

The background of the cover is a photograph of the Parliament of Western Australia building. The building is a large, multi-story structure made of light-colored stone. It features a central section with a prominent crest or coat of arms on its facade. Above the crest, three flags are flying on tall poles: the Australian flag, the Western Australian state flag, and the Aboriginal flag. The building is partially framed by green, leafy branches in the foreground, which are slightly out of focus. The sky is overcast and grey.

# Legislature-General Annual Report 2022-23

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament pursuant to the provisions  
of the *Financial Management Act 2016*

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RESPECT



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## Executive Summary

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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

To support and enable Parliamentary democracy in Tasmania.

### Vision

To empower people contributing excellence in Parliamentary administration.

### Mission

To provide professional, impartial and trusted advice and support in a bicameral Parliament.

### Our Values

**Respect:** We treat others with dignity and courtesy while valuing their contribution.

**Integrity:** We value honesty and transparency, and act ethically and impartially.

**Trust:** We build trust and feel confident in each other to behave in a professional manner.

**Inclusivity:** We embrace and value difference and diversity.

**Empowerment:** We enable our people to take ownership of their work, while recognizing and celebrating achievement.

**Collaboration:** We value each other's skills and experiences, creating excellence by actively working together across the organization.

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

The Output structure of the Legislature-General for 2022-23 was:

Output Group 1 - PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING SERVICE

1.1 - Production and Printing of Parliamentary Reports

Output Group 2 - PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY SERVICE

2.1 - Parliamentary Library Service

Output Group 3 - PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING & 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



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## Corporate Structure

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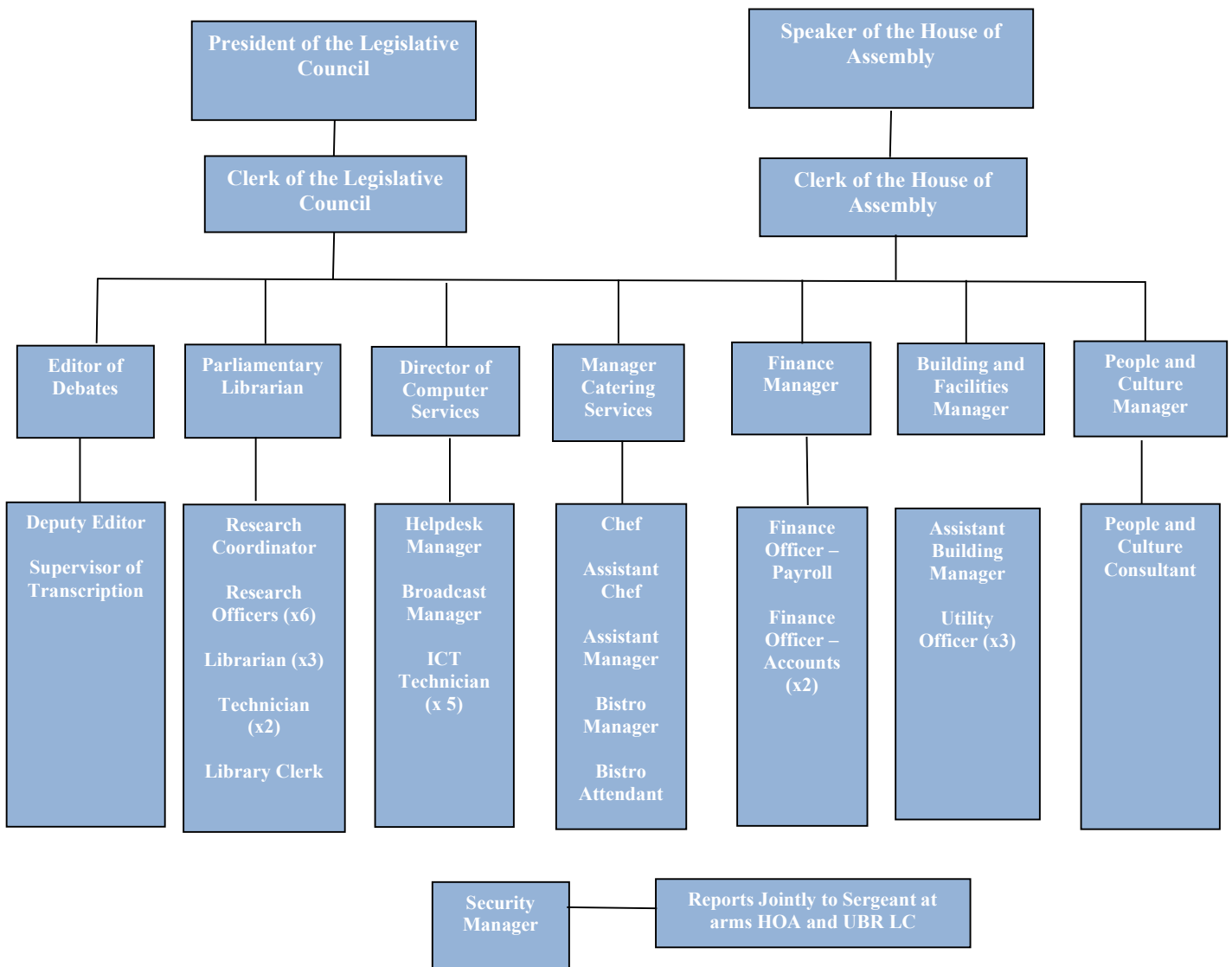
The Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the House of Assembly act jointly as Heads of Agency and are the responsible accountable authority for the financial management of Legislature-General. The Joint Heads are responsible to the Presiding Officers of the Parliament of Tasmania, Hon Craig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

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

The Structure as at 30 June 2023 is set out below:

### Legislature General

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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 2023 the membership was as follows:

### Membership

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

##### PRESIDENT

Hon. Craig Farrell MLC

Hon. Ruth Forrest MLC

Hon. Leonie Hiscutt MLC

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

##### SPEAKER

Hon. Mark Shelton MP, Chair

Mr. John Tucker MP

Mr. Dean Winter 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; and
- any other matters referred to the Committee by a joint Resolution of both Houses.

The Secretary of the House Committee is a Table Officer from one of the Houses of the Parliament. As at 30 June 2023, Mr Tim Mills, Clerk-Assistant and Usher of the black Rod Legislative Council, held the position of Secretary.



## Output 1 – Parliamentary Reporting Services

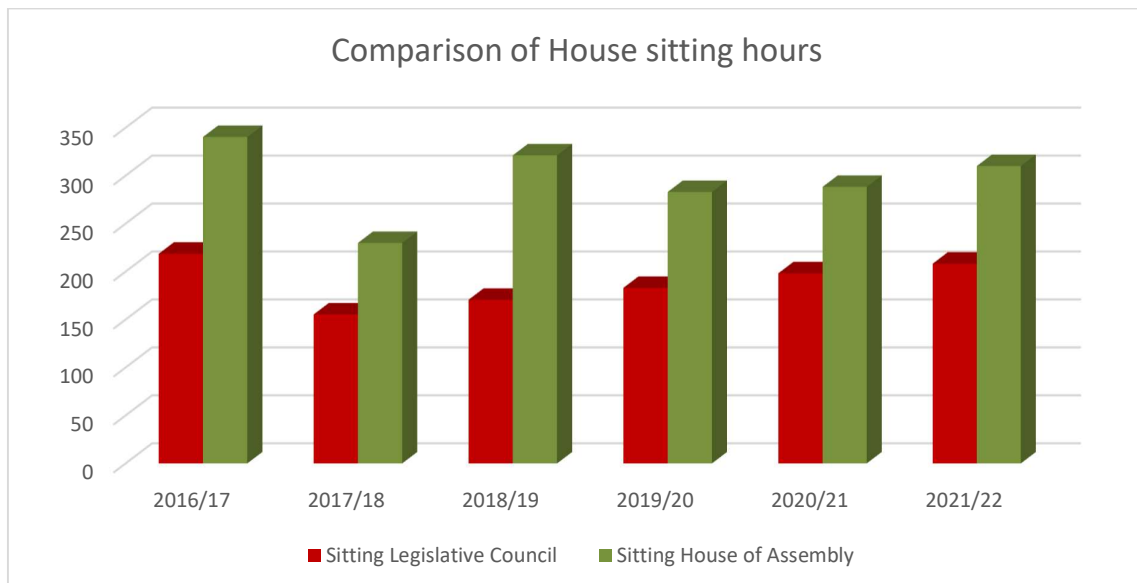
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The official written record of what is said in Parliament, the chambers and committees is called Hansard. The Hansard is the record of what is said and is produced using a rationale verbatim process.

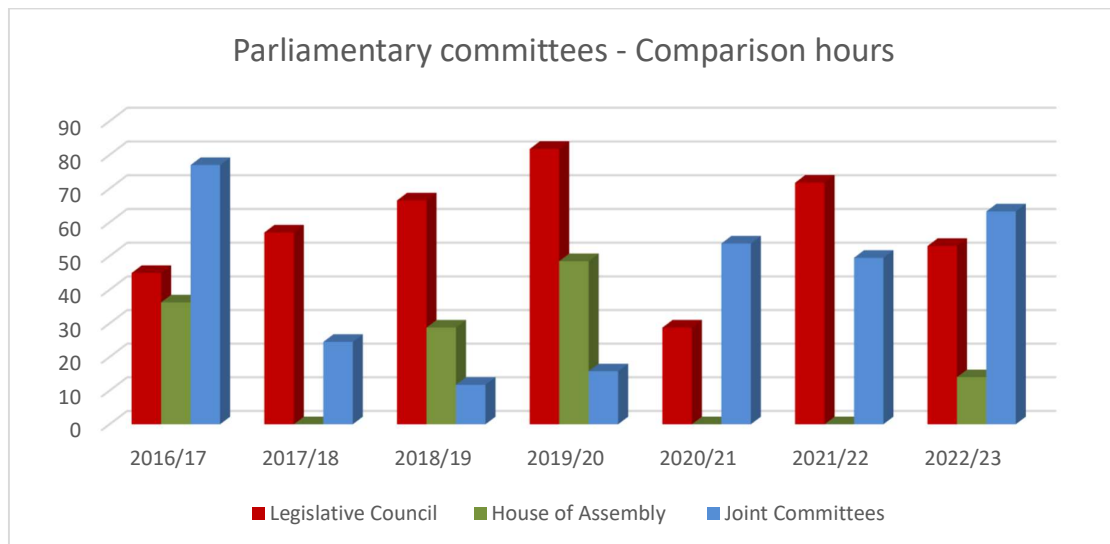
### Statistics of Sitzings of the Houses and Committees

The following is a comparison of sitting hours in each Chamber and for Parliamentary Committees for the financial years 2016-17 to 2022-23:

#### House Sitzings - Comparison of Hours:

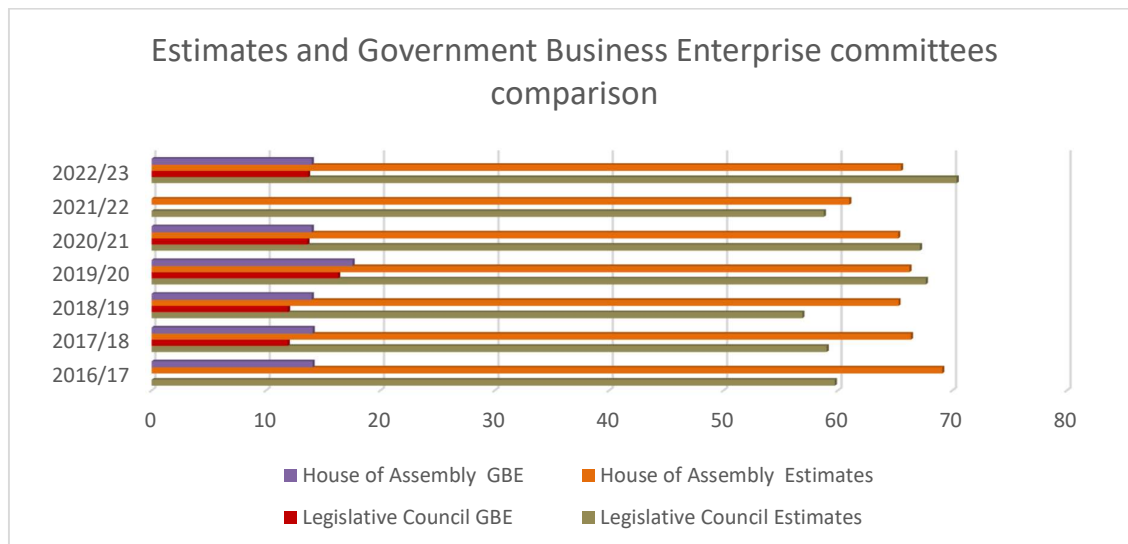


## Parliamentary Committees - Comparison of Hours



## Estimates Committee and Government Business Enterprise Committees -

These figures are provided for the calendar years 2016 to 2023. 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.



## 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 2023 the membership was as follows:

## Membership

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

#### PRESIDENT

Hon. Craig Farrell MLC, Chair

Hon. Rosemary Armitage MLC

Hon. Ruth Forrest MLC

Hon. Jane Howlett MLC

Hon. Tania Rattray MLC

Hon. Rob Valentine MLC

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

#### SPEAKER

Hon. Mark Shelton MP

Mr. John Tucker MP

Mrs. Lara Alexander MP

Dr. Shane Broad MP

Ms Anita Dow MP

Mr. Dean Young 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.

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, by providing: access to library collections and research material designed to assist Members in the performance of their duties. The Library and Research Service provides its services within a neutral environment, ensuring confidentiality and timeliness of the provision of information.

The Parliamentary Library and Research Service comprises of the Parliamentary Librarian, a Research Co-ordinator, three librarians, six research officers, two library technicians, and a library clerk.

### Library Service

The Library offers a wide range of services, including specialised reference services, individualised services for Members and committees, weekly current awareness services, inter-library loans, access to specialised information sources (including electronic, web based and hard copy) as well as library education.

Some of the specialised Library services include: media monitoring services and maintenance of historical information about the Parliament of Tasmania and its procedures. Media monitoring activities include the indexing of articles on Tasmanian politics and current affairs included in the local and national newspapers. In addition to the newspaper content, media releases are available to Members and staff on a searchable index. Access to online regional newspapers is also available to Members and staff. Media monitoring also includes the recording of television broadcasts. Transcripts are provided upon request.

The Library Service responded to 780 reference queries during 2022/23 and added 21,008 articles to the newspaper clippings index.



### Research Service

The Parliamentary Research Service continues to provide timely responses and detailed analysis to Members of Parliament, their staff and committees of both Houses.

The Research Service provides Members with apolitical written or oral briefings on subjects of interest to them. The scope of this research activity includes: confidential research briefs for individual Members, Parliamentary Committees research support, and the compilation of statistics about Tasmania. Information resources are available internally to Members and staff. The Research Service assists the Library with reference queries and selection of resources for inclusion in various Library services.

In 2022/23 there were 202 requests for research information received.

### Output 3.2 – Parliamentary Systems

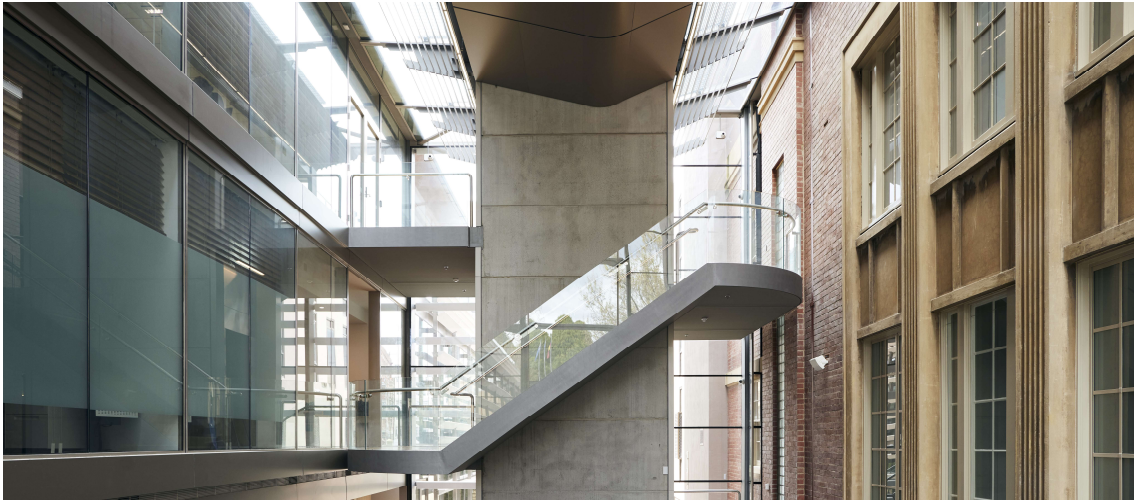
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Parliamentary Systems is responsible for the provision of ICT to Members, officers and employees of the Parliament to ensure the operation of the business of Parliament and the work of Members. Specifically, Parliamentary systems is responsible for:

- The management and deployment of ICT assets;
- Broadcasting of proceedings;
- Maintenance of the Liberty system (Hansard audio recording for transcription);
- Security systems;
- Help desk functions and support to Members and staff;
- Cyber security management.

During the financial year 2022/23, the Computer and Electronic Services completed 3821 helpdesk jobs and undertook a number of key projects including:

- Established remote monitoring for both chambers of Parliament and the committee meeting room in the North of the State;
- Extension of division bells, lights and systems in Parliament square precinct in preparation for the House of Assembly restoration to 35 Members;
- Upgraded recording software and hardware in preparation for implantation Hansard voice to text project;
- Upgraded software in order to integrate services to new website.



### Output 4.1 – Building Operations

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The Parliament lawns lighting project including rising damp and air drain works was completed during the 2023 financial year.

#### Support for Local Business

The Legislature-General ensures that Tasmanian businesses are given every opportunity to compete for departmental business.

It is the Parliament of Tasmania’s policy to support Tasmanian businesses whenever they offer best value for the public monies expended.

### Output 4.3 – Services to Members

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#### **Parliamentary Catering Service**

The Parliamentary Catering Service provides for the catering needs of Parliament House. The prime focus being to provide meals for all Members of Parliament and support staff 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 promotes and uses wherever possible all Tasmanian locally grown produce and foodstuffs. The Service aims to showcase all of Tasmania’s wineries, breweries and distilleries to support the Tasmanian Food, Wine and Beverage Industry.

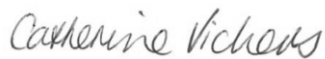
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## Statement of Certification

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 2023 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

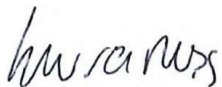
At the date of signing, I am not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Catherine Vickers

Clerk of the Legislative Council

30 October 2023



Laura Ross

Clerk of the House of Assembly

30 October 2023



## Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – operating	4.1	8,182	8,172	7,591
Appropriation revenue – capital	4.1	-	-	69
Other revenue from government	4.1	-	-	120
Grants	4.2	-	431	-
Sales of goods and services	4.3	172	311	293
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>		<b>8,354</b>	<b>8,914</b>	<b>8,073</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>				
Employee benefits	5.1	4,280	4,888	4,152
Depreciation and amortisation	5.2	588	524	808
Cost of goods sold		-	242	231
Supplies and consumables	5.3	3,769	2,894	2,844
Grants and subsidies	5.4	59	50	54
Finance costs	5.5	-	20	16
Other expenses	5.6	46	27	98
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>		<b>8,742</b>	<b>8,645</b>	<b>8,203</b>
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>		<b>(388)</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>(130)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>				
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods</b>				
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus		-	5,741	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Result</b>		<b>(388)</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>(130)</b>

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 2023

	Notes	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	10.1	100	109	109
Receivables	6.1	63	98	48
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	6.2	32	27	32
Property, plant and equipment	6.3	39,667	45,523	39,551
Right of use Assets	6.4	-	763	699
Intangible Assets		59	144	-
Other Assets	6.5	84	107	123
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>40,005</b>	<b>46,771</b>	<b>40,562</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Payables	7.1	279	312	310
Lease Liabilities	7.2	848	784	722
Provisions	7.3	89	136	90
Employee benefit liabilities	7.4	1,241	1,250	1,161
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,457</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>2,283</b>
<b>Net assets (liabilities)</b>		<b>37,548</b>	<b>44,289</b>	<b>38,279</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Reserves	9.1	31,036	36,777	31,036
Accumulated funds		6,512	7,512	7,243
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>37,548</b>	<b>44,289</b>	<b>38,279</b>

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 2023

	Notes	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<i>Cash inflows</i>				
Appropriation receipts - operating		8,182	8,553	7,681
Appropriation receipts - capital		-	-	69
Appropriation receipts – other		-	-	120
Sales of foods and services		204	311	248
GST receipts		364	332	330
Other cash receipts		-	-	-
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>8,750</b>	<b>9,196</b>	<b>8,448</b>
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Employee benefits		(4,270)	(4,799)	(4,159)
GST Payments		(364)	(332)	(330)
Grants and subsidies		(59)	(50)	(54)
Supplies and consumables		(3,769)	(3,163)	(3,134)
Other cash payments		(46)	-	(114)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(8,508)</b>	<b>(8,344)</b>	<b>(7,791)</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	10.2	<b>242</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>657</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(210)	(600)	(370)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(210)</b>	<b>(600)</b>	<b>(370)</b>
<b>Net cash from / (used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(210)</b>	<b>(600)</b>	<b>(370)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Repayment of lease liabilities (excluding interest)		-	(252)	(233)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(252)</b>	<b>(233)</b>
<b>Net cash from/(used by) financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(252)</b>	<b>(233)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	10.1	<b>100</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>

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 2023

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2022</b>		<b>31,036</b>	<b>7,243</b>	<b>38,279</b>
Total comprehensive result		5,741	269	6,010
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2023</b>		<b>36,777</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>44,289</b>

		Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2021</b>		<b>31,036</b>	<b>7,373</b>	<b>39,409</b>
Total comprehensive result		-	(130)	(130)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2022</b>		<b>31,036</b>	<b>7,243</b>	<b>38,279</b>

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 2023

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## Note I Legislature-General Output Schedules

### I.1 Output Group Information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

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

#### Output Group 1 – Parliamentary Reporting Service

	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	961	1,011	1,142
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,142</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits	-	919	997
Supplies & consumables	-	92	145
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,142</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Parliamentary reporting service		1,011	1,142
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,142</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Parliamentary reporting service		-	-
Total liabilities incurred for Parliamentary reporting service		(1)	(1)
<b>Net assets deployed for Parliamentary Reporting Services</b>		<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

#### Output Group 2 – Parliamentary Library Service

	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	1,153	1,285	1,184
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,184</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits		1,206	1,110
Supplies & consumables		79	74
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,184</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Parliamentary library service		1,285	1,184
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,184</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Parliamentary library service		-	-
Total liabilities incurred for Parliamentary library service		(513)	(440)
<b>Net assets deployed for Parliamentary Library Service</b>		<b>(513)</b>	<b>(440)</b>

### Output Group 3 – Parliamentary Printing and Systems

	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	1,157	1,517	1,334
Other revenue	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,334</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits		905	868
Supplies & consumables		612	466
Depreciation		164	214
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,548</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(164)</b>	<b>(214)</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Parliamentary printing and systems		1,681	1,548
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,548</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Parliamentary printing and systems		1,049	1,112
Total liabilities incurred for Parliamentary printing and systems		(250)	(214)
<b>Net assets deployed for Parliamentary Printing and Systems</b>		<b>799</b>	<b>898</b>

### Output Group 4 – Joint Services

	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	4,376	4,359	4,120
Grants	-	431	-
Other revenue	-	311	293
<b>Total revenue from continuing operations</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>4,413</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>			
Employee benefits		1,858	1,177
Grants & transfer payments		50	54
Supplies & consumables		2,111	2,159
Cost of goods sold		242	231
Depreciation		360	594
Finance costs		20	16
Other expenses		27	98
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>4,329</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(388)</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Joint Services		4,668	4,329
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,668</b>	<b>4,329</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for joint services		45,722	39,450
Total liabilities incurred for joint services		(1,718)	(1,628)
<b>Net assets deployed for Joint Services</b>		<b>44,004</b>	<b>37,822</b>



## I.2 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Total comprehensive result of Output Groups</b>	(388)	269	(130)
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus	-	5,741	-
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(388)</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>(130)</b>

## I.3 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Net Assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Total net assets deployed for Output Groups</b>	<b>44,289</b>	<b>38,279</b>
<b>Reconciliation to net assets</b>		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	46,771	40,562
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	(2,482)	(2,283)
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>44,289</b>	<b>38,279</b>

## Note 2 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2021-22 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 %
Grants	(a)	-	431	431	431
Sale of goods and services	(b)	172	311	139	80
Supplies and consumables	(c)	3,769	2,894	875	23
Other expenses	(d)	46	27	19	41

#### Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) The increase in grants income is due the provision of Public Building Maintenance Funding following completion of works in the 2023 financial year and Digital Transformation funding being provided following the development of the new Parliament website.
- (b) The budget figure for sale of goods and services is net of the cost of goods sold. Revenue was higher than expected.
- (c) The decrease in supplies and consumables is due the capitalisation of expenditure from this budget item.
- (d) The decrease in other expenses is related to workers compensation insurance which was paid by the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council.

### 2.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2022-23 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2022-23. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2022-23. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2023 actual balances.

			2023 Actual	2022 Actual	Budget Variance	Actual Variance
Note	Budget \$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	(a)	63	98	48	35	50
Property, plant and equipment	(b)	39,176	45,523	39,551	6,347	5,972
Right of use Asset	(c)	-	763	699	763	64
Payables	(d)	279	312	310	(67)	(2)
Lease Liabilities	(e)	848	784	722	64	(93)

#### Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) The increase in receivables is due to the delayed receipt of expected payments.  
(b) The increase in property, plant and equipment is due to the completion of capital works and unexpected purchase of computer hardware.  
(c) & (e) The increase in Right of use assets and lease liabilities is due to the recognition of leases under AASB 16.  
(d) The decrease in payables is due to ability to pay outstanding invoices at end of financial year.

## 2.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Sale of goods and services	(a)	204	311	107	52
Employee benefits	(b)	4,270	4,799	(529)	(12)
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	(c)	210	600	(390)	(186)

#### 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.  
(b) The increase in employee benefits is due to higher than anticipated employee related costs.  
(c) The increase in acquisition of non-financial assets is due the completion of capital works and unexpected purchase of computer hardware.

## 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.

Note	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(479)</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>(130)</b>
<b>Less impact of:</b>			
<b>Non-operational capital funding</b>			
Revenue from Government – capital	-	-	69
Grants – Public Building Management Fund	-	154	-
Grants – Digital Transformation Fund	-	277	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(479)</b>	<b>(162)</b>	<b>(199)</b>
<b>Underlying Net result from continuing operations</b>	<b>(479)</b>	<b>(162)</b>	<b>(199)</b>

## 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.

	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Appropriation revenue – operating Current year	8,182	8,172	7,591
Appropriation revenue - capital	-	-	69
Other revenue from government	-	-	120
<b>Total revenue from Government from continuing operations</b>	<b>8,182</b>	<b>8,172</b>	<b>7,780</b>
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>8,182</b>	<b>8,172</b>	<b>7,780</b>

### 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.

	2023 Budget \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations</b>			
Digital Transformation Fund	-	277	-
Public Building Maintenance Fund	-	154	-
<b>Total revenue from Grants</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>-</b>

### 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		
		<b>2023 Budget \$'000</b>	<b>2023 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>2022 Actual \$'000</b>
Catering services		172	311	293
<b>Total</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>293</b>

## Note 5 Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset 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

	<b>2023 \$'000</b>	<b>2022 \$'000</b>
Wages and salaries	3,785	3,428
Annual leave	310	234
Long service leave	91	48
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	463	261
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	45	45
Other employee expenses	194	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,888</b>	<b>4,152</b>

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 employer contribution is 12.95 per cent (2021: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds at a rate of 10.5 per cent (2022: 10 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Public Account a “gap” payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent (2021: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of contribution schemes.

#### (b) Remuneration of Key management personnel

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

Remuneration during 2022-23 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.

### (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.

A close family member of the Clerk of the House of Assembly is employed as the Manager of Parliamentary Catering Services and is paid based on the Tasmania State service award rates.

## 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.

### (a) Depreciation

	Major depreciation period	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
Buildings	100 years	-	321
Right-of-use assets	3 – 7 years	278	139
Plant & equipment	3 – 10 years	226	333
<b>Total</b>		<b>504</b>	<b>793</b>

### (b) Amortisation

	Major amortisation rate	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
Right-of-use assets	3 – 7 years	20	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>		<b>524</b>	<b>808</b>

### 5.3 Supplies and consumables

	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
Regional Office costs	175	163
Lease expense paid to government	318	305
Communications	85	73
Audit fees – financial audit	27	28
Audit fees – internal audit	32	18
Information technology	241	337
Property services	1,558	1,408
Printing & supplies	260	225
Special project	-	108
Other supplies and consumables	198	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>2,844</b>

Audit fees paid or payable to the Tasmanian Audit Office for the audit of Legislature General's financial statements were \$29,150 (2021-22, \$28,270).

### 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.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Subsidy - Commonwealth Parliamentary Association London	15	15
Subsidy – Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Tasmanian Branch	35	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>54</b>

### 5.5 Finance costs

All finance costs are expensed as incurred using the effective interest method.

	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Restated \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	20	16
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>

### 5.6 Other expenses

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

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Salary on-costs – workers compensation premiums	27	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>98</b>

## 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 flows and the cash flows 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.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
<b>Total</b>	98	48
Settled within 12 months	98	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>48</b>

### 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.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Stock on hand – Dining Room	20	23
Stock on hand - Bistro	7	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>
Consumed within 12 months	27	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>

### 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.



(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 \$5,000. Assets valued at less than \$5,000 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 \$5,000.

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.

(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**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Land</b>		
At fair value (30 June 2023)	10,000	5,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,800</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At fair value (30 June 2023)	33,000	32,700
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,241)
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>31,459</b>
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
At cost	4,297	3,843
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(2,265)	(2,042)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>1,801</b>
<b>Heritage and cultural assets</b>		
Antique Furniture at fair value (30 June 2020)	144	144
Artworks and Artefacts at fair value (30 June 2020)	347	347
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>491</b>
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>45,523</b>	<b>39,551</b>

Land and buildings are revalued on a five yearly basis. The latest revaluations of land and buildings as at 30 June 2023 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 revaluations of Antique Furniture and Artworks and Artefacts as at 30 June 2020 were independently conducted by Mr A F Colman, Approved Government Valuer and Mr W N Hurst, Fine Art Consultant. Valuations were based on a replacement value. The revaluation movements are reflected on a gross basis in the comprehensive result and asset revaluation reserve.

## (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.

	Land Level 3 \$'000	Buildings Level 3 \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Heritage and cultural assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000	
2023						
Carrying value at 1 July	5,800	31,459	1,801	491	39,551	
Gains/losses recognised in operating result						
Additions	-	-	457	-	457	
Revaluation increments (decrements)	4,200	1,541	-	-	5,741	
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(226)	-	(226)	
Carrying value at 30 June	10,000	33,000	2,032	491	45,523	
	Land Level 3 \$'000	Buildings Level 3 \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Heritage and cultural assets Level 3 \$'000	WIP \$'000	Total \$'000
2022						
Carrying value at 1 July	5,800	31,780	1,288	491	362	39,721
Gains/losses recognised in operating result						
Additions	-	-	370	-	-	370
Net transfers	-	-	362	-	(362)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(321)	(219)	-	-	(540)
Carrying value at 30 June	5,800	31,459	1,801	491	-	39,551

## (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 changes in level 3 inputs
Land	10,000	A – Limited use of asset	When valuing this asset, their existing use and unlikely alternative uses, are taken into account by valuers. As a result, it is most unlikely that alternative values will arise unless there are more changes in known inputs.	Not applicable
Buildings	33,000	A – Construction costs B – Economic conditions C – Remaining useful life	When valuing this asset, their existing use and unlikely alternative uses, are taken into account by valuers. As a result, it is most unlikely that alternative values will arise unless there are more changes in known inputs.	Not applicable
Heritage and cultural assets	491	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 Right-of-use-assets

AASB 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 assets 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.

2023	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	699	699
Additions	423	227
Disposals/derecognition	(81)	(108)
Depreciation and amortisation	(278)	(278)
Carrying value at 30 June	763	540

2022	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	847	847
Additions	104	104
Depreciation and amortisation	(252)	(252)
Carrying value at 30 June	699	699

## 6.5 Other Assets

### (a) Carrying amount

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
<b>Other current assets</b>		
Prepayments	107	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>123</b>
Recovered within 12 months	107	123
Recovered in more than 12 months	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>123</b>

## 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 a purchase of assets and services.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Creditors	136	158
Accrued Expenses	176	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>310</b>
Settled within 12 months	312	310
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>310</b>

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 Crown in right of Tasmania 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	
	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Lease liabilities	46	279
<b>Non-current</b>		
Lease liabilities	738	443
<b>Total</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>722</b>

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

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities included in note 5.5	20	16
Regional Office costs included in note 5.3:	196	163
Short term and/or low-value leases	20	15
<b>Net expenses from leasing activities</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>194</b>

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
One year or less	46	15
One to five years	738	573
More than five years	-	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>722</b>

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

## 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 flows 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**

	<b>2023 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>2022 Restated \$'000</b>
Provision for lease make-good	136	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>90</b>
Utilised within 12 months	24	18
Utilised in more than 12 months	112	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>90</b>

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**

	<b>2023 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>2022 Actual \$'000</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	90	89
Increases	40	-
Changes in discounting	6	1
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>90</b>

## 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.

	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
Accrued salaries	189	88
Annual leave	368	415
Long service leave	693	658
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,161</b>
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	633	582
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	617	579
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,161</b>

## 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.

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.

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
<b>By type</b>		
<b>Commitments held with Finance-General</b>		
Motor vehicles	3	3
<b>Total Commitments held with Finance-General</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Other commitments</b>		
Photocopiers	6	6
<b>Total other commitments</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total Commitments</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>By maturity</b>		
<b>Commitment held with Finance-General</b>		
One year or less	3	3
<b>Total Commitments held with Finance-General</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Other commitments</b>		
One year or less	6	6
<b>Total Other commitments</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

## 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.

### (b) Unquantifiable contingencies

At 30 June 2022, Legislature-General has recognised that contingent liabilities may exist in relation to certain employee entitlements. It is not possible at the reporting date to accurately estimate the amounts of any eventual payments that may be required.

## Note 9 Reserves

### 9.1 Reserves

2023	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Heritage & Cultural assets \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Asset revaluation reserve</b>				
Balance at the beginning of financial year	3,651	26,997	388	31,036
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	4,200	1,541	-	5,741
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>7,851</b>	<b>28,538</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>36,777</b>

2022	Land	Buildings	Heritage & Cultural assets	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Asset revaluation reserve</b>				
Balance at the beginning of financial year	3,651	26,997	388	31,036
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>26,997</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>31,036</b>

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 includes 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.

	2023 Actual \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000
<b>Specific Purpose Account balances</b>		
Legislature-General operating account	109	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>

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

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Net result	269	(130)
Depreciation and amortisation	524	808
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	(50)	47
Decrease (increase) in inventories	5	-
Decrease (increase) in Other Assets	(95)	(39)
Increase (decrease) in Employee entitlements	89	(60)
Increase (decrease) in Payables	2	31
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	108	-
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>657</b>

## 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; and
- 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 and with an expected loss rate of 0% the value of receivables is recorded at the gross carrying amount as at balance date.

### (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:

2023	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities						Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>312</b>

2022	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities						Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000		
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	310
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>310</b>

## 11.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Receivables	98	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Trade Creditors	312	310
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>310</b>

## Note 12 Events Occurring After Balance Date

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on the Council's financial statements as at 30 June 2023.

## Note 13 Other Significant Accounting Policies 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 of its functions at the highest attainable levels of professional competence and efficiency; and
- 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; and
- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016*.

The Financial Statements were signed by the Clerks on 30 October 2023.

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 12.5.

### 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 Comparative Figures

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

### **13.6 Rounding**

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. As a consequence, rounded figures may not add to totals. Amounts less than \$500 are rounded to zero and are indicated by the symbol "...".

### **13.7 Taxation**

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

### **13.8 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.