

CITY OF YARRA

ADOPTED
LONG TERM FINANCIAL
STRATEGY

2017-18 to 2026-27

August 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Long Term Financial Strategy (LTFS) has been developed and updates the strategy adopted by Council in 2016-17.

The main scenario parameters are detailed below:

- Rate increase at the ESC rate cap level (2%) for the life of the LTFS;
- Efficiency target of \$500k recurrent expenditure savings built into each year

The LTFS is a living document subject to ongoing review.

2. OBJECTIVE

Council prepares a Long Term Financial Strategy (LTFS) over a 10 year period to provide financial management and guidance to support service delivery and the capital works program. This document outlines the key assumptions and provides an overview of each key element of the LTFS.

Strong financial management will be evidenced by Council fully renewing its assets as required and generating cash liquidity to meet operational requirements and to reduce debt. The operating budget will also deliver sufficient cash surplus to enable timely asset renewal and a reasonable level of funding to be available for new/ upgrade capital works and new initiatives in operations.

3. MANAGEMENT OF THE LTFS

The LTFS is managed within a framework of key financial indicators together with profiled cash management. These items are drawn together to provide a strategy for the long term sustainability and solvency of Council's operation.

The key lead indicators are:

- Liquidity
- Unrestricted Cash
- Net Result
- Indebtedness

Other indicators are:

- Debt Commitment
- Self-Financing
- Renewal Gap
- Capital Replacement

Descriptions of each of these indicators together with the target range sought is provided in Appendix 1 – Key Financial Indicators Described (Page 15).

The framework also includes key assumptions that underpin the financial analysis. The assumptions are outlined in Appendix 2 – Cashflow Parameter Assumptions (Page 17).

Historical assumptions have been reviewed and a number of amendments have been required particularly in the management of liquidity. The changes made reflect the changing operating environment at Yarra for example rate capping has significantly reduced Council's revenue over the life of the LTFS and Council has less control via rates to respond to financial shocks. Council also has a \$32.5m loan due to be repaid in 2020-21.

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A critical element of the assumptions is the allocated expenditure to the Capital Works Program. This assumes 100% of the capital program will be delivered in cash terms over the long term.

This LTFS also proposes to establish a set of financial principles that provide advice on Council's financial strategy. These are detailed in Appendix 3.

4. FINANCIAL POSITION BACKGROUND

Council's current financial position (predicted 30 June 2017) is constrained and cash is very tight. In general, Council is performing satisfactorily against benchmark ratio levels established by the Auditor General with the exception of cash related ratios.

Council is faced with a myriad of requests from the community and it has very limited capacity in discretionary funds to respond to these needs.

Council borrowed funds in November 2014 via the MAV Local Government Funding Vehicle Bond sponsored by the MAV. This seven year loan of \$32.5 million provided funding for a call on of the Defined Benefit Superannuation debt, purchase of 345 Bridge Rd, purchase of the Connie Benn Centre and an energy performance contract. This loan is an interest only fixed term loan. An additional loan of \$13.5 million is due to be drawn down in 2016-17. This loan is funded on a principal and interest basis and will be repaid by the end of the LTFS.

5. 2017-18 BUDGET POSITION

The 2017-18 Operating Budget provides for a cash surplus that is used to fund Council's Capital Works Program. The Operating Budget supports more than 100 services to the community and the Capital Works Program is critical to Council's ability to maintain, enhance and build assets to also service community need.

Despite a deliberate plan to grow overall cash holdings in recent years, Council had insufficient cash to balance the budget due to a range of external factors. The end of year cash position at 30 June 2018 is expected to be \$26.25 million (assuming 100% of the capital budget is spent).

The Open Space Reserve has been fully acquitted during 2015-16 with funds being applied to a general reserve, however these are not fully cash backed.

5.1 CASH HOLDINGS

Council's total cash holding at 30 June 2016 was \$22.5 million with \$20.18 million applicable for general reserve obligations.

5.1.1 WORKING CAPITAL

Without a waste service charge, Council's working capital is low. Council will be unable to respond to financial shocks or pressures.

5.1.2 OPEN SPACE RESERVE

The Open Space Reserve was fully acquitted as at 2015-16 (as reflected in the 2015-16 Annual Report). The change to policy has resulted in the Open Space Reserve being fully acquitted and any remaining funds were transferred to a general reserve, however this is not fully cash backed. The balance of the General Reserve is \$20 million.

6. STRATEGIC ACTIONS

In drafting this LTFS a number of strategies have been implemented to seek to build a more complete picture of Council's financial position and to provide better alignment with Council's goals.

6.1 IMPROVING COUNCIL'S WORKING CAPITAL

Council's working capital is very low. Additional revenue opportunities and expenditure savings will continue to be sought.

6.2 RELEASE OF GENERAL RESERVE FUNDS

Council has a stated goal of seeking to acquire open space and the 2016-17 LTFS aligned the acquisition of strategic open space assets with rationalisation of existing Council assets and asset sales income. This is still a goal in the medium to long term.

A further update to the Open Space Policy will provide Council with an effective funding source for development of its existing open space. It is anticipated that this expenditure will be equal to the income raised. There will be no increase in the obligation and therefore the financial obligation to the Reserve will not grow. However, this also means the capacity to purchase open space is limited to the income stream.

6.3 RATE CAPPING

In 2016-17 rate capping was introduced with details of the scheme provided by the Essential Services Commission. An allowance has been made for rate increases as foreshadowed by the ESC together with an allowance for low growth via Supplementary Rates.

The Minister for Local Government announced the rate capping level for 2017-18 on 16 December 2016 at 2%.

Predicted future rate increases are outlined below.

Table 1 PREDICTED ESC RATE INCREASES

LTFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Predicted Rate Cap	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

If the rate cap increases are less than predicted, Council will be required to reduce services and/or service levels and/or reduce the capital works program, if additional revenue sources are not available.

6.4 LOAN BORROWINGS

The introduction of rate capping and debt requiring to be repaid in the short term has had a significant impact on the LTFS and greatly exacerbated Council's already tight financial position. Existing debt is serviced by a \$32.5 million interest only loan, due to be repaid in 2020-21 and a \$13.5 million principal and interest loan due to be repaid by the end of this 10 year LTFS.

The Victorian Auditor-General has indicated through its recommendation on financial ratios that Indebtedness (Non-current liabilities/Own sourced revenue) above 40% places Council in the medium risk category and 60% in the high risk category.

The LTFS includes refinancing of the interest only loan when it becomes due in 2020-21 on a principal and interest basis. Council will essentially be repaying debt with debt. The \$13.5 million loan is to be repaid on a principal and interest term and will be fully redeemed by the end of the LTFS.

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The indebtedness ratio is 28.6% at 30 June 2018.

Further borrowing may need to occur to provide Council with a capacity to access contingency funds should the need arise e.g. a further call on the Defined Benefit Superannuation obligation.

6.5 LEASING AND RATIONALISATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND UTILITY FLEET

Council's motor vehicle and utility fleet is currently partially purchased and managed directly by Council, and partially leased. As a result an annual capital allocation is required to pay for the changeover cost of some of these vehicles. In the 2016-17 Budget the net capital allocation was \$0.5 million.

Additional leasing will be further considered during 2017-18 as a possible cost reduction model.

6.6 DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS ASSETS AND ENHANCING RETURNS

A more pro-active and entrepreneurial approach to disposal of redundant laneways, investigation of increasing returns and potential for disposal of some assets needs to be pursued. Disposal of some assets to fund new requirements is considered appropriate and the most effective use of community resources. In addition to the receipt of a cash injection from the sale a saving is also made on maintenance and asset renewal costs.

It is also recommended that assets surplus to requirements be carefully considered as opportunities for open space creation where relevant, or disposal to fund the purchase of other assets.

Opportunities to seek improved returns from building assets that are not fully applied for community use are currently being investigated. It is anticipated that improved financial returns can be achieved from a number of buildings by being more entrepreneurial in property management and improve the use of assets. This will assist Council's overall financial position.

A further separate report on the Property Strategy will be presented to Council in 2017-18.

6.7 FEES AND CHARGES POLICY

It is proposed that Council adopt a strong fees and charges policy that provides a variety of categories of fees and charges from full costing to part subsidy/investment in services. The calculation of fees would mirror the cost of service provision and only where appropriate and in compliance with competitive neutrality the fee would be subsidised.

In general, fees should follow the trend in labour costs so that the ratio of subsidy from rates is maintained. There will be circumstances where movement of fees above or below the trend figure is justified. Individual fees should consider cost recovery, competition and ability to generate return on investment. The fees and charges policy would guide the preparation of the Schedule of Fees and Charges.

6.8 NEW SERVICES

Council is committed to the introduction of the following new service:

- *North Fitzroy Hub* will operate from partway through 2016-17 and with a full year operation from 2017-18. It is anticipated that an additional \$800K for a full year operation will be required and this has been allowed for in the LTFS.

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6.9 NEW POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yarra is experiencing minor increases in new property and population.

Residential dwelling growth is expected to be around 2% pa from 2016 through to 2021 and then decline slightly with growth increasing by about 1.6%.

Table 2 Forecast population, households and dwellings

City of Yarra Summary	Forecast year				
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
Population	88,120	95,911	103,191	110,512	117,036
Change in population (5yrs)	9,107	7,790	7,280	7,321	6,524
Average annual change	2.21	1.71	1.47	1.38	1.15
Households	39,431	43,178	46,741	50,267	53,452
Average household size	2.19	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.16
Population in non-private dwellings	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604	1,604
Dwellings	41,921	46,103	49,981	53,757	57,166
Dwelling occupancy rate	94.06	93.66	93.52	93.51	93.50

Population and household forecasts, 2011 to 2036, prepared by .id the population experts, August 2013.
<http://www.id.com.au>

The LTFS provides for no net growth in labour costs to accommodate the increased population and dwellings being serviced. Requirements to fulfil statutory obligations or increased customer demand must be sourced from within the existing workforce allocation.

6.10 ENHANCED DEBT MANAGEMENT

A significant task to improve debt management is being driven by the organisation. This involves the review of historical debt across all aspects of Council's operations.

Further key initiatives are the establishment of four instalment rate payments (removing the annual payment option) as the minimum standard of payment and the introduction of a credit card surcharge fee.

These two debt management initiatives have been incorporated into this LTFS.

6.11 LEGAL CASES

An allocation has been made within the LTFS to accommodate estimated legal fees (at the same funding level as 2016-17), however no allocation has been made for potential settlement costs.

6.12 INTRODUCTION OF ENHANCED PARKING ENFORCEMENT

Two key recommendations from the Parking Service Review were for Council to consider the introduction of enhanced enforcement on Sundays for key locations across the City and to introduce consistent signage given that some activity centres have inconsistent signage deriving from pre-amalgamation. Parking is at a premium in the City and both these measures will assist with parking management. Parking revenue continues to be an important source of income for Council.

6.13 LEISURE CENTRES IMPROVED RETURNS

An extensive Service Review has been undertaken into the operation of Council's Leisure Centres. A number of strategic opportunities exist to improve Council's overall financial return from these operations while also enhancing services to the community. However some of these initiatives will require capital funding to achieve improved returns.

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6.14 ASSET RENEWAL AND NEW AND UPGRADE EXPENDITURE

Information from the Asset Management Plans inform Council's capital expenditure priorities.

As part of the preparation of this LTFS the cost of renewal works has been indexed to reflect the future cost of works in years 2-10 of the LTFS.

New assets are being driven by a number of regular programs derived from Strategies and Plans. These include water sensitive urban design, reduction in potable water e.g. Edinburgh Gardens, Activity Centre enhancements generating new road works, public toilets and LATMs. These types of assets also create an additional maintenance requirement of approximately 1% per annum going forward.

This LTFS indicates that funds available for New and Upgrade Capital Expenditure and New Initiatives in Operations will be very low (\$5.44 million) in 2017-18 and remain relatively low in the short to medium term of this LTFS. Renewal of assets is prioritised to enhance financial sustainability.

Estimated Capital Expenditure as outlined in Table 3

Capital Cashflow	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Renewal	24,605	25,814	25,559	23,666	25,177	26,832	27,508	29,675	30,003	30,619
Upgrade	539	6,224	7,907	10,865	4,795	3,428	1,990	2,120	2,820	1,825
New	4,896	820	200	1,461	4,028	4,420	5,876	4,286	3,980	5,095
Carry-forwards	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33,040	32,858	33,666	35,992	34,000	34,680	35,374	36,081	36,803	37,539

7. KNOWN MATTERS TO BE QUANTIFIED

Council has a number of initiatives underway to gather efficiencies and improve its financial position including Service Reviews, Revenue Strategies and reviews of Strategies and Plans. Generally, it is too early in the development of these initiatives to incorporate these outcomes.

7.1 FUTURE INITIATIVES

A number of other key issues have also been identified as being likely to have a significant impact on the LTFS but are unquantified at this time. These include:

Fitzroy Town Hall – future use

Gasworks site including Indoor Sports Stadium and Depot relocation (no allowance in LTFS)

Richmond Secondary College impact

Amcor Community Facilities - Modelling is being undertaken of the likely impact of the Amcor development on Council's financial position and initial estimates are a cost neutral position. Given the uncertainty of the assumptions at this time no amendment to the LTFS has been made.

7.2 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A number of issues have been identified that have the potential to result in a financial impact on Council. As these issues are uncertain no specific allowance within the LTFS has been made. These matters include:

- Future calls from the Local Government Defined Benefits Scheme.
- Legal costs.
- Council has received a \$500K grant for the Lourdes development which will be required to be repaid if this development does not proceed or the grant reallocated.

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- Costs associated with changes arising from the reform of the HACC service and NDIS.

The LTFS will be regularly updated to incorporate these matters when information allows.

8 FINANCIAL SCENARIOS AND OUTCOMES

8.1 KEY OUTCOMES

Key outcomes are outlined below:

Table 4 Summary of LTFS (Cash Flows)

Cashflow Statement	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities										
Receipts										
Rates	104,208	108,326	112,095	115,938	119,859	123,859	127,938	132,098	136,342	140,671
Statutory Fees & Fines	27,107	27,378	27,926	28,484	28,960	29,435	29,910	30,385	30,860	31,335
User Fees and other Fines	26,387	26,651	27,184	27,728	28,216	28,703	29,191	29,678	30,166	30,653
Grants Capital	1,195	1,207	1,231	1,256	1,269	1,281	1,294	1,307	1,320	1,333
Grants Operating	12,023	13,225	14,548	16,003	16,163	16,324	16,488	16,652	16,819	16,987
Contributions	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
Reimbursements	1,640	1,699	1,819	1,942	2,004	2,024	2,045	2,065	2,086	2,107
Interest	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receipts	727	1,294	1,345	1,418	1,432	1,447	1,461	1,476	1,490	1,505
Total Receipts	178,067	184,080	190,448	197,069	202,203	207,373	212,625	217,961	223,383	228,891
Payments										
Payments to suppliers	(67,085)	(67,754)	(69,110)	(70,493)	(71,198)	(71,910)	(72,629)	(73,355)	(74,089)	(74,830)
Payments to employees (including redundancies)	(80,142)	(82,058)	(83,677)	(85,330)	(87,030)	(88,730)	(90,430)	(92,130)	(93,830)	(95,530)
Total Payments	(147,227)	(149,812)	(152,787)	(155,823)	(158,228)	(160,640)	(163,059)	(165,485)	(167,919)	(170,360)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	30,840	34,268	37,661	41,246	43,975	46,733	49,566	52,476	55,464	58,531
Cash Flows from Investing Activities										
Payments for property, plant and equipment, infrastructure	(33,040)	(32,858)	(33,666)	(35,992)	(34,000)	(34,680)	(35,374)	(36,081)	(36,803)	(37,539)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, infrastructure	800	697	692	687	682	675	670	665	660	655
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(32,240)	(32,161)	(32,974)	(35,305)	(33,318)	(34,005)	(34,704)	(35,416)	(36,143)	(36,884)
Cash Flows from financing activities										
Finance Costs	(2,139)	(2,088)	(2,035)	(1,980)	(1,876)	(1,692)	(1,498)	(1,296)	(1,084)	(862)
Repayment of interest bearing loans and borrowings	(1,091)	(1,142)	(1,195)	(1,250)	(3,925)	(4,110)	(4,303)	(4,505)	(4,717)	(4,939)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3,230)	(3,230)	(3,230)	(3,230)	(5,801)	(5,801)	(5,801)	(5,801)	(5,801)	(5,801)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,630)	(1,123)	1,457	2,711	4,855	6,927	9,061	11,259	13,520	15,847
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of financial year	30,877	26,247	25,124	26,581	29,292	34,147	41,074	50,136	61,394	74,914
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	26,247	25,124	26,581	29,292	34,147	41,074	50,136	61,394	74,914	90,761

Debt levels are relatively high as a percentage of general rates. This LTFS provides Council with the capacity to fund its day to day operations.

The following table outlines key financial indicators, suggested long term target ratios for Yarra and performance as outlined in the LTFS. Graphical representations of these indicators are shown below the following table. The target range for the indicators have been developed considering the Victorian Auditor General's financial sustainability indicators (subject to change)

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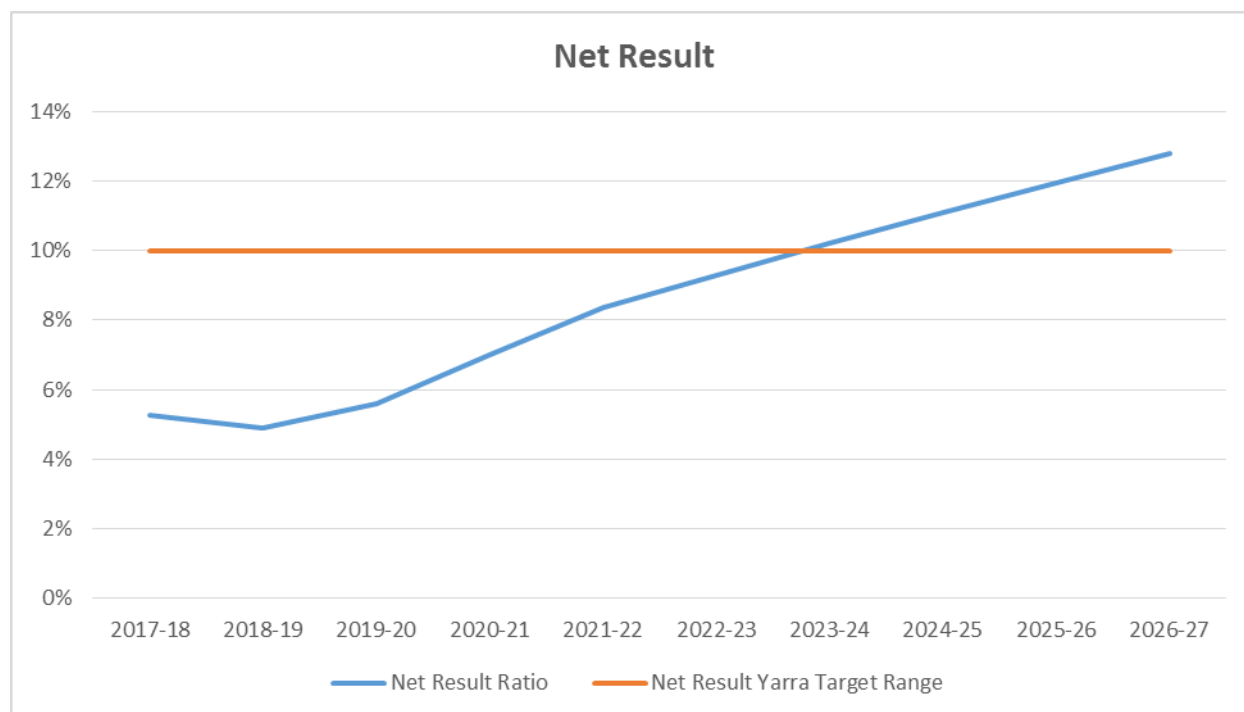
Further improvement to the City's financial position is required to attain the long term targets for financial sustainability.

Table 5 Estimated Key Financial Indicators

LTFS	Yarra	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	Target	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Net Result	>10%	5%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%
Liquidity	>1.5	1.17	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.18	1.18	1.35	1.55	1.79	2.07
Unrestricted Cash	>75%	3%	12%	16%	22%	32%	47%	66%	90%	117%	153%
Debt Commitment	<5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Indebtedness	<30%	29%	27%	26%	24%	23%	19%	16%	13%	11%	8%
Self Financing	>25%	90%	96%	107%	114%	117%	132%	137%	143%	148%	153%
Renewal Gap	>1.1	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
Capital Replacement	>1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

GRAPHS:

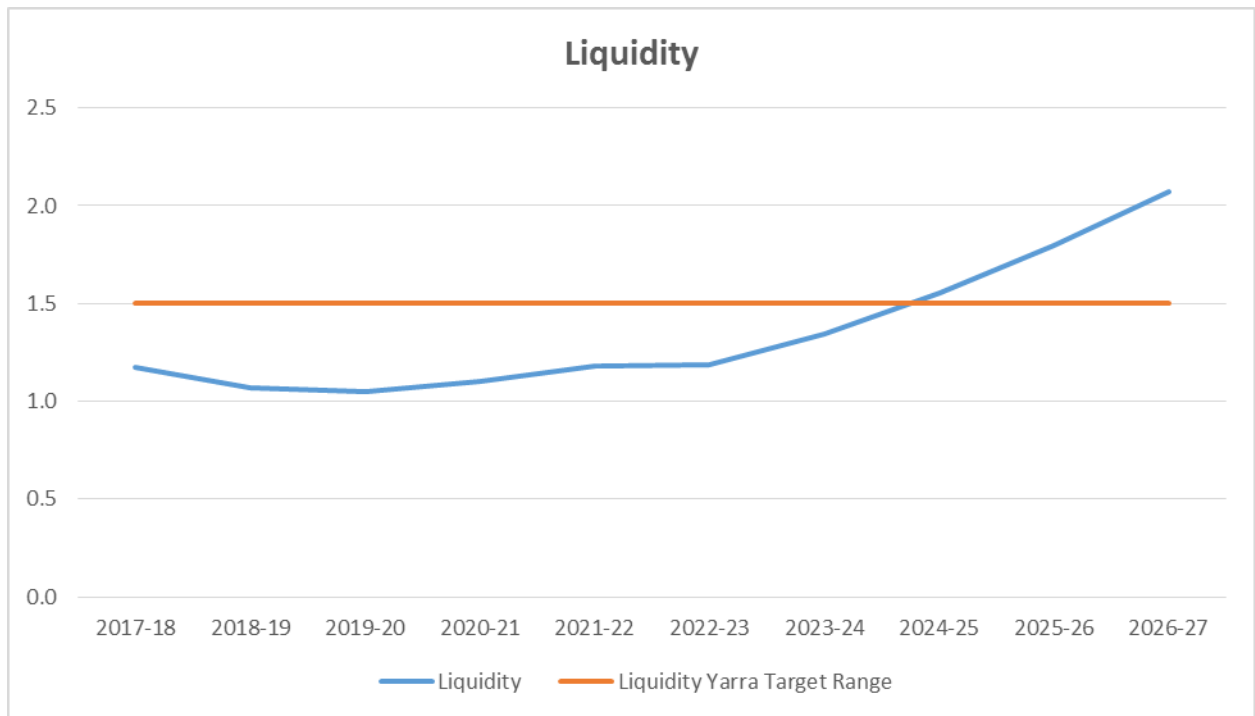
Graph 1 – Net Result



An indicator of the sustainable operating result required to enable Council to continue to provide core services and meet its objectives. Ideally the blue line should exceed the target orange line.

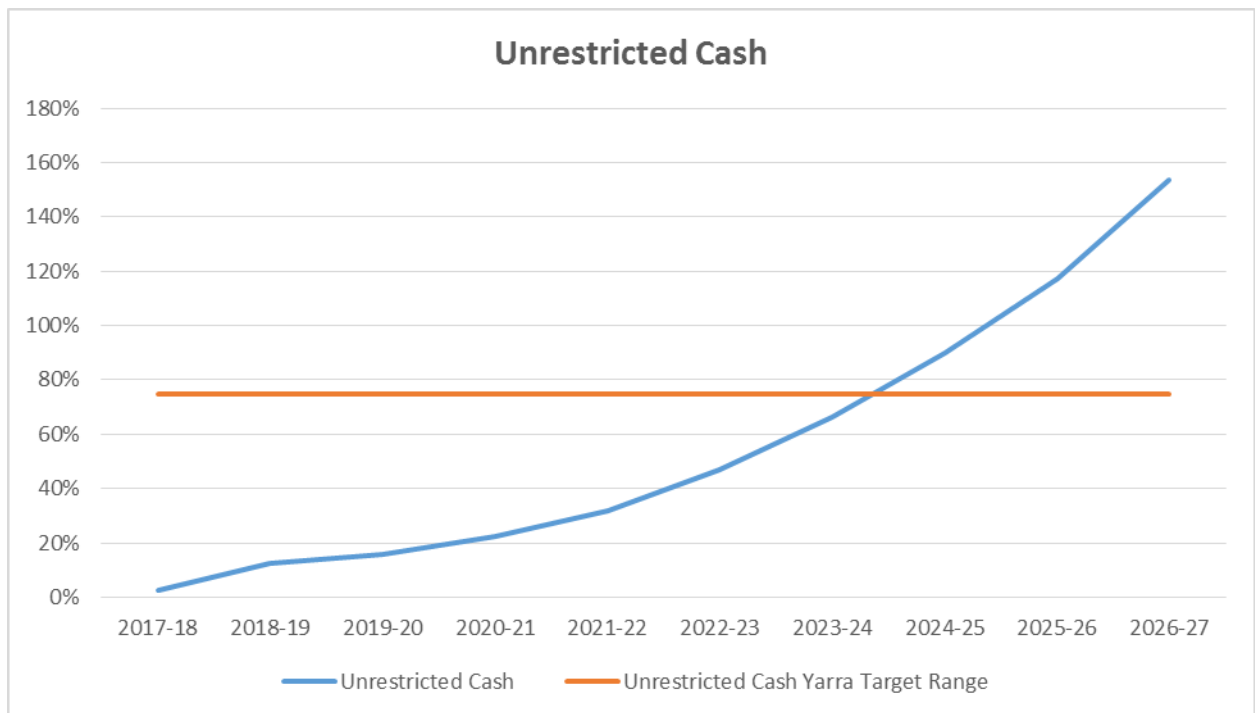
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Graph 2 – Liquidity



To assess Council's ability to meet current commitments. Ideally the blue line should exceed the target orange line.

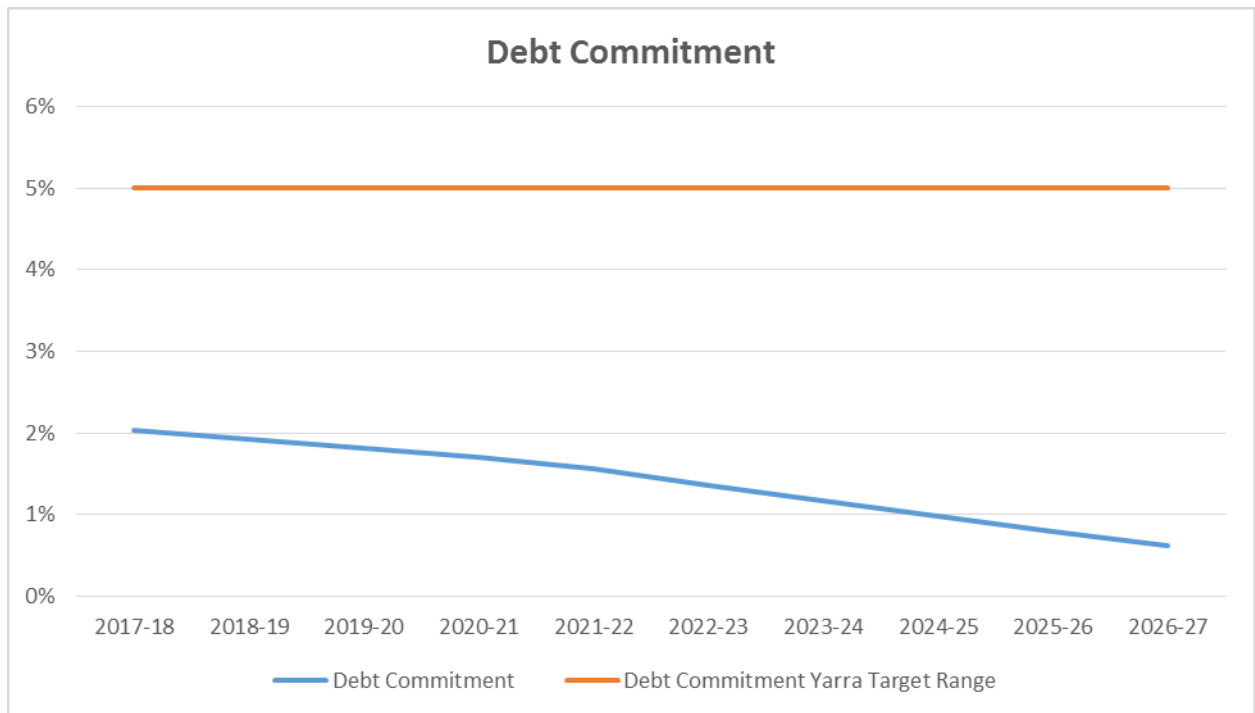
Graph 3 – Unrestricted Cash



To assess Council's freely available cash level. Ideally the blue line should exceed the orange line.

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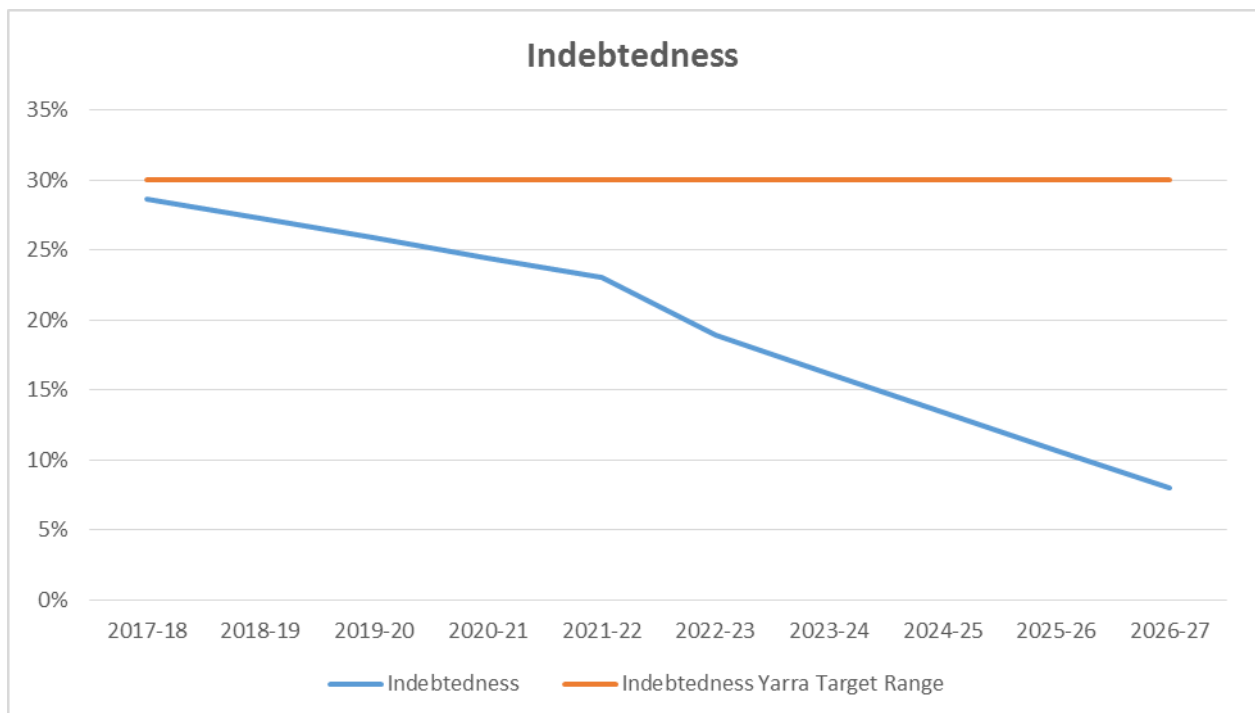
Graph 4 – Debt Commitment



To identify Council's debt redemption strategy. Ideally the blue line should **not** exceed the target orange line.

The reason for the decrease in Debt Commitment in Year 6 is due to an additional principal repayment

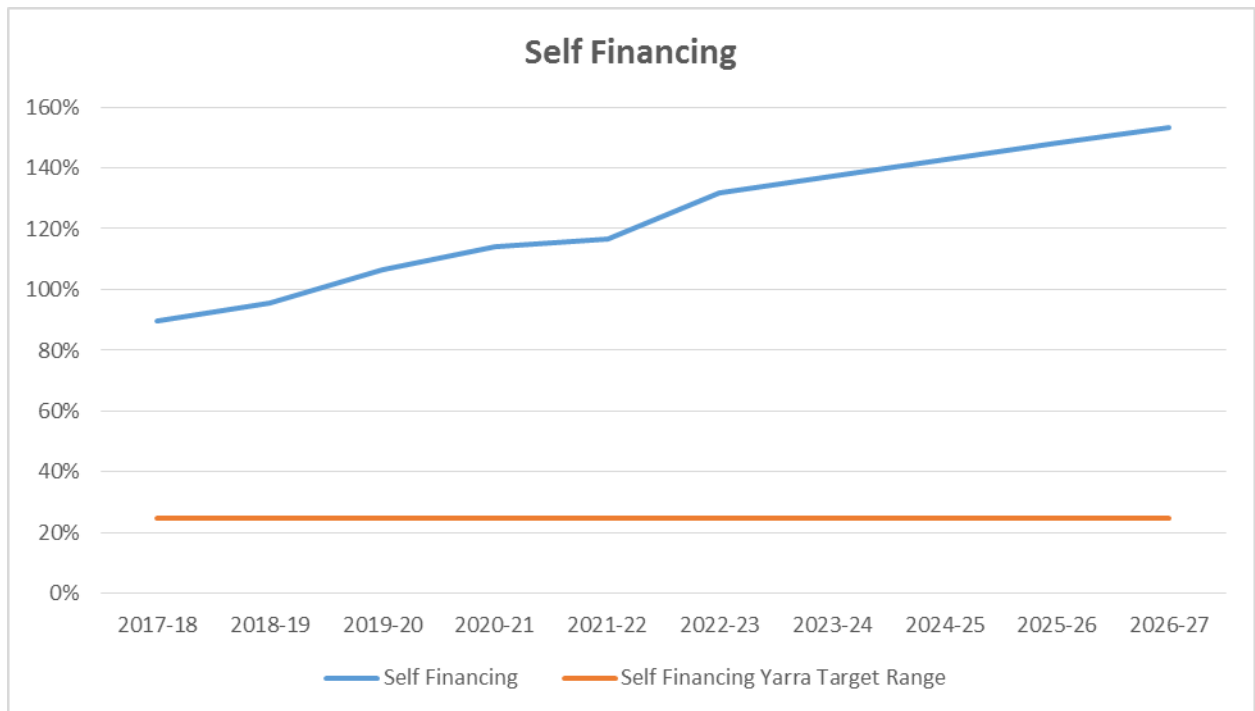
Graph 5 – Indebtedness



To identify reliance on debt to fund capital programs. Ideally the blue line should **not** exceed the target orange line.

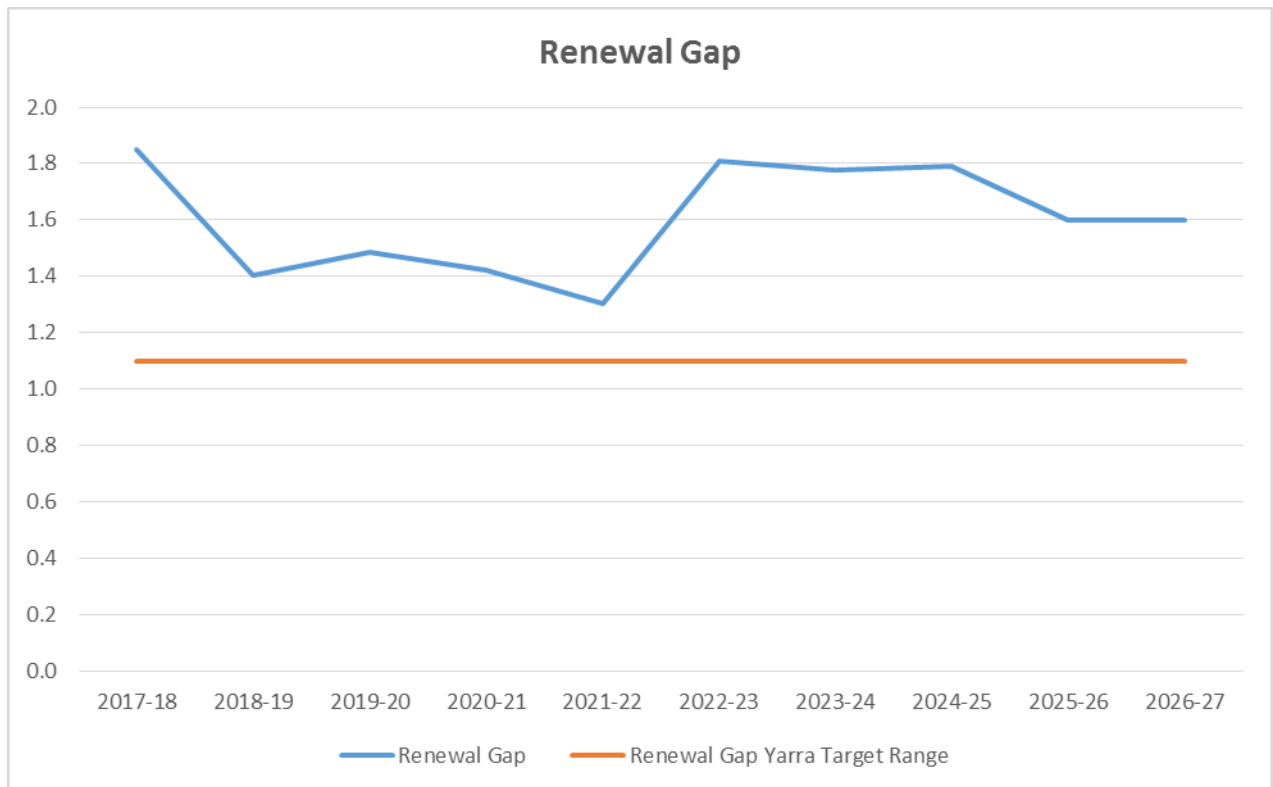
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Graph 6 – Self Financing



To identify reliance on debt to fund capital programs. Ideally the blue line should exceed the target orange line.

Graph 7 – Renewal Gap

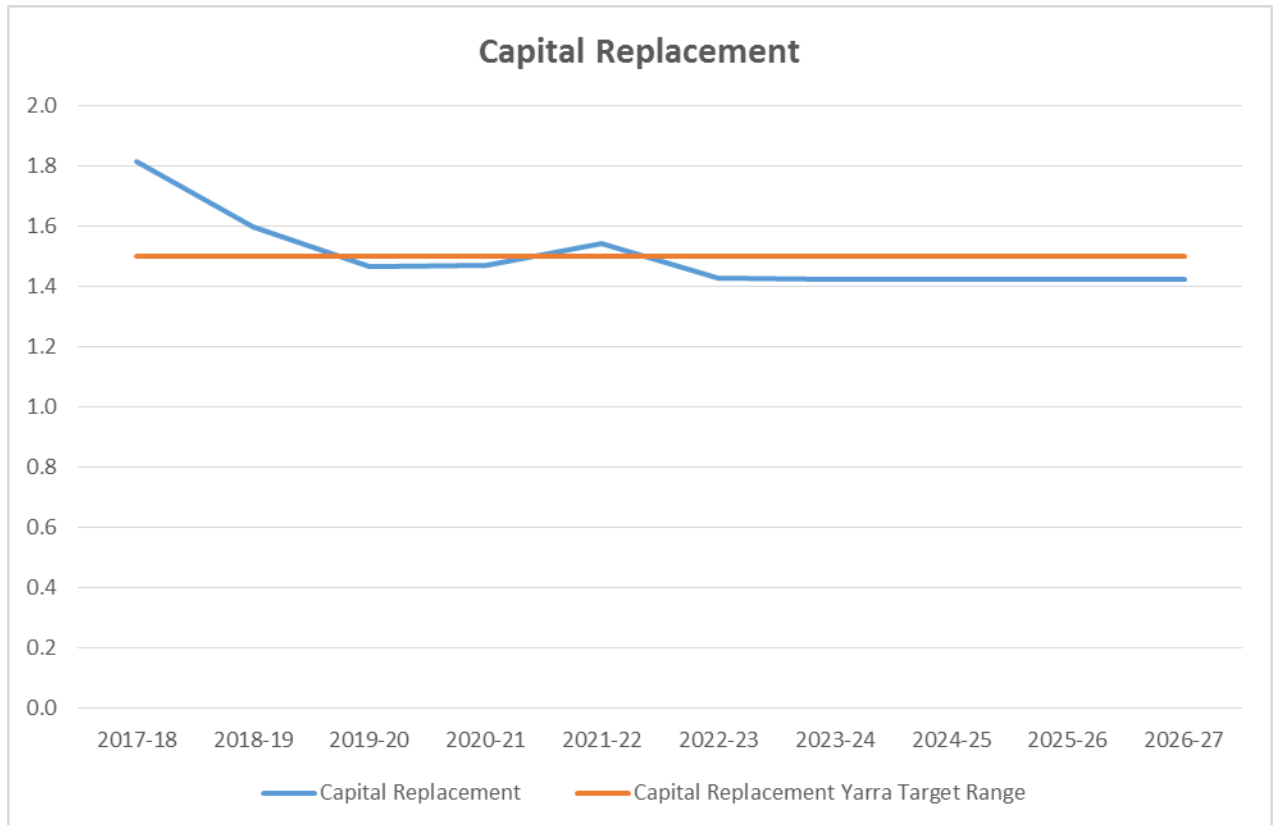


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To assess Council's ability to renew assets as required. Ideally the blue line should exceed the target orange line.

The renewal gap appears to be trending positively however anecdotal evidence suggests that asset renewal is not meeting community expectations in all circumstances e.g. leisure centre infrastructure.

Graph 8 – Capital Replacement



Measures the replacement of assets is consistent with their consumption. Ideally the blue line should exceed the target orange line.

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The challenge for Council will be to improve its overall financial sustainability by improving the performance of the key financial indicators.

APPENDIX 1 KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS DESCRIBED

Indicator	Description	Long Term Target Range for Yarra
Adjusted Underlying Result	<p>An indicator of the sustainable operating result required to enable Council to continue to provide core services and meet its objectives.</p> <p><u>Adjusted underlying surplus</u> Adjusted underlying revenue</p> <p>A positive result indicates a surplus. VAGO High Risk = less than negative 10% Medium Risk = Negative 10% to zero Low Risk = Greater than 10%</p>	More than 10%
Liquidity	<p>To assess Council's ability to meet current commitments.</p> <p><u>Current assets</u> Current liabilities</p> <p>A percentage higher than 100% means that there is more cash and liquid assets than short term liabilities VAGO High Risk = less than 75% Medium Risk = 75% to less than 100% Low Risk = greater than 100%</p>	Greater than 150%
Unrestricted Cash	<p>To assess Council's freely available cash level.</p> <p><u>Unrestricted cash</u> Current liabilities</p> <p>VAGO High Risk = less than 10% Low Risk more than 10% Target based on Local Government Performance and Reporting Indicators</p>	Greater than 75%
Debt Commitment	<p>To identify Council's debt redemption strategy.</p> <p><u>Debt servicing and redemption costs</u> Rate Revenue</p> <p>Debt redemption includes loan and finance lease principal and interest as a percentage of rate revenue</p> <p>Local Government Performance and Reporting Indicators</p>	Less than 5%
Indebtedness	<p>Indicates reliance on debt to fund capital programs.</p> <p><u>Non-current liabilities</u> Own sourced revenue</p> <p>The higher the percentage the less able to cover non-current liabilities from revenue generated by Council</p>	Less than 30%

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Indicator	Description	Long Term Target Range for Yarra
	VAGO High Risk = more than 60% Medium Risk = 40% - 60% Low Risk = less than 40%	
Self-Financing	Indicates reliance on debt to fund capital programs. <u>Net operating cash flows</u> Underlying revenue VAGO High Risk Less than 10% Medium Risk 10% - 20% Low Risk = Greater than 20%	Greater than 25%
Investment Renewal Gap	To assess Council's ability to renew assets as required. <u>Asset renewal expenditure</u> Depreciation A percentage greater than 100 indicates that Council is maintaining its existing assets. If there has been a past gap in renewal a percentage of greater than 100 is desirable. VAGO High Risk = less than 50% Medium Risk = 50% - 100% Low Risk = greater than 100%	Greater than 110%
Capital Replacement	Measures the replacement of assets is consistent with their consumption. <u>Capital expenditure</u> Depreciation VAGO High Risk Less than 100% Medium Risk 100% - 150% Low Risk Greater than 150%	Greater than 150%

Target ranges have been assessed with reference to the VAGO and Local Government Performance and Reporting Indicators.

APPENDIX 2 CASHFLOW PARAMETER ASSUMPTIONS

CATEGORY	2017 LTFS	2018 LTFS	YR 3 -10 LTFS	REASON
Rate Revenue	99.5% plus prev year opening debtor balance	99.5% plus prev year opening debtor balance	99.5% plus prev year opening debtor balance	Current collection rate. Opening debt stable or improving.
Parking Enforcement	90% Plus 10% parking debt	90% Plus 10% parking debt	90% Plus 10% parking debt	Current trend based on collection for infringements. Other income from meters and permits is cash.
Other charges fees & fines (debtors)	97.5% Plus 10% opening debt	97.5% Plus 10 % opening debt	97.5% Plus 10 % opening debt	Opening debt relatively stable number.
Employee Costs	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	Current staffing trend at near full employment.
Government Grants	100%	100%	100%	Collection history.
Capital Program Works	100% including carry forward	100% including carry forward	100% including carry forward	Historical trend.
Payments to Suppliers	100%	100%	100%	Variation in Balance Sheet holdings of payables and accruals.

APPENDIX 3 FINANCIAL STRATEGY PRINCIPLES

The Financial Strategy Principles provide the framework for the development of Council's Long Term Financial Strategy, and annual Budget development. The principles enable consistent and informed decision-making by the Council.

The Financial Strategy Principles are outlined below:

Balanced and Sustainable Budget

Council will:

- Implement a sustainable budget and conservative financial strategy that caters for short and long-term requirements.
- Achieve a Liquidity Ratio of +150% to ensure the maintenance of the required level of cash to meet operational requirements and strengthen this position over the years of the LTFS. (aspirational target).
- Maximise the level of grants and subsidies received from Victorian and Commonwealth governments to achieve a better share of government taxes for the community.
- Debt servicing and debt redemption will be maintained within the financial capacity of Council reflected in a cap on indebtedness (P&I) of less than 40%.
- Direct funds from asset sales to the purchase of new, upgrade assets or re-establishment of working capital.
- Trust Funds and Statutory Reserves will be fully cash backed at 30 June each year (aspirational target).

Asset management

Council will (when funding is available):

- Provide well-maintained community assets that are fit for their purpose and provide best possible community benefit. Council will commit an appropriate level of expenditure on asset renewal and give priority to asset renewal over new assets.
- Ensure that the community has access to required community infrastructure, located to meet community needs within a framework of city wide priorities and designed with regard to current and future needs.
- Fund capital expenditure in a prudent, ethical and responsible manner. Council will seek and accept external funding contributions to a project where the acceptance of the funding will not compromise Council's principles or objectives.
- Manage, acquire and dispose of property in the best interest of the community. Council recognises the importance of efficient use of property holdings over the long term to support community wellbeing.

APPENDIX 4 OPERATING AND CAPITAL ACTIVITIES

Income Statement	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue										
Rates - general	(105,158)	(108,871)	(112,658)	(116,521)	(120,462)	(124,481)	(128,581)	(132,762)	(137,027)	(141,378)
Grants-Capital	(1,195)	(1,207)	(1,231)	(1,256)	(1,269)	(1,281)	(1,294)	(1,307)	(1,320)	(1,333)
Grants-Operating	(12,023)	(13,225)	(14,548)	(16,003)	(16,163)	(16,324)	(16,488)	(16,652)	(16,819)	(16,987)
Contributions - cash	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)	(4,300)
Statutory fees and fines	(28,534)	(28,819)	(29,395)	(29,984)	(30,484)	(30,984)	(31,484)	(31,984)	(32,484)	(32,984)
User fees	(27,064)	(27,334)	(27,881)	(28,439)	(28,939)	(29,439)	(29,939)	(30,439)	(30,939)	(31,439)
Reimbursements	(1,640)	(1,699)	(1,819)	(1,942)	(2,004)	(2,024)	(2,045)	(2,065)	(2,086)	(2,107)
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	(1,207)	(1,294)	(1,345)	(1,418)	(1,432)	(1,447)	(1,461)	(1,476)	(1,490)	(1,505)
Total Revenue	(181,121)	(186,749)	(193,177)	(199,863)	(205,053)	(210,280)	(215,591)	(220,985)	(226,466)	(232,033)
Expenses										
Employee Costs	80,639	82,252	83,897	85,575	87,286	89,032	90,813	92,629	94,481	96,371
Materials & services	67,085	67,754	69,110	70,493	71,198	71,910	72,629	73,355	74,089	74,830
Bad and doubtful debts	2,010	1,980	1,950	1,920	1,980	2,040	2,100	2,160	2,220	2,280
Depreciation & amortisation	20,664	22,432	22,881	23,338	23,838	24,338	24,838	25,338	25,838	26,338
Finance costs	2,139	2,088	2,035	1,980	1,876	1,692	1,498	1,296	1,084	862
Total Expenses	172,537	176,506	179,873	183,305	186,178	189,012	191,878	194,778	197,712	200,681
Adjustments										
WDV of assets sold	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Proceeds from sales	(800)	(697)	(692)	(687)	(682)	(675)	(670)	(667)	(660)	(655)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	(300)	(197)	(192)	(187)	(182)	(175)	(170)	(167)	(160)	(155)
Net (Surplus)/Deficit	(8,884)	(10,440)	(13,496)	(16,744)	(19,056)	(21,444)	(23,883)	(26,374)	(28,913)	(31,507)
Net Asset Revaluation Increment	(50,339)	-	(52,204)	-	(52,726)	-	(53,253)	-	(53,786)	-
Comprehensive Result	(59,223)	(10,440)	(65,700)	(16,744)	(71,782)	(21,444)	(77,136)	(26,374)	(82,699)	(31,507)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES REVENUE

RATE REVENUE

Council no longer has control over its rate revenue as it is limited in future years by the direction imposed by the Minister for Local Government under rate capping. Current estimates are outlined below:

Table 6 Rates & Charges Estimates

LTFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Rate Revenue	104,058	107,771	111,558	115,421	119,362	123,381	127,481	131,662	135,927	140,278
Supplementary Rates	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total Rates & Charges	105,158	108,871	112,658	116,521	120,462	124,481	128,581	132,762	137,027	141,378

Supplementary Rates are additional rate income raised as a result of growth in new or extended properties or by change of land use under the planning scheme.

FEES AND CHARGES

Fees and Charges assist Council to offset the cost of some service delivery directly with the user rather than funding through rate income. If fees and charges income reflects the movement in Council costs and particularly wages costs this will generally mean that the user will continue to contribute the same proportion of the costs.

Statutory Charges are not within Council's control and these generally do not reflect movements in staff costs but at CPI. Some statutory charges are also not indexed e.g. statutory planning and as result ad hoc adjustments to fees occur.

PARKING REVENUE

Parking revenue is a reflection of the statutory charges established by the State Government and also reflects the growing pressure on parking space within the City. Parking revenue can be influenced by many external factors such as economic conditions, clearway policy and fuel prices. A conservative approach to growth in this revenue source has been applied, recognising that it will continue to grow.

Table 7 Predicted trend in parking revenue

LTFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Parking Revenue	28,534	28,819	29,395	29,984	30,484	30,984	31,484	31,984	32,484	32,984

Note these amounts include the introduction of sensor technology in Year 1 and 2.

Council's income from parking enforcement, permits and parking meter income is significant at \$28.6 million of total income or 16% of total revenue. Parking Revenue should improve following the implementation of the New Parking Technology during 2017-18 & 2018-19. An assumption on the increase in revenue has been built into year 1.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS - OPERATING

These grants are received from Commonwealth and State Governments in support of programs. The largest grant is the Victorian Grants Commission allocation of Commonwealth money. Council's entitlement to the Victorian Grants Commission is an "as of right" entitlement and no significant shift in allocation is expected. This grant has been frozen by the Commonwealth Government in previous years and has not been subject to CPI adjustment. This changes from 2017-18. Any increase will relate to changes in Yarra's population.

INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is based on predicted cash flow, cash balances and CPI.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXPENSES

EMPLOYEE COSTS

Employee benefits include all labour related expenditure including agency staff. Costs here are governed by Council's Enterprise Bargaining Agreement that is due for negotiation now and will influence the 2017-18 financial year (Year 1 of the LTFS). From years 2-10 an estimate has been provided that is based on predicted average weekly earnings increases. Any restructuring of the workforce will need to be managed within the existing labour allocations with restructuring costs to be absorbed plus an allowance is also made for movement in banding entitlements.

No allowance has been made for the impact of expected population and dwelling growth on the labour budget.

No allowance has been made for further contributions to the Local Government Defined Benefits Scheme (Vision Super).

City of Yarra - Adopted Long Term Financial Strategy 2017-18 to 2026-27

CONTRACTS

Contract costs generally increase in excess of CPI inflation reflecting the growth in average weekly wages and material costs.

MATERIALS AND SERVICES

These relate to a range of goods and services including utilities, insurance, consultants, legal fees, telecommunications and maintenance.

A reduction of \$500,000 in materials and services as an efficiency dividend is included in 2017-18 and extended through years 2-10.

Legal fees are a significant component of Material and Services and these costs are often outside Council's control. Increased development pressure is also generating increases in legal costs associated with VCAT appeals.

Council's contribution to community through its annual and service grants is a large proportion of this cost (Total community grants budget in 2017-18 is \$1.9 million plus other contributions of \$1.46 million).

The State Government also imposes a Waste Levy on Council to encourage enhanced environmental practice across the State and historically has been increasing at around 10% per annum.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is forecast to increase by 2% per annum from year 2.

DOUBTFUL DEBTS

Doubtful debts are forecast to increase across the LTFS.

GAIN/LOSS ON SALE OF ASSETS

An amount of \$0.3 million has been allowed for loss on sale of assets in 2017-18, reducing to \$0.2 million in 2018-19. This remains stable for the remainder of the LTFS.

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM

Table 8 Capital Works Program

Capital Cashflow	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Renewal	24,605	25,814	25,559	23,666	25,177	26,832	27,508	29,675	30,003	30,619
Upgrade	539	6,224	7,907	10,865	4,795	3,428	1,990	2,120	2,820	1,825
New	4,896	820	200	1,461	4,028	4,420	5,876	4,286	3,980	5,095
Carry-forwards	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33,040	32,858	33,666	35,992	34,000	34,680	35,374	36,081	36,803	37,539

These numbers also incorporate an update to the definition used for upgrade. Renewal of assets now includes improvements that bring existing assets to today's equivalent capacity or performance capability. For example replacement of a kitchen to today's standard. Upgrade of an asset is restricted to an increase in asset capacity.

A review of classification of expenditure between Operating and Capital is also proposed. Currently a large transfer from Capital to Operating occurs as part of the end of year accounting adjustment and review of budget definitions will reduce this variance and better reflect the division of expenditure.

ASSET RENEWAL CAPITAL WORKS

Asset renewal has been incorporated within the LTFS in accordance with the adopted asset management plans. These include:

- Roads (including drainage)
- Buildings
- Open Space 2008 and under review
- Drainage to be separated and under review

Asset renewal expenditure has been indexed for CPI.

Information Technology requirements are based on the Information Systems Strategy. This Strategy is due for renewal in 2017.

Renewal expenditure has been reduced to reflect the move to leasing of motor vehicles.

In general Council's asset renewal requirements are being met however a renewal gap remains.

NEW AND UPGRADE CAPITAL WORKS

The New and Upgrade Capital Works program has been based on assessments undertaken for the 2017-18 Budget preparation.

APPENDIX 5 BALANCE SHEET ACTIVITIES

Balance Sheet	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	26,247	25,124	26,581	29,292	34,147	41,074	50,136	61,394	74,914	90,761
Trade and other receivables	14,335	15,024	15,803	16,677	17,547	18,415	19,281	20,145	21,008	21,870
Accrued Income	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
Prepayments	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163	1,163
Inventories	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Non Current assets classified as held for sale	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696
Total Current Assets	42,851	42,417	44,653	48,238	53,963	61,758	71,686	83,808	98,191	114,900
Non-Current Assets										
Trade and other receivables	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255
Property, plant and equipment, infrastructure	1,748,914	1,758,841	1,821,330	1,833,484	1,895,873	1,905,715	1,969,003	1,979,249	2,043,498	2,054,199
Total Non-Current Assets	1,749,169	1,759,096	1,821,585	1,833,739	1,896,128	1,905,970	1,969,258	1,979,504	2,043,753	2,054,454
Total Assets	1,792,020	1,801,513	1,866,238	1,881,977	1,950,091	1,967,728	2,040,944	2,063,312	2,141,944	2,169,354
Current Liabilities										
Trade and other payables	17,311	17,311	17,311	17,311	17,311	17,311	17,311	17,311	17,311	17,311
Trust funds and deposits	6,195	6,195	6,195	6,195	6,195	6,195	6,195	6,195	6,195	6,195
Income in advance	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223
Provisions	15,215	15,409	15,629	15,874	16,130	16,432	16,815	17,314	17,965	18,806
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	1,142	1,195	1,250	1,308	4,110	4,303	4,505	4,717	4,939	3,453
Total Current Liabilities	40,086	40,333	40,608	40,911	43,969	44,464	45,049	45,760	46,633	45,988
Non-Current Liabilities										
Provisions	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,416
Other Liab	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	43,767	42,573	41,323	40,015	33,289	28,987	24,482	19,765	14,826	11,373
Total Non-Current Liabilities	45,768	44,574	43,324	42,016	35,290	30,988	26,483	21,766	16,827	13,374
Total Liabilities	85,854	84,907	83,932	82,927	79,259	75,452	71,532	67,526	63,460	59,362
Net Assets	1,706,166	1,716,606	1,782,306	1,799,050	1,870,832	1,892,276	1,969,412	1,995,786	2,078,485	2,109,992
Equity										
Accumulated surplus	600,014	610,454	623,950	640,694	659,750	681,194	705,077	731,451	760,364	791,871
Reserves	1,106,152	1,106,152	1,158,356	1,158,356	1,211,082	1,211,082	1,264,335	1,264,335	1,318,121	1,318,121
Total Equity	1,706,166	1,716,606	1,782,306	1,799,050	1,870,832	1,892,276	1,969,412	1,995,786	2,078,485	2,109,992

BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

RECEIVABLES

Receivables (net) are forecast to be \$14.3 million in 2017-18. This is anticipated to increase by 5% on average each year across the LTFS.

INVENTORY, ACCRUED INCOME, REPAYMENTS AND ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The remaining current asset items have been left at forecast 2016-17 levels.

PROPERTY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, infrastructure and plant and equipment is based on forecasts for additions and disposals net of depreciation. An escalation factor of 5.0% has been allowed every two years from 2017-18 for the asset revaluation increment.

INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

The remaining non-current asset items have been left at forecast 2016-17 levels.

BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

PAYABLES

Payables are forecast to be \$17.3 million in 2017-18 and remaining stable across the LTFS.

TRUST FUNDS

Trust funds are forecast to be \$6.2 million in 2017-18 and remaining stable across the LTFS.

EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS (CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT)

Employee provisions are forecast to be \$16.6 million in 2017-18 increasing to \$17.2 million over the 10 year period.

INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Loans are based on repayment schedules for two loans of \$32.5 million and \$13.5 million. The \$32.5 million loan will be refinanced in 2020-21 on a principal and interest basis, and the \$13.5 million loan will be fully redeemed by the end of the LTFS.

OPEN SPACE RESERVE

The open space reserve is forecast to be fully acquitted during the 2017-18 financial year. This will continue through the 10 year period.