

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Financial Statements  
for the financial year ended 30 June 2024

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For information in relation to QRIDA's financial statements, please email [contact\\_us@qrda.qld.gov.au](mailto:contact_us@qrda.qld.gov.au) or visit [qrda.qld.gov.au](http://qrda.qld.gov.au).

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Statement of Comprehensive Income  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Budget Variance* \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from Continuing Operations</b>					
Grants and other contributions	3	285,945	52,513	233,432	152,915
Fees	4	20,948	11,073	9,875	10,447
Interest	5	103,623	86,639	16,984	119,988
Other revenue	7	-	-	7	81
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>410,523</b>	<b>150,225</b>	<b>260,298</b>	<b>283,431</b>
Gain on borrowings received at greater than fair value	13.1 & 14.1	1,054	1,000	54	1,846
<b>Total Income from Continuing Operations</b>		<b>411,577</b>	<b>151,225</b>	<b>260,352</b>	<b>285,277</b>
<b>Expenses from Continuing Operations</b>					
Employee expenses	6	25,668	22,332	3,336	19,857
Supplies and services	7	9,681	7,177	2,504	7,680
Grants and subsidies	8	225,096	133,118	91,978	154,713
Depreciation and amortisation		261	250	11	274
Loss on loans and loan commitments issued at greater than fair value	12.4 & 12.5	22,407	29,123	(6,716)	16,197
Impairment losses	12.2	(5,942)	137	(6,079)	1,279
Finance/borrowing costs	9	4,585	3,907	678	4,116
Other Expenses	10	2,198	-	2,198	5,291
<b>Total Expenses from Continuing Operations</b>		<b>283,954</b>	<b>196,044</b>	<b>87,910</b>	<b>209,407</b>
<b>Operating Result from Continuing Operations</b>		<b>127,623</b>	<b>(44,819)</b>	<b>172,442</b>	<b>75,870</b>
<b>Operating Result for the Year</b>		<b>127,623</b>	<b>(44,819)</b>	<b>172,442</b>	<b>75,870</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>127,623</b>	<b>(44,819)</b>	<b>172,442</b>	<b>75,870</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

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

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Statement of Financial Position  
as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Budget Variance * \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	329,143	147,396	181,747	254,824
Loans and advances	12	148,942	169,264	(20,322)	151,576
Receivables		3,270	3,184	86	4,911
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>481,355</b>	<b>319,844</b>	<b>161,511</b>	<b>411,311</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>					
Loans and advances	12	875,964	1,127,120	(251,156)	956,845
Property, plant and equipment		4	4	-	6
Intangible assets		1,574	1,451	123	1,533
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>877,542</b>	<b>1,128,575</b>	<b>(251,033)</b>	<b>958,384</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,358,897</b>	<b>1,448,419</b>	<b>(89,522)</b>	<b>1,369,695</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables		3,712	719	2,993	529
Loan commitments	12.5	5,153	3,843	1,310	2,441
Interest-bearing borrowings	13	7,091	5,985	1,106	9,423
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	14	182	28	154	971
Accrued employee benefits		3,815	3,551	264	3,446
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>19,953</b>	<b>14,126</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>16,810</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>					
Interest-bearing borrowings	13	166,328	401,832	(235,504)	164,166
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	14	9,229	15,220	(5,991)	8,797
Accrued employee benefits		722	364	358	511
<b>Total Non-current Liabilities</b>		<b>176,279</b>	<b>417,416</b>	<b>(241,137)</b>	<b>173,474</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>196,232</b>	<b>431,542</b>	<b>(235,310)</b>	<b>190,284</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>1,162,665</b>	<b>1,016,877</b>	<b>145,788</b>	<b>1,179,411</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Contributed equity		756,118	772,647	(16,529)	900,488
Accumulated surplus		406,547	244,230	162,317	278,923
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>1,162,665</b>	<b>1,016,877</b>	<b>145,788</b>	<b>1,179,411</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

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

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Statement of Changes in Equity  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Accumulated Surplus	Contributed Equity	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2022</b>	203,053	989,367	1,192,420
Operating result for the year	75,870	-	75,870
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	75,870	-	75,870
<b>Transactions with owners as owners:</b>			
Distributions to owners ( <b>Note 15</b> )	-	(88,879)	(88,879)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>278,923</b>	<b>900,488</b>	<b>1,179,411</b>
Operating result for the year	127,623	-	127,623
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>127,623</b>	-	<b>127,623</b>
<b>Transactions with owners as owners:</b>			
Distributions to owners ( <b>Note 15</b> )	-	(144,370)	(144,370)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2024</b>	<b>406,547</b>	<b>756,118</b>	<b>1,162,665</b>

*The accompanying notes form part of these statements.*

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Statement of Cash Flows  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Actual \$'000	2024 Original Budget \$'000	Budget Variance* \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
<i>Inflows:</i>					
Grants and other contributions		289,087	52,513	236,574	149,773
Fees		20,108	12,073	8,035	12,021
Interest received		54,818	47,061	7,757	44,129
GST input tax credits from ATO		4,769	-	4,769	1,439
GST collected from customers		18,969	-	18,969	10,067
Other		7	1,000	(993)	81
<i>Outflows:</i>					
Employee expenses		(25,076)	(22,334)	(2,742)	(19,834)
Supplies and services		(9,779)	(8,177)	(1,602)	(7,635)
Grants and subsidies		(225,096)	(133,118)	(91,978)	(154,713)
Finance/borrowing costs		(3,732)	(3,191)	(541)	(2,572)
Other expenses		(2,198)	(1,000)	(1,198)	(5,291)
GST paid to suppliers		(4,988)	-	(4,988)	(1,295)
GST remitted to ATO		(15,859)	-	(15,859)	(12,170)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	CF-1	<b>101,030</b>	<b>(55,173)</b>	<b>156,203</b>	<b>14,000</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
<i>Inflows:</i>					
Loans and advances redeemed		207,620	163,739	43,881	148,430
<i>Outflows:</i>					
Payments for intangible assets		(300)	(350)	50	(272)
Loans and advances made		(89,334)	(325,000)	235,666	(89,787)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>117,986</b>	<b>(161,611)</b>	<b>279,597</b>	<b>58,370</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>					
<i>Inflows:</i>					
Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing-borrowings	CF-2	7,932	250,000	(242,068)	10,169
<i>Outflows:</i>					
Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing borrowing redemptions	CF-2	(8,259)	(12,016)	3,757	(23,048)
Equity withdrawals		(144,370)	(129,952)	(14,418)	(88,879)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(144,697)</b>	<b>108,032</b>	<b>(252,729)</b>	<b>(101,758)</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		74,319	(108,752)	183,071	(29,388)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year</b>		<b>254,824</b>	<b>256,148</b>	<b>(1,324)</b>	<b>284,212</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</b>	11	<b>329,143</b>	<b>147,396</b>	<b>181,747</b>	<b>254,824</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

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

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Statement of Cash Flows  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

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

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Operating surplus/(deficit)	127,623	75,870
<i>Non-cash items included in operating result:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	261	274
Impairment (gains)/losses	(5,942)	1,279
<i>Change in assets and liabilities:</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in accrued interest income	(481)	(1,249)
(Increase)/decrease in unamortised discount on borrowings received at greater than fair value	(379)	(301)
(Increase)/decrease in GST input tax credits receivable	(216)	145
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	1,861	(2,148)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	61	(86)
Increase/(decrease) in interest payable	178	1
Increase/(decrease) in loan commitments	2,712	(1,402)
Increase/(decrease) in unamortised discount on loans issued at greater than fair value	(28,349)	(56,321)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued employee benefits	580	42
Increase/(decrease) in GST payable	3,122	(2,103)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>101,030</b>	<b>14,000</b>

### CF-2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Cash Flows			Non-cash Changes		Closing Balance 2024 \$'000
	Closing Balance 2023	Cash received	Cash repayments	Accrued interest & other transfer	Amortised cost changes	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Interest-bearing borrowings	173,589	3,271	(2,754)	(327)	(360)	173,419
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	9,768	4,660	(5,505)	505	(18)	9,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,357</b>	<b>7,932</b>	<b>(8,259)</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>(378)</b>	<b>182,830</b>

	Cash Flows			Non-cash Changes		Closing Balance 2023 \$'000
	Closing Balance 2022	Cash received	Cash repayments	Accrued interest & other transfer	Amortised cost changes	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Interest-bearing borrowings	185,436	1,923	(17,167)	2,592	805	173,589
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	11,102	8,246	(5,881)	(2,591)	(1,108)	9,768
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,538</b>	<b>10,169</b>	<b>(23,048)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(302)</b>	<b>183,357</b>

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

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#### **SECTION 2 – NOTES ABOUT OUR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

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## Section 1 - About QRIDA and this financial report

### Note 1: Basis of financial statement preparation

#### 1.1 General information

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

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

#### 1.2 Compliance with prescribed requirements

QRIDA has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 39 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*. The financial statements comply with Queensland Treasury's Minimum Reporting Requirements for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2023.

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

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

#### 1.3 Presentation

##### Currency and rounding

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

##### Comparatives

Comparative information reflects the audited 2022-23 financial statements.

##### Current/Non-current classification

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

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

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

#### 1.4 Authorisation of financial statements for issue

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

#### 1.5 Basis of measurement

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

##### Historical cost

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

##### Fair Value

Refer to **Note 16** for an explanation of fair value.

##### Present value

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

##### Amortised cost using the effective interest method

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

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

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

### Note 2: Objectives of QRIDA

QRIDA's vision is to foster a thriving and financially resilient Queensland through the strategic purpose of fostering productive and sustainable regions and rural communities.

QRIDA is guided by the four objectives of our strategic plan:

- partnerships - value-creating relationships that are strategic, trusted and collaborative to support our customers, stakeholders or the community;
- structure - a viable business model that stands ready for both planned and emergent requirements;
- people - a flexible workforce built on a culture that attracts and grows capable people who are drawn to deliver a valued customer and employee experience;
- delivery - a business architecture that continuously improves while managing risks and governing with integrity.



Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Section 2 - Notes about our financial performance

### Note 3: Grants and other contributions

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
QRIDA Operational Funding	14,243	13,702
Grant Funding Administered:		
Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme	81,150	-
Resilient Homes Assistance Scheme	40,500	3,500
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	36,748	88,192
Zero Emission Vehicle Rebate Scheme	33,750	7,500
Climate Smart Energy Savers Rebate Scheme	32,400	-
Farm Management Grants & Drought Preparedness Grant Schemes	12,619	2,976
Battery Booster Rebate Scheme	11,500	-
Horticulture Netting Program - Trial Extension	6,356	-
Business Energy Savings Transformation Rebate Scheme	5,000	-
Rural Economic Development Grants	3,101	3,142
Horticulture Irrigation Pricing Rebate Scheme	3,000	-
Remote Communities Freight Assistance Scheme	2,500	-
Flood Affected Livestock Grants Scheme	2,000	-
North Queensland Flood Schemes	-	14,625
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Scheme	-	10,000
Wheelchair Accessible Taxi Grant Scheme	-	3,368
Rural Agricultural Development (Sheep and Goats) Grants Scheme	-	1,890
Agribusiness Digital Solutions Grants Scheme	-	1,300
Other Schemes	1,078	2,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>285,945</b>	<b>152,915</b>

#### Accounting Policy

All grant revenues are accounted for under *AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* as there are no specific performance obligations which would warrant deferral under *AASB 15*.

#### Disclosure – QRIDA Operational Funding

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

#### Disclosure – Grant Funding Administered

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

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

**Note 3: Grants and other contributions (continued)**

The following table represents the administered programs and their grantors:

Programs administered by QRIDA	Grantor
Agribusiness Digital Solutions Grant Scheme	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
Farm Management Grants Scheme & Drought Preparedness Grants Scheme	
Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme	
Flood Affected Livestock Grants Scheme	
Horticulture Netting Program - Trial Extension	
Rural Agricultural Development (Sheep and Goats) Grants Scheme	
Rural Economic Development Grants	
North Queensland Flood Schemes	Australian Government
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Scheme	Department of Transport and Main Roads
Remote Communities Freight Assistance Scheme	
Wheelchair Accessible Taxi Grant Scheme	
Zero Emission Vehicle Rebate Scheme	
Battery Booster Rebate Scheme	Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works
Business Energy Savings Transformation Rebate Scheme	
Climate Smart Energy Savers Rebate Scheme	
Resilient Homes Assistance Scheme	Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport
Boosting Accessible Tourism Experiences Scheme	
Horticulture Irrigation Pricing Rebate Scheme	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water

**Note 4: Fees**

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Other fees		
State Government	20,948	10,447
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,948</b>	<b>10,447</b>

**Accounting policy – Other fees**

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

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Note 5: Interest

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Contractual interest on loans		41,338	37,572
Amortisation of discount on loans	12.4	48,044	73,920
Interest earned on cash and investments		14,241	8,496
<b>Total</b>		<b>103,623</b>	<b>119,988</b>

### Accounting Policy

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

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

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

## Note 6: Employee expenses

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Employee benefits</b>		
Wages and salaries	18,827	14,818
Annual leave expense	1,995	1,485
Employer superannuation contributions	2,670	1,950
Long service leave expense	510	255
Other employee benefits	148	131
<b>Employee related benefits</b>		
Workers' compensation premium	31	27
Payroll tax	1,159	921
Other employee related expenses	328	270
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,668</b>	<b>19,857</b>

	2024 No.	2023 No.
<b>Full-time equivalent employees as at 30 June</b>	199*	159*

\* Full-time equivalent data as at 30 June is based on payroll information for the last fortnight in the financial year

### Accounting Policies

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

**Sick Leave** – Prior history indicates that on average, sick leave taken in each reporting period is less than the entitlement accrued. This is expected to continue in future periods. Accordingly, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees and no

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

liability for unused sick leave entitlements is recognised. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised for this leave as it is taken.

#### Note 6: Employee expenses (continued)

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

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

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

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

All directly associated on-costs (e.g. employer superannuation contributions, payroll tax and workers' compensation insurance) are also recognised as liabilities, where these on-costs are material. The discount rates used to calculate the present value of long service leave are from 4.05 per cent to 4.35 per cent (2023: 3.37 per cent to 3.81 per cent). The discount rates are attached to Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) government bonds yields at the reporting date, which most closely matched the terms of maturity of the related obligations.

**Superannuation** – Post-employment benefits for superannuation are provided through defined contribution (accumulation) plans or the Queensland Government’s defined benefit plan (the former Qsuper defined benefit categories now administered by the Government division of the Australian Retirement Trust) as determined by the employee’s conditions of employment.

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

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

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

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

#### Note 7: Supplies and services

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Contractors		4,083	2,820
Computer expenses		1,742	1,487
Office accommodation		1,069	1,202
Advertising and promotion		397	417
Professional and legal expenses		774	502
Securities expenses		353	217
Motor vehicle and travel expenses		403	344
Lease expenses		-	11
Other	7.1	860	680
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,681</b>	<b>7,680</b>

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 7: Supplies and services (continued)

##### Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

##### 7.1 Audit Fees

Included in other supplies and services are the Queensland Audit Office (QAO) audit fees. Total audit fees quoted by the QAO relating to the 2023-24 financial statements are \$123,000 (2023: \$115,825).

#### Note 8: Grants and subsidies

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme	42,334	-
Resilient Homes Assistance Scheme	37,403	3,344
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	37,182	118,256
Zero Emission Vehicle Rebate Scheme	32,916	4,611
Climate Smart Energy Savers Rebate Scheme	31,932	-
North Queensland Flood Schemes	9,496	15,264
Farm Management Grants & Drought Preparedness Grants Schemes	6,390	2,611
Horticultural Netting Program – Trial Expansion	4,651	2,731
Business Energy Savings Transformation Rebate Scheme	4,439	-
Battery Booster Rebate Scheme	3,319	-
Rural Economic Development Grants Scheme	2,984	1,522
Horticulture Irrigation Pricing Rebate Scheme	3,247	2,507
Wheelchair Accessible Taxi Grant Scheme	2,475	2,762
Rural Agricultural Development (Sheep and Goats) Grants Scheme	1,599	-
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Scheme	1,265	-
Remote Communities Freight Assistance Scheme	1,027	-
Boosting Accessible Tourism Experiences Scheme	1,012	-
Other Schemes	1,426	1,104
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,096</b>	<b>154,713</b>

##### Accounting Policy

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

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
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**Note 9: Finance/borrowing costs**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Contractual interest on borrowings	3,910	2,573
Amortisation of discount on borrowings	675	1,543
<b>Total effective interest on borrowings</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>4,116</b>

**Accounting Policy**

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

**Note 10: Other expenses**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Unspent funding returned	2,198	5,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>5,291</b>

**Disclosure – unspent funding returned**

Where QRIDA administers programs on behalf of other government agencies, unspent program funding is returned to program owners when programs are completed or upon request from program owners. The expenses are recognised when the value of returned funding is agreed by QRIDA and the counter agency.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

## Section 3 - Notes about our financial position

### Note 11: Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Cash at Bank	29,726	1,282
Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) - at call	299,417	253,542
<b>Total</b>	<b>329,143</b>	<b>254,824</b>

#### Accounting Policy

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

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

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

### Note 12: Loans and advances

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Gross carrying amount	1,237,580	1,358,444
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(80,504)	(89,504)
Unamortised discount on loans issued at greater than fair value	(132,170)	(160,519)
	<b>1,024,906</b>	<b>1,108,421</b>
Current	148,942	151,576
Non-Current	875,964	956,845
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,024,906</b>	<b>1,108,421</b>

#### Accounting Policy

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

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

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

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### 12.1 Impairment of Loans and Advances

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

#### Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

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

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

QRIDA does not have any purchased or originated credit impaired loans during or at the end of the financial year (2023: Nil).

#### Segmentation

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

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

#### Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR) is assessed by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the loan at reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination.

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

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

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

#### Definition of Default

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

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

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

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

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



# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

### Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

#### 12.2 Calculation of ECL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Incorporation of Forward-Looking Information

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

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

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

#### Solar/Battery Loan Segment

QRIDA determines the ECL as the higher of the weighted average ECL of the PIPES/CCLS/Drought and Disaster Recovery loan segments compared to the industry ECL benchmark percentage.

#### Significant Judgements and Estimates

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

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

Key judgements and estimates include:

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

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

Current economic uncertainties and the judgements applied contribute to significant estimation uncertainty in relation to the measurement of QRIDA's ECL allowance for this loan segment.

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

- Estimate of LGD:** This variable has a material impact on the calculation of the ECL. QRIDA has applied an LGD of 95% of the Exposure at Default. If the average LGD of 72% was applied (being the highest average actual LGD for the 4 major Australian banks), this would decrease the ECL allowance from \$80.16 million to \$67.80 million, all other variables remaining constant. The quality of security taken by the major banks is considered to be of a much higher quality, hence QRIDA's application of a higher LGD rate.
- Estimate of proportion of exposures with SICR:** It is inherently difficult to measure the quantum of exposures that have experienced a SICR and which therefore require computation of a lifetime ECL. If the credit scoring for each loan was downgraded by the equivalent of one additional notch in the S&P Rating system, this would result in an increase to the ECL allowance from \$80.16 million to \$111.49 million, all other variables remaining constant.

The loan terms and conditions prescribe a repayment-free period of one year from draw down, followed by two years of interest-only repayments. The interest repayment cycle commenced for the portfolio on 30 April 2021, and principal repayments commenced in April 2023. Uncertainty regarding the portfolio performance has reduced somewhat given that the whole portfolio has had at least 6 months worth of principal and interest repayments at balance date.

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

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

The reduction of \$120.86M (2023: \$61.44M) in the gross carrying amount of loans in the current financial year is mainly due to the commencement of the scheduled principal repayments of the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans.

The decrease in the total ECL allowance by \$9.00 million (2023: \$2.77 million) compared to the opening loss allowance is primarily due to a combination of factors for the COVID-19 Jobs Support loans, which include:

- the reversal of the impairment loss previously recognised on loans that have been fully repaid during the 2023-24 year; offset by
- the migration of loans from Stage 1 to Stage 2 due to the use of a new credit bureau's risk scores and mapping methodology.

The impairment loss expense of (\$5.94) million (2023: \$1.28 million) is the result of the decreasing movement in the ECL allowance less the amount of loans and advances written off.

##### Write-off of Debt

If QRIDA determines that an amount owing by a debtor does become uncollectible (after an appropriate range of debt recovery actions), that amount is recognised as a Bad Debt expense and written-off directly against loans and advances. Loans written off during 2023-24 totalled \$3.06 million (2023 : \$4.04 million).

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

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

#### 12.3 Credit Risk Exposure of Loans and Advances

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

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2024

**Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)**

**Credit Risk Exposure by Risk Grading**

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

	Stage 1 2024 \$'000	Stage 1 2023 \$'000	Stage 2 2024 \$'000	Stage 2 2023 \$'000	Stage 3 2024 \$'000	Stage 3 2023 \$'000	Total 2024 \$'000	Total 2023 \$'000
<b>PIPES/CCLS/Drought &amp; Disaster Recovery</b>								
Low Risk of Default	41,536	46,735	-	-	-	-	41,536	46,735
Medium Risk of Default	542,375	523,833	3,371	547	472	163	546,218	524,543
High Risk of Default	-	-	9,893	5,767	1,579	1,727	11,472	7,495
Very High Risk of Default	-	-	-	-	1,905	707	1,905	707
<b>Solar/Battery</b>	11,542	14,544	57	107	105	59	11,704	14,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>595,453</b>	<b>585,113</b>	<b>13,321</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>612,836</b>	<b>594,189</b>

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

	Stage 1 2024 \$'000	Stage 1 2023 \$'000	Stage 2 2024 \$'000	Stage 2 2023 \$'000	Stage 3 2024 \$'000	Stage 3 2023 \$'000	Total 2024 \$'000	Total 2023 \$'000
<b>COVID-19 Jobs Support</b>								
Minimal/Very Low Risk	3,858	114,346	-	18,247	82	-	3,939	132,593
Low Risk	187,366	206,217	86,060	35,587	1,161	-	274,587	241,804
Average Risk	152,374	209,818	140,461	62,420	4,411	153	297,247	272,391
Moderate Risk	-	35,081	-	23,877	6,224	8,500	6,224	67,458
High/Very High/Severe Risk	8	-	-	457	10,748	26,724	10,757	27,181
Individually identified credit impaired	-	-	-	-	31,990	22,828	31,990	22,828
<b>Total</b>	<b>343,606</b>	<b>565,461</b>	<b>226,521</b>	<b>140,589</b>	<b>54,617</b>	<b>58,205</b>	<b>624,744</b>	<b>764,255</b>

	Stage 1 2024 \$'000	Stage 1 2023 \$'000	Stage 2 2024 \$'000	Stage 2 2023 \$'000	Stage 3 2024 \$'000	Stage 3 2023 \$'000	Total 2024 \$'000	Total 2023 \$'000
<b>Total – All segments</b>	<b>939,059</b>	<b>1,150,573</b>	<b>239,842</b>	<b>147,010</b>	<b>58,678</b>	<b>60,861</b>	<b>1,237,580</b>	<b>1,358,444</b>

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
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**Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)**

**Concentration of Exposure**

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

	Maximum credit risk exposure			
	% of total loans		\$'000	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Geographical area</b>				
Queensland				
Cape York and the Gulf	0.34%	0.19%	2,032	1,080
Central North	5.87%	5.80%	35,274	33,629
Charleville - Longreach	4.50%	3.74%	27,075	21,645
Eastern Darling Downs	10.77%	11.01%	64,732	63,795
Northern Coastal - Mackay to Cairns	19.78%	21.08%	118,919	122,170
Southern Coastal - Curtis to Moreton	30.96%	30.07%	186,082	174,260
West and South West	4.88%	5.22%	29,319	30,246
Western Downs and Central Highlands	22.86%	22.85%	137,425	132,404
Northern Territory	0.05%	0.04%	272	250
<b>Total*</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>601,131</b>	<b>579,480</b>
<b>Industry</b>				
Aquaculture & Fishing	1.21%	1.61%	7,286	9,322
Beef Cattle	48.27%	50.35%	290,171	291,751
Dairy Cattle	2.96%	2.30%	17,821	13,329
Grain & Livestock	11.32%	9.63%	68,060	55,824
Other Crops	6.74%	6.28%	40,502	36,376
Other Livestock	4.04%	3.57%	24,268	20,685
Sheep Farming	2.77%	3.08%	16,626	17,856
Small Crops & Fruit	5.43%	4.90%	32,641	28,411
Sugar Cane Growing	15.53%	16.61%	93,353	96,246
Small Business	1.73%	1.67%	10,403	9,681
<b>Total*</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>601,131</b>	<b>579,480</b>
Solar/Battery Loans			11,704	14,709
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>612,836</b>	<b>594,189</b>

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

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

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

Geographical area	Maximum credit risk exposure			
	% of total loans		\$'000	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Queensland				
Cape York and the Gulf	0.28%	0.29%	1,780	2,250
Central North	0.61%	0.70%	3,821	5,341
Charleville - Longreach	0.12%	0.12%	781	902
Eastern Darling Downs	3.33%	3.27%	20,807	24,962
Northern Coastal - Mackay to Cairns	13.12%	13.09%	81,975	100,039
Southern Coastal - Curtis to Moreton	81.31%	81.23%	507,992	620,802
West and South West	0.22%	0.26%	1,373	1,989
Western Downs and Central Highlands	0.99%	1.04%	6,216	7,969
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>624,744</b>	<b>764,255</b>
<b>Industry</b>				
Accommodation and Food Services	11.71%	12.01%	73,131	91,768
Administrative and Support Services	4.33%	4.41%	27,044	33,715
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.56%	1.56%	9,757	11,916
Arts and Recreation Services	2.38%	2.32%	14,860	17,737
Construction	17.06%	16.90%	106,552	129,153
Education and Training	2.19%	2.19%	13,705	16,703
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0.42%	0.52%	2,605	3,981
Financial and Insurance Services	2.16%	2.15%	13,502	16,444
Health Care and Social Assistance	8.12%	8.07%	50,703	61,700
Information Media and Telecommunications	1.00%	0.99%	6,251	7,586
Manufacturing	9.14%	9.02%	57,099	68,936
Mining	0.57%	0.57%	3,558	4,320
Other Services	6.28%	6.27%	39,221	47,897
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12.31%	12.27%	76,880	93,745
Public Administration and Safety	0.41%	0.43%	2,591	3,273
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	4.54%	4.71%	28,372	36,012
Retail Trade	8.90%	8.73%	55,627	66,730
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	2.45%	2.45%	15,329	18,688
Wholesale Trade	4.47%	4.44%	27,956	33,951
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>624,744</b>	<b>764,255</b>

#### Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements

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

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

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

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

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
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**Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)**

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

Stage 3 Loans and Advances as at 30 June 2024					
\$'000					
	Segments	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Total Collateral *	Net Exposure	Associated ECL
<b>Loans with Sufficient Collateral</b>	Disaster Recovery	194	3,228	-	-
	PIPES, CCLS & Drought	3,630	9,165	-	-
<b>Loans with Insufficient Collateral</b>	Disaster Recovery	131	-	131	108
	PIPES, CCLS & Drought	-	-	-	-
	Solar/Battery	105	-	105	105
	COVID-19 Jobs Support **	54,617	2,731	51,886	48,821
<b>Total</b>		<b>58,678</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>52,123</b>	<b>49,034</b>

Stage 3 Loans and Advances as at 30 June 2023					
\$'000					
	Segments	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Total Collateral *	Net Exposure	Associated ECL
<b>Loans with Sufficient Collateral</b>	Disaster Recovery	199	1,162	-	-
	PIPES & CCLS	2,020	7,076	-	-
<b>Loans with Insufficient Collateral</b>	Disaster Recovery	373	-	373	348
	PIPES & CCLS	5	-	5	5
	Solar/Battery	59	-	59	59
	COVID-19 Jobs Support **	58,205	2,910	55,295	51,157
<b>Total</b>		<b>60,861</b>	<b>11,148</b>	<b>55,731</b>	<b>51,569</b>

\* QRIDA's net security value

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

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 12: Loans and advances (continued)

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

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Balance at 1 July		(160,519)	(216,840)
<b>Loss on loans issued at greater than fair value:</b>		<b>(19,695)</b>	<b>(17,599)</b>
PIPES, CCLS & Drought Assistance		(16,517)	(16,093)
Disaster Recovery		(3,178)	(1,506)
<b>Amortisation of discount on loans:</b>	5	<b>48,044</b>	<b>73,920</b>
PIPES, CCLS & Drought Assistance		25,305	43,902
Disaster Recovery		771	944
Solar/Battery		1,305	1,556
COVID-19 Jobs Support		20,663	27,518
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>		<b>(132,170)</b>	<b>(160,519)</b>

##### 12.5 Movement of Loan Commitments

At reporting date, QRIDA has undrawn financial loan commitments of \$23.30 million (2023: \$11.55 million). Loan commitments are loans that have been approved and are awaiting client drawdown. The discount on loan commitment at greater than fair value is \$5.15 million (2023: \$2.44 million) as if the loans were drawn at reporting date. The discount is disclosed as a current liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

##### Accounting Policy

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

The increase in the loan commitment liability of \$2.71 million (2023: decrease of \$1.4 million) is mainly due to an increase of \$11.75 million in undrawn loans.

#### Note 13: Interest-bearing borrowings

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Queensland Treasury Corporation*	2,967	4,746
Queensland Government**	3,978	4,534
Northern Territory Government	21	20
Australian Government	125	123
	<b>7,091</b>	<b>9,423</b>
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Queensland Treasury Corporation*	151,612	149,060
Queensland Government**	13,873	14,183
Northern Territory Government	251	230
Australian Government	592	693
	<b>166,328</b>	<b>164,166</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,419</b>	<b>173,589</b>

\* The loan facility was approved under the Queensland Government's State Borrowing Program (SBP). The approved limit for 2023-2024 was \$110.00 million. As at 30 June 2024, the amount undrawn under the facility was \$104.75 million (2023: \$128.08 million). Approval has been received under the 2024-2025 SBP to a limit of \$90.00 million.

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

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 13: Interest-bearing borrowings (continued)

##### Accounting Policy

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

##### Additional Disclosures

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

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

Interest rates on interest-bearing borrowings range from 0.81 percent to 4.48 percent (2023: 0.81 percent to 3.95 percent).

#### 13.1 Movement in discount on interest-bearing borrowings

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	463	1,269
Gain on borrowings received at greater than fair value	556	224
Amortisation of discount in borrowings:		
Effective interest	(135)	(387)
Other unwinding of discount	(60)	(643)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>463</b>

##### Accounting Policy

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

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

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



# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 14: Non-interest-bearing borrowings

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Queensland Government**	182	971
<b>Non-current</b>		
Queensland Government**	9,229	8,797
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,411</b>	<b>9,768</b>

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

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

#### 14.1 Movement in discount on non-interest-bearing borrowings

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	1,872	764
Gain on borrowings received at greater than fair value	498	1,622
Amortisation of discount on borrowings:		
Effective interest	(425)	(513)
Other unwinding of discount	(55)	-
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,872</b>

#### Note 15: Equity

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

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

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

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

During the current financial year, QRIDA has returned \$144.37 million (2023:\$88.88 million) of funds to DAF.

## Section 4 - Notes about risks and other accounting uncertainties

### Note 16: Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly derived from observable inputs or estimated using another valuation technique.

#### 16.1 Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

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

These risk premiums range from 265 basis points to 650 basis points (2023: from 265 basis points to 650 basis points).

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

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

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

	2024		2023	
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>				
Loans and advances	1,024,906	966,539	1,108,421	1,027,093

	2024		2023	
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>				
Australian Government Borrowings	717	717	816	816
Northern Territory Government Borrowings	272	272	250	250
Queensland Government Borrowings	27,262	25,522	28,485	26,703
Queensland Treasury Corporation Borrowings	154,579	152,848	153,806	148,984
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,830</b>	<b>179,359</b>	<b>183,357</b>	<b>176,754</b>

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 17: Financial risk disclosures

##### 17.1 Financial Instrument Categories

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

Category	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	329,143	254,824
Loans and advances - at amortised cost	12	1,024,906	1,108,421
Receivables - at amortised cost		3,270	4,911
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,357,319</b>	<b>1,368,156</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
Payables		3,712	529
Interest-bearing borrowings	13	173,419	173,589
Non-interest-bearing borrowings	14	9,411	9,768
<b>Total</b>		<b>186,542</b>	<b>183,886</b>

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

##### 17.2 Financial Risk Management

###### (a) Risk Exposure

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

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

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 17: Financial risk disclosures (continued)

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

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

#### (b) Liquidity Risk – Contractual Maturity of Financial Liabilities

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

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

Financial Liabilities	2024	Contractual Maturity Payable in			2023	Contractual Maturity Payable in		
	Total	< 1 Yr	1 -5 Yrs	> 5 Yrs	Total	< 1 Yr	1 -5 Yrs	> 5 Yrs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Payables	3,712	3,712	-	-	529	529	-	-
Australian Government borrowings	717	125	453	139	816	123	437	256
Northern Territory Government borrowings	272	21	61	190	250	20	60	170
Queensland Government borrowings	31,151	4,494	17,232	9,425	31,879	5,829	16,131	9,919
Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings	271,084	7,787	36,456	226,841	229,431	7,838	23,896	197,696
<b>Total</b>	<b>306,936</b>	<b>16,139</b>	<b>54,202</b>	<b>236,595</b>	<b>262,905</b>	<b>14,339</b>	<b>40,525</b>	<b>208,041</b>

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
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**Note 17: Financial risk disclosures (continued)**

**(c) Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis**

The following interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on a report similar to that provided to management, depicting the outcome on net income if interest rates would change by +/- 1% (2023 +/- 1%) from the year-end rates applicable to QRIDA's financial assets and liabilities. With all other variables held constant, QRIDA would have a surplus and equity increase/(decrease) of \$12.12 million (2023: \$12.28 million).

The impact of interest rate movement on QRIDA's profit and equity has decreased in the current period due to a decrease in the ratio of QRIDA's interest-bearing assets to interest-bearing borrowings from 8.07:1 (2023) to 7.99:1 (2024).

Financial instruments	Carrying amount \$'000	2024 interest rate risk			
		-1.00%		1.00%	
		Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	329,143	(3,291)	(3,291)	3,291	3,291
Loans and advances (excl Stage 1/Stage 2 ECL)	1,056,376	(10,564)	(10,564)	10,564	10,564
Australian Government borrowings	717	7	7	(7)	(7)
Northern Territory Government borrowings	272	3	3	(3)	(3)
Queensland Government borrowings*	17,851	179	179	(179)	(179)
Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings	154,579	1,546	1,546	(1,546)	(1,546)
<b>Overall effect on profit and equity</b>		<b>(12,120)</b>	<b>(12,120)</b>	<b>12,120</b>	<b>12,120</b>

Financial instruments	Carrying amount \$'000	2023 interest rate risk			
		-1.00%		1.00%	
		Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	254,824	(2,548)	(2,548)	2,548	2,548
Loans and advances (excl Stage 1/Stage 2 ECL)	1,146,356	(11,464)	(11,464)	11,464	11,464
Australian Government borrowings	816	8	8	(8)	(8)
Northern Territory Government borrowings	250	3	3	(3)	(3)
Queensland Government borrowings*	18,717	187	187	(187)	(187)
Queensland Treasury Corporation borrowings	153,806	1,538	1,538	(1,538)	(1,538)
<b>Overall effect on profit and equity</b>		<b>(12,276)</b>	<b>(12,276)</b>	<b>12,276</b>	<b>12,276</b>

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

**Note 18: Contingencies**

QRIDA did not have any contingent assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2024 (2023: Nil).

**Note 19: Commitments**

At the reporting date, QRIDA had no commitments for capital expenditure (2023: Nil).

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

**Note 20: Events occurring after the balance date**

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

**Note 21: Future impact of accounting standards not yet effective**

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

## Section 5 - Notes about our performance compared to budget

### Note 22: Budgetary reporting disclosures

This section discloses QRIDA's original published budgeted figures for 2023-24 compared to actual results, with explanations of major variances.

#### Overall Comments

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

#### Explanation of major variances - Statement of Comprehensive Income

<b>Grants and other contributions</b>	The increase of \$233.4 million is primarily due to unbudgeted schemes being delivered during the year and higher than budgeted schemes being delivered; Fisheries Structural Adjustment scheme \$81.15 million, Resilient Homes Assistance Scheme \$40.5 million, Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements \$35.6 million, Climate Smart Energy Savers Rebate scheme \$32.4 million, Zero Emission Vehicle rebate \$18.75 million, Battery Booster Rebate scheme \$11.5 million, Drought Preparedness Grants \$9.6 million, Horticultural Netting Program \$6.4 million, Business Energy Savings Transformation rebate \$5 million.
<b>Fees</b>	The increase of \$9.9 million is primarily due to unbudgeted schemes being delivered during the year; Climate Smart Energy Savers rebate \$8.4 million and Zero Emission Vehicle Rebate Scheme \$1.1 million.
<b>Interest</b>	The increase of \$16.9 million is mainly due to higher unwinding and amortisation of concessional loan discounts of \$8.7 million due to increasing interest rates and higher bank interest of \$8.5 million due to increasing interest rates during 2023-24.
<b>Employee expenses</b>	Employee expenses were \$3.3 million higher than budget due to the additional resources required to deliver the unbudgeted schemes.
<b>Supplies and services</b>	Supplies and services were \$2.5 million higher than budget primarily due to contractor expenses required to deliver the unbudgeted schemes.
<b>Grants and subsidies</b>	The increase of \$92 million is primarily due to unbudgeted schemes being delivered during the year and higher than budgeted schemes being delivered; Fisheries Structural Adjustment scheme \$42.3 million, Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements \$35.9 million, Climate Smart Energy Savers Rebate \$31.9 million, Zero Emission Vehicle rebate \$18.7 million, Drought Preparedness Grant \$6.3 million off set by under budget performances in Replanting, Restocking and Infrastructure grants \$44.6 million and Resilient Homes Assistance Scheme \$7.6 million.
<b>Loss on loans and loan commitments issued at greater than fair value</b>	The decrease of \$6.7 million is mainly due to the less than anticipated PIPES loan advanced during 2023-24.
<b>Impairment losses</b>	The decrease of \$6.1 million is mainly due to the reversal of the impairment loss for the COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans in 2023-24.

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
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**Note 22: Budgetary reporting disclosures (continued)**

**Explanation of major variances - Statement of Financial Position**

<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	The increase of \$181.8 million is primarily due to higher than budget program funding being held for the North and Far North Queensland Monsoon Restocking, Replanting and On-farm Infrastructure Grant Scheme \$47.97 million, Primary Industry Productivity Enhancement Scheme \$26.21 million, Queensland COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans Scheme \$11.55 million, Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme \$40.41 million, Drought Preparedness Grants \$10.8 million and other scheme \$34.38 million.
<b>Loans and advances - Current</b>	The decrease of \$20.3 million is primarily due to the lower than budgeted loan principal repayments becoming due for COVID-19 Jobs Support \$10.6 million and PIPES \$9.6 million.
<b>Loans and advances - Non Current</b>	The decrease of \$251.2 million is mainly due to low take up of the Medium to Large Business Recovery loans \$144.7 million, higher than expected early loan repayments of \$12.3 million on COVID-19 Jobs Support loans and lower than anticipated take up of \$45.6 million for the DAF Drought loans and \$51 million for PIPES.
<b>Trade and other payables</b>	The increase of \$3.0 million is primarily due to GST to be remitted to ATO as at 30 June 2024.
<b>Interest-bearing borrowings - Current</b>	The increase of \$1.1 million is mainly due to higher than budgeted current borrowings for the Interest-free Loans for Solar and Storage.
<b>Interest-bearing borrowings - Non Current</b>	The decrease of \$235.5 million is mainly due to the lower than budgeted borrowing of \$150 million for Medium to Large Business Recovery Loans, \$47.3 million for DAF Drought loans and \$45.7 million for PIPES.
<b>Non interest-bearing borrowings - Non Current</b>	The decrease of \$6.0 million is mainly due to the transfer of non interest-bearing borrowing to interest-bearing borrowings for Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements.
<b>Accumulated surplus</b>	The increase of \$162.3 million is mainly due to the higher than budgeted financial performance variance of \$172.4 million for 2023-24.

**Explanation of major variances - Statement of Cash Flows**

<b>Grants and other contributions</b>	The increase of \$236.6 million is primarily due to unbudgeted schemes being delivered during the year and higher than budgeted schemes being delivered; Fisheries Structural Adjustment scheme \$81.15 million, Resilient Homes Assistance Scheme \$40.5 million, Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements \$35.6 million, Climate Smart Energy Savers Rebate scheme \$32.4 million, Zero Emission Vehicle rebate \$18.75 million, Battery Booster Rebate scheme \$11.5 million, Drought Preparedness Grants \$9.6 million, Horticultural Netting Program \$6.4 million, Business Energy Savings Transformation rebate \$5 million.
<b>Fees</b>	The increase of \$8 million is primarily due to unbudgeted schemes being delivered during the year; Climate Smart Energy Savers rebate \$8.4 million and Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme \$3.5 million off set by under budget performances in DAF Drought loans \$1.5 million and Resilient Homes Assistance Scheme \$1 million.
<b>Interest received</b>	The increase of \$7.7 million is mainly due to higher loan interest due to increasing interest rates during 2023-24.
<b>GST collected from customers</b>	The increase of \$19 million is mainly due to the unbudgeted schemes funding being received in 2023-24.
<b>Employee expenses</b>	Employee expenses were \$2.7 million higher than budget due to the additional resources required to deliver the unbudgeted schemes.
<b>Supplies and services</b>	Supplies and services were \$1.6 million higher than budget primarily due to contractor expenses required to deliver the unbudgeted schemes.
<b>Grants and subsidies</b>	The increase of \$92 million is primarily due to unbudgeted schemes being delivered during the year and higher than budgeted schemes being delivered; Fisheries Structural Adjustment scheme \$42.3 million, Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements \$35.9 million, Climate Smart Energy Savers Rebate \$31.9 million, Zero Emission Vehicle rebate \$18.7 million, Drought Preparedness grant \$6.3 million off set by under budget performances in Replanting, Restocking and Infrastructure grants \$44.6 million and Resilient Homes Assistance Scheme \$7.6 million.
<b>GST remitted to ATO</b>	The increase of \$15.9 million is mainly due to the unbudgeted schemes funding being received in 2023-24.
<b>Loans and advances redeemed</b>	The increase of \$43.9 million is mainly due to higher than budgeted early repayment for COVID-19 Jobs Support Loans \$20.7 million and PIPES \$21.4 million.
<b>Loans and advances made</b>	The decrease of \$235.7 million is mainly due to lower than budgeted take up of loans schemes; Medium to Large Business Loans \$144.7 million, DAF Drought Loans \$46.4 million and PIPES \$44.9 million
<b>Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing borrowings</b>	The decrease of \$242.1 million is mainly due to lower than budgeted borrowing of \$150 million for Medium to Large Business Recovery loans, \$46.7 million for DAF Drought loans and \$45 million for PIPES.
<b>Interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing borrowings redemptions</b>	The decrease of \$3.8 million is mainly due to lower than budgeted redemptions for PIPES.
<b>Equity withdrawals</b>	The increase of \$14.4 million is mainly due to higher than budgeted early repayment from COVID Job Support Loans.

## Section 6 - Other information

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

#### 23.1 Details of Key Management Personnel

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

The following details for non-Ministerial KMP include those positions that had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of QRIDA during 2023-24 and 2022-23.

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

#### 23.2 KMP Remuneration Policies

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

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

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

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



Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
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**Note 23: Key management personnel (KMP) disclosures (continued)**

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

**1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024**

Position	Short Term Employee Benefits		Long Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Expenses
	Monetary Expenses	Non-Monetary Benefits				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chief Executive Officer	305	26	8	41	-	380
Chief Lending Officer	221	9	1	32	-	262
Chief Operating Officer	214	26	6	28	-	273
Chief Engagement Officer	203	9	5	32	-	248

**1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023**

Position	Short Term Employee Benefits		Long Term Employee Benefits	Post-Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Total Expenses
	Monetary Expenses	Non-Monetary Benefits				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chief Executive Officer	282	30	8	35	-	354
Chief Lending Officer (Acting) * 1 July 2022 - 22 July 2022	30	-	-	3	-	33
Chief Lending Officer (Current) 18 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	195	7	-	21	-	223
Chief Operating Officer	197	25	5	23	-	251
Chief Engagement Officer	217	7	6	24	-	253

\* Remuneration expenses also include other periods that acting arrangements were in place during the financial year.

**Note 24: Board disclosures**

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

Name	Date of joining	Date of leaving	Additional information
John Corbett	18/04/2019	Current	Chair of the Board and Chair of the Debt Management Committee
Elizabeth Alexander	27/08/2020	Current	
Paul Walmsley	11/11/2021	Current	Representative of DAF
Belinda Turner	18/04/2019	Current	Chair of Audit and Risk Management Committee
Scott Spencer	27/08/2020	Current	
Zoe Kenneally	27/08/2020	26/08/2023	
Drew Ellem	25/10/2019	Current	Representative of Queensland Treasury

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 24: Board disclosures (continued)

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

Board Member	Short Term Employment Benefits (Directors' Fees)		Post-Employment Benefits (Superannuation)		Total Benefits	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
John Corbett	44	45	5	5	49	50
Elizabeth Alexander	14	12	2	1	16	14
Belinda Turner	17	14	2	1	19	16
Scott Spencer	14	12	2	1	16	14
Zoe Kenneally	2	14	-	1	2	16

#### Note 25: Related party transactions

##### Transactions with other Queensland Government-controlled entities

QRIDA's primary ongoing sources of funding from Government for its services are appropriation revenue which is provided in cash via DAF. The revenue received was \$14,243,000 (\$13,702,000 for 2022-23).

QRIDA has borrowings of \$154,578,991 (\$153,805,986 for 2022-23) from QTC.

**Note 13** outlines the key terms and conditions of those borrowings.

QRIDA receives car leasing services from QFleet, a commercialised business unit owned by Government. The lease expenses were \$194,351 (\$210,463 for 2022-23).

QRIDA leases Brisbane and Townsville office accommodation from the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works. The lease expenses were \$717,700 (\$827,030 for 2022-23).

QRIDA leases a number of regional offices and desk spaces from Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The lease expenses were \$147,619 (\$162,884 for 2022-23).

The Corporate Administration Agency (CAA) provides QRIDA human resource services and information management and business systems services. The expenses of these services were \$135,585 (2022-23 \$115,227).

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

Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority  
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**Note 25: Related party transactions (continued)**

Related Party	Program	Service Fee	
		2024 \$	2023 \$
Queensland Government	NDRRA and DRFA	2,819,811	4,927,592
Department of Environment and Science	Household Waste Payment Scheme	50,000	50,000
	Carbon Farming Advice Rebate Scheme	-	30,000
Department of Transport and Main Roads	Wheelchair Assistance Taxi Grant Scheme	75,000	85,000
	Zero Emission Vehicle Rebate Scheme	1,080,729	226,350
	Remote Community Freight Scheme	100,000	-
	Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Scheme	60,000	251,000
Department of Employment, Small Business and Training	COVID-19 Business Support Grants Scheme	-	58,943
Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport	Tourism & Hospitality Sector Hardship Grants Scheme	-	7,684
	Work in Paradise Incentive Scheme	-	17,905
	Boosting Accessible Tourism Experiences Grants Scheme	-	80,000
	Brisbane River Berthing Assistance	25,000	-
	Tourism Business Professional Advice Rebate Scheme	-	60,000
Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	Horticulture Irrigation Pricing Rebate Scheme	119,340	91,000
Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works	Resilient Homes Assistance Scheme	1,002,000	2,160,000
	Climate Smart Energy Savers	8,389,120	-
	Queensland Business Energy Efficiency Essentials	337,000	-
	Battery Booster Rebate Scheme	785,350	-
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Rural Economic Development Grants	198,676	158,000
	Drought Loans	1,512,994	1,194,359
	Fisheries Structural Adjustment Scheme	3,476,500	-
	Rural Agricultural Development Grants (Sheep and Goats)	-	110,000
	Horticulture Netting Scheme	-	135,125
	Agribusiness Digital Solutions Grants Scheme	-	60,000
	Flood Affected Livestock Grants (DRFA)	54,000	-
	Primary Producer Flood Management Grants Scheme	40,000	-
	Mossman Mill Acquittal Services	24,568	-
	Farm Management Grants & Drought Preparedness Grants	439,000	81,000

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

**Accounting standards applied for the first time**

No new accounting standards or interpretations that apply to QRIDA for the first time in 2023-24 had any material impact on the financial statements.

**Accounting Standards Early Adopted**

No Australian Accounting Standards have been early adopted for 2023-24.

**Note 27: Taxation**

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

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

#### Note 28: Transactions and balances where QRIDA is an agent

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

##### Revenue received by QRIDA on behalf of Principals

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Revenues</b>		
Contractual interest on loans	2,649	2,094
Interest earned on cash and investments	64	54
Other revenue	-	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>2,182</b>

##### Assets held by QRIDA on behalf of Principals

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,045	4,137
Loans and advances	10,658	8,169
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Loans and advances	48,604	52,001
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>60,307</b>	<b>64,307</b>

#### Note 29: Climate risk disclosure

The State of Queensland as the ultimate parent of QRIDA has published a wide range of information and resources on climate change risks, strategies and actions accessible via (<https://www.energyandclimate.qld.gov.au/climate>).

The Queensland Sustainability Report (QSR) outlines how the Queensland Government measures, monitors and manages sustainability risks and opportunities, including governance structures supporting policy oversight and implementation. To demonstrate progress, the QSR also provides time series data on key sustainability policy responses. The QSR is available via Queensland Treasury's website at <https://www.treasury.qld.gov.au/programs-and-policies/queensland-sustainability-report>

No adjustments to the carrying value of assets were recognised during the financial year as a result of climate-related risks impacting current accounting judgements and estimates. No other transactions have been recognised during the financial year specifically due to climate-related risks impacting QRIDA. Whilst management acknowledges that climate-related risks may impact the impairment of Loans and Advances, particularly loans advanced to our primary production clients, it is inherently difficult to quantify these risks.

QRIDA continues to monitor the emergence of material climate-related risks that may impact the financial statements, including those arising under the Queensland Government's Queensland 2035 Clean Economy Pathway, and other Queensland Government climate-related policies or directives.

# Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

## Management Certificate

### for the year ended 30 June 2024

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

- a) the prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping of accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- b) the financial statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of QRIDA for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 and of the financial position of QRIDA at the end of that year; and

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

ORIGINAL SIGNED

J CORBETT

*Chair*

ORIGINAL SIGNED

B TURNER

*Chair – Audit and Risk Management Committee*

ORIGINAL SIGNED

C MACMILLAN

*Chief Executive Officer*

ORIGINAL SIGNED

P WYLLIE

*Chief Financial Officer*

Dated: 20 August 2024