments	
Equity withdrawals		(34,584)	(30,519)	(58,204)
Dividends paid	
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		87,225	34,775	108,411
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(77,806)	(42,224)	(107,817)
Cash at the beginning of financial year		194,755	228,432	186,208
Cash transfers from restructure	
Cash at the end of financial year		116,949	186,208	78,391

Statutory bodies

Building Queensland

Overview

Building Queensland is an independent infrastructure advisory body established under the *Building Queensland Act 2015* that provides independent expert advice to the Queensland Government on the state's infrastructure priorities. A key function of Building Queensland is the analysis of infrastructure proposals that provide value-for-money and long-term benefits to all Queenslanders.

Another of Building Queensland's key functions is the development of rigorous business cases for projects. Using transparent and disciplined frameworks, including cost benefit analysis, Building Queensland assists with business cases on projects with a capital value between \$50 to \$100 million and leads the preparation of business cases where the capital value exceeds \$100 million.

Infrastructure projects that Building Queensland believes should be prioritised to meet the state's needs are identified in our pipeline of priority projects, which is updated on a six-monthly basis and published on the Building Queensland website. The pipeline identifies unfunded priority proposals under development that Building Queensland recommends for further development or investment consideration. The pipeline assists the Queensland Government in confirming infrastructure priorities and supports informed infrastructure investment decision making based on rigorous and transparent analysis.

Building Queensland is committed to working collaboratively with Queensland Government departments, government owned corporations and statutory authorities and bodies to expand expertise across government on infrastructure assessment and business case development.

In addition to the pipeline of priority projects, the Building Queensland website includes regular publications including the various components of Building Queensland's Business Case Development Framework, as well as project and cost benefit analysis summaries.

Budget

Building Queensland	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Actual \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
Total operating expenses	8,055	7,595	7,272
Capital	17	17	16

Staffing¹

Building Queensland	2016-17 Budget	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Budget
Building Queensland	30	29	30

Notes:

1. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.

Cross River Rail Delivery Authority

Overview

The Cross River Rail Delivery Authority (CRRDA) was established under the *Cross River Delivery Authority Act 2016* as an independent statutory body with the vision to deliver economic development and transport outcomes that maximise benefits for Queenslanders.

The CRRDA's objectives are to:

- deliver and facilitate transformational transport infrastructure development
- optimise economic and social development opportunities
- operate commercially while maintaining strong relationships across sectors and agencies.

The purpose of the CRRDA, as outlined in the *Cross River Rail Delivery Authority Act 2016*, is to plan, carry out or coordinate activities to facilitate economic development, and development for community purposes, in a Cross River Rail priority development area, and facilitate the efficient delivery of the Cross River Rail project and other related transport projects.

The CRRDA was established on 14 April 2017. Consequently, its key priorities for the 2017-18 financial year are all new initiatives. The CRRDA's key priorities are outlined in the Service summary below.

In undertaking its functions and delivering on its vision, the CRRDA will contribute towards the Queensland Government's objectives for the community by protecting the environment through enabling responsible development, creating jobs and a diverse economy by delivering new infrastructure and stimulating economic growth and innovations, and building safe, caring and connected communities by delivering an integrated and reliable transport network.

Service summary

The State Government has committed to undertake the Cross River Rail project, the state's highest priority infrastructure project and an important part of Queensland's vision to cater for future growth, to unlock economic opportunities and make Queensland a more internationally competitive state.

In 2017-18, the CRRDA will continue to progress the planning, procurement, early works and development associated with the Cross River Rail project.

Some key activities to be undertaken by the CRRDA in 2017-18 include:

- commencing procurement of major works packages
- commencing early and enabling works
- conducting geotechnical and site investigations
- continuing to identify and deliver economic and social development opportunities
- establish key Priority Development Areas to facilitate project planning and development
- consulting with the Australian Government and private sector regarding funding opportunities
- continuing to develop the CRRDA's in-house processes and expertise to effectively support and deliver its functions.

Service performance

Performance statement

Cross River Rail Delivery Authority

Service area objective

To deliver economic development and transport outcomes that maximise benefits for Queenslanders.

Service area description

The CRRDA's objectives are to:

- deliver and facilitate transformational transport infrastructure development
- optimise economic and social development opportunities
- operate commercially while maintaining strong relationships across sectors and agencies.

As this is a new service area, service standards are not required for the 2017-18 *Service Delivery Statement*.

Measures of efficiency and effectiveness are being developed for this service area and will be included in the 2018-19 *Service Delivery Statement*.

Staffing¹

Cross River Rail Delivery Authority	2016-17 Budget	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Budget
Cross River Rail Delivery Authority	0	20	120

Note:

1. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.

Income statement

Cross River Rail Delivery Authority	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Taxes		..	..	..
User charges and fees		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions	1	..	14,094	32,000
Interest		..	..	..
Other revenue		..	..	..
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total income		..	14,094	32,000
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	2	..	641	8,895
Supplies and services	3	..	13,253	22,855
Grants and subsidies		..	..	..
Depreciation and amortisation		..	..	..
Finance/borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other expenses		..	200	250
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total expenses		..	14,094	32,000
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		..	..	..

Balance sheet

Cross River Rail Delivery Authority	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets	4	..	3,179	13,831
Receivables	5	..	292	1,285
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Inventories		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Non-financial assets held for sale		..	..	..
Total current assets		..	3,471	15,116
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables		..	..	..
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Property, plant and equipment	6	..	..	129,000
Intangibles		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current assets		..	..	129,000
TOTAL ASSETS		..	3,471	144,116
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	7	..	3,215	14,408
Accrued employee benefits		..	256	708
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total current liabilities		..	3,471	15,116
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		..	..	..
Accrued employee benefits		..	..	..
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current liabilities		..	..	..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		..	3,471	15,116
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		..	..	129,000
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY	8	..	..	129,000

Cash flow statement

Cross River Rail Delivery Authority	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
User charges and fees		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions	9	..	14,094	32,000
Interest received		..	..	..
Taxes		..	..	..
Other	10	..	1,063	14,438
Outflows:				
Employee costs	11	..	(385)	(8,443)
Supplies and services	12	..	(11,593)	(37,855)
Grants and subsidies		..	..	..
Borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other		..	..	(238)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		..	3,179	(98)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets		..	..	..
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets	13	..	..	(118,250)
Payments for investments		..	..	..
Loans and advances made		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		..	..	(118,250)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings		..	..	..
Equity injections	14	..	..	129,000
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		..	..	..
Finance lease payments		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		..	..	129,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		..	3,179	10,652
Cash at the beginning of financial year		..	..	3,179
Cash transfers from restructure		..	..	..
Cash at the end of financial year		..	3,179	13,831

Explanation of variances in the financial statements

There are no amounts included for the 2016-17 budget as the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority was established in April 2017 under the Cross River Rail Delivery Authority Act 2016.

Income statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

1. The increase in grants and other contributions in the 2017-18 Budget is due to 2016-17 funding relating to a part year only.
2. The increase in employee costs in the 2017-18 Budget is due to 2016-17 expenditure relating to a part year only.
3. The increase in supplies and services expenditure in the 2017-18 Budget is due to 2016-17 expenditure relating to a part year only.

Balance sheet

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

4. Cash assets 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to 2016-17 being part year operations only.
5. Receivables represents GST refundable from the Australian Taxation Office. 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to 2016-17 being part year operations only.
6. The increase in the 2017-18 Budget relates to capital expenditure for the Cross River Rail Project for 2017-18.
7. Payables 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to 2016-17 being part year operations only.
8. Equity in the 2017-18 Budget includes contributed equity relating to funding for Cross River Rail project expenditure for 2017-18.

Cash flow statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

9. The increase in grants and other contributions is due to 2016-17 funding relating to a part year only.
10. The increase in other inflows represents an increase in GST refundable from the Australian Taxation Office compared to 2016-17 Estimated Actual. 2016-17 Estimated Actual relates to part year operations only. GST received from the ATO includes GST credits on operational and capital expenditure.
11. The increase in employee costs in the 2017-18 Budget is due to 2016-17 expenditure relating to a part year only.
12. The increase in supplies and services outflows in the 2017-18 Budget is due to 2016-17 expenditure relating to a part year only. Supplies and services outflows includes GST outflows on operational and capital expenditure.
13. The increase in the 2017-18 Budget relates to capital expenditure for the Cross River Rail project for 2017-18.
14. The increase in the 2017-18 Budget relates to the receipt of capital funding for the Cross River Rail project for 2017-18.

Queensland Reconstruction Authority

Overview

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) was established under the *Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011* following unprecedented natural disasters that struck Queensland over the summer of 2010-11.

QRA is charged with managing and coordinating the Government's program of infrastructure renewal and recovery within disaster-affected communities, with a focus on working with our state and local government partners to deliver best practice expenditure of public reconstruction funds.

In line with QRA's vision to build a more disaster resilient Queensland, QRA is now the state's lead agency responsible for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy. In this role, QRA is working collaboratively with other agencies and key stakeholders to improve risk reduction and disaster preparedness.

The QRA contributes to the Queensland Government's objectives for the community - creating jobs and a diverse economy, protecting the environment and building safe, caring and connected communities by:

- administering funding under Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) and assisting local governments to achieve value for money outcomes in their reconstruction programs
- providing advice and support to local governments to build resilience into their disaster preparedness and reconstruction programs
- coordinating disaster recovery activities that help communities recover from disasters and build their resilience to future events.

QRA's strategic objectives are to:

- deliver value for money and ensure best practice expenditure and acquittal of public reconstruction funds
- coordinate and support the rapid recovery of disaster impacted communities in Queensland
- develop effective disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy in Queensland
- drive implementation of policy to deliver more disaster-resilient communities
- build the capacity and capability of local governments and state agencies to recover sooner following natural disaster events.

QRA's key priorities for 2017-18 include:

- delivering Queensland's NDRRA reconstruction works arising from disaster events in 2015, 2016 and 2017, including Severe Tropical Cyclone (STC) Debbie
- managing the close-out, acquittal and Commonwealth reimbursement processes related to Queensland's natural disaster events for the relevant financial years
- contributing to the Queensland Government's response to the Commonwealth's national natural disaster funding reforms in consultation with key stakeholders which are proposed to be implemented from 1 July 2018
- implementing the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience
- leading the ongoing development of Queensland's flood risk management policy and working with local governments to implement recommendations of the Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry and the 2015 Flood Warning Gauge Network Review.

Service summary

In 2016-17 QRA:

- managed a delivery program worth approximately \$1.8 billion, comprising works from 23 events across 2015 and 2017 that are to be delivered through to 30 June 2019
- closed out and acquitted a \$292 million claim to the Commonwealth under the NDRRA, involving more than 300 submissions from 60 local governments and state agencies. On acceptance by the Commonwealth, the approved claim will return an additional \$125 million to Queensland
- assisted with activation and damage assessment for five natural disaster events that occurred in 2016-17
- completed negotiations with the Commonwealth for reimbursement of close to \$1 billion in outstanding funds for the 2014-15 Claim, with the Commonwealth dispersing the funds to Queensland on 9 January 2017
- consulted broadly to revise the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience prior to development of a wide ranging implementation plan that will deliver on QRA's vision to build a more disaster resilient Queensland
- coordinated Queensland's recovery efforts in relation to STC Debbie and contributed to the development of the State Recovery Plan 2017-2019 Operation Queensland Recovery in consultation with the State Recovery Coordinator
- coordinated delivery of the Brisbane River Catchment Flood Study in partnership with local governments and other agencies.

Service performance

Performance statement

Administration of Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA)

Service area objective

To demonstrate accountability in the use of natural disaster funding and to support the Queensland economy and jobs growth by coordinating the rapid restoration of communities following natural disasters and building their resilience to future events.

Service area description

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority:

- manages and coordinates Queensland's program of infrastructure reconstruction within disaster-impacted communities and coordinates the State's recovery, mitigation and resilience policy
- actively manages and resources state-wide NDRRA reconstruction works, including works relating to Queensland's natural disaster events of 2015-16 and 2016-17, and publicly reports on their progress
- manages the close-out and acquittal of NDRRA expenditure to obtain an unqualified audit opinion from the Queensland Audit Office in relation to claims for Australian Government reimbursement of eligible NDRRA expenditure
- coordinates development and implementation of disaster recovery, mitigation and resilience policy across Queensland
- assists with disaster recovery operations when natural disasters occur, supports local governments with recovery processes and undertakes rapid damage assessments of commercial, residential (in conjunction with Queensland Fire and Emergency Services) and council infrastructure in the worst hit areas.

Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Notes	2016-17 Target/Est.	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Target/Est.
Service area: Administration of Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measures</i> Percentage of reconstruction and resilience projects completed within required timeframes and budget	1	100%	100%	100%
Prepare and submit NDRRA claims for the relevant financial year supported by unqualified independent audit opinion in order to maximise reimbursement for the Queensland Government	2	March 2017	March 2017	March 2018
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Immediate disaster recovery operating costs per dollar of new disaster event damage	3	0.25%	0.10%	0.25%

Notes:

1. Deadlines for completion of works eligible for reimbursement under NDRRA are set by the Australian Government. As QRA is now the government's lead agency for recovery, resilience and mitigation policy in Queensland, resilience has been incorporated into its effectiveness measures. The calculation methodology has not changed.
2. An unqualified audit opinion is required in order for works to be eligible for reimbursement from the Australian Government.
3. This aims to measure the efficiency of resource allocation in immediate disaster response and recovery operations. Maintaining or reducing the operating costs will indicate efficient resource allocation.

Staffing¹

Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Notes	2016-17 Budget	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Budget
Queensland Reconstruction Authority		104	98	104

Note:

1. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.

Income statement

Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Taxes		..	..	..
User charges and fees		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions	1,6,9	356,054	381,036	550,877
Interest		..	..	..
Other revenue		..	..	..
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total income		356,054	381,036	550,877
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	2,10	13,553	12,477	13,885
Supplies and services	3,7,11	16,921	17,475	18,443
Grants and subsidies	4,8,12	324,699	350,509	517,974
Depreciation and amortisation		..	..	..
Finance/borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other expenses	5	881	575	575
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total expenses		356,054	381,036	550,877
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		..	..	..

Balance sheet

Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets	13,17	18,550	44,915	44,915
Receivables	14,18	1,694	5,121	5,121
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Inventories		..	..	..
Other		5	12	12
Non-financial assets held for sale		..	..	..
Total current assets		20,249	50,048	50,048
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables		..	..	..
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Property, plant and equipment		..	5	5
Intangibles		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current assets		..	5	5
TOTAL ASSETS		20,249	50,053	50,053
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		2,718	2,181	2,181
Accrued employee benefits	15,19	..	324	324
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other		24	..	..
Total current liabilities		2,742	2,505	2,505
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		..	..	..
Accrued employee benefits		..	..	..
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current liabilities		..	..	..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,742	2,505	2,505
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		17,507	47,548	47,548
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY	16,20,21	17,507	47,548	47,548

Cash flow statement

Queensland Reconstruction Authority	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
User charges and fees		..	..	..
Grants and other contributions	22,25,29	356,054	381,036	550,877
Interest received		..	..	..
Taxes		..	..	..
Other	26,30	34,162	34,371	56,505
Outflows:				
Employee costs	23,31	(13,553)	(12,748)	(13,885)
Supplies and services	27	(51,083)	(51,354)	(74,948)
Grants and subsidies	24,28,32	(324,699)	(353,743)	(517,974)
Borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other		(881)	(575)	(575)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		..	(3,013)	..
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets		..	..	..
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets		..	(5)	..
Payments for investments		..	..	..
Loans and advances made		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		..	(5)	..
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings		..	..	..
Equity injections		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		..	..	..
Finance lease payments		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		..	..	..
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		..	(3,018)	..
Cash at the beginning of financial year		18,550	47,933	44,915
Cash transfers from restructure		..	..	..
Cash at the end of financial year		18,550	44,915	44,915

Explanation of variances in the financial statements

Income statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

1. Grants and other contributions income 2016-17 Estimated Actual is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to an increase in funding required to reimburse Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and State Departments & Agencies (SDAs) for NDRRA works related to disaster events that have occurred since the 2016-17 Budget was prepared, including Severe Tropical Cyclone (STC) Debbie.
2. Employee expenses 2016-17 Estimated Actual is below 2016-17 Budget due to less staff required for operational delivery in the 9 months prior to STC Debbie occurring in March 2017.
3. Supplies and services expenses 2016-17 Estimated Actual is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to the transfer of resilience projects to QRA from other agencies, including the Brisbane River Flood Study (BRFS).
4. Grants and subsidies expenses 2016-17 Estimated Actual is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to an increase in NDRRA payments required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for works related to disaster events that have occurred since the 2016-17 Budget was prepared, including STC Debbie.
5. Other expenses 2016-17 Estimated Actual is below 2016-17 Budget due to audit works from current and prior year Commonwealth claims being completed for a cost lower than expected.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

6. Grants and other contributions income 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to an increase in funding required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for NDRRA works relating to disaster events that occurred in 2016-17, including STC Debbie.
7. Supplies and services expenses 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to the transfer of resilience projects to QRA from other agencies, including the BRFS.
8. Grants and subsidies expenses 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to an increase in NDRRA payments required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for works relating to disaster events that occurred in 2016-17, including STC Debbie.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

9. Grants and other contributions income 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to an increase in funding required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for NDRRA works relating to disaster events that occurred in 2016-17, including STC Debbie.
10. Employee expenses 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to vacant positions in 2016-17 expected to be filled in 2017-18.
11. Supplies and services expenses 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to the transfer of resilience projects to QRA from other agencies, including the BRFS that will be delivered over 2016-17 and 2017-18.
12. Grants and subsidies expenses 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to an increase in NDRRA payments required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for works relating to disaster events that occurred in 2016-17, including STC Debbie.

Balance sheet

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

13. Cash assets 2016-17 Estimated Actual is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to cash reserves from NDRRA grant advances in prior years not utilised during the year.
14. Receivables 2016-17 Estimated Actual is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to a forecast increase of GST receivable at the end of the financial year from increased NDRRA grant payments.
15. Accrued employee benefits (Queensland central scheme levies) 2016-17 Budget was included in payables but has been disclosed separately for estimated actuals.
16. Equity 2016-17 Estimated Actual is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to cash reserves from NDRRA grant advances in prior years not utilised during the year.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

17. Cash assets 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to cash reserves from NDRRA grant advances in prior years not utilised during the year.
18. Receivables 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to a forecast increase of GST receivable at the end of the 2017-18 financial year from increased NDRRA grant payments.
19. Accrued employee benefits (Queensland central scheme levies) 2016-17 Budget was included in payables but has been disclosed separately for 2017-18 Budget.
20. Equity 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to cash reserves from NDRRA grant advances in prior years not utilised during the year.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

21. There are no variations forecast between the 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 budget.

Cash flow statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

22. Grants and other contributions inflows 2016-17 Estimated Actual is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to an increase in funding required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for NDRRA works related to disaster events that have occurred since the 2016-17 Budget was prepared, including STC Debbie.
23. Employee costs outflows 2016-17 Estimated Actual is below 2016-17 Budget due to less staff required for operational delivery in the 9 months prior to STC Debbie occurring in March 2017.
24. Grants and subsidies outflows 2016-17 Estimated Actual is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to an increase in NDRRA payments required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for works related to disaster events that have occurred since the 2016-17 Budget was prepared, including STC Debbie.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

25. Grants and other contributions inflows 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to an increase in funding required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for NDRRA works relating to disaster events that occurred in 2016-17, including STC Debbie.
26. Other inflows 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to a forecast increase of GST receivable from increased NDRRA grant payments.
27. Supplies and services 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to a forecast increase of GST outflows from increased NDRRA grant payments.
28. Grants and subsidies outflows 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Budget due to an increase in NDRRA payments required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for works relating to disaster events that occurred in 2016-17, including STC Debbie.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

29. Grants and other contributions inflows 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to an increase in funding required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for NDRRA works relating to disaster events that occurred in 2016-17, including STC Debbie.
30. Other inflows 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to a forecast increase of GST receivable from increased NDRRA grant payments.
31. Employee costs outflows 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to vacant positions in 2016-17 expected to be filled in 2017-18.
32. Grants and subsidies outflows 2017-18 Budget is greater than 2016-17 Estimated Actual due to an increase in NDRRA payments required to reimburse LGAs and SDAs for works relating to disaster events that occurred in 2016-17, including STC Debbie.

South Bank Corporation

Overview

The objects of the South Bank Corporation (the Corporation), as outlined in the *South Bank Corporation Act 1989*, are to:

- promote, facilitate, carry out and control the development, disposal and management of land and other property within the Corporation area
- achieve an appropriate balance between the Corporation's commercial and non-commercial functions
- ensure the Corporation area complements, rather than duplicates, other public use sites in the inner-city Brisbane area
- provide for a diverse range of recreational, cultural and educational pursuits for local, regional and international visitors
- accommodate public events and entertainment that benefit the general community
- achieve excellence and innovation in the management of open space and park areas.

The Corporation's responsibilities include ownership and management of:

- the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre
- the Parklands car park
- retail and short term commercial leasing and retail marketing
- road and footpath ownership and management
- statutory planning for the corporation area including planning assessment for the Southpoint development.

Service summary

New initiatives for 2017-18 include:

- completion of the second stage by the Anthony John Group of its Southpoint development in the Corporation area, a residential tower, to complement the commercial and retail development tower completed in the 2016-17 year
- reactivation of the space occupied by outdated and vacant Arbour View cafes
- continuation of the Little Stanley Street retail activation through investment in capital works
- activation of the heritage listed Allgas Building in the centre of the South Bank Parklands with a new retail offer
- continuing to manage and enhance, with Brisbane City Council, the distinct elements of the precinct that make South Bank Brisbane's favourite place to live, work and play
- continuing to consider and identify future opportunities for the management and use of land and other property within the Corporation area
- hosting celebration activities for the South Bank Parklands 25th Birthday in collaboration with Brisbane City Council
- working with the Destination Brisbane Consortium and government agencies to ensure the best possible outcome for the landing of the proposed Neville Bonner Bridge in the South Bank Parklands.

Staffing¹

South Bank Corporation	Notes	2016-17 Budget	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Budget
South Bank Corporation	2	25	28	29

Notes:

1. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.
2. Staffing increases reflect the rebuilding of the Corporation's activities.

Income statement

South Bank Corporation	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
Taxes		..	..	..
User charges and fees	2,5	91,871	94,206	100,977
Grants and other contributions		..	..	..
Interest		650	600	750
Other revenue		..	..	..
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets		2,340	2,340	3,715
Total income		94,861	97,146	105,442
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	1,3,6	2,955	3,227	3,620
Supplies and services	4,7	64,065	64,221	71,678
Grants and subsidies		..	..	..
Depreciation and amortisation		23,000	21,000	21,000
Finance/borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other expenses		7,633	7,636	8,403
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total expenses		97,653	96,084	104,701
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		(2,792)	1,062	741

Balance sheet

South Bank Corporation	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets		33,691	43,451	32,847
Receivables		1,569	2,019	2,019
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Inventories		338	335	335
Other	8,12	1,264	90	90
Non-financial assets held for sale	9,15	..	3,362	..
Total current assets		36,862	49,257	35,291
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables		..	..	..
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Property, plant and equipment		722,857	721,490	735,385
Intangibles		..	..	..
Other	9,13	3,076	..	..
Total non-current assets		725,933	721,490	735,385
TOTAL ASSETS		762,795	770,747	770,676
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		8,234	7,821	7,620
Accrued employee benefits		423	400	400
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other	10,16	6,309	18,261	7,650
Total current liabilities		14,966	26,482	15,670
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		764	781	781
Accrued employee benefits		131	132	132
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives		..	..	..
Provisions		..	..	..
Other	11,14	10,423	..	..
Total non-current liabilities		11,318	913	913
TOTAL LIABILITIES		26,284	27,395	16,583
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		736,511	743,352	754,093
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY		736,511	743,352	754,093

Cash flow statement

South Bank Corporation	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
User charges and fees	19,22	85,921	88,258	94,366
Grants and other contributions		..	..	..
Interest received		650	600	750
Taxes		..	..	..
Other		4,000	4,000	4,000
Outflows:				
Employee costs		(2,955)	(3,227)	(3,620)
Supplies and services	19,22	(64,437)	(62,985)	(75,879)
Grants and subsidies		..	..	..
Borrowing costs		..	..	..
Other		(11,633)	(16,872)	(12,403)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		11,546	9,774	7,214
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets	17,20	..	3,226	3,362
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets	18,21,23	(16,478)	(9,865)	(21,180)
Payments for investments		..	..	..
Loans and advances made		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		(16,478)	(6,639)	(17,818)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings		..	..	..
Equity injections		..	..	..
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions		..	..	..
Finance lease payments		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		..	..	..
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(4,932)	3,135	(10,604)
Cash at the beginning of financial year		38,623	40,316	43,451
Cash transfers from restructure		..	..	..
Cash at the end of financial year		33,691	43,451	32,847

Explanation of variances in the financial statements

Income statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

1. The increase is due to increased casual labour due to an increase in car park activity, plus recruitment costs and back-dated wages on finalisation of new awards.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

2. The increase is mainly due to higher turnover by the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre.
3. The increase is due to increased activity in all areas including capital projects management and stakeholder communications.
4. The increase is mainly due to higher turnover by the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

5. The increase is mainly due to higher turnover by the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre.
6. The increase is due to increased activity in all areas including capital projects management and stakeholder communications.
7. The increase is mainly due to higher turnover by the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre.

Balance sheet

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

8. The decrease is due to annual insurance premiums expected to be paid after the balance sheet date and not to be recognised as a prepayment asset.
9. The variance is due to the reclassification of development land from non-current assets to current assets.
10. The increase is due to the reclassification of unearned income for sale of development land from non-current to current liabilities.
11. The decrease is due to the reclassification of unearned income for sale of development land from non-current to current liabilities.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

12. The decrease is due to annual insurance premiums expected to be paid after the balance sheet date and not to be recognised as a prepayment asset.
13. The decrease is due to the reclassification of development land from non-current assets to current assets in the 2016-17 year.
14. The decrease is due to the reclassification of unearned income for sale of development land from non-current to current liabilities in the 2016-17 year.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

15. The decrease is due to the recognition of the sale of development land asset during the 2017-18 year.
16. The decrease is due to the recognition of the unearned income liability as revenue on the sale of development land during the 2017-18 year.

Cash flow statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

17. The increase is due to the recognition of sale of development land in the 2016-17 year.
18. The decrease is due to the deferral of planned capital works.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

19. The increase is mainly due to higher turnover by the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre.

- 20. The increase is due to the recognition of sale of additional development land in the 2017-18 year.
- 21. The increase is due to additional planned capital works.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

- 22. The increase is mainly due to higher turnover by the Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre.
- 23. The increase is due to additional planned capital works.

Commercialised business unit

Economic Development Queensland

Overview

Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) is the Queensland Government's specialist land use planning and development agency which supports the department's vision to drive the creation of great places to live, work and play for current and future Queenslanders. This is especially evident in the delivery of the Advancing our cities and regions (AOCR) strategy which seeks to renew and repurpose surplus and underutilised government land to deliver better community outcomes, create jobs and promote economic growth.

EDQ facilitates development by:

- fast tracking land use planning and development assessment within Priority Development Areas
- delivering and facilitating property development and infrastructure projects
- engaging with communities, councils and industry on projects to meet local needs and aspirations
- responding to strategic government objectives which require innovative solutions.

The residential and industrial markets across regional Queensland remain highly subdued. EDQ will continue to work with stakeholders to identify projects that can help catalyse development in these areas.

Service summary

In 2017-18 EDQ will continue the delivery of existing development projects and identify new projects by:

- working with local governments, communities and the private sector to facilitate activities with strong economic and/or community development outcomes in line with the objectives of the AOCR strategy. This will include the declaration of new Priority Development Areas (PDAs)
- progressing AOCR projects announced in 2016-17 including Carseldine Urban Village, Rockhampton CBD renewal, Yeppoon heritage railway site, Better Neighbourhoods precincts in Logan, Redcliffe and other areas and the Aldoga renewable energy project
- continuing delivery of the Ageing in Place pilot projects in Barcaldine, Ravenshoe, Ayr and Cloncurry to provide suitable housing options to enable people to stay in their communities
- utilising planning expertise to facilitate major developments including assessing development applications for the \$3 billion Queen's Wharf Brisbane project, preparing the PDA development scheme for the \$1.1 billion Herston Quarter development and completing major reviews of the Northshore Hamilton and Bowen Hills PDA development schemes
- further developing Queensland's largest waterfront urban renewal project at Northshore Hamilton, including the completion of over \$20 million of road and park upgrades and facilitating over \$30 million of new public infrastructure at Yeerongpilly Green
- finalising commercial agreements for the first development projects at the Gold Coast Health and Knowledge Precinct to commence after the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games™
- continuing EDQ's eight current residential projects including settling approximately 75 lots and earning up to \$13 million in revenue and progressing development in EDQ's 24 industrial estates, settling up to \$26.5 million in land sales to support and enable investment and generate jobs across Queensland
- resolving urban infrastructure issues associated with the development of the Ripley Valley and Greater Flagstone PDAs to coordinate the delivery of critical infrastructure and services, and facilitate development.

Service performance

Performance statement

Business and Economic Growth

Service area objective

To drive business and economic growth in Queensland

Service area description

This service area delivers policies and programs that drive business and economic growth consistent with the government's economic development agenda. It will drive the expansion of Queensland's economic growth as benchmarked against the global economy and comparable jurisdictions by:

- driving economic, business and community growth by delivering the *Advancing our cities and regions strategy* to renew and repurpose surplus and underutilised State property
- supporting and enabling new growth in Queensland communities through fast tracking opportunities for urban, residential, industrial and community development across Queensland
- facilitating the provision of priority development infrastructure that will unlock development opportunities for local governments, key industry sectors, the community and the State.

Services

- Priority development planning and catalyst infrastructure delivery
- Regional, urban, industrial and community development and investment

Economic Development Queensland	Notes	2016-17 Target/Est.	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Target/Est.
Service area: Business and Economic Growth				
Service: Priority development planning and catalyst infrastructure delivery				
Service standards <i>Effectiveness measure</i> Value of investment enabled through the Priority Development Infrastructure co-investment and Catalyst Infrastructure programs	1	\$61.2 million	\$59.5 million	\$110.1 million
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Value of investment enabled per dollar invested in the management of the Priority Development Infrastructure co-investment and Catalyst Infrastructure programs	1, 2	\$1.60	\$2.17	\$1.44
Service: Regional, urban, industrial and community development and investment	3			

Economic Development Queensland	Notes	2016-17 Target/Est.	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Target/Est.
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measures</i> Value of private sector investment generated through the facilitation of economic and community development projects	4, 5	\$582.7 million	\$644.8 million	\$319 million
Percentage of development projects managed, facilitated or delivered within committed timeframes and approved budget	6	92%	92%	92%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Value of private sector investment generated through the facilitation of economic and community development projects per dollar spent on project management	5, 7	\$6.99	\$7.22	\$3.81

Notes:

1. This measure combines reporting on projects being delivered under the discontinued Priority Development Infrastructure co-investment program and projects being delivered through the Catalyst Infrastructure Program.
2. The Estimated Actual result was greater than the target due to a higher proportion of funding from project proponents than anticipated. The target for 2017-18 will decrease as EDQ will be co-investing in a greater number of projects than in 2016-17.
3. The expansion of the service to include community development is in recognition of EDQ's role in the delivery of the *Advancing our cities and regions strategy*.
4. This measure is the value of private sector investment generated through the facilitation of economic and community development projects by EDQ, including the value of land sales for which EDQ is responsible. The value of private sector investment generated gives an indication of the effectiveness of EDQ's role in facilitating development and the wording of the measure has been amended accordingly. The methodology for calculating the measure has not changed.
5. The Estimated Actual value of private sector investment in 2016-17 was higher than the target due to the greater than expected rate of private sector development within the Northshore Hamilton PDA. Investment is expected to decrease in 2017-18 due to a slowdown in development in the Northshore Hamilton PDA as developers consolidate their current stock, completion of the Commonwealth Games Village and lack of growth in regional markets. This decrease will also impact on the value of private sector investment per dollar spent on project management.
6. Development projects being managed, facilitated or delivered are those projects for which EDQ is responsible. Committed timeframes for milestones (including approved variations) have been agreed to in writing by EDQ. Approved budgets (including approved variations) cover EDQ's involvement across all projects.
7. Value of private sector investment is the dollar value generated through the EDQ's facilitation of development projects, and includes income received through land sales.

Staffing¹

Economic Development Queensland	Notes	2016-17 Budget	2016-17 Est. Actual	2017-18 Budget
Economic Development Queensland		109	109	109

Note:

1. Full-time equivalents (FTEs) as at 30 June.

Income statement

Economic Development Queensland	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
INCOME				
User charges and fees	1,6,10	93,990	89,378	92,022
Grants and other contributions	7,11	36,979	36,679	46,132
Interest	2,8,12	4,987	8,759	3,792
Other revenue		5	..	..
Gains on sale/revaluation of assets		..	..	..
Total income		135,961	134,816	141,946
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	3,13	15,321	14,233	16,282
Supplies and services	4,9,14	108,895	99,978	119,702
Grants and subsidies		..	..	..
Depreciation and amortisation		5	50	48
Finance/borrowing costs		2,169	2,326	3,686
Other expenses		8,675	8,623	8,442
Losses on sale/revaluation of assets	5,15	..	4,922	..
Total expenses		135,065	130,132	148,160
Income tax expense/revenue		269	1,405	(1,864)
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		627	3,279	(4,350)

Balance sheet

Economic Development Queensland	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash assets	16,26,36	94,782	167,515	65,565
Receivables	17,27	21,855	30,069	29,775
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Inventories	18,28,37	337,667	324,540	423,910
Other		111	131	131
Non-financial assets held for sale		..	..	..
Total current assets		454,415	522,255	519,381
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables	19,29,38	108,875	58,879	145,463
Other financial assets		..	..	..
Property, plant and equipment	20,30,39	507,003	463,802	470,664
Deferred tax assets		2,466	459	2,323
Intangibles		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current assets		618,344	523,140	618,450
TOTAL ASSETS		1,072,759	1,045,395	1,137,831
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	21,31,40	16,840	35,252	38,691
Current tax liabilities		269	1,405	..
Accrued employee benefits		..	528	528
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives	22,32,41	61,860	25,449	37,122
Provisions	23,33	1,890	23,302	24,000
Other		14,463	11,463	11,463
Total current liabilities		95,322	97,399	111,804
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables		19,524	19,524	19,524
Deferred tax liabilities	24,34	102,036	88,761	88,761
Accrued employee benefits		..	..	..
Interest bearing liabilities and derivatives	25,35,42	16,523	41,984	75,748
Provisions		..	..	..
Other		..	..	..
Total non-current liabilities		138,083	150,269	184,033
TOTAL LIABILITIES		233,405	247,668	295,837
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		839,354	797,727	841,994
EQUITY				
TOTAL EQUITY		839,354	797,727	841,994

Cash flow statement

Economic Development Queensland	Notes	2016-17 Budget \$'000	2016-17 Est. Act. \$'000	2017-18 Budget \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
User charges and fees	43,53,64	93,616	75,204	92,316
Grants and other contributions	54,65	36,979	36,679	45,922
Interest received	44,55,66	4,987	8,759	3,792
Other		5	..	..
Outflows:				
Employee costs		(15,321)	(14,233)	(16,282)
Supplies and services	45,56,67	(136,576)	(104,814)	(216,658)
Grants and subsidies		..	..	..
Borrowing costs		(2,169)	(2,326)	(3,686)
Taxation equivalents paid	46,68	(1,177)	(4,677)	(2,251)
Other		(5,945)	(4,270)	(5,663)
Net cash provided by or used in operating activities		(25,601)	(9,678)	(102,510)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Sales of non-financial assets	47,57	8,202	4,214	5,204
Investments redeemed		..	..	..
Loans and advances redeemed		750	750	874
Outflows:				
Payments for non-financial assets	48,58,69	(36,842)	(18,432)	(12,114)
Payments for investments		..	..	..
Loans and advances made	49,59,70	(94,568)	(39,116)	(87,458)
Net cash provided by or used in investing activities		(122,458)	(52,584)	(93,494)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows:				
Borrowings	50,60,71	61,927	50,376	78,095
Equity injections	51,61,72	62,132	17,834	52,765
Outflows:				
Borrowing redemptions	62,73	(20,605)	(20,605)	(32,658)
Finance lease payments		..	..	..
Equity withdrawals	52,63,74	(33,111)	(11,211)	(4,148)
Dividends paid		..	..	..
Net cash provided by or used in financing activities		70,343	36,394	94,054
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(77,716)	(25,868)	(101,950)
Cash at the beginning of financial year		172,498	193,383	167,515
Cash transfers from restructure		..	..	..
Cash at the end of financial year		94,782	167,515	65,565

Explanation of variances in the financial statements

Income statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

1. The decrease is due to the lower than budgeted land sales as a result of lack of growth in regional markets.
2. The increase is due to interest earned on higher than budgeted cash balances.
3. The decrease is due to delays in filling budgeted vacant positions.
4. The decrease is due to lower cost of sales as a result of reduced land sales forecast.
5. The increase is due to a write down in the value of land inventory caused by the softening of market conditions.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

6. The decrease is due to the lower than budgeted land sales as a result of lack of growth in regional markets.
7. The increase is due to the funding of budgeted costs related to obligations for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village development agreement.
8. The decrease is due to lower cash balances forecast.
9. The increase is due to the budgeted costs related to obligations for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village in accordance with the development agreement.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

10. The increase is due to sales revenue from new projects forecast to commence in 2017-18.
11. The increase is due to the funding of budgeted costs related to obligations for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village development agreement.
12. The decrease is due to lower cash balances forecast.
13. The increase is due to enterprise bargaining agreement increases and full year impact of staff changes.
14. The increase is due to higher cost of sales as a result of higher land sales and increase costs related to budgeted obligations for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village in accordance with the development agreement.
15. The decrease is due to a reduction in the value of forecast land inventory write downs.

Balance sheet

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

16. The increase reflects adjusted development activity due to revised scheduling of costs and the delay in funding of projects under the Catalyst Infrastructure Program resulting from longer than expected project timeframes.
17. The increase is due to funding for catalyst loans being recorded as a current receivable and budgeted as non-current.
18. The decrease is mainly due to a write down in value to reflect prevailing market conditions and adjusted development activity.
19. The decrease is due to delayed payment of loans for Priority Development Infrastructure and the Catalyst Infrastructure Program, resulting from longer than expected project timeframes.
20. The decrease is mainly due to the reclassification of property, plant and equipment to inventory.
21. The increase reflects timing and amount of operating payments.
22. The decrease is due to catalyst loan funding being recorded as non-current liability but budgeted as current liability.
23. The increase is due to infrastructure contributions not being budgeted in 2016-17.
24. The decrease is due to land revaluations as at 30 June 2016.
25. The increase is due to catalyst loan funding being recorded as non-current liability but budgeted as current liability.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

26. The decrease reflects the commencement of funding for the Catalyst Infrastructure Program and revised schedule of development activity.
27. The increase is due to funding for catalyst loans being recorded as a current receivable and budgeted as non-current.
28. The increase is due to forecast increase in development activity in accordance with the development programs.
29. The increase is due to revised funding forecast for Priority Development Infrastructure and the Catalyst Infrastructure Program loans.
30. The decrease is mainly due to the reclassification of property, plant and equipment to inventory.
31. The increase reflects timing and amount of operating payments.
32. The decrease is due to catalyst loan funding being recorded as non-current liability but budgeted as current liability.
33. The increase is due to infrastructure contributions not being budgeted in 2016-17.
34. The decrease is due to land revaluations as at 30 June 2016.
35. The increase is due to catalyst loan funding being recorded as non-current liability but budgeted as current liability.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

36. The decrease reflects the commencement of funding for the Catalyst Infrastructure Program and revised schedule of development activity.
37. The increase is due to forecast increase in development activity in accordance with the development programs.
38. The increase is due to revised funding forecast for Priority Development Infrastructure and the Catalyst Infrastructure Program loans.
39. The increase is due to forecast capital program.
40. The increase reflects timing and amount of operating payments.
41. The increase is due to increase in development activity in accordance with the development programs.
42. The increase is due to increase in development activity in accordance with the development programs.

Cash flow statement

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2016-17 Estimated Actual include:

43. The decrease is due to the lower than budgeted land sales as a result of lack of growth in regional markets.
44. The increase is due to interest earned on higher than budgeted cash balances.
45. The decrease is due to lower than budgeted development costs.
46. The increase is due to the timing of the payment of tax equivalents.
47. The decrease is due to slower than expected payout of freehold land leases.
48. The decrease is mainly due to lower forecast capital spend on Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village in accordance with revised construction program and reclassification of property, plant and equipment expenditure to inventory.
49. The decrease is due to delayed payment of loans for Priority Development Infrastructure and the Catalyst Infrastructure Program, resulting from longer than expected project timeframes.
50. The decrease is due to adjusted development activity across EDQ as a result of changing market conditions.
51. The decrease is due to delayed funding of Priority Development Infrastructure loans resulting from longer than expected project timeframes.
52. The decrease is mainly due to Priority Development Infrastructure funding to the Department of Transport and Main Roads not being required.

Major variations between 2016-17 Budget and 2017-18 Budget include:

- 53. The decrease is due to the lower than budgeted land sales as a result of lack of growth in regional market.
- 54. The increase is due to the funding of budgeted costs related to obligations for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village development agreement.
- 55. The decrease is due to lower cash balances forecast.
- 56. The increase is mainly due to a revised schedule of development activity in accordance with the development programs.
- 57. The decrease is due to timing of expected conversion to freehold of land leases.
- 58. The decrease is mainly due to lower forecast capital spend on Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village in accordance with revised construction program and reclassification of property, plant and equipment expenditure to inventory.
- 59. The decrease is due to delayed payment of loans for Priority Development Infrastructure and the Catalyst Infrastructure Program, resulting from longer than expected project timeframes.
- 60. The increase is due to forecast development activity in accordance with the development programs.
- 61. The decrease is due to delayed funding of Priority Development Infrastructure loans resulting from longer than expected project timeframes.
- 62. The increase is due to a forecast partial debt repayment made as part of an overall debt reduction strategy.
- 63. The decrease is mainly due to Priority Development Infrastructure funding to the Department of Transport and Main Roads not being required.

Major variations between 2016-17 Estimated Actual and the 2017-18 Budget include:

- 64. The increase is due to higher sales revenue from new projects forecast to commence in 2017-18.
- 65. The increase is due to the funding of budgeted costs related to obligations for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village in accordance with the development agreement.
- 66. The decrease is due to lower cash balances forecast.
- 67. The increase is mainly due to a revised schedule of development activity in accordance with the development programs.
- 68. The decrease is due to the timing of the payment of tax equivalents.
- 69. The decrease is mainly due to lower forecast capital spend on Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games Village in accordance with revised construction program.
- 70. The increase is due to revised timing of Priority Development Infrastructure and the Catalyst Infrastructure Program loans.
- 71. The increase is due to forecast development activity in accordance with the development programs.
- 72. The increase is due to revised timing of funding of Priority Development Infrastructure loans.
- 73. The increase is due to a forecast partial debt repayment made as part of an overall debt reduction strategy.
- 74. The decrease is mainly due to transfer of equity to the Department of State Development in 2016-17.

Glossary of terms

Accrual accounting	Recognition of economic events and other financial transactions involving revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity as they occur and reporting in financial statements in the period to which they relate, rather than when a flow of cash occurs.
Administered items	Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses an entity administers, without discretion, on behalf of the Government.
Agency/entity	Used generically to refer to the various organisational units within Government that deliver services or otherwise service Government objectives. The term can include departments, commercialised business units, statutory bodies or other organisations established by Executive decision.
Appropriation	Funds issued by the Treasurer, under Parliamentary authority, to agencies during a financial year for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivery of agreed services • administered items • adjustment of the Government's equity in agencies, including acquiring of capital.
Balance sheet	A financial statement that reports the assets, liabilities and equity of an entity as at a particular date.
Capital	A term used to refer to an entity's stock of assets and the capital grants it makes to other agencies. Assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible items and inventories that an entity owns/controls and uses in the delivery of services.
Cash Flow Statement	A financial statement reporting the cash inflows and outflows for an entity's operating, investing and financing activities in a particular period.
Controlled Items	Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that are controlled by departments. These relate directly to the departmental operational objectives and arise at the discretion and direction of that department.
Depreciation	The periodic allocation of the cost of physical assets, representing the amount of the asset consumed during a specified time.
Equity	Equity is the residual interest in the assets of the entity after deduction of its liabilities. It usually comprises the entity's accumulated surpluses/losses, capital injections and any reserves.
Equity injection	An increase in the investment of the Government in a public sector agency.

Financial statements	Collective description of the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet and the Cash Flow Statement for an entity's controlled and administered activities.
Income statement	A financial statement highlighting the accounting surplus or deficit of an entity. It provides an indication of whether the entity has sufficient revenue to meet expenses in the current year, including non-cash costs such as depreciation.
Outcomes	Whole-of-government outcomes are intended to cover all dimensions of community wellbeing. They express the current needs and future aspirations of communities, within a social, economic and environment context.
Own-source revenue	Revenue that is generated by an agency, generally through the sale of goods and services, but it may also include some Commonwealth funding.
Priorities	Key policy areas that will be the focus of Government activity.
Services	The actions or activities (including policy development) of an agency which contribute to the achievement of the agency's objectives.
Service area	Related services grouped into a high level service area for communicating the broad types of services delivered by an agency.
Service standard	Define a level of performance that is expected to be achieved appropriate for the service area or service. Service standards are measures of efficiency or effectiveness.

For a more detailed Glossary of Terms, please refer to the Reader's Guide available on the Budget website at www.budget.qld.gov.au

