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Table of Contents
Executive Summary ..... 4
About the Long Term Financial Plan ..... 5
Economic Assessment ..... 7
QPRC's journey ..... 8
Drivers and Pressures ..... 9
Strategy and Principles ..... 11
Financial Policies ..... 13
Financial Ratios ..... 14
Service Levels ..... 16
Long Term Financial Plan assumptions ..... 17
Long Term Financial Plan Profile ..... 18
Key Financial Ratio Forecasts ..... 22
Financial Summary - Scenario 2 ..... 28
Appendix 1 - Financial forecasts ..... 29

## Executive Summary

As part of the Integrated Planning and Reporting Frameworks, all NSW councils are required to develop a Resourcing Strategy. The intention of the Resourcing Strategy is to provide the elected Council, and the community, with a view of the organisation's resources to undertake actions and activities to achieve the aspirations set out in the Community Strategy Plan. Those actions are then outlined in the Delivery Program (DP).

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council's Resourcing Strategy was adopted in June 2018 and includes the following:

- Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP)
- Asset Management Strategy
- Workforce Management Strategy
- ICT Strategy
- Risk Management Strategy

A stocktake of Council's finances has been continuing since the merger, with a number of pieces of work coming together to allow the review of the previously adopted Long Term Financial Plan. Similarly, several 'deep dive' service reviews are underway (transport, recreation, development) and other service and policy reviews that may alter service levels, asset standards, and subsequently the resources, finances and organisation structure.

Council adopted a Financial Strategy and Asset Strategy in 2017. This Strategy was based on the Asset and Financial Sustainability Review undertaken by GHD and Professor Percy Allen of the former Queanbeyan and Palerang Councils. The 'Responsible Scenario' endorsed with that review guided the Financial Strategy and associated principles and benchmarks. That review was updated by Morrison Low in October 2018, based on the DP and aimed at achieving the Office of Local Government's financial benchmarks and merger savings over a 10-year horizon.

This revision of the LTFP considers a number of scenarios based initially on the 2018-21 Delivery Program adopted in June 2018. The scenarios considered in the LTFP are summarised below. Scenario 2 is the preferred approach:

- Base Case Scenario (1):
- Delivery Program
- Consumer Price Indexation
- Debt and Capital Plan
- Land Sales
- Scenario 2 (preferred)
- Base Case Scenario plus
- Dividend (Queanbeyan Water \& Sewer Funds)
- 100\% Asset Renewals
- Improve Unrestricted Cash levels to $\$ 2$ million.
- Additional Merger Funding and revised User Charges
- Meet all Financial Principle Ratios
- Scenario 3
- Scenario 2 plus
- Special Rate Variation 5\%.


## About the Long Term Financial Plan

The NSW Office of Local Government's (OLG) Integrated Planning and Reporting Manual discusses the Long Term Financial Plan as an important part of a council's strategic planning process. This is the point where long-term community aspirations and goals are tested against financial realities. It is also where the council and the community may decide what resources councils need to influence and work with other parties so that they might deliver on responsibilities.

The Community Strategic Planning process will provide the council with valuable information about the future. From the exercise, both the council and the community will have a better understanding of:

- Expected pressures that will affect the community socially, environmentally and economically and the drivers behind this change
- Expected economic growth rates
- The community's aspirations and priorities for improving its economic, environmental and social outcomes
- The community's priorities in terms of expected levels of service and community projects.

Long Term Financial Plan - 10 years


The Long Term Financial Plan is a decision-making and problem-solving tool. It is not intended that the Long Term Financial Plan is set in concrete - it is a guide for future action. The modelling that occurs as part of the plan will help councils to weather unexpected events. It will also provide an opportunity for the council to identify financial issues at an earlier stage and gauge the effect of these issues in the longer term.

The longer the planning horizon, the more general the plan will be in the later years. The first year forms the basis of next year's Operational Plan/Budget, with estimates for the other three years to inform the Delivery Program. Broader provisions are applied to the remaining years of the LTFP.

The Workforce Management Strategy will be updated to reflect the staffing and resourcing planned in the LTFP and organisation structure. It aims to address attraction and retention, skilling, ageing of the workforce and investing in trainees.

The Integrated Planning and Reporting Manual identifies the following foundations of the LTFP:

## Essential Element 2.6

The Long Term Financial Plan must include:

- Planning assumptions used to develop the plan
- Projected income and expenditure, balance sheet and cashflow statement
- Sensitivity analysis (factors/assumptions most likely to affect the plan)
- Financial modelling for different scenarios eg planned/optimistic/conservative
- Methods of monitoring financial performance.


## Essential Element 2.4

The Long Term Financial Plan must be updated at least annually as part of the development of the Operational Plan.

## Essential Element 2.5

The Long Term Financial Plan must be reviewed in detail as part of the four yearly review of the Community Strategic Plan.

The Long Term Financial Planning process is built on four foundations:

- Planning assumptions
- Revenue forecasts
- Expenditure forecasts
- Sensitivity analysis.


## Economic Assessment

The Financial Statements appended to the LTFP signal an average operational and capital expenditure around $\$ 225 \mathrm{~m}$ per year, supported by around $\$ 82 \mathrm{~m}$ per year in rates and charges.

That expenditure is shaped by an average annual $\$ 46 \mathrm{~m}$ in employment costs (wages, training etc) and a further $\$ 38 \mathrm{~m}$ in operational materials and contracts. Using economic multipliers used with ID Profiler, the combination of local staff and business expenditure in the area generates a significant expenditure and jobs in the LGA.


QPRC

## QPRC's journey

Following the merger of Queanbeyan and Palerang councils in May 2016, significant effort has been put into bringing together the finances of both former councils and developing a long-term financial plan for the organisation. This has been a challenging task, however a number of different actions have been undertaken and have led to the development of the LTFP.

This body of work is illustrated in the graphic on the right.

## Asset Management Review

GHD undertook a review the servicing levels of infrastructure assets. The review modelled the shortfall required to bring infrastructure assets in line required service levels.

2017 GHD

## Asset Management

 Review
## Asset and Financial Sustainability Review

The Percy Allan review analysed the output from the GHD review and financial data of previous councils enabling a consolidated model forecasting financial sustainability over a 10 -year period.

## Forensic budget analysis

The Kategic review looked at expenditure of the former councils, and compared the first year expenditure of the amalgamated Council by service. The review highlighted services where expenditure had fluctuated, and where employment and contract expenditures had moved.

## Long Term Financial Plan

Morrison Low received all of the data from the previous reviews and developed the foundations for the Long Term Financial Plan. The Plan ensured all financial principle ratios (p14) were being met with the most responsible revenue and expenditure forecast.

## Drivers and Pressures

A number of key drivers and pressures on Council's finances that guided the LTFP are summarised below.

## Affordability

- Provide essential public services in line with population growth and organisation capacity
- Keep rates, fees and charges affordable
- Borrow at acceptable levels in line with intergenerational equity
- Growth in pensioner rebate level as population ages
- Meet financial benchmarks to be Fit for Future (FFF)
- Service expectations of community
- Reducing (in real terms) government grants
- Obligations to match grants


## Asset Serviceability

- Manage the asset backlog
- Renewal and replacement of ageing assets
- Aligning asset renewal spend to the rate of depreciation
- Applying generational equity principles to provision, renewal and upgrade of assets
- Differentiating asset operations or servicing from maintenance
- Gifted assets from Googong, Tralee and Bungendore


## Merger

- The NSW Government predicted savings over 20 years for the councils merged in 2016
- Progress towards financial and productivity benefits are reported to government
- General rate structures from the former councils cannot be harmonised or increased beyond the rate cap during the four-year general rate path freeze (till 2020)
- $\quad$ Staff FTE (123) to remain in smaller towns in perpetuity
- Unable to rationalise number of offices and depots


## Workforce

- Maintaining skilled and motivated workforce, noting long term staff reaching retirement and proposed increased age of retirement to 70
- Remunerating at attractive levels given proximity to ACT competition for skilled and professional labour
- Retaining skilled design and construction staff to meet RMCC road construction standards of RMS
- Retaining skilled development and engineering staff to meet turnaround benchmarks of government
- No forced redundancies < May 2019


## Local Government Indices

- The inflationary measure for local government is the Local Government Cost Index (LGCI) - or the Rate Peg.
- The LGCI is calculated by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) on behalf of the NSW Office of Local Government (OLG), and is generally near CPI.
- Infrastructure construction costs are escalating at around 6-8\% pa
- Government levies such as Rural Fire Service and State Emergency Service, charged to Local Government, are greater than CPI
- Council is bound by the NSW LG award in terms of indexing wages and allowances, which is often higher than rate peg


## Strategy and Principles

The Financial Strategy includes the following elements:

## Assets

- Rehabilitate required infrastructure (backlog)
- Renew infrastructure when it falls below agreed minimum standards (ICL)
- Align rate of asset renewal and/or placement into an infrastructure reserves to the degradation of those assets (depreciation)
- Expand the total infrastructure stock by enough to cope with residential and business growth
- Engage and fund community groups to maintain and service some community assets
- Sell surplus property and assets
- Commercial property lease returns may be realised


## Services

- Identify core services that would be quarantined from any cost cuts, or be subject to specific SRVs
- Differentiate servicing from maintenance of assets
- Fund through
- adequate revenue measures,
- operational savings,
- re-ordering spending priorities,
- asset leases or disposals
- extra borrowings
- Obtain extra State or Commonwealth grants


## Funding

- Fund these initiatives through adequate revenue measures, operational savings, re-ordering spending priorities, asset leases or disposals and extra borrowings.
- Fund infrastructure maintenance and renewals from operating revenue.
- Fund rehabilitation and enhancements from budget surpluses, capital revenues and borrowings.
- Ensure that the outcome by year 10 complies with the Office of Local Government's Financial Principle Ratios.
- Borrow sufficiently to fund


Strategic Renewals and Upgrades

## Capital Grants

## Capital Contributions

Own Source Revenue

Own Source Reserves

New Debt infrastructure renewal.

- Introduce dividend payments from QBN Water and Sewer activities.
Use debt and cash reserves to help 'smooth' assets renewal or upgrades;
- Place cash surpluses following annual audit into an infrastructure reserve

In addition and to reflect savings anticipated for the merged organisation, Council resolved in 2018 that the cost of servicing debt for the new head office in Queanbeyan occupied by Council staff, would be met by merger, building costs and service review savings.

## Financial Policies

The financial policies relating to debt, investments and property, are summarised below.
Debt

- premised on inter-generational equity
- match term of borrowings with expected asset life
- additional borrowings will be used to fund enhancement capex, and rehabilitation capex (eg backlog)
- new debt should be financed from new revenue sources (eg development contributions, lease, dividend or rate SRV)
- utilise borrowings, reserves and sinking funds to smooth out lumpy capex


## Investment

- only invest in cash through term deposits or BSP
- utilise Standard \& Poors (S\&P) ratings system criteria and format
- can access the wholesale market if greater than retail interest rates
- spreads investments across a number of financial institutions
- access NSW Tcorp investments
- investments based on restricted funds
- Development contribution reserves
- Unspent grants or loans


## Property

- sell or develop 'employment lands' or residential lands to generate returns to enable investment in infrastructure. That activity may act as a catalyst to generate private investment that creates jobs and tertiary investment
- use funds from land investment, or use council land holdings to leverage acquisition of other urban or environmental land
- use returns from land holdings to supplement revenue sources
- use land holdings and other property to seed affordable housing or business incubation
- returns from land holdings may be cash, infrastructure or environmental offsets, or long term returns
- apply commercial lease values to all properties, with any rebate or incentive applied per policy


## Procurement

- principles
- Value for money
- Efficiency and effectiveness
- Open and effective competition
- Probity and equity
- consider local content
- Identifying local economic development, social benefit and environmental protection


## Financial Ratios

QPRC, and other NSW councils, are required to meet the following benchmarks as set by the Office of Local Government.

| Financial Sustainability Ratios | Descriptor | Audit Office |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating Surplus Ratio | The Operating Surplus Ratio measures how well Council <br> contains operating expenditure within operating revenue <br> (excluding capital, grants and Contributions, fair value <br> adjustments and reversal of revaluation decrements). <br> The benchmark set is greater than 0\%. | $>0 \%$ |
| Own Source Revenue Ratio | The 'own source operating revenue ratio' measures <br> council's fiscal flexibility and the degree to which it relies <br> on external funding sources such as operating grants <br> and contributions. The benchmark is greater than 60 per <br> cent. | $>60 \%$ |
| Unrestricted Current Ratio | The 'unrestricted current ratio' is specific to local <br> government and represents council's ability to meet its <br> short-term obligations as they fall due. The benchmark is <br> greater than 1.5 times. | $>1.5 \mathrm{x}$ |
| Debt Service Cover Ratio | The 'debt service cover ratio' measures the operating <br> cash to service debt including interest, principal and <br> lease payments. The benchmark is greater than two <br> times. | $>2 \mathrm{x}$ |
| Cash Expense Cover Ratio | This liquidity ratio indicates the number of months the <br> Council can continue paying for its immediate expenses <br> without additional cash inflow. The benchmark is greater <br> than three months. | $>3$ months |


| Financial Sustainability Ratios | Descriptor | Audit Office |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Infrastructure Backlog Ratio | The building and infrastructure backlog ratio shows what <br> the proportion the backlog (ie Condition 5, as disclosed <br> on Special Schedule 7 in Financial Statements) is <br> against the total value of Council's infrastructure. | $<2 \%$ |
| Infrastructure Renewal Ratio | The 'building and infrastructure renewals ratio' assesses <br> the rate at which these assets are being renewed <br> against the rate at which they are depreciating. The <br> benchmark is greater than 100 per cent. | $>100 \%$ |
| Infrastructure Maintenance Ratio | The ratio compares actual vs required annual asset <br> maintenance. A ratio above $100 \%$ indicates Council is <br> investing enough funds to stop the infrastructure backlog <br> growing. | $>100 \%$ |

Each year, those ratios may vary above or below those thresholds. The LTFP is designed to meet the benchmarks over a 10 year horizon.

## Service Levels

Since the merger, services have been expanded (eg economic, community, tourism) and levels of service increased (eg parks, road reseals) across the LGA. This was undertaken from the period of administration, with initial investment in and delivering grant-funded community infrastructure projects (eg stronger communities fund); and broadly harmonising services across the three main towns.

This increased the expenditure and resources deployed with services, and the standard of some assets (with subsequent impacts on depreciation and future maintenance).

Council has commenced a 'deep dive' service

## Service review methodology

 review of transport, recreation and development, as well as implementation of upgraded technology and plant to support delivery of those services.Other reviews of tourism, economic development, community services and events for example, follow development of strategies and councillor workshops on those areas.

An outcome may be a variation to the level of service or standards for some services and assets from 2020, and subsequent effects on resources (workforce, plant, technology, contracts); and revenue options (dividends, SRV, fees, sales).

The community will continue to be engaged in the preparation of the suite of plans associated with the Community Strategic Plan (asset management plans, workforce plan, long term financial plan) in each council term (ie four years), to establish:

- Asset standards
- Levels of service/asset intervention levels.

It is acknowledged that changes above or below those standards and service levels will influence modifications to the asset plans and financial plan, including levels of renewal, borrowings and depreciation.

It is also noted the Australian Standards set some levels for local government to guide works and physical infrastructure services/maintenance. These standards govern 'the development of land, buildings, roads, parks and gardens, water supply, sewerage and drainage services'.

## Long Term Financial Plan assumptions

| General Fund | Water Fund | Sewer Fund |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital <br> - Compressed CAPEX Program over 3 years <br> Asset renewal work of $\$ 96 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> - New / upgrade asset work of \$260m Years 5 to 10, constant asset spend of $\$ 4 \mathrm{~m}$ renewals, funded by new loans <br> - Years 5 to 10 , no new assets <br> - through <br> - Capital grants of $\$ 155 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> - Borrowings of $\$ 142 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> - Land sales $\$ 4.5 \mathrm{~m}$ | Capital <br> - Asset renewal and upgrade work of $\$ 11.7 \mathrm{~m}$ over 3 years <br> - Years 4 to 10 , asset renewal of $\$ 1.7 \mathrm{~m}$ in first year, drops to $\$ 450 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{pa}$ | Capital <br> - Asset renewal and upgrade work of $\$ 163 \mathrm{~m}$ over 3 years <br> - Asset renewal $\$ 25 \mathrm{~m}$ for following 3 years <br> - through <br> - Capital grants of $\$ 60 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> - New loans of $\$ 40 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Operating <br> - Operating expenses decreasing by $11.5 \%$ over three years <br> - $\$ 2$ million profit on sale of plant per annum <br> - Asset maintenance work of $\$ 22 \mathrm{~m}$ per annum | Operating <br> - Materials and contracts increase by 2.5\% pa | Operating <br> - Operating expenses increase by $3 \%$ over 3 years |
| Revenue <br> - Bungendore Stormwater Levy from year 4 <br> - Water and sewer dividend - Queanbeyan <br> - Additional fees and charges <br> - Additional merger funding | Revenue <br> - Fees and annual charges increase by $2.3 \%$ pa <br> - Non-cash capital contributions $\$ 2.7 \mathrm{~m}$ | Revenue <br> - Fees and annual charges increase by 2.3\% pa <br> - Non-cash developer contributions $\$ 7 \mathrm{~m}$ pa |
| Ratios <br> - Asset maintenance at $90 \%$ <br> - Asset renewal at $100 \%$ <br> - Asset renewals for years 4-10 funded from general revenues, not borrowings <br> - Improve unrestricted cash to $\$ 2 m$ | Ratios <br> - Asset renewals $100 \%$ | Ratios <br> - Asset renewals $100 \%$ |

## QPRC

## Long Term Financial Plan Profile

The graphs below indicate the breakdown of operational income and expenditure for an average year over the 10-year period.

The income graph shows that QPRC derives operational income primarily from rates/annual charges, user charges and operational grants.

The expenditure graph shows QPRC operational expenditure primarily within employee benefits, materials/contracts and depreciation.



The graph on the right highlights the level of capital expenditure on
infrastructure assets over a 10-year period.

Years 2018-21 is a compressed period of high levels of capex, while cost of debt is low ( $\sim 4 \%$ fixed/ 20 years), and supporting grants are high, including the construction of:

- Ellerton

Drive extension

- Queanbeyan Sewer Treatment Plant
- Queanbeyan Administration
Building.
- Old Cooma Road Duplication
- Nerriga Road sealing
- Regional Sports Complex

This accelerates asset renewals and new assets, and causes the renewal and maintenance ratios to tilt for a period.

Capital Expenditure by Year


Scenario 2 then recommends the reduction of expenditure to meet the asset renewal benchmarks, rather than exceed, to enable a balance of asset maintenance and renewal.

The graph on the right illustrates the proposed level of asset renewal across Council's asset base.

The graph shows that $68 \%$ of all renewal expenditure is being spent of sewer and road assets.

Key asset projects include Old Cooma Road duplication, local road renewals, head office renewal and Queanbeyan sewage treatment plant renewal.


Enhanced or new asset expenditure by category indicates the proposed spend on new assets.

The graph shows that $46 \%$ of all expenditure for new assets are being spent on road assets. The key new asset project is the Ellerton Drive Extension, while the Queanbeyan sewer plan and head office projects include an upgrade.


## Key Financial Ratio Forecasts

The following charts illustrate forecast results under the Base Scenario, and Scenarios 2 and 3, compared to the benchmark (Target). Scenario 2 is Preferred.

The graph on the right shows the operating surplus before capital grants and contributions and how operating expenditure is spent within operating revenue (excluding capital, grants and contributions, fair value adjustments and reversal of revaluation decrements).

Scenario 2 has been developed to ensure an operating surplus is achieved across the 10 -year horizon.


The debt service cover ratio measures the operating cash to service debt including interest, principal and lease payments. The benchmark set by NSW Office of Local Government is greater than $2 x(200 \%$ in graph)

Scenario 2 has been developed to utilise debt up to the benchmarks. Scenario 2 allows the ratio to dip slightly below the benchmark in one year where the borrowings are taken for the Queanbeyan head office and Queanbeyan sewage treatment plant. The ratio is brought back above the benchmark when principal repayments are made.


The Operating Performance Ratio measures how well Council contains operating expenditure within operating revenue (excluding capital, grants and Contributions, fair value adjustments and reversal of revaluation decrements). The benchmark set by the Office of Local Government is greater than 0\%.

Scenario 2 has been designed to ensure the operating performance ratio meets the required benchmarks.


The building and infrastructure backlog ratio shows what the proportion the backlog (ie Condition 5, as disclosed on Special Schedule 7 in Financial Statements) is against the total value of Council's infrastructure.

Scenario 2 has been developed to allow assets are renewed to the agreed service levels and does not fall below benchmarks.


The building and infrastructure asset renewals ratio assesses the rate at which these assets are being renewed against the rate at which they are being depreciated. The benchmark set by Office of Local Government is greater than $100 \%$.

Scenario 2 has been developed to ensure asset renewals are equivalent to $100 \%$ of the value of the assets being depreciated.


The graph on the right compares actual vs required annual asset maintenance. A ratio above 100\% indicates Council is investing enough funds to stop the infrastructure backlog growing.

Scenario 2 has been developed to focus on renewing assets whilst maintaining assets to around $80 \%$ of the required level.

By increasing the level of renewing assets, it allows a greater reduction in the backlog ratio.


Financial Summary - Scenario 2

|  | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 | 2027-28 | Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPERATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Rates and Annual Charges | 69,640 | 71,376 | 73,156 | 76,300 | 79,510 | 82,826 | 86,253 | 89,794 | 93,423 | 97,172 | 81,945 |
| User Charges and Fees | 28,686 | 35,507 | 36,391 | 37,268 | 38,831 | 40,446 | 42,117 | 43,843 | 45,627 | 47,458 | 39,617 |
| Other income | 6,891 | 5,871 | 5,938 | 8,176 | 7,606 | 7,720 | 7,900 | 7,989 | 8,292 | 8,665 | 7,505 |
| Grants and Contributions - Operating Purposes | 11,156 | 11,308 | 11,500 | 11,759 | 12,023 | 12,294 | 12,570 | 12,853 | 13,142 | 13,438 | 12,204 |
| Total Income from Continuing Operations | 117,376 | 126,551 | 128,988 | 136,155 | 140,637 | 145,969 | 151,538 | 157,194 | 163,202 | 169,467 | 175,997 |
| Services - operational expenditure | 42,957 | 53,464 | 50,891 | 64,785 | 66,408 | 64,460 | 66,016 | 67,671 | 69,367 | 71,107 | 60,491 |
| Asset Maintenance | 46,493 | 36,412 | 38,991 | 24,600 | 25,301 | 29,635 | 30,527 | 31,384 | 32,265 | 33,169 | 34,099 |
| Debt expenses | 2,412 | 4,508 | 5,074 | 11,016 | 9,109 | 8,709 | 8,343 | 7,963 | 7,569 | 7,158 | 7,186 |
| Depreciation | 21,014 | 23,991 | 27,095 | 30,469 | 31,472 | 33,302 | 34,477 | 35,598 | 36,755 | 37,946 | 31,212 |
| Total Expenses from Continuing Operations | 112,876 | 118,375 | 122,051 | 131,581 | 133,017 | 136,851 | 140,123 | 143,394 | 146,738 | 150,181 | 153,714 |
| Net Operating Result before Grants and Contributions - Capital Purposes | 4,500 | 8,176 | 6,937 | 4,574 | 7,620 | 9,119 | 11,415 | 13,799 | 16,465 | 19,285 | 10,189 |
| CAPITAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grants and Contributions - Contributed Assets | 19,644 | 20,076 | 20,517 | 14,407 | 14,767 | 15,136 | 15,515 | 15,903 | 16,300 | 16,708 | 16,897 |
| Grants and Contributions - Capital Purposes | 68,323 | 57,178 | 57,928 | 3,945 | 4,016 | 34,088 | 4,162 | 4,237 | 4,313 | 4,390 | 24,258 |
| Borrowings (Debt) | 50,400 | 33,900 | 105,400 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,970 |
| Depreciation (non-cash) | 21,014 | 23,991 | 27,095 | 30,469 | 31,472 | 33,302 | 34,477 | 35,598 | 36,755 | 37,946 | 31,212 |
| Asset renewals | 65,561 | 74,969 | 74,300 | 31,469 | 31,472 | 33,302 | 34,477 | 35,598 | 36,755 | 37,946 | 45,585 |
| Asset enhancements | 100,059 | 82,972 | 132,006 | 59,407 | 14,767 | 45,136 | 20,515 | 15,903 | 16,300 | 16,708 | 50,377 |
| Net Reserve Movement | $(6,239)$ | $(22,796)$ | 4,634 | $(12,055)$ | 4,016 | 4,088 | (838) | 4,237 | 4,313 | 4,390 | $(1,625)$ |

## List of Appendix

- Consolidated Funds Income Statement - Scenario 2
- Consolidated Funds Statement of Financial Position - Scenario 2
- Consolidated Funds Cash Flow Statement - Scenario 2
- General Fund Income Statement - Scenario 2
- General Fund Statement of Financial Position - Scenario 2
- General Fund Cash Flow Statement - Scenario 2
- Water Fund Income Statement - Scenario 2
- Water Fund Statement of Financial Position - Scenario 2
- Water Fund Cash Flow Statement - Scenario 2
- Sewer Fund Income Statement - Scenario 2
- Sewer Fund Statement of Financial Position - Scenario 2
- Sewer Fund Cash Flow Statement - Scenario 2




| In ('000) | Scenario 2 |  |  |  | 2016 /2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | 2019 /2020 | 2020/2021 | 2021/2022 | 2022 /2023 | 2023 /2024 | 2024 /2025 | 2025 /2026 | 2026/2027 | 2027/2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Actual | Actual | Budget | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Revaluation Reserves |  |  |  |  | - | 5,549 | 5,549 | 51,792 | 101,191 | 155,074 | 211,790 | 270,293 | 331,387 | 394,521 | 459,631 | 526,776 |
| Total Equity |  |  |  |  | 1,385,175 | 1,439,444 | 1,531,911 | 1,663,584 | 1,798,364 | 1,875,174 | 1,958,292 | 2,075,139 | 2,167,325 | 2,264,397 | 2,366,585 | 2,474,114 |
|  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | $(1,749)$ | $(2,652)$ | $(3,578)$ | $(4,526)$ | $(5,499)$ | $(6,495)$ | $(7,517)$ | $(8,564)$ | $(9,638)$ |



## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28

## Scenario 2



QPRC

## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28

## Scenario 2

| $\ln ($ '000 ) Special rate start and end year | 2018 | 2038 |  | 2016 / 2017 | 2017 / 2018 | 2018 / 2019 | 2019 / 2020 | 2020 / 2021 | 2021/2022 | 2022 / 2023 | 2023 / 2024 | 2024 / 2025 | 2025 / 2026 | 2026 / 2027 | 2027 / 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Actual | Actual | Budget | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected |
| ( 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Net Operating Result before Grants and Contributions - Capit | Purpo |  |  | 2,100 | $(7,999)$ | 1,851 | 5,253 | 3,353 | (304) | 1,625 | 2,074 | 3,251 | 4,448 | 5,864 | 7,365 |
| Net Operating Result before capital - Waste Management Funds |  |  |  |  | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,866 | 1,866 |
| Net Operating Result before capital - General Fund |  |  |  |  | -9,865 | -15 | 3,387 | 1,487 | $-2,170$ | -241 | 208 | 1,385 | 2,582 | 3,998 | 5,499 |
| Grants and Contributions - Capital Purposes |  |  |  | 29,485 | 42,852 | 79,875 | 38,986 | 39,998 | 10,000 | 10,225 | 40,455 | 10,690 | 10,931 | 11,177 | 11,428 |
| Grants and Contributions increase \% (Capital Purpose) |  |  |  |  | 45.3\% | 86.4\% | 2.5\% | 2.3\% | 2.3\% | 2.3\% | 2.3\% | 2.3\% | 2.3\% | 2.3\% | 2.3\% |
| Includes non-cash developers contributions (gifted assets for Googong residential development) |  |  |  |  | 34,853 | 81,726 | 44,239 | 43,351 | 9,696 | 11,850 | 42,529 | 13,942 | 15,378 | 17,040 | 18,793 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 15,767 | 12,552 | 12,828 | 13,110 | 7,000 | 7,175 | 7,354 | 7,538 | 7,727 | 7,920 | 8,118 |
| Includes non-recurrent capital grants and contributions |  |  |  |  | 30,894 | 67,670 | 17,185 | 25,895 | - | - | 30,000 | - | - | - | - |

## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28

Scenario 2
In ('000)
2016/2017 2017/2018 2018/2019 2019/2020 2020/2021 2021/2022 2022/2023 2023/2024 2024/2025 2025/2026 2026/2027 2027/2028

## ASSETS

Current Assets
Cash and cash equivalents
Investments
Receivable collection days
Rates and Charges receivable
Rates and Charges receivable collection days
Inventories
Inventory
Non-Current Assets Classified As Held for Resale
Actual
5

Total Current Assets
Non-Current Assets
Long term investments
NCA Receivables
NCA Inventories
Inventory days
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (Net)
Capital work in progress
\% total fair value of assets
Investments accounted for using the equity method Investment property
Real Estate
Intangible Assets
Total Non-Current Assets
TOTAL ASSETS

| $1,062,207$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1,102,0$ |

$1,102,093 \quad 1,135,428$

| $1,271,765$ | $1,372,326$ | $1,527,071$ | $1,565,100$ | $1,613,954$ | $1,695,465$ | $1,750,196$ | $1,807,654$ | $1,867,908$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities
Payables
Payable days
Income received in advance
Borrowings (Debt)
Provisions
$\%$ of emplove benefits \& on-costs, materials \& contracts and other expenses
Total Current Liabilities
Non-Current Liabilities
NCL Payables
NCL Borrowings (Debt)
NCL Provisions
Total Liabilities




12,242

| EQUITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equity + Retained Earnings | 1,052,638 | 1,087,491 | 1,169,217 | 1,213,456 | 1,256,806 | 1,266,502 | 1,278,352 | 1,320,880 | 1,334,822 | 1,350,200 | 1,367,241 | 1,386,034 |
| Revaluation Reserves | - | - | - | 35,411 | 73,505 | 115,174 | 158,434 | 202,955 | 249,523 | 297,568 | 347,008 | 397,882 |
| Total Equity | 1,052,638 | 1,087,491 | 1,169,217 | 1,248,867 | 1,330,312 | 1,381,676 | 1,436,785 | 1,523,835 | 1,584,345 | 1,647,768 | 1,714,249 | 1,783,916 |
|  | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28

## Scenario 2

|  | 2018 | 2038 |  | 2016 / 2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018 / 2019 | 2019 / 2020 | 2020 / 2021 | 2021/2022 | 2022 / 2023 | 2023 / 2024 | 2024/2025 | 2025 / 2026 | 2026 / 2027 | 2027 / 2028 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ln (\mathbf{\prime} 000)$ |  |  |  | Actual | Actual | Budget | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected | Projected |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| General Fund Cash Flow Statement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income (net operating result) |  |  |  | 2,100 | $(7,999)$ | 1,851 | 5,253 | 3,353 | (304) | 1,625 | 2,074 | 3,251 | 4,448 | 5,864 | 7,365 |
| Plus: Depreciation |  |  |  | 18,129 | 16,802 | 14,861 | 17,838 | 20,942 | 23,298 | 24,008 | 25,535 | 26,395 | 27,192 | 28,012 | 28,856 |
| (Increase)/ Decrease in current assets |  |  |  | $(6,654)$ | $(3,413)$ | $(3,959)$ | 2,785 | $(1,156)$ | $(1,802)$ | (560) | (578) | (597) | (617) | (634) | (654) |
| Increase / (Decrease) in current liabilities |  |  |  | 26,074 | (748) | 5,339 | (550) | 861 | $(1,093)$ | 637 | 654 | 671 | 689 | 706 | 726 |
| Cash flow from Operations |  |  |  | 39,649 | 4,642 | 18,092 | 25,326 | 24,000 | 20,099 | 25,710 | 27,684 | 29,721 | 31,712 | 33,947 | 36,293 |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales of investments (current investments) |  |  |  | - | - | 23,091 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sale of long term investments |  |  |  | - | 9,119 | 15,766 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sale of Investment Securities (equity method) |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sale of Investment Property |  |  |  | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment |  |  |  | - | 5,108 | 1,503 | 3,003 | 2,003 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sale of Real Estate Assets |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sales of Intangible Asset |  |  |  | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sale of Assets Held for Resale |  |  |  | (120) | - | - | - - | - | 120 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase of investments (current investments) |  |  |  | $(21,443)$ | $(20,257)$ | - | $(1,558)$ | $(1,039)$ | $(1,039)$ | $(1,039)$ | $(1,039)$ | $(1,039)$ | $(1,040)$ | $(1,039)$ | $(1,039)$ |
| Purchase of long term investments |  |  |  | $(42,149)$ | - | - | $(1,445)$ | (964) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Purchase of Investment Securities (equity method) |  |  |  | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Purchase of Investment Property |  |  |  | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Purchase of Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment |  |  |  | $(34,929)$ | $(33,844)$ | $(125,635)$ | $(76,895)$ | $(114,452)$ | $(39,298)$ | $(24,008)$ | $(55,535)$ | $(31,395)$ | $(27,192)$ | $(28,012)$ | $(28,856)$ |
| Purchase of Real Estate Assets |  |  |  | - | - | - | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Purchase of Intangible Assets |  |  |  | - | $(3,059)$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (Purchase) / Sale of CWIP |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cash flow from Investing |  |  |  | $(98,641)$ | $(42,933)$ | $(85,275)$ | $(76,895)$ | $(114,452)$ | $(40,217)$ | $(25,047)$ | $(56,574)$ | $(32,434)$ | $(28,232)$ | $(29,051)$ | $(29,895)$ |
| Receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proceeds from Grants and Contributions - Capital purposes |  |  |  | 29,485 | 27,085 | 67,323 | 26,158 | 26,888 | 3,000 | 3,050 | 33,101 | 3,152 | 3,204 | 3,257 | 3,310 |
| Proceeds from Borrowings |  |  |  | 22,549 | - | 50,400 | 23,900 | 75,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loan repayments |  |  |  | $(1,801)$ | (942) | $(1,128)$ | $(2,439)$ | $(2,961)$ | $(12,241)$ | $(6,893)$ | $(6,193)$ | $(6,450)$ | $(6,655)$ | $(6,932)$ | $(7,220)$ |
| Cash flow from Financing |  |  |  | 50,233 | 26,143 | 116,595 | 47,619 | 99,327 | $(9,241)$ | $(3,843)$ | 26,908 | $(3,298)$ | $(3,451)$ | $(3,675)$ | $(3,910)$ |
| Opening cash |  |  |  | 21,001 | 12,414 | 266 | 49,678 | 45,728 | 54,602 | 25,242 | 22,063 | 20,081 | 14,069 | 14,098 | 15,319 |
| Change in cash |  |  |  | $(8,759)$ | $(12,148)$ | 49,412 | $(3,950)$ | 8,875 | $(29,360)$ | $(3,180)$ | $(1,982)$ | $(6,011)$ | 29 | 1,221 | 2,488 |
| Closing cash |  |  |  | 12,242 | 266 | 49,678 | 45,728 | 54,602 | 25,242 | 22,063 | 20,081 | 14,069 | 14,098 | 15,319 | 17,808 |
|  |  |  |  | 75,834 | 74,996 | 85,551 | 84,604 | 95,481 | 67,160 | 65,020 | 64,077 | 59,104 | 60,173 | 62,433 | 65,961 |
| External Restrictions | 59.8\% |  |  | 43,364 | 50,729 | 51,185 | 54,585 | 57,139 | 40,191 | 38,910 | 38,346 | 35,370 | 36,009 | 37,362 | 39,473 |
| Internal Restrictions | 5.1\% |  |  | 28,296 | 20,640 | 25,297 | 6,953 | 4,915 | 3,457 | 3,347 | 3,298 | 3,042 | 3,097 | 3,214 | 3,395 |
| Unrestricted | 35.0\% |  |  | 4,174 | 3,627 | 9,069 | 23,066 | 33,427 | 23,512 | 22,763 | 22,433 | 20,692 | 21,066 | 21,857 | 23,092 |

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## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28

## Scenario 2



## Revenue:

Ordinary Rates
IPART Rate Peg \%
Special Rates
Ordinary Rate SRV
SRV\%
Ordinary Rates(due to growth)
Dwellings growth per year ('O00)
Average Rate (\$)
Access Charges
Access Charges
Annual charges (CPI increase) \%
Additional annual charges (due to growth)
Average annual charge (\$)

Total Rates and Annual Charge
User Charges and Fee
User charges and fees (CPI increase) \%
Additional user charges and Fees (due to growth)
User charge \& fees per dwelling
Interest and Investment Revenue
Interest rate on cash \%
Other Revenue
Other revenue (CPI increase) \%
Own Source (Internal) Revenue
Grants and Contributions - Operating Purposes
Grants and Contributions increase \%
Discontinued Operations
Improvement income

## Other Income:

Net gain from the disposal of assets
Share of interests in joint ventures and associates Total Income from Continuing Operations

## Expenses

Employee benefits and on-costs
Employee benefits and on-costs increase \% (CPI Increase) Borrowing costs (Interest expense)
Borrowing costs of average debt outstanding \% Materials and contracts
Materials \& contracts increase \% (CPI Increase) Depreciation and amortisation Impairment
Net Losses from the disposal of assets
Other expenses \& water purchase charges
Other expense increase \% (CPI Increase)
Expenses on account of improvement
Maintenance and Operating Expenses - Additional Maintenance \& Ops expenses Gap for asset maintenance Maintenance \& Ops expenses - growth factor
Motal Expenses from Continuing operations
Maintenance \& Ops expenses because of efficiency gain
off

On

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## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28



## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28



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## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28

## Scenario 2

In ('000)

et Income (net operating result)
Plus: Depreciation
(Increase)/ Decrease in current assets
Cash flow from Operations
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Actual } \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Budget Projected Projected Projected Water Fund Cash Flow Statement

## Receipts

Sales of investments (current investments)
Sale of long term investments
Sale of Investment Securities (equity method)
Sale of Investment Property
Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment
Sale of Real Estate Assets
Sales of Intangible Asset
Sale of Assets Held for Resale
Payments
Purchase of investments (current investments)
Purchase of long term investments
Purchase of Investment Securities (equity method)
Purchase of Investment Property
Purchase of Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment
Purchase of Real Estate Assets
Purchase of Intangible Assets
(Purchase) / Sale of CWIP
Cash flow from Investing
$\frac{\text { Receipts }}{\text { Proceeds from Grants and Contributions - Capital purpose }}$
Proceeds from Borrowings
Payments

| Loan repayments |  | $(1,801)$ | (357) | (475) | (483) | (196) | (209) | (221) | (233) | (247) | (262) | (278) | (294) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash flow from Financing |  | 5,878 | 562 | (455) | (462) | (175) | (190) | (204) | (218) | (234) | (251) | (269) | (288) |
| Opening cash |  | 15,865 | 5,394 | 5,237 | 3,322 | 3,121 | 3,188 | 7,275 | 10,824 | 15,111 | 20,185 | 26,097 | 32,892 |
| Change in cash |  | $(11,010)$ | (157) | $(1,915)$ | (201) | 67 | 4,087 | 3,549 | 4,287 | 5,074 | 5,912 | 6,795 | 7,733 |
| Closing cash |  | 4,855 | 5,237 | 3,322 | 3,121 | 3,188 | 7,275 | 10,824 | 15,111 | 20,185 | 26,097 | 32,892 | 40,625 |
|  |  | 22,292 | 26,507 | 18,269 | 15,846 | 15,873 | 19,960 | 23,509 | 27,796 | 32,870 | 38,782 | 45,577 | 53,310 |
| External Restrictions | 100.0\% | 22,292 | 26,507 | 18,269 | 15,846 | 15,873 | 19,960 | 23,509 | 27,796 | 32,870 | 38,782 | 45,577 | 53,310 |
| Internal Restrictions | 0.0\% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unrestricted | 0.0\% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28

## Scenario 2



## Revenue:

## Ordinary Rates

IPART Rate Peg \%
Special Rates
Ordinary Rate SRV
SRV\%
Ordinary Rates(due to growth)
Dwellings growth per year ('000) Average Rate (\$)
Total Rates
Access Charges
Annual charges (CPI increase) \%
Additional annual charges (due to growth)
Average annual charge (\$)
Total Rates and Annual Charges
User Charges and Fees
User charges and fees (CPI increase) \%
Additional user charges and Fees (due to growth)
User charge \& fees per dwelling
Interest and Investment Revenue
Interest rate on cash \%
Other Revenue
Other revenue (CP1 increase) \%
Own Source (Internal) Revenue
Grants and Contributions - Operating Purposes
Grants and Contributions increase \%
Discontinued Operations
Improvement income

## Other Income:

Net gain from the disposal of assets
Share of interests in joint ventures and associates Total Income from Continuing Operations

## Expenses

Employee benefits and on-cost
Employee benefits and on-costs increase \% (CPI Increase)
Borrowing costs (Interest expense)
Borrowing costs of average debt outstanding \%
Materials and contracts
Materials \& contracts increase \% (CPI Increase)
Depreciation and amortisation
Impairment
Net Losses from the disposal of assets
Other expenses
Other expense increase \% (CPI Increase)
Expenses on account of improvement
Maintenance and Operating Expenses - Additiona Maintenance \& Ops expenses Gap for asset maintenance Maintenance \& Ops expenses - growth factor
-
4,262
4,262 3,31
 Sewer Fund Income Statement

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## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28



## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28

Scenario 2
$\ln (' 000)$
2016/2017 2017/2018 2018/2019 2019/2020 2020/2021 2021/2022 2022/2023 2023/2024 2024/2025 2025/2026 2026/2027 2027/2028 Actual Actual Budget Projected Projected Projected Projected Projected Projected Projected Projected Projected

## ASSETS

Current Assets
Cash and cash equivalents
Investments
Receivables
Receivable collection days
Rates and Charges receivable
Rates and Charges receivable collection days
Inventories
Other
Non-Current Assets Classified As Held for Resale
Total Current Assets
Non-Current Assets
Long term investment
NCA Receivables
NCA Inventories
Inventory days
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (Net)
Capital work in progress
\% total fair value of assets
Investments accounted for using the equity method Investment property
Real Estate
Intangible Assets
Total Non-Current Assets
TOTAL ASSETS

## LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities
Payables
Payable days
Income received in advance
Borrowings (Debt)
Provisions
$\%$ of employee benefits \& on-costs, materials \& contracts and other expenses
Total Current Liabilities
Non-Current Liabilities
NCL Payables
NCL Borrowings (Debt)
NCL Provisions
Total Liabilit
EQUITY
Equity + Retained Earnings
Revaluation Reserves
Total Equity
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## QPRC Long Term Financial Plan 2018-28

## Scenario 2

$\ln (' 000)$

et Income (net operating result)
Plus: Depreciation
(Increase)/ Decrease in current assets
Increase / (Decrease) in current liabilities Cash flow from Operations
$\qquad$

Sales of investments (current investments)
Sale of long term investments
Sale of Investment Securities (equity method)
Sale of Investment Property
Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment
Sale of Real Estate Assets
Sales of Intangible Asset
Sale of Assets Held for Resale
Payments
Purchase of investments (current investments)
Purchase of long term investments
Purchase of Investment Securities (equity method)
Purchase of Investment Property
Purchase of Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment
Purchase of Real Estate Assets
Purchase of Intangible Assets
(Purchase) / Sale of CWIP Cash flow from Investing
Receipts
Proceeds from Grants and Contributions - Capital purposes
Proceeds from Borrowings

Proceeds from Borrowings
Payments

| Loan repayments |  | $(1,801)$ | (265) | (256) | (592) | (585) | $(2,418)$ | $(2,515)$ | $(2,616)$ | $(2,720)$ | $(2,829)$ | $(2,942)$ | $(3,060)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash flow from Financing |  | 57,391 | 1,771 | (141) | 39,523 | 59,531 | 27,582 | $(2,515)$ | $(2,616)$ | $(2,720)$ | $(2,829)$ | $(2,942)$ | $(3,060)$ |
| Opening cash |  | $(6,527)$ | 7,726 | 10,673 | 10,054 | 16,956 | 33,715 | 36,206 | 35,811 | 35,608 | 35,610 | 35,830 | 36,279 |
| Change in cash |  | 12,042 | 2,947 | (619) | 6,902 | 16,759 | 2,491 | (395) | (203) | 2 | 220 | 449 | 690 |
| Closing cash |  | 5,515 | 10,673 | 10,054 | 16,956 | 33,715 | 36,206 | 35,811 | 35,608 | 35,610 | 35,830 | 36,279 | 36,968 |
|  |  | 59,847 | 65,610 | 61,232 | 49,685 | 47,276 | 49,767 | 49,372 | 49,169 | 49,171 | 49,391 | 49,840 | 50,529 |
| External Restrictions | 100.0\% | 59,847 | 65,610 | 61,232 | 49,685 | 47,276 | 49,767 | 49,372 | 49,169 | 49,171 | 49,391 | 49,840 | 50,529 |
| Internal Restrictions | 0.0\% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unrestricted | 0.0\% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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