



Thirty Fifth Annual Report

to
30 June 2025

**Presented to:
both Houses of Parliament**

Legislature-General
Parliament of Tasmania
Parliament House
HOBART TAS 7000

About this Report

This report covers the activities of Legislature General of the Tasmanian Parliament for the reporting period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

The financial statements within this Report were prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, relevant Treasurer's Instructions and other authoritative requirements.

This report is available online at: www.parliament.tas.gov.au/resources/legislature-general/lgannualreports



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www.parliament.tas.gov.au/resources/legislature-general



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COLLABORATION

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Executive Summary

Legislature-General provides services to support the functioning of the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly and the work of Members of the Parliament of Tasmania through the provision of a wide variety of services.

Purpose	<i>To support and enable Parliamentary democracy in Tasmania.</i>
Vision	<i>To empower people contributing excellence in Parliamentary administration.</i>
Mission	<i>To provide professional, impartial and trusted advice and support in a bicameral Parliament.</i>

Our Values

Respect:	<i>We treat others with dignity and courtesy while valuing their contribution.</i>
Integrity:	<i>We value honesty and transparency, and act ethically and impartially.</i>
Trust:	<i>We build trust and feel confident in each other to behave in a professional manner.</i>
Inclusivity:	<i>We embrace and value difference and diversity.</i>
Empowerment:	<i>We enable our people to take ownership of their work, while recognising and celebrating achievement.</i>
Collaboration:	<i>We value each other’s skills and experiences, creating excellence by actively working together across the organisation.</i>

Legislature-General comprises four appropriation outputs, which undertake specific functions in delivering services to the Parliament.

The Output structure of the Legislature-General for 2024-25 was:

- Output Group 1 - PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING SERVICES**
 - 1.1 - Production and Printing of Parliamentary Reports
- Output Group 2 - PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY AND RESEARCH SERVICES**
 - 2.1 - Parliamentary Library and Research Services
- Output Group 3 - PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING AND SYSTEMS**
 - 3.1 - Parliamentary Printing
 - 3.2 - Parliamentary Systems
- Output Group 4 - JOINT SERVICES**
 - 4.1 - Buildings and Operations Management
 - 4.2 - Joint Management Services
 - 4.3 - Services to Members
 - 4.4 - Corporate Services for Parliament Agencies

Corporate Structure

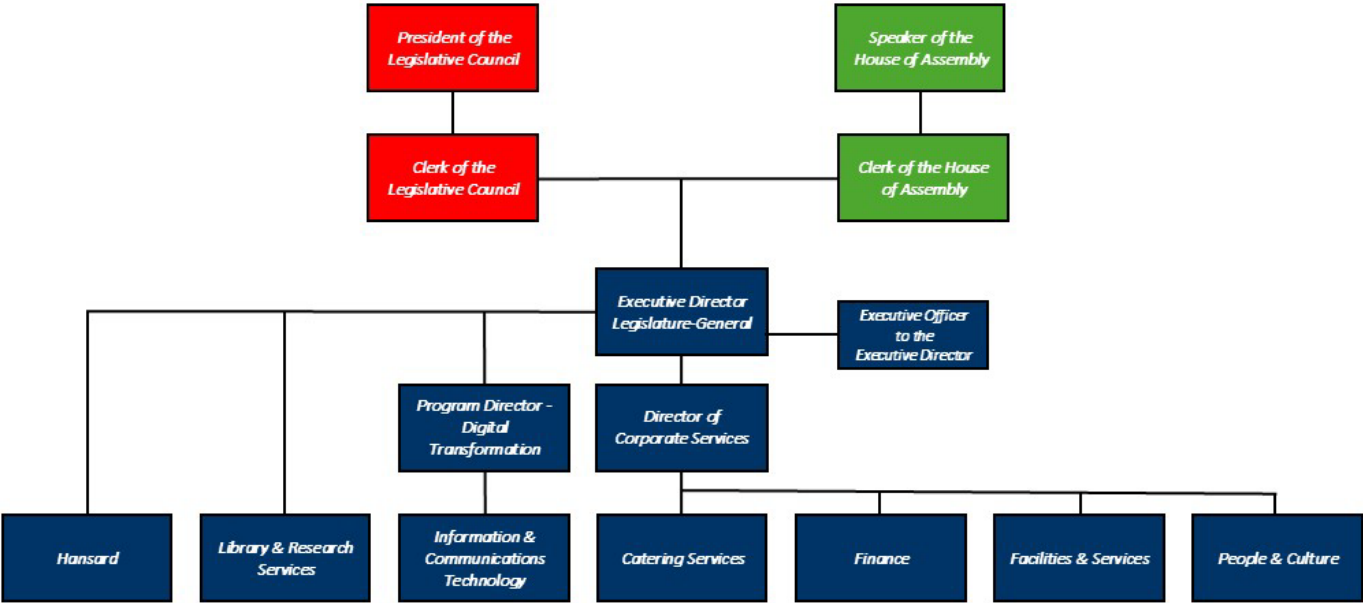
The Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the House of Assembly act jointly as Heads of Agency and are the responsible accountable authority for the financial management of Legislature-General. The Joint Heads are responsible to the Presiding Officers of the Parliament of Tasmania, Hon Craig Farrell, MLC, President of the Legislative Council and Hon Michelle O’Byrne, MP, Speaker of the House of Assembly for the efficient and effective management of Legislature-General.

During the reporting period an Executive Director was engaged to support staff to contemporise organisational management, improve culture and mitigate risks associated with the provision of services to an expanded Parliament. The Executive Director provides strategic leadership and authoritative advice on the delivery of services provided by Legislature-General, as well as driving changes and implementation of reform.

The day-to-day operational management of Legislature-General output groups is performed by unit managers with responsibilities for services including Parliamentary reporting, library, information technology, catering, corporate services and building operations and maintenance.

The Structure as at 30 June 2025 is set out below.

Legislature-General



Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is appointed by the Clerks of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly to assist the Parliament of Tasmania fulfilling its corporate governance and oversight responsibilities in relation to corporate reporting processes, including the financial reporting process, risk management and internal control, external audit, internal audit and compliance.

Membership

- Mr Paul McTaggart, Independent Chair
- Mr Tim Mills, Deputy Clerk of the Legislative Council
- Ms Stephanie Hesford, Deputy Clerk of the House of Assembly

Work of the committee during the year included the establishment of a risk appetite and the commencement of business continuity planning.

- The three-year internal audit strategy was agreed with WLF Accounting & Advisor, internal auditors, including:
- Governance and compliance
 - Key Business systems - payroll
 - Workforce capacity and capability

House Committee

The Joint House Committee is one of two joint committees which are formed under Standing Orders for each session of Parliament. The membership of the committee comprises three Members of the Legislative Council and three Members of the House of Assembly. As at 30 June 2025 the membership was as follows:

Membership

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
PRESIDENT	SPEAKER
Hon. Craig Farrell MLC	Hon. Michelle O’Byrne MP, Chair
Hon. Ruth Forrest MLC	Hon. Nic Street MP
Hon. Leonie Hiscutt MLC	Ms. Kristy Johnston MP

- The House Committee has the responsibility to regulate and control such matters as:
- The allotment of office and other space within the Parliament building, subject to the approval of the appropriate Presiding Officer
 - Repairs, renewals and alterations to Parliament House and its fittings and furniture
 - Maintenance and upkeep of the gardens and pavements of the Parliament Reserve
 - Any other matters referred to the Committee by a joint Resolution of both Houses

The Secretary of the House Committee is a Senior Officer from one of the Houses of Parliament. As at 30 June 2025, Mr Craig Muir, Usher of the Black Rod Legislative Council, held the position of Secretary.

Output I – Parliamentary Reporting Services

I.1 Production and Printing of Parliamentary Reports

The Parliamentary Reporting Service, which produces an accurate and timely official record of debates (Hansard) in both Houses of Parliament and evidence presented to Parliamentary Committees. The primary focus of the Hansard operation is to produce a daily transcript for Members as efficiently as possible, usually by the following day, with part of the transcript delivered to Members later the same day. A full week's transcript is available on the Internet (public access) by the end of the following week.

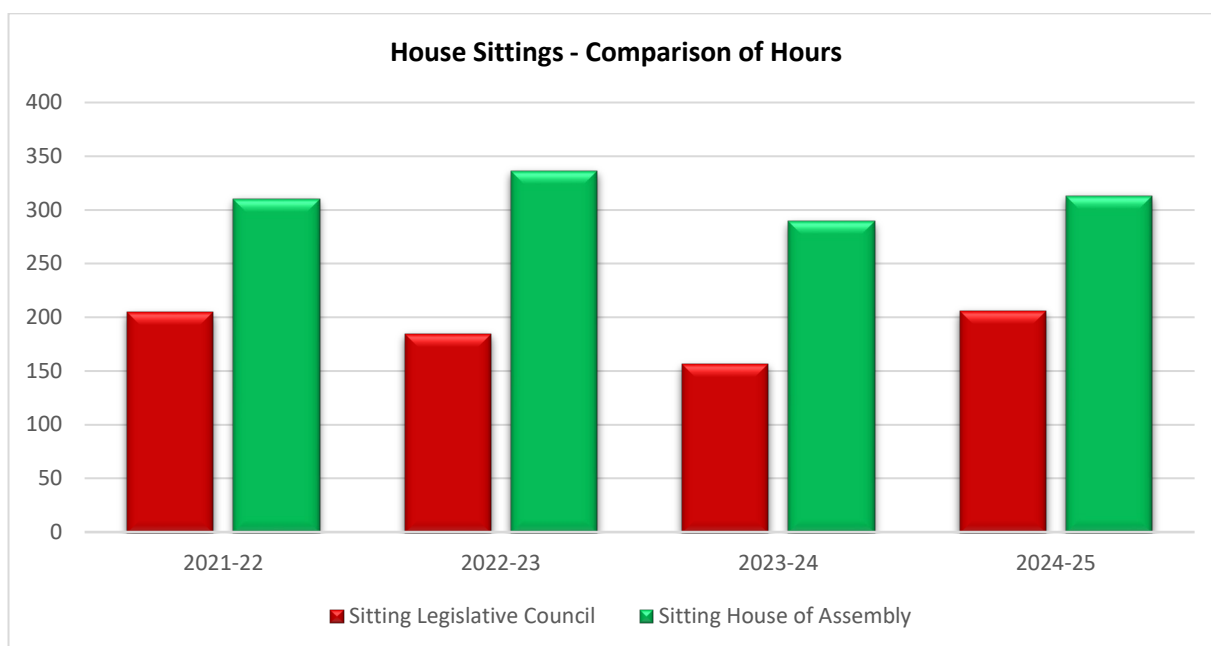
Hansard production has been strengthened by the integration of digital recording and AI-driven transcription technology. Audio from parliamentary proceedings is captured using Liberty Court Recorder and processed through Azure Cognitive Speech-to-Text, providing transcriptionists with an initial draft to refine.

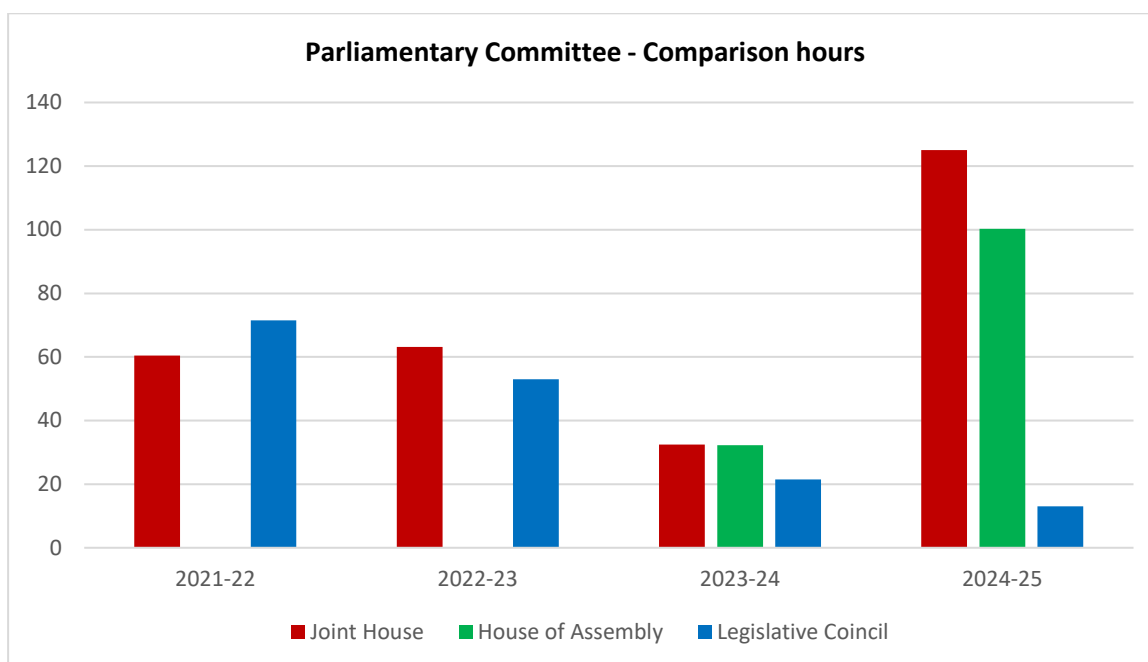
This shift from fully manual transcription to technology-assisted editing has reduced turnaround times, lowered the risk of repetitive strain injuries, and enabled staff to focus on accuracy, clarity, and application of parliamentary procedure. Draft transcripts are now published more quickly, ensuring the public and members have timely access to debates and committee evidence.

These improvements reflect a modernised, technology-enabled approach that delivers faster, safer, and more reliable records of Parliament.

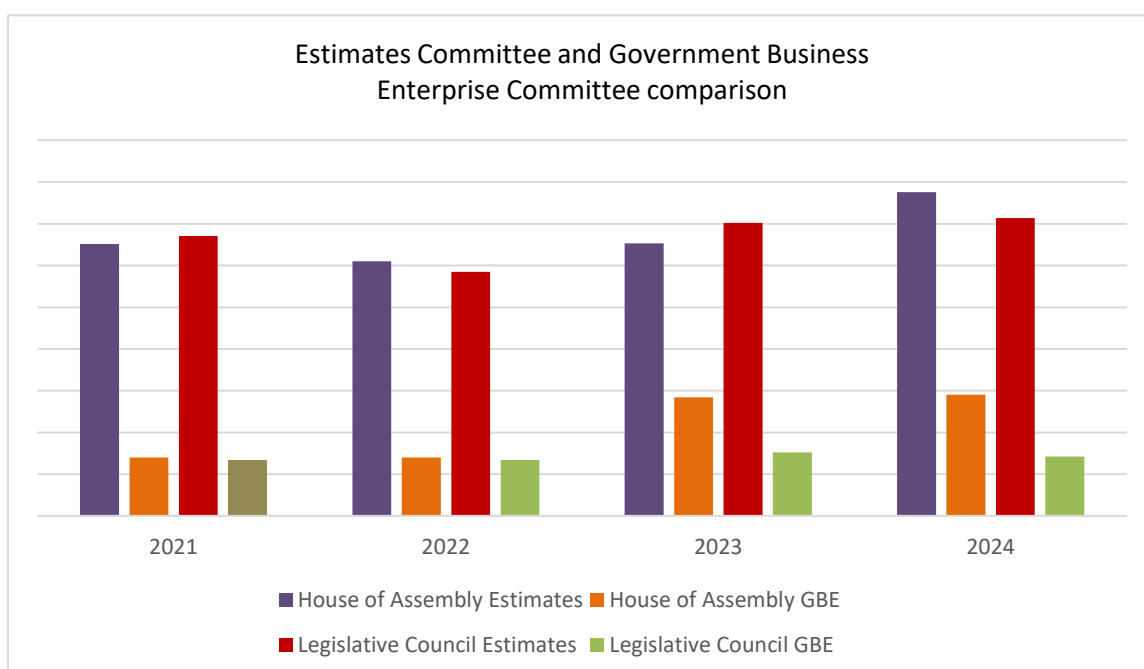
Statistics of Sitzings of the Houses and Committees

The following is a comparison of sitting hours in each Chamber and for Parliamentary Committees for the financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25.





Estimates Committee and Government Business Scrutiny Committees: These figures are provided for the calendar years 2021 to 2024. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the scheduled Estimates Committee hearings for June 2020 were re-scheduled to November 2020. Estimates Committee hearings were also held in September 2021 and June 2022, thus having two Estimates hearings in the one financial year. The Estimates committee hearings for the 2025 financial are to be conducted in September 2024 due to the delay in budget being tabled due to the election date in 2024.



Output 2 – Parliamentary Library and Research Services

A joint Library Committee is established under Standing Orders by Parliament at the commencement of every session of Parliament, consisting of six members from both Houses. As at 30 June 2025 the membership was as follows:

Membership

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Hon. Craig Farrell MLC, Chair
Hon. Rosemary Armitage MLC
Hon. Ruth Forrest MLC
Hon. Leonie Hiscutt MLC
Hon. Tania Rattray MLC
Hon. Kerry Vincent MLC

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hon. Michelle O'Byrne MP
Hon. Nic Street MP
Ms. Meg Brown MP
Mr. Rob Fairs MP
Mr. Andrew Jenner MP
Mr. Mark Shelton MP

The Deputy Clerk of the House of Assembly assumes the role of Secretary of the Library Committee. On behalf of Parliament and the Library Committee, the Parliamentary Librarian manages the Library and Research Service and the Parliamentary Museum.

2.1 Parliamentary Library and Research Service

The primary purpose of the Library and Research Service is to provide an efficient, effective and integrated information and research service to Members and Officers of the Parliament. The Library and Research Service delivers its services in a neutral environment, ensuring confidentiality, impartiality, and timeliness. The Library and Research Service aims to support Members in the performance of their parliamentary duties.

Library Service

The Library provides an extensive range of services and repositories to facilitate access to authoritative, timely and non-partisan information and resources for Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff. Services are designed to support the diverse information needs of the Parliament of Tasmania and to assist Members in the performance of their duties.

Core services include comprehensive media monitoring, access to the Library catalogue, and a dedicated resources page linking to a range of online tools such as Questa, a database of Bills, Pre-Hansard Parliamentary Debates, State Election resources, a database of Members, and a searchable archive of Parliamentary Papers dating from 1856 to the present. Library staff offer customised education sessions to Members and staff to enhance use of Library resources.

The Library maintains a specialised book collection with a focus on politics, government, and Tasmanian subjects, complementing digital resources and historical archives. The Library also offers an interlibrary loan service. The Library has taken steps to enhance physical access, including improved signage and open-door initiatives designed to make collections and services easier to navigate.

The Library Service team of research librarians, library technicians and a clerk responded to 1,177 queries during 2024/25 and added 17,309 articles to the newspaper clippings index.

The Parliamentary Museum, managed by the Parliamentary Librarian, contains displays and photographs illustrating the history and development of the Parliament and individual Parliamentarians.

Research Service

The Parliamentary Research Service provides high-quality, confidential and impartial research for Members of Parliament, their staff, Parliamentary Committees, and Parliamentary staff. Services are timely and tailored to the specific needs of Members.

The Research Service supports Members to respond to issues, prepare for debates, develop policies, and represent their constituents. Each year, the Research Service compiles the Parliamentary Year in Review which provides a snapshot of the work of Parliament during the calendar year.

In 2024/25 the Research Service team of a Legal Research Specialist, a Statistics Research Specialist, and General Research Specialists completed 244 research requests.

In addition to these confidential research briefs and committee support, the Research Service compiles and provides up to date:

- Tasmanian economic and social statistics from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and other sources
- Tasmanian Opinion Polls
- Electorate Profiles for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council
- Election Results for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council
- Parliamentary Data, including analysis of voting patterns, and chronologies of key parliamentary position
- Publications including histories of topical issues
- Regular Research News briefs.



Output 3 – Parliamentary Printing and Systems

3.1 Parliamentary Printing

Parliamentary Printing refers to the official production and distribution of documents related to the legislative process. This includes:

- Printing bills at each stage of their progression through Parliament, ensuring that all members have access to the most current versions.
- Publishing Hansard, the official transcript of parliamentary debates, which records everything said in the chambers for public and archival purposes.
- Producing other parliamentary documents, including committee reports, orders of business, and notices of motion.

The purpose of parliamentary printing is to ensure transparency, accessibility, and accuracy in the legislative process.

3.2 Parliamentary Systems

Parliamentary ICT is responsible for the provision of information and communications technology (ICT) services to Members, staff, and employees of the Parliament. These services are critical in supporting the operation of parliamentary business and enabling Members to carry out their work effectively. The Parliamentary ICT is responsible for:

- The management and deployment of ICT assets
- Broadcasting of Parliamentary & Committee proceedings
- Maintaining the Liberty system (Hansard audio recording for transcription)
- Physical and ICT security systems
- Delivering help desk services and end-user support for Members and staff
- Managing cyber security
- Supporting parliamentary websites, including video on demand and the ISYS search engine

During the 2024/25 financial year, Parliamentary ICT successfully completed 5,754 help desk requests and delivered a range of significant projects. These included supporting the commencement of ten additional Members in the House of Assembly and provisioning ICT infrastructure for ten new electorate offices following the restoration of 35 Members at the 2024 House of Assembly state election.

Other key projects undertaken during the year included:

- Refreshed and deployed ICT assets across Parliament and electorate offices
- Completed the upgrade of the Parliament Security Control Room
- Consolidated and upgraded the ground floor network
- Expanded the speech-to-text (STT) services used by Hansard
- Upgraded servers, networks, and data backup systems
- Continuing the adoption of Australian Defense Signals Directorate Essential 8
- Continued migration to Microsoft Office 365, modernising the ICT environment

A business case has been developed to guide a Parliament-wide digital transformation program. This strategic initiative will modernise business processes across all units, strengthen information security, and improve the way information and services are delivered and shared.

Output 4 – Joint Services

4.1 **Building and Operations Management**

The Facilities and Services Unit continues to provide stewardship of Parliament House and the wider Parliamentary precinct through the delivery of maintenance, compliance, and capital works. This includes:

- Developing and implementing asset maintenance programs to preserve the Parliament's heritage building and precinct
- Delivering strategic projects to adapt building uses to meet the evolving needs of Members and staff
- Providing a safe and functional environment for building occupants and visitors

During 2024-25 Facilities and Services

- Successfully project managed and delivered the relocation of the Parliamentary Research Service into a purpose-built office area within the Library. The new space provides a standalone and secure working environment while optimising available library space
- Completed construction of a new Security Monitoring Room, doubling the size of the previous facility and providing improved accommodation for security staff and expanded monitoring capacity
- Delivered major patching and repair works to the slate roof to address degradation and water ingress, safeguarding the building while planning for full replacement continues
- Successfully delivered multi-year service contracts for mechanical, fire, and lift systems, ensuring compliance with AS1851 and the Building Act 2016
- Enhanced the Parliament gardens by transitioning the main garden beds from annual plantings to perennial displays, incorporating native species such as grasses and billy buttons to improve sustainability and seasonal resilience
- Co-ordinated and supervised more than 900 contractor visits and responded to over 300+ maintenance requests logged through the central system

4.2 **Joint Management Services**

Joint Management Services includes those services to Legislature-General, including human resources and financial administration and other functional areas not directly under the control of either House of Parliament.

The Tasmanian Parliament is dedicated to cultivating a positive and engaging workplace through the ongoing implementation of its People and Culture strategy. Successful employee workshops which resulted in the collaborative development of the Parliaments core values and purpose, mission and vision are central to fostering a shared sense of identity and commitment across the workforce. Contemporary programs continue to be delivered to prioritise workplace health and safety, promote healthy working relationships, and boost employee engagement. Through these efforts, the Parliament aims to be a great place to work where staff feel valued, supported, and motivated to contribute effectively to the parliamentary function.

Enhancements commenced during the year to the Parliament's finance system which was implemented in 2018. This initiative marks a critical step in advancing our financial systems and lays a strong foundation for continued innovation and improvement. The focus has been on process automation, control improvements, and enhanced reporting functionality. This project is ongoing with the aim of reducing manual workloads, minimising human error, strengthening internal controls and ensuring greater compliance and data integrity. Work will continue to achieve more efficient financial operations, faster and more accurate reporting cycles and transparency across business units, providing support to the demands of parliamentary financial management and decision making.

4.3 Services to Members

The Parliamentary Catering Service provides for the catering needs of Parliament House. The primary focus being to provide meals for all Members of Parliament and support staff, and other approved users during sitting and non-sitting periods.

These services are delivered through the Members Dining Room, Members and Guests Dining Room, Staff Bistro and Committee Rooms. The Parliamentary Reception Room and Long Room are also used to cater for official functions and events associated with the day-to-day activity of the Parliament and the Government. Additionally, functions may be held by local community groups and non-profit organisations with the sponsorship of a current Member of the Tasmanian Parliament.

The Parliamentary Catering Service operates within a demanding and dynamic environment, where needs and timeframes are highly variable due to the recent increase in Membership of the House of Assembly and the unpredictable sitting schedule of Parliament. Despite these fluctuations, the Service consistently maintains high standards of delivery, ensuring full compliance with all relevant food service legislation, including the *Food Act 2003 (Tas)*, as well as applicable service codes and statutory requirements. The Service also adheres to Tasmanian liquor licensing regulations, including Responsible Service of Alcohol (RSA) obligations, to ensure the lawful and responsible provision of alcoholic beverages.

The primary objective of the unit is to effectively manage the financial impacts of demand fluctuations between sitting and non-sitting periods, without compromising service quality. Opportunities to review and strengthen existing revenue streams continue to be explored, with the aim of offsetting the operational costs of delivering core services.

The Parliamentary Catering Service is committed to procuring goods and services in alignment with the principles of value for money, open competition, ethical standards, and the promotion of local business opportunities. Wherever possible, we prioritise the use of Tasmanian-grown produce and foodstuffs. Our Service also proudly showcases Tasmania's wineries, breweries, and distilleries, supporting the growth and recognition of the Tasmanian Food, Wine and Beverage Industry.

During 2024-25 a new point of sale system was implemented this year to replace an outdated and inaccurate model which will assist in reporting capabilities, streamline workflows and provide accurate and up to date information.

4.4 Corporate Services for Parliamentary Agencies

During 2024-25 the Office of Executive Director, Legislature-General, was established and the position of Executive Director was recruited. The Executive Director supports the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the House of Assembly in discharging their joint management responsibilities associated with the functions of Legislature-General and the Parliament broadly.

The Executive Director has established and chairs sub-committees of the Parliamentary Executive Leadership Team (PELT) with cross-parliamentary responsibilities, including the Precinct Management Committee (PMC) and Parliamentary Information and Communications Committee (PICC).

Financial Statements of the Legislature-General

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Statement of Certification

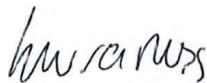
The accompanying Financial Statements of the Legislature-General are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading
or inaccurate.



Catherine Vickers

Clerk of the Legislative Council
26 September 2025



Laura Ross

Clerk of the House of Assembly
26 September 2025



Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Income from Continuing Operations				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue - operating	4.1	10,687	11,142	10,141
Grants	4.2	63	63	87
Sales of goods and services	4.3	172	423	334
Total revenue from Continuing Operations		10,922	11,628	10,562
Expenses from Continuing Operations				
Employee benefits	5.1	4,988	5,411	5,082
Depreciation and amortisation	5.2	588	980	956
Cost of goods sold		-	247	217
Supplies and consumables	5.3	5,789	5,070	4,503
Grants and subsidies	5.4	59	39	52
Finance costs	5.5	-	45	39
Other expenses	5.6	46	33	25
Total expenses from Continuing Operations		11,470	11,825	10,874
Net result from Continuing Operations		(548)	(197)	(312)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods				
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus	9.1	-	(148)	-
Total other Comprehensive Income		-	(148)	-
Total Comprehensive Result		(548)	(345)	(312)

- This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes
- Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit
- Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2.1 of the accompanying notes

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	10.1	109	90	109
Receivables	6.1	98	258	97
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	6.2	27	27	31
Property, plant and equipment	6.3	44,447	44,650	45,076
Prepayments	6.4	107	185	81
Right of use Assets	6.5	763	810	753
Intangible Assets		144	144	144
Total Assets		45,695	46,164	46,291
Liabilities				
Payables	7.1	312	356	94
Lease Liabilities	7.2	784	861	802
Provisions	7.3	136	136	136
Employee benefit liabilities	7.4	1,270	1,176	1,279
Total Liabilities		2,502	2,529	2,311
Net Assets		43,193	43,635	43,980
Equity				
Reserves	9.1	36,777	36,629	36,777
Accumulated funds		6,416	7,006	7,203
Total Equity		43,193	43,635	43,980

- This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes
- Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit
- Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2.2 of the accompanying notes

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
		Inflows/(Outflows)	Inflows/(Outflows)	Inflows/(Outflows)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
<i>Cash inflows</i>				
Appropriation receipts - operating		10,687	11,122	10,141
Grants		63	63	87
Sales of goods and services		172	423	334
GST receipts		364	495	414
Total Cash Inflows		11,286	12,103	10,976
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Employee benefits		(4,978)	(5,530)	(5,048)
GST Payments		(364)	(495)	(414)
Grants and subsidies		(59)	(39)	(52)
Supplies and consumables		(5,789)	(5,324)	(4,887)
Other cash payments		(46)	(33)	(65)
Total Cash Outflows		(11,236)	(11,421)	(10,466)
Net Cash from/(used by) Operating Activities	10.2	50	682	510
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(50)	(310)	(139)
Total Cash Outflows		(50)	(310)	(139)
Net Cash from/(used by) Investing Activities		(50)	(310)	(139)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Repayment of lease liabilities (excluding interest)		-	(391)	(371)
Total Cash Outflows		-	(391)	(371)
Net Cash from/(used by) Financing Activities		-	(391)	(371)
Net Increase/(decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents Held				
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Reporting Period		109	109	109
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Reporting Period	10.1	109	90	109

- This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes
- Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit
- Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2.3 of the accompanying notes

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2024	36,777	7,203	43,980
Net result	-	(197)	(197)
Other comprehensive income	(148)	-	(148)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	36,629	7,006	43,635

	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023	36,777	7,515	44,292
Net result	-	(312)	(312)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	36,777	7,203	43,980

This Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes



Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

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Note I Legislature-General Output Schedules

I.1 Output Group Information

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Output Group I - Parliamentary Reporting Services

	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Income from Continuing Operations			
Revenue from Appropriation	1,057	1,399	1,053
Total revenue from Continuing Operations	1,060	1,399	1,053
Expenses from Continuing Operations			
Employee Benefits	-	1,296	-
Supplies & Consumables	-	58	1,053
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	1,060	1,354	1,053
Net Result	(3)	44	-
Expense by Output			
Parliamentary Reporting Service	-	1,354	1,053
Total	-	1,354	1,053
Net Assets			
Total Assets Deployed for Parliamentary Reporting Service	-	-	-
Total Liabilities Incurred for Parliamentary Reporting Service	-	-	-
Net Assets Deployed for Parliamentary Reporting Services	-	-	-

Output Group I - Parliamentary Library & Research Services

	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Income from Continuing Operations			
Revenue from Appropriation	1,236	1,405	1,285
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations	1,236	1,405	1,285
Expenses from Continuing Operations			
Employee Benefits	-	1,068	1,206
Supplies & Consumables	-	135	79
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	1,238	1,203	1,285
Net Result	(2)	201	-
Expense by Output			
Parliamentary Library & Research Service	-	1,203	1,168
Total	-	1,203	1,168
Net Assets			
Total Assets Deployed for Parliamentary Library & Research Service	-	-	-
Total Liabilities Incurred for Parliamentary Library & Research Service	-	-	-
Net assets deployed for Parliamentary Library & Research Services	-	-	-

Output Group 3 - Parliamentary Printing and Systems

	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Income from Continuing Operations			
Revenue from Appropriation	1,236	1,706	1,510
Other Revenue	-	-	-
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations	1,236	1,706	1,510
Expenses from Continuing Operations			
Employee Benefits	-	1,085	971
Supplies & Consumables	-	636	539
Depreciation		175	178
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	1,236	1,896	1,688
Net Result	-	(190)	(170)
Expense by Output			
Parliamentary Printing and Systems	-	1,896	1,688
Total	-	1,896	1,688
Net Assets			
Total Assets Deployed for Parliamentary Printing and Systems	-	-	-
Total Liabilities Incurred for Parliamentary Printing and Systems	-	-	-
Net Assets Deployed for Parliamentary Printing and Systems	-	-	-

Output Group 4 - Joint Services

	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Income from Continuing Operations			
Revenue from Appropriation	1,236	1,706	1,510
Grants			
Other Revenue	-	-	-
Total revenue from Continuing Operations	1,236	1,706	1,510
Expenses from Continuing Operations			
Employee Benefits	-	1,085	971
Grants & Transfer Payments			
Supplies & Consumables	-	636	539
Cost of Goods Sold			
Depreciation		175	178
Finance Costs			
Other Expenses			
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	1,236	1,896	1,688
Net Result	-	(190)	(170)
Expense by Output			

Joint Services	-	1,896	1,688
Total	-	1,896	1,688
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Joint Services	-	-	-
Total liabilities incurred for Joint Services	-	-	-
Net assets deployed for Parliamentary Joint Services	-	-	-

1.2 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Comprehensive result to Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	(548)	(197)	(312)
Changes in Property Plant and Equipment Revaluation Surplus	-	(148)	-
Comprehensive Results	(548)	(354)	(312)

1.3 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Net Assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Total Net Assets Deployed for Output Groups	43,635	43,980
Reconciliation to Net Assets	-	-
Assets Unallocated to Output Group	46,164	46,291
Liabilities Unallocated to Output Group	(2,529)	(2,311)
Net Assets	3,635	43,980

Note 2 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in 2024-25 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit. Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$10,000.

2.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Sale of Goods and Services	(a)	72	423	251	145.9
Depreciation and Amortisation	(b)	588	980	(392)	66.7
Supplies and Consumables	(c)	5,789	5,070	719	12.4
Grants and Subsidies	(d)	59	39	(20)	(33.9)
Other Expenses	(e)	46	33	(13)	28.4

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances

- (a) The budget figure for sale of goods and services is net of the cost of goods sold. Revenue was higher than expected due to a change in management.
- (b) The increase in depreciation and amortisation is due to depreciation on Right of use assets under AASB 16 not being considered in budget figures.
- (c) The decrease in supplies and consumables is due the capitalisation of expenditure from this budget item.
- (d) The decrease in grants and subsidies is due to no payment to CPA international.
- (e) The decrease in other expenses is related to workers compensation insurance.

2.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2024-25 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2024-25. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2024-25. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2025 actual balances.

	Note	Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Cash and Cash equivalents	(a)	109	90	109	(19)	(19)
Receivables	(b)	98	258	97	160	161
Other Assets	(c)	107	185	81	78	104
Payables	(d)	312	356	94	44	262

Notes to Statement of Financial Position Variances

- (a) The decrease in cash and cash equivalents is due to outstanding reimbursement from Treasury
- (b) The increase in receivables is due to the delayed receipt of expected payments
- (c) The increase in other assets is due to a higher amount of prepaid expenditure
- (d) The increase in payables is due to the inability to pay outstanding invoices at end of last financial year

2.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Sale of Goods and Services	(a)	172	423	251	11.1
Employee Benefits	(b)	4,978	5,530	552	13
Grants and Subsidies	(c)	59	39	(20)	33.9
Other Cash Payments	(d)	46	33	(13)	28.4
GST Payments	(e)	364	495	131	36

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows Variances

- (a) The budget figure for sale of goods and services is net of the cost of goods sold. Expenditure was higher than expected due to higher-than-expected sales due to new management
- (b) The increase in employee benefits is due to higher than anticipated employee related costs as a result of the increase in size of parliament
- (c) The decrease in grants and subsidies is due to no payment to CPA international
- (d) The decrease in other cash payments is due to a reduction in workers compensation insurance, now being met by the two houses of Parliament
- (e) The increase in GST payments is as a result of higher goods and services and asset expenditure.

Note 3 Underlying Net Result

Non-operational capital funding is the income from continuing operations relating to funding for capital projects. This funding is classified as revenue from continuing operations and included in the Net result from continuing operations. However, the corresponding capital expenditure is not included in the calculation of the Net result from continuing operations. Accordingly, the Net result from continuing operations will portray a position that is better than the true underlying financial result.

For this reason, the Net result from continuing operations is adjusted to remove the effects of funding for capital projects.

Net result from Continuing Operations	Note	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
<i>Less impact of:</i>		(548)	(197)	(312)
Non-Operational Capital Funding				
Grants - Strategic Asset Management Plan		63	63	87
Total		(611)	(260)	(399)
Underlying Net result Continuing Operations		(611)	(160)	(399)

Note 4 Revenue

Income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when an increase in future economic benefit related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Income is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers or AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities, dependent on whether there is a contract with a customer defined by AASB 15.

4.1 Revenue from Government

Appropriations, whether operating or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which Legislature General gains control of the appropriated funds as they do not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific obligations as defined by AASB 15. Except for any amounts identified as carried forward, control arises in the period of appropriation.

Revenue from Government includes revenue from appropriations, unexpended appropriations rolled over under section 23 of the Financial Management Act 2016 and Items Reserved by Law.

Section 23 of the Financial Management Act allows for an unexpended appropriation at the end of the financial year, as determined by the Treasurer, to be issued and applied from the Public Account in the following financial year. The amount determined by the Treasurer must not exceed five per cent of an Agency's appropriation for the financial year.

The Budget information is based on original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue - operating	10,687	11,142	10,141
Total revenue from Government from Continuing Operations	10,687	11,142	10,141
Total revenue from Government	10,687	11,142	10,141

4.2 Grants

Grant revenue, where there is a sufficiently specific performance obligation attached, are recognised when Legislature-General satisfies the performance obligation and transfers the promised goods or services. Legislature-General typically satisfies its performance obligations when Parliament House maintenance services have been received and Legislature-General has made payment for the service.

	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations			
Strategic Asset Management Plan	63	63	87
Total revenue from Grants	63	63	87

4.3 Sales of Goods and Services

Revenue from sales of goods are recognised when Legislature-General satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

Goods and Services	Nature of timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Parliamentary Catering Services	Legislature-General typically satisfies the performance obligation when goods and services are provided	Legislature-General recognised revenue with performance obligations when goods and services are provided

	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Catering Services	172	423	334
Total	172	423	334

Note 5 Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in assets or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

5.1 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

(a) Employee Expenses

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Wages and salaries	4,206	3,812
Annual leave	306	290
Long service leave	79	214
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	533	480
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	48	45
Other employee expenses	239	241
Total	5,411	5,082

1. Other employee expenses are expenses directly related to employees including training, amenity and fringe benefits

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds at a rate of 11.5 per cent (2023-24: 11 per cent) of salary, which is the Superannuation Guarantee rate set by the Australian Government. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Public Account a “gap” payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent (2023-24: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of contribution schemes.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefit schemes relate to payments into the Public Account. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current department contribution is 12.95 per cent (2023-24: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

(b) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Legislature-General, directly or indirectly.

Remuneration during 2024-25 for key personnel is set by the Parliamentary Privilege Act 1898. Remuneration and other terms of employment are specified in employment contracts. Remuneration includes salary, motor vehicle and other non-monetary benefits. Long-term employee expenses include long service leave and superannuation obligations.

Key Management Personnel of Legislature-General are the Clerk of the House of Assembly and the Clerk of the Legislative Council. The remuneration for these personnel is paid by the relevant entities House of Assembly and Legislative Council with the disclosure of their remuneration being reflected in the financial statements of the relevant entity. The new key Management position of Executive Director was created within the Legislature-General. This position is paid based the government Senior Executive Service salary rates.

2025	Short-Term Benefits		Long-Term Benefits			
	Salary	Other Benefits	Superannuation	Other Benefits and Long Service Leave	Termination Benefits	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

Key Management Personnel

Executive Director - Mr. Todd Crawford

New position since 28 Oct 2024

	172	13	22	8	-	215
Total	172	13	22	8	-	215

(c) Related Party Transactions

In accordance with AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, related party transactions are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements judged in the surrounding circumstances. The size or nature of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor. The Clerks are required to determine the materiality of any related party transactions.

The Clerks are also required to determine if additional action is required to ensure compliance with the disclosure requirements of AASB 124, including identification of related parties, identification of related party transactions and the adequacy of these disclosures.

5.2 Depreciation and Amortisation

All applicable Non-financial assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential. Land, being an asset with an unlimited useful life, is not depreciated.

Key estimate and judgement

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed annually.

All intangible assets having a limited useful life are systematically amortised over their useful lives reflecting the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by Legislature-General.

(a) Depreciation

	Major Depreciation Period	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Buildings	100 years	330	330
Right-of-Use Assets	3-7 years	371	350
Plant and Equipment	3-10 years	260	255
Total		961	935

(b) Amortisation

	Major Depreciation Period	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Intangible assets	3-7 years	19	21
Total		19	21
Total Depreciation and Amortisation		980	956

5.3 Supplies and Consumables

	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Property services	1,885	1,482
Lease expense paid to Government	1,757	1,797
Printing and supplies	372	369
Information technology	339	231
Consultancy	196	124
Other supplies and consumables	256	160
Regional office costs	104	187
Communications	91	82
Audit fees – internal audit	35	41
Audit fees – financial audit	35	30

Audit fees paid or payable to the Tasmanian Audit Office for the audit of Legislature General's financial statements were \$35,000 (2023-24, \$27,800)

5.4 Grants and Subsidies

Grant and subsidies expenditure is recognised to the extent that:

- the services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed; or
- the grant eligibility criteria have been satisfied.

A liability is recorded when Legislature-General has a binding agreement to make the grants, but services have not been performed or criteria satisfied. Where grant monies are paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.

	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Subsidy - Commonwealth Parliamentary Association London	-	16
Audit fees - Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Tasmanian Branch	39	36
Total	39	52

5.5 Finance Costs

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred regardless of how the borrowings are made.

Finance costs include interest in respect of lease liabilities.

	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Interest on Lease Liabilities	45	39
Total Finance Costs	45	39

5.6 Other Expenses

Expenses from Salary on-costs are recognised when the expense is incurred.

	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Salary on costs – workers compensation premium	33	25
Total	33	25

Note 6 Assets

Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Council and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

6.1 Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

Receivables are held with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any subsequent changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process. An allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for all debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit and loss. The expected credit loss is based on the difference between the contractual cash flow and the cash flow that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses is applied, with a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses recognised at each reporting date.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Total	258	97
Settled within 12 months	258	97
Total	258	97

6.2 Inventories

Inventories held for distribution are valued at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Inventories acquired for no cost or nominal consideration are valued at current replacement cost.

Inventories are measured using the lower of cost or net realisable value cost formula.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Stock on Hand – Dining Room	20	22
Stock on Hand – Bistro	7	9
Total	27	31
Consumed Within 12 Months	27	31
Total	27	31

6.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Valuation basis

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Heritage assets comprising antique furniture, artworks and artefacts are recorded at fair value. All other non-current physical assets, including work in progress, are recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All assets within a class of assets are measured on the same basis.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Fair value is based on the highest and best use of the asset. Unless there is an explicit Government policy to the contrary, the highest and best use of an asset is the current purpose for which the asset is being used or build occupied.

The recognised fair value of non-financial assets is classified according to the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements.

- Level 1 the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets
- Level 2 the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)
- Level 3 the fair value is established using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

(ii) Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to Legislature-General and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by Legislature-General is \$10,000. Assets valued at less than \$10,000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total). Antique furniture and artworks and artefacts are treated as discrete groups of assets and all items in these groups are recorded as non-current assets.

(iv) *Revaluations*

Legislature-General has adopted a revaluation threshold of \$ 1 0,000.

Assets are grouped on the basis of having a similar nature or function in the operations of Legislature-General.

Assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date. Revaluations are shown on a fair value, five-year basis.

The latest revaluations of land and buildings as at 30 June 2024 were independently conducted by the Office of the Valuer-General. The revaluation was based on fair value in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant & Equipment and AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement.

The latest revaluation of Antique Furniture and Artworks and Artifacts and as at 30 June 2025 were independently conducted. The valuer for Antique Furniture and Artefacts was Mr Mark Howard of Lauder and Howard Antiques and Fine Art and the Artworks valuer was Ms Trudi Curtis of Coville Gallery. The Antique Furniture revaluations were based on local and national auction results, proprietary online sales, consultation with qualified valuers and market experience. The Parliament artefacts have been valued at replacement cost. The Artwork revaluation was based on conformed values.

(v) *Assets in respect of leases where Legislature-General is the lessor*

Legislature-General leases office equipment under operating leases with rental payments payable quarterly.

(a) **Carrying Amount**

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Land		
At Fair Value	10,000	10,000
Total	10,000	10,000
Buildings		
At Fair Value	33,000	33,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(660)	(330)
Total	32,340	32,370
Plant and Equipment		
At Cost	4,747	4,435
Less: Accumulated Amortisation	(2,780)	(2,520)
Total	1,967	1,915
Heritage and Cultural Assets		
Antique Furniture at Fair Value	66	144
Artworks and Artefacts at Fair Value	277	347
Total	343	491
Total, Property, Plant and Equipment	44,650	45,076

(b) Reconciliation of Movements

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of Property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below. Carrying value means the net amount after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

2025	Land Level 3	Buildings Level 3 \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Heritage and Cultural Assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying Value at 1 July	10,000	32,670	1,951	491	45,067
<i>Gains/Losses recognizing in operating result</i>					
Additions	-	-	312	-	312
Depreciation and Amortisation	-	(330)	(260)	-	(590)
Revaluation Increments (Decrements)	-	-	-	(148)	(148)
Carrying Value at 30 June	10,000	32,340	1,967	343	44,650

2024	Land Level 3	Buildings Level 3 \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Heritage and Cultural Assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying Value at 1 July	10,000	33,000	2,031	491	45,522
<i>Gains/Losses recognising in operating result</i>					
Additions	-	-	139	-	139
Revaluation Increments (Decrements)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	-	(330)	(255)	-	(585)
Carrying Value at 30 June	10,000	32,670	1,915	491	45,076



(c) Level 3 Significant Valuation Inputs and Relationship to Fair Value

Description	Fair value at 30 June \$'000	Significant unobservable Inputs used in Valuation	Possible alternative Values for Level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair Value to change In Level 3 inputs
Land	10,000	A - Limited use of asset	When valuing this asset, valuers take into account its existing use and the unlikelihood of alternative uses. As a result, it is unlikely that alternative valuations will arise unless further changes in known inputs occur.	Not applicable
Buildings	33,000	A - Construction costs B - Economic conditions C - Remaining useful life	When valuing this asset, valuers take into account its existing use and the unlikelihood of alternative uses. As a result, it is unlikely that alternative valuations will arise unless further changes in known inputs occur.	Not applicable
Heritage and Cultural Assets	343	A - Rarity of asset B - Age of asset C - Condition of asset	Valuing artwork and artefacts is an inexact science and it is not likely that alternative values, applying other inputs would result in materially different values.	Not applicable

6.4 Prepayments

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Prepayment	185	81
Total	185	81
Recovered in 12 Months	185	81
Total	185	81

6.5 Right-of-Use-Assets

MSB 16 requires Legislature-General to recognise a right-of-use asset, where it has control of the underlying asset over the lease term. A right-of-use asset is measured at the present value of initial lease liability, adjusted by any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentives, any initial direct costs incurred, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset or restoring the site.

Legislature-General has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from short-term leases, motor vehicle rental for which Finance-General has substantive substitution rights over the assets and leases for which the underlying asset is of low-value. Substantive substitution rights relate primarily to office accommodation. An asset is considered low value when it is expected to cost less than \$10,000.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the term of the lease. Where Legislature-General obtains ownership of the underlying leased asset or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that Legislature-General will exercise a purchase option, Legislature-General depreciates the right-of-use asset over its useful life.

2025	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying Value at 1 July	753	753
Additions	445	445
Disposals/Derecognition	(17)	(17)
Depreciation	(371)	(371)
Carrying Value at 30 June	810	810

2024	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying Value at 1 July	763	763
Additions	362	362
Disposals/Derecognition	-	-
Depreciation	(372)	(372)
Carrying Value at 30 June	753	753

Note 7 Liabilities

Liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

7.1 Payables

Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost, which due to the short settlement period, equates to face value, when Legislature-General becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of the purchase of assets and services.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Creditors	119	-
Accrued Expenses	237	94
Total	365	94
Settled Within 12 Months	356	94
Total	356	94

Settlement is usually made within 14 days

7.2 Lease Liabilities

A lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the lease liability is the rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate is not known and cannot be determined the Tascorp indicative lending rate including the relevant administration margin is used.

Legislature-General has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from short-term leases, rental arrangements for which the Finance-General has substantive substitution rights over the assets and leases for which the underlying asset is of low-value. Substantive substitution rights relate primarily to office accommodation. An asset is considered low value when it is expected to cost less than \$10,000.

Legislature-General has entered into the following leasing arrangements:

Class of Right-of-Use Asset	Details of Leasing Arrangements	
Buildings	Legislative Council Member Regional Offices	
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Lease Liabilities	861	802
Total	861	802
Settled Within 12 Months	320	312
Settled in More Than 12 Months	541	490
Total	861	802

Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
On Year or Less	320	312
From One to Five Years	541	490
More Than Five Years	-	-
Total	861	802

The lease liability in the maturity analysis is presented using undiscounted contractual amounts before deducting finance charges.

The following amounts are recognised in the statement of Comprehensive Income:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest on Lease Liabilities Included in Note 5.5	45	39
Regional Office Costs Included in Note 5.3	411	384
Net Expenses from Leasing Activities	456	423

The following amounts are recognised in the statement of Cash Flows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Repayment of Lease Liabilities (excluding interest)	391	371
Total Cash Outflows for Leases	391	371

7.3 Provisions

Key estimate and judgement

A provision arises if, as a result of a past event, Legislature-General has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flow at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Any right to reimbursement relating to some or all of the provision is recognised as an asset when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

(a) Carrying Amount

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Provision for Lease Make Good	136	136
Total	136	136
Utilised within 12 Months	24	24
Utilised in more than 12 Months	112	112
Total	136	136

The lease make-good provision provides for work to be carried out at the expiry of each of the office lease periods to restore the premises to the original condition prior to fit on occupation. The provision is measured at present value.

(b) Reconciliation of Movement in Provisions

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	136	136
Balance at 30 June	136	136

7.4 Employee Benefit Liabilities

Key estimate and judgement

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid if discounting is not material.

A liability for long service leave is recognised and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Accrued Salaries	242	159
Annual Leave	289	335
Long Service Leave	645	785
Total	1,176	1,279
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	628	574
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	548	705
Total	1,176	1,279

7.5 Superannuation

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when they fall due.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Key estimate and judgement

Legislature-General does not recognise a liability for the accruing superannuation benefits to Legislature-General employees. This liability is held centrally and is recognised with the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Note 8 Commitments and Contingencies

8.1 Schedule of Commitments

Commitments represent those contractual arrangements entered by Legislature-General that are not reflected in the Statement of Financial Position. These commitments are recorded below at their nominal value and inclusive of GST.

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position, excluding short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, which are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
By Type		
Commitments held with Finance-General		
Motor vehicles	43	35
Total Commitments held with Finance-General	43	35
Other Commitments		
Photocopiers	33	-
Total Commitments (including GST)	76	35
By Maturity		
Commitments held with Finance-General		
One year or less	27	21
From one to five years	16	14
Total Commitments held with Finance-General	43	35
Other Commitments		
One year or less	8	-
From one to five years	25	-
Total Other Commitments	33	-
Total Commitments (including GST)	76	35

8.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position due to uncertainty regarding any possible amount or timing of any possible underlying claim or obligation.

(a) Quantifiable Contingencies

A quantifiable contingent asset is any possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A quantifiable contingent liability is any possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or any present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

The Legislature-General has no quantifiable contingent Assets and Liabilities.

Note 9 Reserves

9.1 Reserves

2025	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Heritage & Cultural Assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Asset Revaluation Reserve				
Balance at the beginning of financial year	7,851	28,538	388	36,777
Revaluation increment/decrement			(148)	(148)
Balance at end of financial year	7,851	28,538	240	36,629

2024	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Heritage & Cultural Assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Asset Revaluation Reserve				
Balance at the beginning of financial year	7,851	28,538	388	36,777
Balance at end of financial year	7,851	28,538	388	36,777

a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

The Asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-financial assets.

Note 10 Cash Flow Reconciliation

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund, being short term of three months or less and highly liquid. Deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value.

10.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include the balance of the Specific Purpose Accounts held by Legislature-General, and other cash held, excluding those accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Specific Purpose Account Balances		
Legislature-General Operating Account	90	109
Total	90	109
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	90	109

10.2 Reconciliation of Net - Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Net Result	(197)	(312)
Depreciation and Amortisation	980	956
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	(161)	1
Decrease (increase) in Inventories	4	(4)
Decrease (increase) in Other Assets	(104)	35
Decrease (increase) in Employee Benefits	(103)	34
Decrease (increase) in Payables	262	(218)
Net Cash from (used by) Operating Activities	682	510

Note 11 Financial Instruments

11.1 Risk Exposures

(a) Risk Management Policies

Legislature-General has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk

The Clerks as the accountable authority have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Legislature-General's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by Legislature-General, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

(b) Credit Risk Exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to Legislature-General if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents Legislature-General's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral or other security.

The value of receivables as at 30 June is immaterial, there is no history of receivables impairment and the carrying value is not past due in either year.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Legislature-General will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Legislature-General's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Legislature-General does not have any significant exposure to liquidity risk.

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by Legislature-General by remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position:

2025 Maturity Analysis for Financial Liabilities								
	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More Than 5 Years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	356
Total	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	356

2024 Maturity Analysis for Financial Liabilities								
	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More Than 5 Years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Total	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94

11.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Finance Assets		
Cash and Deposits	90	109
Receivables at Amortised Cost	258	97
Total	348	206
Finance Liabilities		
Finance Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	356	94
Total	356	94

Note 12 Events Occurring After Balance Date

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on Legislature- General's financial statements as at 30 June 2025.

Note 13 Other Material Accounting Policy Information and Judgements

13.1 Objectives and Funding

Legislature-General's objectives are:

- to provide the highest level of advice, research and administrative services necessary for the effective functioning of both Houses of Parliament, their committees and Members
- Legislature-General is structured to meet the following outcomes
- to produce accurate, timely official records of the debates in both Houses of Parliament and evidence presented to parliamentary committees
- to perform all its functions at the highest attainable levels of professional competence and efficiency;
- to be a fair and responsive employer, maximising the potential of all its staff through effective human resource practices

Legislature-General is a not-for-profit entity that is predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations. It also provides a catering service on a fee for service basis. Fees are charged and determined by management. The financial statements encompass all funds through which Legislature-General controls resources to carry on its functions.

13.2 Basis of Accounting

The Financial Statements are a general-purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

- Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board
- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016*

The Financial Statements were signed by the Clerks on 26 September 2025.

Compliance with the Australian Accounting Standards may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as the AAS include requirements and options available to not-for-profit organisations that are inconsistent with IFRS. Legislature-General is considered to be not-for-profit and has adopted some accounting policies under the AAS that do not comply with IFRS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are consistent with the previous year except for those changes outlined in Note 13.5.

The Financial Statements have been prepared as a going concern. The continued existence of the Legislature-General in its present form, undertaking its current activities, is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Department's administration and activities.

The Legislature-General has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

13.3 Reporting Entity

The Financial Statements include all the controlled activities of Legislature-General.

13.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Legislature-General's functional currency.

13.5 Changes in Accounting Policies

(a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards:

There were no new or revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that have a material impact on the reporting of the Legislature General's operations for the current annual reporting period.

(b) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards yet to be applied:

The Legislature General has considered the new accounting standards and assessed that they will not have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted in future reporting periods.

13.6 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards.

13.7 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. Consequently, rounded figures may not add to totals. Amounts less than \$500 are rounded to zero.

13.8 Taxation

Legislature-General is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax and Goods and Services Tax.

13.9 Goods and Services Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax, except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount recoverable, or payable, to the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as an asset or liability within the Statement of Financial Position.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, the GST component of cash flows arising from operating, investing or financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, classified as operating cash flows.



RESPECT



INTEGRITY



TRUST



INCLUSIVITY



EMPOWERMENT



COLLABORATION