



Annual Report 2021-2022

Legislative Council
Parliament of Tasmania

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries, including the United Kingdom (Murray & Lewis 1998). The prevalence of schizophrenia is estimated to be 1% of the population (Murray & Lewis 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a number of strategies to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia, including the development of community mental health teams (Murray & Lewis 1998). The WHO has also developed a number of guidelines for the treatment of schizophrenia, including the use of antipsychotic drugs (Murray & Lewis 1998).

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a community mental health team in the treatment of people with schizophrenia. The study was conducted in a community mental health team in the United Kingdom. The study was a randomized controlled trial comparing the effectiveness of the community mental health team with a standard care group.

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THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL REPORT TO 30 JUNE 2022

Presented to both Houses of Parliament

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PUBLIC AWARENESS

The Chamber

A variety of groups and individuals are introduced to the Parliament and in particular the Legislative Council through conducted tours. The majority of the groups conducted through the Parliament consist of secondary and primary school groups. Other visitors include individuals and community groups representing a variety of ages, interests and organisations.

The majority of groups and other visitors who visit the Parliament do so when the Houses are in session giving them a valuable insight into the debating activity that occurs on the floor of both Houses. The public gallery in the Council is available at all times for this purpose.

Visitors to the Legislative Council during non-sitting times have been and will continue to be personally conducted through the Parliament by parliamentary officers. During times when the Council is in session personal tours are more difficult with staff being required to perform other duties, however, at these times visitors have a unique opportunity to view proceedings in the Chamber as they happen.

The fine work undertaken by Kimbra McCormack and her team in the House of Assembly Education Office is acknowledged and appreciated by Members and staff in the Legislative Council.

The COVID-19 pandemic certainly had an impact on the ability of the public to enter the Parliament House building, however as restrictions eased access to visitors was again authorised.

Office Hours

The Legislative Council is open weekdays, excluding public holidays, between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm on non-sitting days, and from 8.30 am until the adjournment of the House on sitting days.

Sitting Days

The Legislative Council normally meets at 11.00 am on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday during scheduled sitting weeks.

Tuesday is reserved for non-government and private members' business. Wednesday and Thursday are set aside for government business predominantly the debated passage of government Bills.

In general visitors may attend the sittings at any time and observe proceedings from the public gallery. From July 2021 COVID-19 restrictions which were previously in place were lifted allowing visitors to attend in the public gallery.

A HOUSE OF REVIEW

Background

The Legislative Council of Tasmania was established in 1825 as a unicameral legislature following the separation of Van Diemen's Land from New South Wales.

On 3 December of that year, Governor Darling of New South Wales proclaimed Van Diemen's Land as a separate colony, and simultaneously the first Legislative Council was created consisting of six nominee Members and the Lieut.-Governor, Colonel George Arthur.

The continuing prosperity and population growth of the colony were reflected by the increase in membership of the Council. In 1828, as a result of an Imperial Act, the Council was increased to 15 nominee Members (6 official and 8 unofficial) with the Governor as Presiding Officer.

In 1851, the Legislative Council Membership was further increased to a total of 24 Members. Sixteen Members were elected by restricted franchise and eight Members were nominated by the Governor, who ceased to be a Member. From 1850 until 1856 the Presiding Officer in the Council was known as the Speaker. The Members elected Sir Richard Dry as the first incumbent of that position. In 1856 the title of the Presiding Officer changed from that of Speaker to President.

During the 1840s the British Colonial Office argued that the penal transportation system should continue. The colonists argued against any further influx of convicts and believed that their interests would be better served by a form of representative government for the colony. Although the Governor temporarily resolved this crisis, agitation for a more representative style of government grew stronger. The efforts of the colonists were rewarded with the proclamation of an act to permit the introduction of a bicameral, representative Parliament on 24 October 1856. The first elections were held in 1856 and the first Session of the new Parliament was opened on 2 December in that year.

When a bicameral Parliamentary system was discussed in the 1850s a Select Committee of the Council was appointed in 1853 to draw up proposals. The Committee, charged with producing a constitution for the State of Tasmania, stated in the explanatory introduction to their report:

"A Legislative Upper Chamber is recommended to guard against hasty and ill-considered legislation by ensuring due deliberation previous to the adoption of any measure. This necessarily imparts a very different character to the Legislative Council from that which the Assembly will possess. The instincts of the Assembly will be movement - progress - innovation; generally of a useful character, but subject to the defects incidental even to improvement when suddenly introduced. The instincts of the more conservative Council will be caution - deliberation - resistance to change if not fully proved to be beneficial".

Throughout the life of the Legislative Council, Tasmanian electors have to a very large extent, preserved the independent nature of their Upper House. The Legislative Council is neither a rubber stamp for decisions of the Government in the Lower House, nor an alternative Opposition. Interestingly, however as at 30 June 2022 the makeup of the Council consisted of seven independent, four ALP and four Liberal Members.

Both Houses of the Parliament had adjournment periods cut short during the 1998 sitting year by a Proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the then Premier, the Honourable Tony Rundle MHA, in order that the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council assemble primarily for the purpose of considering a Bill entitled the *Parliamentary Reform*

Bill 1998 (subsequently Act No. 31 of 1998). Both Houses resumed sitting on Wednesday, 22 July 1998.

Prior to the introduction of this Bill there had been introduced and debated in the Parliament, during the preceding few years, several Bills relating to the structure and operation of the Tasmanian Parliament. Provisions debated included changes to Legislative Council boundaries, the Council's powers in relation to Budget and Supply Bills; the numbers of Members in both Houses including a proposal to conduct a referendum on the future structure of the Parliament.

However, prior to the introduction of the *Parliamentary Reform Bill 1998* only legislative provisions relating to changes to Legislative Council boundaries including some validating legislation had successfully passed both Houses.

Having been introduced into the House of Assembly by the then Leader of the Opposition, the Honourable Jim Bacon MHA (subsequently Premier as a result of Labor's victory in the State election held on 29 August 1998), the Parliamentary Reform Bill which provided for the reduction in the number of Members in both Houses of the Parliament passed the House of Assembly on 22 July 1998.

The Bill was read the First time in the Legislative Council on that same day and passed through all stages by the morning of 23 July 1998. The Bill received the Royal Assent on 27 July 1998. As soon as the Royal Assent had been given the Premier sought, and was granted, a General Election for the House of Assembly. The Assembly was dissolved and the subsequent election held on 29 August 1998 returned 25 Members to that House.

The amending provisions of the Legislation affected principally the *Constitution Act 1934*, the *Electoral Act 1985* and the *Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995*, with respect to the constitution of both the Assembly and the Council and the process by which a Redistribution Tribunal would determine the transitional arrangements to implement the redistribution of the State in respect of the Legislative Council, by providing for a reduction in the number of Members from 19 to 15.

The transition determination of the Redistribution Tribunal appointed in accordance with provisions contained in the *Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995* was made on 26 May 1999.

The determination cited as the *Legislative Council (Transition Arrangements) Determination 1999 inter alia* allocated Members to the fifteen new Council electoral divisions which were determined by a redistribution of the State Legislative Council boundaries on 6 February 1999 and established a new periodical election cycle. An allocated Member was taken to have been elected for and to represent the Council division to which they were allocated.

The term of the four unallocated Members of the Council was reduced so that those Members ceased to be Members of the Council on 1 July 1999.

From that time the Legislative Council has consisted of 15 elected Members.

The Electoral Boundaries have changed since that time in accordance with the provisions of the Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995. This Act requires a review of the electoral boundaries every nine years with a view to maintaining a statistically balanced number of electors across all electoral divisions. The last redistribution was conducted during 2016-17.

A Constituent part of the Parliament

The Legislative Council, together with the House of Assembly and Her Excellency the Governor constitute the Parliament of Tasmania.

The Legislative Council as the Upper House of the Parliament of Tasmania can certainly be described as democratic with an independent character over time. The role of the Council is three-fold:

- (i) to authorize the raising of revenue and the expenditure of State monies;
- (ii) to examine the merits of legislation; and
- (iii) to provide a Parliamentary check on the Government of the day. In modern times the role of the Legislative Council has expanded from the base of being a purely legislative body to a House that involves itself in the examination and analysis of actions, decisions and workings of the Executive Government.

The Department of the Legislative Council provides procedural, administrative and support services to assist the Members of the Legislative Council in performing their parliamentary duties. These services include research and advice on parliamentary practice and procedure, the preparation of documents for use in the House and the provision of staff and equipment. The Department's principal outcome is a functioning House of Parliament in which Members of the Legislative Council are able to discharge their constitutional duties in respect of the consideration of legislation and other parliamentary business. In addition, the Clerk of the Legislative Council is responsible, together with the Clerk of the House of Assembly for ensuring the effective operation of the joint services of the Parliament.

Council Elections

For Legislative Council elections the State is divided into 15 single-Member electoral divisions. Each Member holds office for six years and periodical elections are held for two or three divisions every year. As it cannot be dissolved, there are never any general elections for the Council.

The method of counting votes is identical with that used in House of Representatives elections. It is a preferential system which can be described as election by absolute majority through use of the alternative vote. If any candidate secures first preference votes exceeding half the total of first preferences, he or she is elected. If no candidate satisfies this condition, the candidate with the fewest votes is excluded and the second preferences shown on his or her voting papers are transferred to other candidates, the transfer value of each such second preference being equal to one. If no candidate then has the required majority, the process of exclusion is repeated until such time as one candidate secures the majority.

The Constitution Act has been amended to alter the provision relating to the Council's election day moving it from the last Saturday in May to the first Saturday in that month. This amendment was necessary to allow the Government to introduce its Budget into the Parliament during the May-June period in each year, which enables the Legislative Council to have all 15 Members available for the Budget debate and Estimates Committee scrutiny.

Legislative Council elections were held on 7 May 2022 for the Divisions of McIntyre, Elwick and Huon. The Election in the Division of Huon was necessitated by the resignation of Dr Bastian Seidel on 7 January 2022.

Disclosure of Interests

The Parliamentary (Disclosure of Interests) Act (No. 22 of 1996) received the Royal Assent on 15 October 1996. This Act established a register of interests in each House containing information on the pecuniary and other interests of Members which have the potential to lead to a conflict with their official duties. The Act was about protecting the public interest and to enhance public confidence in government and the Parliament. The introduction by the Government of the Parliamentary (Disclosure of Interests) Amendment Bill 2017 (Bill No. 30 of 2017) recognised that the Act had been in force for over 20 years and that some modernisation of the legislation was necessary to reflect contemporary community expectations with greater levels of scrutiny being placed on government and the Parliament. The amendment Bill contained provisions to provide greater clarity to Members on what is required to be disclosed, and to enable the community to better access information about Members' interests.

The amendment Bill made a series of significant changes to the Act:

- A requirement to disclose interests held by spouses and partners;
- A requirement to publish registers online in addition to the hard copy held in the Parliament;
- A broadened definition of 'gift' to include all items of personal property and real property as well as financial or other benefits; and
- The inclusion of two exemptions to the penalty of being held in contempt of Parliament if Members do not comply with the requirements of the Act, firstly a Member will not be guilty of contempt if they fail to disclose information in relation to a spouse as long as all reasonable attempts have been made to obtain information, or if a Member could not reasonably be expected to be aware of the information and secondly a Member will not be guilty of contempt if a return is lodged in good faith and complies with the Act at the time it is lodged.

The amendment Bill was passed by the Legislative Council with amendment on 24 August 2017 and received the Royal Assent on 16 October 2017. Regulations made under the amendment Act provided, among other things, for document security properties to be applied to Members' returns ensuring returns are published as a scanned PDF document, with a watermark applied across the document to authenticate the information.

On Tuesday, 26 October 2021, in accordance with Sections 19 and 20 of the Parliamentary (Disclosure of Interests) Act 1996 Disclosure Returns for Members representing 14 Legislative Council electoral divisions for 2020-21 were Tabled. The Register of Annual Returns also included the Primary Return for the newly elected Member for Windermere, the Honourable Nick Duigan, which was Tabled on 1 July 2021. All Disclosure of Interest Returns once Tabled are published on the Parliament's website.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vision

To be an efficient and responsive House administration.

Goals

Service

To ensure a consistently high level of satisfaction with all services and support provided to elected Members and Department clients by the House administration.

Our People

To attract and retain a highly skilled and motivated team, to recognise the contribution of our employees and to encourage them to develop and perform to their fullest capabilities.

Information

To ensure that information on all aspects of the Parliamentary process in the House is made available to Members and the public in the most timely, efficient and cost-effective manner.

Communication

To ensure effective communication both within the Parliamentary environment and to the broader community.

Education and Community Relations

To improve community perception and understanding of the Parliament generally and the Legislative Council specifically.

Technology

To support the provision of innovative and practical technological solutions for the improvement of parliamentary operations and services generally.

Finance and Resource Management

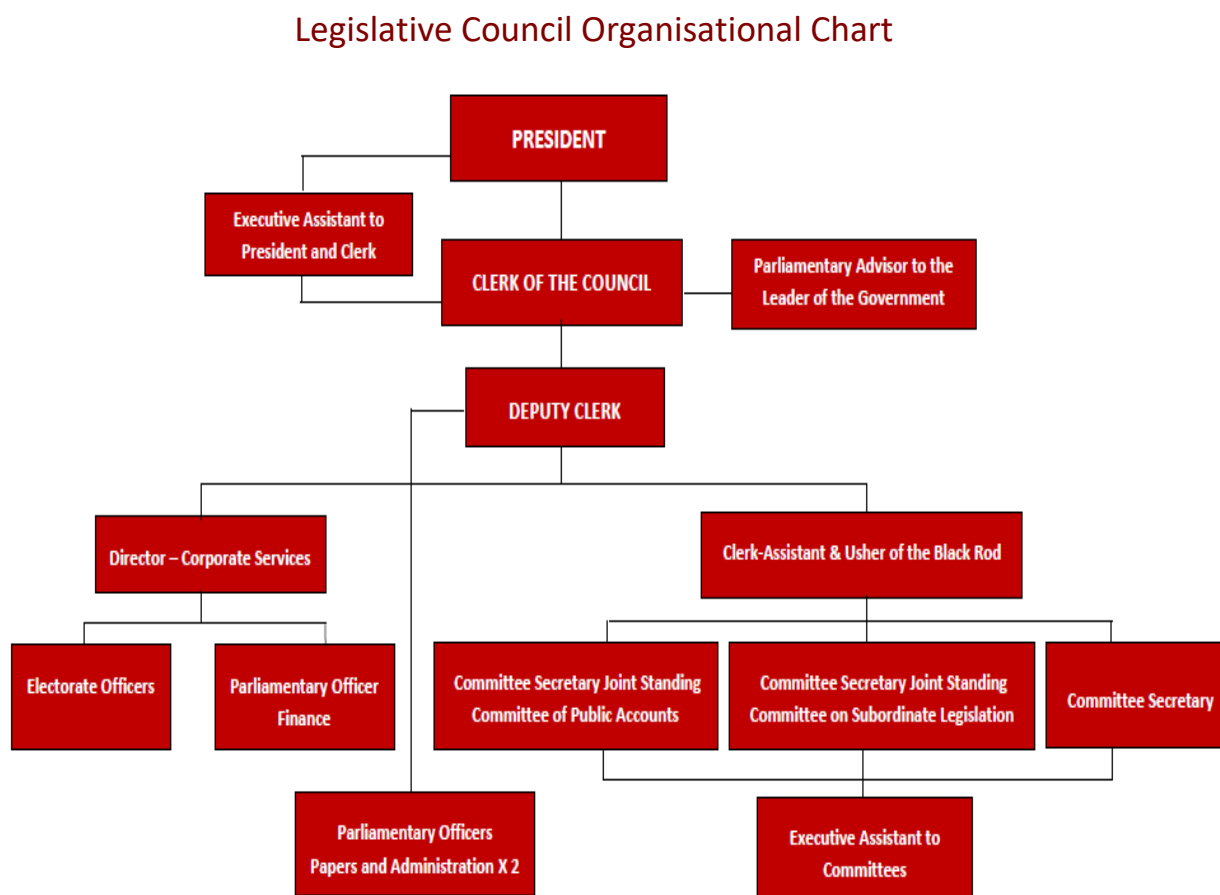
To ensure optimal use of our human, financial and physical resources.

Continuous Improvement

To continue to seek innovative and better methods of servicing the House, its Members and those others who necessarily have a connection to the House.

Organisational Chart

Figure 1. Legislative Council Organisational Chart as at 30 June 2022



Purpose

To provide apolitical, professional, innovative and integrated support services and information to the Legislative Council and its elected Members in the interests of the people of Tasmania.

The permanent officers of the Legislative Council, under the direction of the Clerk are charged with the responsibility of providing the Legislative Council, its committees, the President of the Council and all Honourable Members with advisory, procedural, research and administrative support services of the highest possible standard to assist them in undertaking effectively their constitutional and parliamentary duties and responsibilities. The activity of the Legislative Council is to a very considerable extent demand driven by the Government of the day, the House itself, Committees and Members' electoral and associated responsibilities. The Department has no control over the number of Bills introduced, Committee inquiries held or any other decision or Resolution agreed in the House.

There are three principal program areas of the Department:

Table 1: Principal program areas of the Department

Advisory and procedural services
These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• authoritative professional advice to Members on all aspects of parliamentary law, practice and procedure;• preparation of documentation for use in the House;• production of the records of proceedings of the House and its committees.
Administrative and support services
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• provision of support staff and equipment for Members;• administration of Members' salaries, allowances and entitlements;• effective delivery of other services available to Members both within and outside Parliament House;• provision of staff and advice to committees, enabling them to carry out research and prepare reports.
Corporate management
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• corporate and strategic planning;• budget development, monitoring and reporting;• personnel training;• industrial and associated employee relations.

Objectives

The major objectives and responsibilities are to:

- support the Legislative Council in its constitutional role;
- provide an accurate retrieval and assessment system of precedent, law, history and Parliamentary method necessary for the effective functioning of the Legislative Council, its committees and Members;
- provide effective apolitical support, including administrative, research, policy and procedural support and advice to the President of the Legislative Council and other elected Honourable Members;
- ensure the effective custody of documents including Journals, Records and Papers of the Legislative Council, which responsibility in accordance with Standing Orders, is vested in the Clerk of the Legislative Council;
- ensure the effective functioning of Standing, Sessional and Select Committees including the provision of adequate and appropriate resources;

- accurately and efficiently prepare and present legislation, once passed through both Houses, to Her Excellency the Governor for the Royal Assent;
- maintain appropriate standards of integrity and conduct and concern for the public interest;
- promote public awareness of the purpose, functions and work of the Legislative Council;
- be a fair and responsible employer, maximising the potential of all staff through effective human resource management practices; and
- effectively and efficiently manage resources, both financial and human.

Pursuit of Objectives

In meeting the objectives, the Department must continue to pursue excellence in:

- professional standards;
- management standards;
- skills development;
- internal and external communication; and
- resource allocation and utilization.

Major Documents

Annual Report

The annual report on the activities of the Legislative Council is compiled and presented to the both Houses of Parliament.

Committee Reports

Reports presented by committees and published as parliamentary papers.

Votes and Proceedings

An official record of the proceedings of the Legislative Council being the Journals of the House. The Votes and Proceedings are produced 'in-house' and are published for each day's sitting.

Notices of Question, Motion and Orders of the Day

An official list of all business before the Council in the order in which it is proposed to be dealt with. The 'Notice Paper' is produced 'in-house' and is published for each day's sitting.

Index to the Votes and Proceedings

This index is also incorporated and printed in final form in the bound volumes of the Votes and Proceedings being the Journals of the House.

The Legislative Council Brochure

An information and souvenir booklet providing a brief history and other relevant procedural information for visitors to the Council.

The Black Rod

A souvenir fold-out pamphlet outlining the history of the Black Rod and the position of Usher of the Black Rod.

Standing Orders of the Legislative Council

The standing rules and orders of procedure for the operation of the Council and its committees. New and revised Standing Orders were agreed by His Excellency the Governor on 6 January 2005. Further minor changes to the Standing Orders were approved by His Excellency the Governor on 23 June 2008 and 29 November 2010 respectively. Additional rules and orders of procedure are in place by the use of a range of Sessional Orders which are agreed to by resolution.

Rulings and Opinions of Presiding Officers of the Legislative Council 1856-2003

A comprehensive index, by individual headings, of rulings and opinions of Legislative Council Presiding Officers.

Legislative Council Members Guide

A guide on procedures and entitlements prepared by the Clerk of the Council, for use by Members and their staff.

Guide for Newly Elected Members

A guide containing basic information about the essential features of procedure and practice in the Legislative Council.

Parliament of Tasmania: A Brief Guide for Visitors

Prepared by the Joint Presiding Officers for the information of visitors to both Houses.

Guidelines for Select and Standing Committees

Guidelines on the powers, functions and procedures of Legislative Council Committees.

Leaflet

Making a Submission to a Parliamentary Committee.

Committee Hearings

Information for Witnesses.

Estimates Committees

Committee Manual

Statutes affecting Legislative Council Standing Order Provisions

The following Statute provisions impact upon the Legislative Council's Standing Order provisions:

- Constitution Act 1934
- Electoral Act 2004
- Parliamentary Privilege Act 1858, 1885, 1898, 1957
- Parliament House Act 1962
- Defamation Act 2005
- Evidence Act 2001
- Legislation Publication Act 1996
- Acts Enumeration Act 1947
- Acts Interpretation Act 1931
- Subordinate Legislation Committee Act 1969
- Public Works Committee Act 1914
- Public Accounts Committee Act 1970
- Integrity Commission Act 2009
- Promissory Oaths Act 2015

Asset Management

The Department maintains the following inventory and asset register records:

- Members Equipment Register
- General Inventory
 - Legislative Council [furniture and general items]; and
 - Regional Offices [furniture and general items]
- Antiques and Works of Art Inventory

Delivery of Services

Accurate forecasting of the volume of work and rate of activity required to be undertaken by staff is difficult to determine due to the nature of the Legislative Council's operations. Indicators that affect workload, for example, the number of Legislative Council sitting days and establishment and activity of committees are dependent upon Resolutions and decisions made by the House itself or by individual committees. A qualitative assessment of the Legislative Council's effectiveness in meeting its predetermined objectives is undertaken on an on-going basis by the President and Clerk. This examination is undertaken to ensure that necessary service and support is being provided by the staff to Honourable Members.

Members of the Legislative Council are entitled to receive the highest possible standard of service and support.

Throughout the reporting year the Department's major objectives have again been pursued with dedication and commitment resulting in the achievement of desired standards and results. The Department's principal focus continues to be the maintenance and development of the Legislative Council as an effective and relevant parliamentary institution.

Performance Information

The focus has been to ensure that appropriate levels of support and service are provided to the President and elected Members to enable the effective discharge of their constitutional, Parliamentary and electoral responsibilities.

Legislative Council Support Services has three measurable generic activities. These activities are:

- Chamber and related committee activity
- Procedural advice and support
- Service delivery and compliance

Measurement of Chamber and related committee activity is based on the number of sitting days; Legislation debated and presented for the Royal Assent; and committee related Resolutions.

Procedural advice and support is measured by the degree of satisfaction of Members based on the criteria of quality, quantity and timeliness of the advice and support provided.

Service delivery and compliance is measured again by the degree of satisfaction of Members and those other agencies, groups and individuals who necessarily have a connection to the Legislative Council.

Procedural Support and Advice

During the reporting year the Clerk and staff of the Legislative Council again provided procedural and related advice to the President, Chair of Committees, the Office of the Leader of the Government together with the respective Chairs of Select, Standing and Sessional Committees and to other elected Members.

Advice provided focused principally on areas of Parliamentary precedent, law and practice.

Executive Assistance and Support to Members

It is the Clerk's responsibility to ensure that adequate levels of assistant support are provided to all Members of the Council. It is considered essential that Members have access to high quality administrative and personal support to enable them to adequately discharge their responsibilities. Electorate Officer and Executive Assistant support continues to be assessed on an ongoing basis by the President and Clerk.

Financial Activity

According to law, the Clerk is responsible for the overall effective, efficient and economical financial management of the House.

The Clerk must ensure that expenditure is in accordance with the law and that effective accounting and financial management information systems are maintained.

In accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016*, the guidance of Treasurer's Instructions together with other statutory provisions, the Clerk of the Council, in respect of the financial year ending on 30 June 2021 presented to the Parliament the Council's Annual Report. As required by law that Report contained the Council's duly audited Financial Statements to 30 June 2021.

The Financial Statements and accompanying Audit Report for the financial year ending on 30 June 2022 form part of this Annual Report.

Summary of Financial Outcomes

The additional Reserved-by-Law funding approved by the Treasurer totalled \$110,000 to provide for a shortfall in Members' salaries predominantly attributable to variations to Parliamentary travel allowances. Financial activities were conducted both in accordance with statutory provisions and in terms of compliance with mandatory reporting requirements of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Risk Management

The Parliament's Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP), along with the Parliament's Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee, identifies the overall risk management strategy. The SAMP requires review and with funding available to appoint a Facilities and Services Manager for the Parliament this work will be given appropriate priority.

Risks relating to the building complex are progressively identified.

Risks of damage to buildings or injury to staff or clients through failure of plant, services or equipment are addressed through maintenance strategies. Scheduled maintenance continues to be undertaken by a single contractor responsible for all building elements in the complex which has greatly improved control and simplifies audit.

Risks flowing from security both from the point of view of buildings and the occupants continues to be a focus during the reporting period. The final stages of the Parliament Square Development which included the new underground secure car park for Members and staff was commissioned during the last reporting period. A range of security issues to make that car park secure were identified and agreed prior to the hand-over. During this current reporting period there have been no security or associated risks connected to the secure car park.

In terms of COVID-19 the Council continued to follow COVID safe practices based on public health advice during the reporting period. Guests, members of the general public and school groups were able to access the parliamentary building and the Legislative Council Chamber.

In terms of the computer network throughout the building there is in place a Disaster Recovery Plan. This Plan, which has been put in place by the Computer and Electronic Services Director, deals with matters such as data backup; off-site server facility; off-site software; web server recovery; file server recovery and network recovery. A Policy Statement in respect of computer and internet usage is published on the Parliament Intranet site.

Risk management in relation to finances is controlled by a series of checks and balances. The segregation of duties within the finance operating area combined with, at all times, a minimum two-tier authorisation and certification of all transactions is maintained to provide the necessary management controls.

Personal risk in Regional Offices is addressed through the availability and use of personal security devices for staff to activate if necessary. These devices complement the fixed placement duress alarm system. In addition, the Council's COVID safe plan provides direction in terms of measures to minimise COVID exposure risk both in Electorate Offices and at Parliament House.

Installation of reception security barriers and the matter of access and egress in Regional Offices are matters which receive appropriate consideration, particularly when new leases for accommodation are being considered.

SITTING STATISTICS

Figure 2. Time Spent in 2021-2022: Government Time, Non-Government Time and Briefings

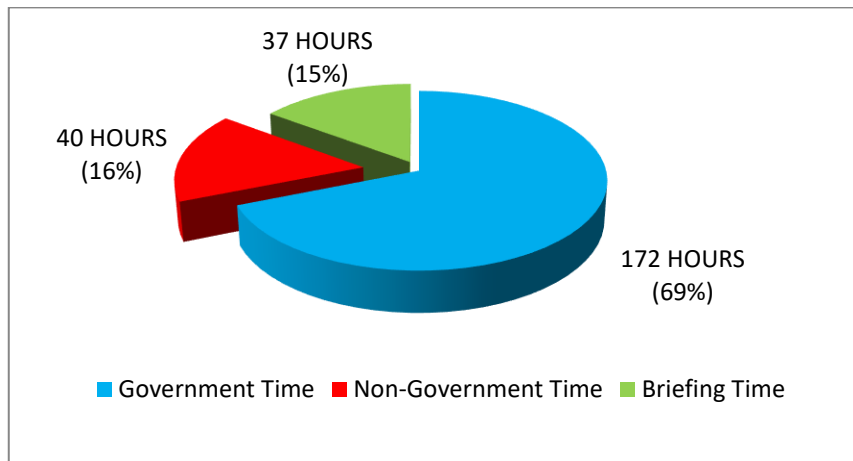


Figure 3. Time Spent During Sitting Days 2021-22: Chamber Work and Briefings

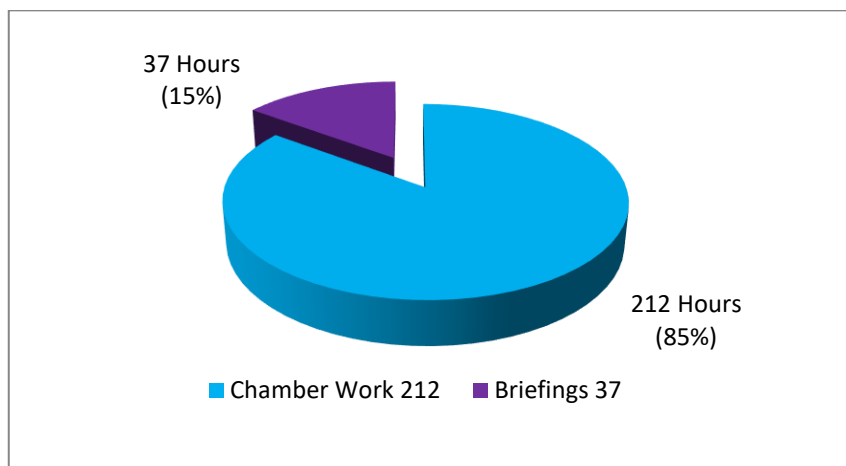


Figure 4. Time Spent in 2021-22: Government and Non-Government Time (total time excluding suspension for meal breaks and briefings)

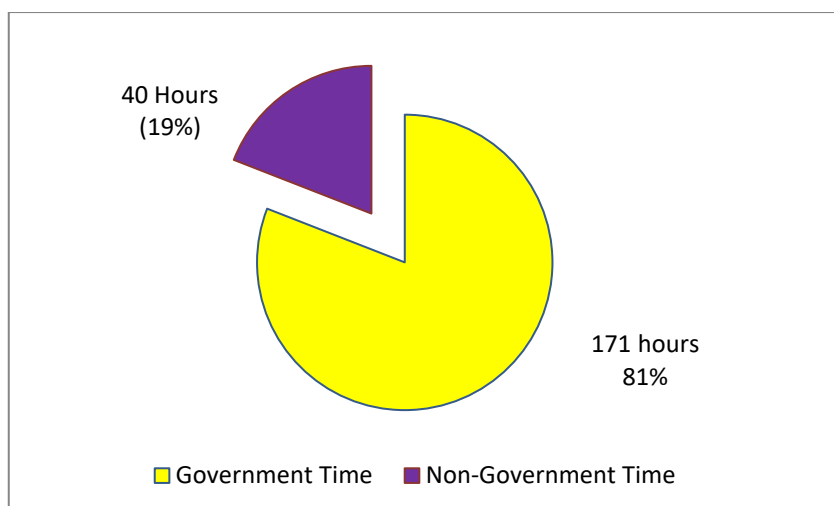


Figure 5. Time Spent During Sitting Days 2018 to 2022

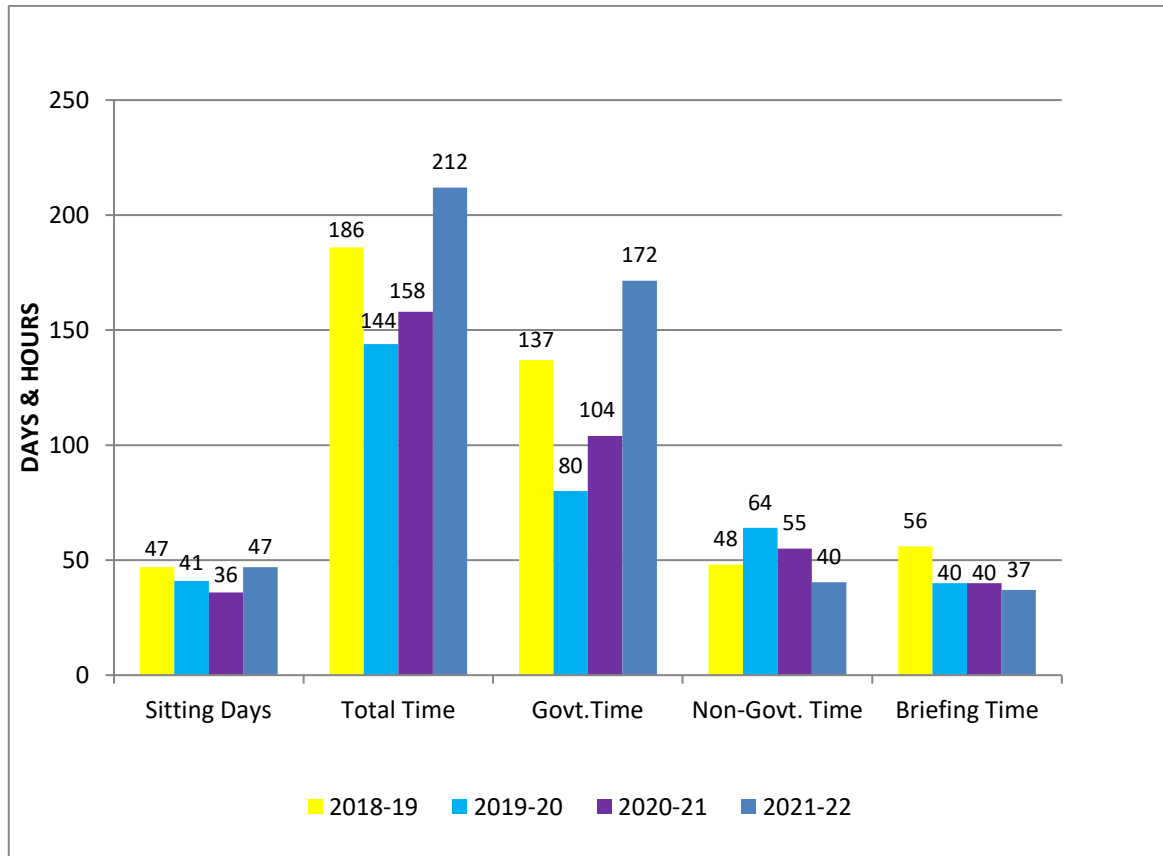


Figure 6. Briefings Comparison 2018 to 2022

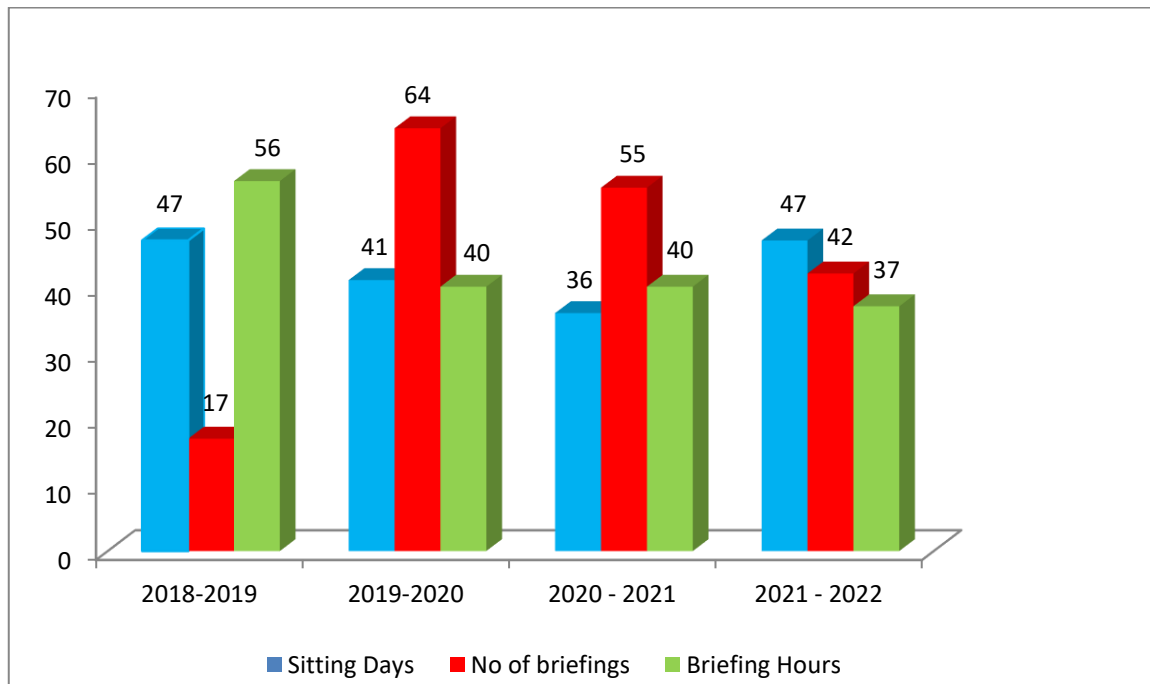


Table 2. Passage of Bills

Bills	19 March 2019 to 30 June 2019	1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020	1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022
Introduced	16	51	33	45
Lapsed	0	0	0	0
Negatived at Second Reading	0	0	2	0
Passed	21	47	40	40
Without amendment	17	42	33	32
With Amendment	4	5	7	8
Number of Amendments	31	6	218	23

Table 3. Summary of Activities

	Forty-Ninth Parliament Second Session 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020	Forty-Ninth Parliament Second Session 1 July 2020 to 26 March 2021	Fiftieth Parliament First Session 22 June 2021 to 30 June 2021	Fiftieth Parliament First Session 1 July 2021 to 25 March 2022 Second Session 3 May 2022 to 23 June 2022
Sitting Day ¹	41	35	6	47
Hours of Sitting ²	241	157	18	212
Bills Amended	8	6	0	11
Bills Passed	47	35	2	40
Questions on Notice	41	15	3	19
Petitions	4	5	0	4
Substantive Motions	25	13	3	29
Matters of Public Importance	0	0	0	0
Divisions	17	31	3	59
Ministerial Statements	0	0	1	3
Motions for Disallowance of Regulations	0	0	0	1

¹ DOES NOT INCLUDE ESTIMATES COMMITTEES MEETING DAYS

² DOES NOT INCLUDE BRIEFING TIME

DEPARTMENT OUTPUTS

Summary and Description

The Legislative Council's outputs are largely demand driven by the Government's legislative program, the Council itself in its Resolutions, Committees and Members.

The Legislative Council's services are delivered in accordance with certain general standards.

These standards seek to ensure that:

- procedural advice conforms to Standing Order provisions, President's rulings and practices of the Council and its Committees;
- procedural advice is provided to meet the priorities of the Council and its Committees and within time frames agreed with Members;
- the preparation necessary for the Council and its Committees to meet and carry out their programmed business is undertaken enabling them to meet as scheduled, with the necessary papers and undertake their activities having regard to the Standing Orders and established Council practices as they relate specifically to House and Committee activity;
- all documents, papers and other House records are held in safekeeping by the Clerk of the Council and his office;
- information provided to other Agencies and those individuals and groups who have a connection with the Council is provided in a timely manner and is accurate;
- the administration of Members' entitlements is carried out efficiently and in accordance with prescribed legislation and other relevant determinations as varied from time to time;
- adequate levels of personal staff support with appropriate skills are provided to Members in order to assist them to efficiently and effectively discharge their range of duties and responsibilities as elected Members of Parliament.

Each Member of the Legislative Council who does not hold a Parliamentary office has personal staff support funded to the level of one full-time equivalent employee at Band 4 of the Tasmanian State Service Award.

Table 4. Description of Output Groups 1 and 2

Output Group 1 - Legislative Council Support Services
<p>Output Summary</p> <p>1.1 - Procedural, administrative and research support and advice to the President and Members.</p> <p>1.2 - Committee Support Services.</p> <p>Output Description</p> <p>Services provided under this Output Group include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procedural, administrative and research support and advice to the President and Members of the Legislative Council; • assistance to Members of the Legislative Council in order that they are able to execute their duties and responsibilities as elected representatives of the people of Tasmania; • tabling of Legislative Council Sessional, Standing, Select and Parliamentary Joint Select Committee reports on a variety of subject specific matters agreed to by Resolution of the Council or by Government Administration Sessional Committees by own motion Resolutions; • the continuing statutory obligations of the four Joint Statutory Parliamentary Standing Committees; and • the administration of travel and research and equipment support allowances to Members. <p>Outcomes to be achieved from this Output Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the continuing lawful and constitutional operation of the Legislative Council; • the provision of quality and timely advice on Parliamentary practice and procedure to the President and Members; • the provision of a full range of services to directly support the functioning of the Council during ordinary sittings and to support its Sessional, Standing and Select Committees; • the provision of quality and timely research and information to Members; • the provision of accommodation and office services to Members so as to enable the efficient and effective discharge of their Parliamentary and representational responsibilities; and • the effective financial management of the Council in accordance with statutory requirements and other instructions.
Output Group 2 - Payments Administered by the Legislative Council
<p>Output Summary</p> <p>2.1 - Salaries, allowances and entitlements of elected Members of the Legislative Council.</p> <p>Output Description</p> <p>This Output Group specifically provides for the Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Council as prescribed in the <i>Parliamentary Salaries, Superannuation and Allowances Act 2012</i>.</p> <p>Activities undertaken as part of this Output Group include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the consideration of legislative and other measures presented to the Legislative Council; and • the passage of statute law in Tasmania.

HOUSE AND RELATED MATTERS

The following sets out several key matters over the reporting period.

Condolence HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

On Thursday, 1 July 2021 the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council proposed the following motion which was agreed by the Council following contributions from Honourable Members —

That the Communication from the Joint Presiding Officers dated 12 April 2021 to Her Majesty the Queen on the passing of His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh be noted.

With prorogation of the Parliament and the dissolution of the House of Assembly prior to the General Election on 1 May 2021 the Presiding Officers presented a signed communication of condolence to Her Excellency the Governor on behalf of all Members of the Tasmanian Parliament.

The communication of condolence read as follows —

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, THE QUEEN:
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

On behalf of the Members of the Parliament of Tasmania, we, the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, desire to express to Your Majesty, the deep sorrow with which we have received the news of the lamented death of His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, whose long life, leadership, and devoted support of Your Majesty, endeared him to Your Majesty's subjects in Tasmania, and in all parts of the Commonwealth of nations.

We desire to convey to Your Majesty, and all other Members of the Royal Family, our deepest sympathy in your bereavement.

Hon. C.M. Farrell
President of the Legislative Council

Hon Sue Hickey
Speaker of the House of Assembly

The following correspondence was received from Government House —

Windsor Castle
10 June 2021

TO HER EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE KATE WARNER AC

Thank you for your letter of 23 April, addressed to Sir Edward Young, enclosing an Address of Sympathy to the Queen from the Tasmanian Legislative Council and House of Assembly, sent on the death of The Duke of Edinburgh.

Her Majesty much appreciated you taking the time to write as you did and would be grateful if you could pass on her thanks to the Parliament of Tasmania.

This letter comes to you with The Queen's warm good wishes.

Tom Laing-Baker
Assistant Private Secretary to the Queen

Supply Bills 2021

As is standard practice, when a budget has not been passed by the commencement of the budget year, a Supply Bill is needed to make interim provision for the appropriation of funding from the public account to enable the provision of government services until the budget appropriation bills are enacted. The supply period covered a period of four months to 31 October 2021.

Treasury provide an estimate of the appropriation required to enable the continuation of the normal services of government, including services in respect of parliament and statutory offices. Supply bills are considered to be administrative in nature. Supply Bills (No. 1) and (No.2) of 2021 received the Royal Assent on 9 July 2021.

With the increasing uncertainty with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government considered it was prudent to plan for the unlikely but nonetheless real risk that the budget session of Parliament may be disrupted and that the 2021 Appropriation Acts may not be passed in the planned time frames. Supply Bills (No. 3) and (No. 4) were introduced on Tuesday, 24 August 2021 into the Parliament to ensure that if the COVID-19 situation in Tasmania suddenly changed the community would be assured that government services could continue to be delivered and that sufficient funds would be available to meet unforeseen expenditure. It was determined that a further interim sum be appropriated to enable the provision of government services including services in respect of parliament and statutory offices for an additional three months from November 2021 to January 2022. The two Bills passed the House of Assembly on Tuesday, 24 August 2022 and were dealt with and passed in the Legislative Council under suspension of Standing Orders on Wednesday, 25 August 2021. These two additional Supply Bills received the Royal Assent on Monday, 6 September 2021.

Budget and Estimates Committees

The 2021/22 budget was introduced by the Treasurer on Thursday, 26 August 2021. The introduction of the budget was delayed due to uncertainty around the COVID-19 pandemic. Estimates Committees were established in the Legislative Council prior to the budget being introduced. The “take note” debate on the Appropriation Bills followed the tabling of the budget papers in the Legislative Council and concluded on Thursday, 2 September 2021 at which time the Appropriation Bills were referred to the two Estimates Committees. The Committees undertook their detailed scrutiny of the budget during the week commencing Monday, 6 September 2021 and tabled their respective reports on Friday, 17 September 2021. Those reports and the consideration of the Budget Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole Council on Tuesday, 21 September 2021 and the two Appropriation Bills were read the third time and passed on Wednesday, 22 September 2021. They were given Royal Assent on Tuesday, 5 October 2021.

The 2022/23 Budget was introduced by the Treasurer into the House of Assembly on Thursday, 26 May 2022. The Legislative Council again established two Estimates Committees on Wednesday, 25 May 2022 prior to the introduction of the Budget. The Leader tabled the Budget Papers on Thursday, 26 May 2022 and the “take note” debate followed and concluded on Thursday, 2 June 2022 and the Bills were then referred to the two Estimates Committees who undertake their work during the week commencing Monday, 6 June 2022. Following the consideration of the Reports of the Estimates Committees in the Committee of the Whole Council on Tuesday, 21 June 2022 the two Appropriation Bills were read the third time and passed on Wednesday, 22 June 2022.

The Bills received the Royal Assent on Thursday, 30 June 2022.

Gaming Control Amendment (Future Gaming Market) Bill 2021

The Gaming Control Amendment (Future Gaming Market) Bill 2021 passed the House of Assembly on Wednesday, 27 October 2021 and was read the first time in the Legislative Council on Thursday, 28 October 2021. The second reading debate on the Bill commenced on Tuesday, 9 November 2021.

The Bill proposed substantial changes to be made to the gaming market commencing on 1 July 2023 following the release of the Government's policy — "The future of Gaming in Tasmania" which was released prior to the 2018 State Election with the objective of facilitating a sustainable gaming industry that offered freedom of choice, supported jobs and provided appropriate player protections. Significantly the changes proposed included ending Federal Group's monopoly on Electronic Gaming Machines (EGM) ownership; moving to an 'individual venue operator model' for machines in hotels and clubs; and ensuring returns from gaming machines were shared more appropriately across the gaming industry and with the Government (representing the community).

The Bill sought to provide certainty to the industry regarding the future of gaming in Tasmania.

The debate on the second reading continued on Wednesday, 10 and Thursday, 11 November 2021 with the Bill being read the second time following a division with the result being Ayes 10 Noes 3.

The consideration of the Bill in Committee commenced on the following Tuesday, 16 November 2021 and following two separate motions to refer the Bill firstly to Government Administration Committee 'A' which was not successful on division and then to the Parliamentary Standing Committee of Public Accounts with specific Terms of Reference which was also not successful.

The Committee stage consideration of the Bill continued on 17, 18, 22 (a Monday sitting) and 23 November on which day the Bill was reported with a substantial number of amendments. The amendments were all agreed on Wednesday, 24 November 2021 and the Bill was read the third time after the Council divided Ayes 8 Noes 5.

A number of amendments were made to six clauses of the Bill and three additional new clauses were made part of the Bill.

The Bill was subsequently returned to the House of Assembly and requesting their concurrence. The Assembly agreed to all of the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council on Thursday, 25 November 2021 which was the last sitting day for the year.

The Bill received Royal Assent on 16 December 2021. Interestingly during the Committee stage consideration of the Bill requests for amendments were proposed to several clauses so as to not offend the provisions of the *Constitution Act 1934*, relevantly S.42(2) which provides —

That, the Council may amend any vote, resolution, or Bill: Provided, however, that the Council may not, by any amendment to a vote, resolution, or Bill —

- (a) Insert any provision therein for the appropriation of moneys; or
- (b) Impose or increase any burden on the people.

The *Constitution Act 1934* further provides at S.43(1) that—

- (1) The Council may, at any stage of a Bill which it may not amend, return such Bill to the Assembly, requesting, by message, the amendment of the Bill in all or any of the following respects, namely:
 - (a) The deletion of any item or provision;
 - (b) The amendment of any item or provisions;
 - (c) The insertion of any item or provision.

In any event the proposed requests for amendment to the Bill were not agreed to in the Committee of the Whole Council.

Recognition of Service: Ivan Dean

The former Honourable Member for Windermere, Ivan Dean did not recontest the 1 May 2021 Legislative Council election for the Division of Windermere and retired. With the prorogation of Parliament and the dissolution of the House of Assembly on Friday, 26 March 2021 prior to the general election for the House of Assembly on Saturday, 1 May 2021 it was not possible for Members to publicly acknowledge the service of Mr Dean in the Council nor indeed for Mr Dean to make a valedictory address.

It was the Deputy President and Honourable Member for Murchison, Ruth Forrest MLC who, on Wednesday 10 November 2021 moved the following motion in the Council to acknowledge Mr Dean's service —

“That the Legislative Council recognises the service of the former Member for Windermere, Ivan Dean, from 2003 to 2021 and acknowledges his contribution to this House, the Parliament and the constituents of his electorate.”

Ten Members made a contribution to the acknowledgement of service debate from the floor of the Council and the President made his contribution from the Chair prior to putting the Question which was agreed unanimously.

Hillcrest Primary School – Motion of Condolence

The Hillcrest Primary School tragedy was a fatal accident at the Hillcrest Primary School in Devonport on Thursday, 16 December 2021 in which six children lost their lives and three were injured. The Legislative Council was not sitting at the time of the incident however at the very earliest opportunity a condolence motion was moved in both Houses of the Tasmanian Parliament.

It was on Tuesday, 8 March 2022 that the following condolence motion was moved in the Council by the Leader of the Government and was unanimously agreed —

That the Legislative Council:

- (1) Expresses its deep sadness at the deaths of Peter Dodt, Chace Harrison, Jalailah Jones, Zane Mellor, Jye Sheehan and Addison Stewart, whose lives were lost following the incident that took place at Hillcrest Primary School on 16 December 2021.
- (2) Acknowledges the children who were significantly injured during this incident, including Declean Brown and Beau Medcraft, and that we wish them a speedy recovery.

- (3) Respectfully tenders its heartfelt sympathies to the families and friends of these children in their bereavement and extends our best wishes to the community.
- (4) Expresses its heartfelt thanks to the first responders, teachers and school-based staff, health professionals and all those who have been impacted by the incident that took place on 16 December 2021.
- (5) Acknowledges those who are continuing to support the families, friends and community as part of their ongoing recovery.

The Council also resolved that a copy of the condolence resolution be forwarded to the families of the children.

Queen Elizabeth the Second – Platinum Jubilee

On Tuesday, 8 March 2022 the following Message was received from the House of Assembly containing a Resolution concerning an Address to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen through her Excellency the Governor and requesting the agreement of the Legislative Council —

“TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, THE QUEEN:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, the Members of the House of Assembly of the Parliament of Tasmania, in union with Your Majesty’s subjects throughout Tasmania, desire to express to Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations at this time of celebration of the Platinum Jubilee of your accession to the Throne.

We recognise with thankfulness Your unfailing devotion to the duties of Your exalted Office, particularly as Head of the Commonwealth of Nations, and we regard with gratitude Your Majesty’s sustained and self-denying efforts to secure the welfare of Your people.”

House of Assembly, 8 March 2022

MARK SHELTON, *Speaker*

The Legislative Council agreed to consider the Message immediately and a motion was proposed by the Leader of the Government that the Resolution be agreed to and the blank be filled up with the words “Legislative Council and the”. This is the accepted parliamentary procedure for Joint Resolutions of both Houses of the Tasmanian Parliament. Several Members made contributions and the Resolution was subsequently agreed to.

A copy of the Joint Resolution signed by the Speaker and the President was forwarded to Her Excellency the Governor for onforwarding to Buckingham Palace.

On 13 May 2022 a bound copy of the speeches made in both Houses was also forwarded to Her Excellency the Governor.

Legislative Council Elections

Elections for the electoral divisions of Elwick, Huon and McIntyre were conducted on Saturday, 7 May 2022. The election for the Division of Huon was a by-election as a result of the resignation of the Member for Huon, Dr Bastian Seidel, on 7 January 2022.

Dr Seidel was first elected in August 2020. The August election date instead of May was due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the public health response which required legislative amendment to bring about the postponement.

In the division of Elwick three candidates contested the election including the incumbent Australian Labor Party Member, the Honourable Josh Willie, who was successful at the conclusion of first preference counting with 9,450 or 52.54% of the vote. The independent candidate, Rick Cazaly, received 4,750 or 26.41% of the vote with the Tasmania Greens candidate, Hannah Bellamy, receiving 3,788 or 21.06% of the formal votes cast.

Three candidates contested the division of McIntyre election. The incumbent independent Member, the Honourable Tania Rattray, was returned with 13,568 or 57.67% of the vote defeating another independent candidate, David Downie, with 6,391 or 27.17% of the total formal votes cast. The Honourable Tania Rattray was first elected in May 2004 making her the Legislative Council's current longest serving Member.

Five candidates contested the Division of Huon election. After the distribution of preferences, Dean Harriss, an independent candidate, was successful with 11,840 or 52.55% of the vote defeating the Australian Labor Party candidate, Toby Thorpe, who polled 10,693 or 47.45% of the vote.

The writs for the return of the three elected Members were tabled in the Legislative Council on Tuesday, 24 May 2022. The newly elected Members were sworn-in on that same day.

Local Government Amendment (Elections) Bill 2022

The Local Government Amendment (Elections) Bill 2022 passed the House of Assembly on Tuesday, 31 May 2022 and was read the first time in the Legislative Council on Wednesday, 1 June 2022. The Council agreed, on division, to the suspension of Standing Orders, to enable the second reading and committee stages to proceed forthwith.

The Government's Bill introduced an important democratic reform for the long-term success and renewal of Tasmania's system of local government by introducing compulsory voting for local government elections. It was noted that compulsory voting existed in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the Northern Territory where turnout for local government elections was significantly greater than the statewide voter participation at Tasmania's council elections. With local government elections scheduled for October 2022 the Legislative Council supported the Bill without amendment. The Bill was read the third time and passed the following day and received the Royal Assent on Thursday, 16 June 2022.

Joint Gender and Equality Committee

On Thursday, 2 June 2022 the Honourable Member for Murchison, Ruth Forrest, moved for the appointment of a Joint Sessional Gender and Equality Committee in the following terms —

That a Joint Sessional Gender and Equality Committee be appointed with power to send for persons and papers, with leave to sit during any adjournment of either House and with leave to adjourn from place to place to inquire into and report upon —

- (1) (a) Any Bill referred to it by either House in order to examine gender and equality impacts;
- (b) Any matter related to gender and equality referred to it by either House; and
- (c) Any matter related to gender and equality, initiated by its own motion; and
- (2) That Notice of any own Motion Inquiry shall be reported to both Houses within two (2) sitting days of the Committee's Resolution; and
- (3) That the number of Members to serve on the said Committee on the part of the Legislative Council be four.

An Amendment was proposed to be made to the Motion by Ms Forrest as follows —

Paragraph (1)(a) leave out all the words after ‘equality’

Insert instead,

‘impacts and any such Bill so referred shall be reported upon within 10 sitting days of its referral by report back to the referring House;’

The proposed Amendment was agreed to and a Message was transmitted to the House of Assembly and requesting its concurrence.

The House of Assembly agreed to the terms of the Joint Sessional Gender and Equality Committee on Thursday, 23 June 2022 with a minor Amendment by leaving out the words “by report back to the referring House”. The Council agreed to the Amendment and appointed Mr Duigan, Ms Forrest, Mr Harriss and Mr Willie to serve on the Committee on the part of the Council.

The Committee’s first meeting was set down for 16 August 2022.

Various motions have been debated in recent years in the Parliament promoting gender equality and equality for all Tasmanians.

It was noted that gender and equality committees are not unique. There are at least 30 parliaments worldwide with dedicated equality committees. Including the ACT in Australia.

Parliamentary committees have an important role to play in informing parliamentary decision making and debate, as well as Government policy.

Independent Review into Parliamentary Practices and Procedures to Support Workplace Culture

During the reporting year the Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Commissioner undertook work on an Independent Review into Parliamentary Practices and Procedures to Support Workplace Culture. The Review covers the ministerial and parliamentary services workplace including electorate offices. The appointment was made during 2021 by the former Premier, Peter Gutwein, with the support of opposition parties and independent Members of both Houses.

The focus of the Review is to ensure a safe and respectful workplace and reflect best practice in dealing with workplace discrimination, sexual harassment and bullying. A Committee comprising Members of both Houses of Parliament has been established to support the work of the Reviewer.

The Joint Presiding Officers and Clerks supported the Review and have provided a range of advice and information to the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner to assist her in her work.

It is expected that the Review, like those conducted in other Parliaments in Australia and internationally will capture cultural challenges and recommend areas for improvement.

It may be expected also that further consideration around the Parliament’s budget may need to be had moving forward to ensure there are the necessary resources to support our people, strengthen institution culture and ensure meaningful and sustained change.

The original timeline for the Review was impacted by unforeseen delays, particularly around the requirement to make legislative changes to the *Right to Information Act 2009* and the *Archives Act 1993* as a consequence of concerns raised by the Presiding Officers and Clerks. Discrete

amendments were made to ensure that those who make a submission to, or participate in, the Review can do so safely with confidence in the knowledge that their privacy will be respected and that they cannot be personally identified through participation in the Review.

A new subsection was inserted into the *Right to Information Act 2009* to provide that information for the purposes of the Review is exempt from the disclosure requirements under the Act.

The *Archives Act 1983* was amended to prohibit the State Archivist from making a record, as part of the Review, that has been deposited with the Archives Office, available for inspection for a period of 75 years after the record came into existence. The 75-year period aligns with the current maximum period that a state record can be a closed record under the Archives Act.

A Report is expected by the end of July or early August 2022.

Electorate Office Staffing

During the reporting year there were several changes to electorate office staffing. Ms Justin Meeker, Electorate Officer to the Honourable Member for Nelson, Meg Webb, and Mr Morris Malone, Electorate Officer to the former Member for Huon, Dr Bastian Seidel, left the Legislative Council, whilst Ms Laura Moore, Electorate Officer to the Honourable Member for Rosevears, Jo Palmer, resigned from her role to take on a new role in Minister Jo Palmer's Ministerial Office. All three former staff served their respective Members, the Legislative Council and the constituents of the three electorates with great professionalism, dedication and commitment in their role as Electorate Officers.

New Staff Appointments

During the reporting year the following staff were appointed:

Mr Simon Scott – Committee Secretary

Mr Kurt Joyce – Electorate Officer to the Honourable Member for Nelson

Parliamentary Service Awards

The Awards recognise those employees across both Houses and the Joint Services areas who have served the Parliament of Tasmania for a period of 15 years or more. Permanent, part-time and casual staff are all eligible to receive awards under the scheme. Certificates of Service are presented along with a gift voucher to each eligible member of staff. Service awards are presented each year at a function held during the month of December. With the easing of COVID restrictions during the latter part of the 2021 calendar year the Service Award ceremony conducted in the Reception Room on Tuesday, 7 December 2021 was well attended by staff along with several Members.

Service of 15 years has been determined as the base for an award with additional service to be recognized in five-year increments thereafter.

The decision by the Joint Presiding Officers and Clerks to continue to support a Parliamentary Service Award Scheme is seen as a fitting way to recognise and reward officers of the Parliament who had served for long periods with dedication, enthusiasm and loyalty.

One of the Parliament's goals is to attract and retain a highly skilled and motivated team, to recognise the contribution of its employees and to encourage them to develop and perform to their fullest capabilities. The fact that many staff have long years of service and have made a

career working in the Parliament and progressing to senior positions within the Parliamentary system, demonstrates that this goal has been achieved.

The Tasmanian Parliament follows other Australian parliamentary jurisdictions who have in place similar award schemes.

The certificates of service which are presented are enthusiastically received as they represented a permanent record of service to the Parliament and an acknowledgement of the high regard which the Presiding Officers have for those award recipients.

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002

It is a requirement for the Legislative Council to comply with the reporting requirements of s.86 of the above Act. Notwithstanding that the Legislative Council did not receive any disclosures or referred public interest disclosures or determined, referred or investigated any public interest disclosures it is still mandatory to list the reporting categories detailed hereunder. The Ombudsman approved revised public interest disclosure procedures in March 2021. The procedures are accessible on the Parliament's internet.

Table 5. Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002 Reporting Categories

(a) Information as to how persons may obtain or access copies of the current procedures established by the public body under the Act.	None
(b) The number and types of disclosures made to the relevant public body during the year and the number of disclosures determined to be a public interest disclosure.	None
(c) The number of disclosures determined by the relevant public body to be public interest disclosures that it investigated during the year.	None
(d) The number and types of disclosed matters referred to the public body during the year by the Ombudsman.	None
(e) The number and types of disclosed matters referred during the year by the public body to the Ombudsman to investigate.	None
(f) The number and types of investigations of disclosed matters taken over by the Ombudsman from the public body during the year.	None
(g) The number and types of disclosed matters that the relevant public body has declined to investigate during the year.	None
(h) The number and type of disclosed matters that were substantiated upon investigation and the action taken on completion of the investigation.	None
(i) Any recommendations made by the Ombudsman that relate to the relevant public body.	None

Government Briefings

Although not unique to the Legislative Council, briefings of Members arranged by the Leader's Office have become one of the methods by which Members of the Council may inform themselves of various matters being promoted by the Government. The device, although not formally part of the Standing Orders, has developed due to two factors: the political composition of the Legislative Council, which has always had until recently a majority of Independent Members; and the increased complexity of legislation. Due to the absence of any official caucusing by Independents, there is often no consensus view developed prior to the debate in the Chamber. As a result, through the 1990s Government briefings developed into an accepted mechanism for Government and Members to deal with complex or contentious issues.

Members are briefed by the various parties involved or interested in the issue; generally, this will include Government departments, lobby groups and sometimes private individuals. By this method Members can obtain information and clarification more quickly than could normally occur in the Chamber. Although briefings have their advantages such as speeding up the process of legislating, there are two aspects of the briefings process which should be noted. Firstly, it could be argued that a briefing may not be viewed as a proceeding in Parliament and may not therefore be protected by parliamentary privilege. Secondly, they are conducted outside of the Chamber and as a rule are not minuted or recorded. This requires Members to be vigilant in ensuring any undertakings or explanations of the effect of clauses in legislation are reaffirmed in the public debate in the Chamber.

The sittings of the Council are often suspended, on motion by the Leader, to enable a briefing on a Bill or other matter to be undertaken prior to, or even during, consideration of a Bill or matter. Briefings can take up a significant portion of a sitting day. Briefings, although not compulsory, are well attended by Members. Briefing times are kept and presented as part of the Council's statistics for a sitting day. The trend in the use of briefings is unlikely to abate, though a more formal structure with provision in the Standing Orders for this procedure would provide the protection of absolute privilege afforded to a proceeding in parliament.

By Resolution of the Council or by approval of the President and Clerk briefing sessions may be recorded and a transcript provided to all Honourable Members. Details of briefings conducted are as follows:

Table 6. Legislative Council Briefings 2021-2022

Briefings 2021 - 2022		
1	Children, Young Persons and Their Families Amendment Bill 2021 (No. 28)	24/08/2021
2	Supply Bill (No.3) 2021 (No. 32) and Supply Bill (No. 4) 2021 (No. 33)	24/08/2021
3	Guardianship & Administration Amendment (Advance Care Directives) Bill 2021 (No. 14)	25/08/2021
4	Just Desserts - Justice Reform	26/08/2021
5	Climate Change	15/09/2021
6	Pharmaceutical Association of Australia	22/09/2021
7	Children, Young Persons and Their Families Amendment Bill 2021 (No. 28)	22/09/2021
8	Defamation Amendment Bill 2021 (No. 34)	22/09/2021
9	Raising the Age of Criminal Responsibility	13/10/2021
10	Susan Neil Fraser criminal conviction appeal	26/10/2021
11	Mutual Recognition (Tasmania) Amendment Bill 2021 (No. 42)	27/10/2021
12	Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal I Amendment Bill 2021 (No. 46) and Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2021 (No. 47)	27/10/2021
13	Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal I Amendment Bill 2021 (No. 46) and Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2021 (No. 47)	27/10/2021
14	Validation Bill 2021 (No. 39)	27/10/2021
15	Poisons Amendment Bill 2021 (No. 35)	27/10/2021
16	Land (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2021 (No. 43)	28/10/2021
17	Alcohol Drug Dependency Repeal Bill 2021 (No. 40)	28/10/2021
18	Disallowance Motion Statutory Rules No 63 Fisheries (Abalone) Amendment Rules 2019	9/11/2021
19	Gaming Control (Future Gaming Market) Bill 2021 (No. 45)	10/11/2021
20	OPCAT Implementation Bill 2021 (No. 49)	11/11/2021

Briefings 2021 - 2022		
21	Housing Land Supply Amendment Bill 2021 (No. 51)	11/11/2021
22	TasTafe (Skills and Training Business) Bill 2021 (No. 56)	17/11/2021
23	Traffic Amendment (Personal Mobility Devices) Bill 2021 (No. 57)	18/11/2021
24	Living Marine Resources Management Amendment (Aquaculture Research) Bill 2021 (No. 58)	9/03/2022
25	Waste and Resource Recovery Bill 2021 (No. 55)	9/03/2022
26	UTAS	10/03/2022
27	Stadiums Tasmania Bill 2021 (No. 48)	22/03/2022
28	Treasury Miscellaneous (Affordable Housing and Youth Employment Support) Bill 2022 (No. 7)	23/03/2022
29	Education Legislation Amendments (Education Regulation) Bill 2021 (No. 53)	23/03/2022
30	Forest Practices Amendment (Validation) Bill 2022 (No. 13)	4/05/2022
31	Land Tax Rating Amendment Bill 2022 (No. 6)	4/05/2022
32	Climate Change	5/05/2022
33	Appropriation (Supplementary Appropriation for 2021-22) Bill 2022 (No. 14)	24/05/2022
34	Criminal Code Amendment Bill 2022 (No. 4)	24/05/2022
35	Local Government Amendment (Elections) Bill 2022	26/05/2022
36	Youth Justice Amendment (Searches in Custody) Bill 2022 (No. 9)	26/05/2022
37	Local Government Amendment (Elections) Bill 2022 (No. 28)	1/06/2022
38	Land Tax Amendment (Foreign Investors) Bill 2022 (No. 17)	1/06/2022
39	Land Tax Rating Amendment (Foreign Investors) Bill 2022 (No. 16)	1/06/2022
40	Duties Amendment Bill 2022 (No. 18)	1/06/2022
41	Police Offences Amendment (Workplace Protection) Bill 2022 (No. 15)	2/06/2022
42	Police Offences Amendment (Workplace Protection) Bill 2022 (No. 15)	22/06/2022

Family Members Providing Support in Members' Offices

In accordance with the Legislative Council's policy relating to the paid engagement of family members to provide electorate office support effective from 1 January 2008 it is a requirement that such approvals, if any, by the President, be reported in the Annual Report.

For the reporting period there were no approvals given by the President for the engagement of a family member in any Legislative Council Electorate Office.

DEPARTMENT STAFF

New Staff Appointments

During the reporting year the President, on the recommendation of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, appointed two new members of staff, Mr Simon Scott and Mr Kurt Joyce. The President made the following statement in the Council on Tuesday, 8 March 2022:

“Honourable Members, before proceeding to the business of the day it is with pleasure that I formally and very warmly welcome recent additions to the staff of the Legislative Council, Simon Scott and Kurt Joyce.

Simon commenced in the role of Committee Secretary on Monday, 7 February. Among other duties Simon is undertaking the role of Secretary to the Parliamentary Standing Committee of Public Accounts. Simon has qualifications in Law, Management and Applied Corporate Governance and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He has a wealth of experience in the public sector at a local, state and federal level. Simon was previously employed by the Tasmanian Audit Office as Senior Manager, Corporate Support and Strategy and brings a solid understanding of public sector finance and administration to his role as Committee Secretary.

Kurt has been appointed Electorate Officer to the Honourable Member for Nelson. He commenced his role on 28 February. Kurt has a Bachelor of Business (Marketing). He completed his studies in 2019 and has worked for Carers Tasmania, Enterprize Tasmania and most recently Catholic Education Tasmania. He has strong communication, administrative and community engagement skills which he brings to his new role.

On behalf of all Members, I extend to Simon and Kurt a very warm welcome.”

Industrial Agreement

The current Legislative Council Staff Industrial Agreement was first agreed between the parties and filed with the Tasmanian Industrial Commission in March 2009.

The Agreement applies to all relevant persons employed under the *Parliamentary Privilege Act 1898* in the Legislative Council.

In accordance with the provisions of the *Industrial Relations Act 1984*, *Industrial Relations Regulations 1984*, and the *Parliamentary Privilege Act 1898* as subsequently amended, the President of the Legislative Council, as Controlling Authority of the Legislative Council and the CPSU agree *inter alia* that —

As minimum conditions of service the President shall observe, as though bound by, the terms and conditions of employment of the following Awards and Agreements of the Tasmanian Industrial Commission —

- (i) the *Tasmanian State Service Award* (S085); and
- (ii) includes the Tasmanian State Service Union Agreement 2008 and any previous or successor agreements however titled.

The Agreement known as the Legislative Council Staff Industrial Agreement 2009, has been operative from the first full pay period on or after 5 March 2009 and still remains in force until varied between the parties to the Agreement.

Superannuation Schemes

The Table below provides detail of the level of superannuation fund choice being exercised by staff of the Legislative Council:

Table 7. Legislative Council Staff Superannuation Funds

Superannuation Schemes	Number of employees for whom employer superannuation contributions are made (as at 30 June 2022)
RBF defined benefit scheme	6
Tasmanian Accumulation Scheme (TAS)	14
Other complying superannuation schemes	9
Total	29

Development and Training

The benefits available to staff through attendance at specialised courses is recognised and every encouragement is made to allow selected staff the opportunity to attend appropriate courses. Development of both new and existing skills ensures a continued high standard in the delivery of service to Members and other clients of the Legislative Council.

The Council's Clerks-at-the-Table are members of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Clerks-at-the-Table (ANZACATT). That Association conducts annual professional development seminars in various parliamentary jurisdictions throughout Australia and New Zealand. Legislative Council participants attend these seminars whenever possible. The 2021 seminar was cancelled due to the pandemic. The 2022 seminar was hosted by the Australian Parliament in January and was held entirely virtually due to COVID-19. The Deputy Clerk of the Legislative Council, Ms Catherine Vickers, and the Clerk-Assistant, Mr Tim Mills, participated in the seminar.

The Legislative Council is also able to nominate officers to undertake the Parliamentary Law, Practice and Procedure Program (PLPPP). The course is conducted with the agreement of ANZACATT. This program provides an overview of the constitutional and legal frameworks underpinning Australia and New Zealand's parliamentary systems, as well as practical knowledge of parliamentary law and practice. The 2020 course was conducted remotely due to COVID-19. The Legislative Council elected not to nominate any candidates for this course. The Legislative Council's nominee for the 2021 course was Ms Julie Thompson, who completed the course with a distinction grade. Ms Thompson is a Committee Secretary in the Council's Committee Secretariat.

The fifteenth annual meeting of Electorate Officers, Executive Assistants and other Legislative Council officers was held in Hobart in December 2021.

In-house induction programs are conducted and training for new members of staff appointed both at Parliament House and in the Regional Electorate Offices is undertaken through an orientation program which runs over several days.

Workplace Health and Safety

Workplace health and safety is a principal management consideration. Appropriate equipment, facilities and programs are provided to ensure the ongoing safety and well-being of staff.

Elements of Workplace Health and Safety continue to be addressed through:

- the maintenance of plant and equipment through a single maintenance contract;
- the progressive removal and upgrading of engineering services throughout the building complex as part of the continuing works program on site;
- the continued access to an Employee Assistance Program; and
- work station ergonomic assessments.

Additional Workplace Health and Safety issues such as work practices, including the mental health of our staff and the provision of ergonomically designed facilities remain a focus.

An updated Work Health and Safety Manual which includes a Health and Safety Policy was approved by both Clerks during the reporting year and is published on the Parliament's intranet.

The purpose of the manual is to promote a safe work culture and to set out the policies and procedures to support a strong safety culture to assist in providing a safe environment for all those who work at, attend or visit the Parliament of Tasmania.

The Parliament's Work Health and Safety Committee, which consists of staff representation from business units right across the Parliament, has played a very vital role in providing input into the manual and related health and safety policies together with ongoing consideration of matters directly relevant to staff work health and safety.

In addition, a Workplace Behaviour Policy was agreed and published on the Parliament's intranet in April 2022.

The policy aims to:

- simply explain the standards of behaviour that are expected, so that officers and employees understand their obligations around behaviour in the workplace;
- set a behavioural standard that supports a harmonious and effective workplace;
- outline the mechanisms in place to prevent, and if necessary, address questionable or inappropriate behaviour; and
- reinforce that unlawful or otherwise inappropriate behaviour in the workplace will not be tolerated.

The working conditions of elected Members and officers in the Legislative Council Chamber have improved considerably in recent years with the completion of the refurbishment project within the Chamber which has provided an improved working environment and addressed disability access, workplace amenity and health and safety requirements.

Electorate Offices

The Legislative Council is responsible for the electorate offices of Members. The offices are located in various areas of the State and are staffed by electorate officers appointed by the President in accordance with the provisions of the *Parliamentary Privilege Act 1898*. Electorate Officers play a vital role in the support of Members of the Legislative Council and the constituents who they represent across the fifteen electoral divisions.

In terms of electorate office staff, the 15 Legislative Council Members have funding available equivalent to the cost of one full-time equivalent (FTE) employee at Band 4 of the Tasmanian State Service Award – General Stream.

The Leader of the Government has staff support in the Parliament House Office provided by a full-time permanent staff member of the Legislative Council. Support of a full-time permanent staff member of the Legislative Council in the Montgomery electorate office in Ulverstone is also provided.

The main electorate office overhead costs continue to be funded from provisions made available in the budget of Legislature-General.

The Legislative Council's budget is required to meet other electorate office costs. These include communications, equipment for staff, the provision of other office equipment, stationery and other sundry items. The Legislative Council also meets the cost of temporary staff required to support the office during times when staff members are absent on leave.

The Members for Hobart and Huon currently have an electorate office based at Parliament House.

The Members for Launceston and Windermere are located on the Ground Floor of the Henty House building in Launceston. The Member for Rosevears occupies an Electorate Office in Riverside. The remaining nine Members of the Legislative Council have individual offices located in their electorates. Offices are located in Devonport, Wynyard, Scottsdale, Moonah, New Norfolk, Bellerive, Rokeby, Sorell and Kingston.

Electorate offices continue to operate very successfully in the Legislative Council. The electorate offices have increased the profile of Members and awareness of the role of the Legislative Council. Constituents continue to express appreciation that their elected representatives in the Legislative Council are located within the electorate and are accessible.

Constituents are increasingly aware of the service and support being provided by Legislative Council electorate officers. Our electorate officers have treated all constituents and others entering the offices with the utmost respect and courtesy. It is expected that the activity level and resource requirements will not reduce.

A key role of Electorate Officers is assisting constituents with accurate information and support related to access to services with a particular emphasis on information related to the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the period 2019 -2022.

The issues and areas of interest dealt with within the Electorate Offices vary greatly however common work and themes again include:

- Assisting constituents with completion of paperwork;
- Seeking community feedback through newsletter and survey mailouts;
- Liaising with State and Federal Ministerial Offices and local councils;
- Supporting local schools, community groups and businesses;
- Assisting constituents with local government issues, including:
 - Road and footpath maintenance issues;
 - Planning processes;
 - Community consultation issues.
- Assisting constituents with service provider issues, including:
 - Telstra;
 - Aurora and Tas Networks;

- Tas Water;
- Metro Tasmania;
- NBN;
- NDIS.

Matters of concern raised within Electorate offices include:

- Housing;
- Social Security;
- Public and private land amenity;
- Building and development;
- Vegetation;
- Road safety;
- Health care;
- Education;
- Corrections;
- Infrastructure;
- Child safety;
- Age Care;
- Transport;
- Immigration;
- Legislative issues; and
- Climate Change.

In addition to working with constituents, Electorate Officers support Members in a range of parliamentary work from researching issues, writing speeches, organising the MLC's parliamentary papers and ensuring the MLC is prepared for Chamber and committee work.

The Legislative Council's electorate officers are a highly skilled and professional group of parliamentary employees who not only support elected Members in the discharge of their constitutional and parliamentary responsibilities but also provide important and valuable assistance to many people in the community.

Meeting of Legislative Council Electorate Officers and Staff

The annual meeting of Electorate Officers and other Legislative Council Staff was held in Hobart on Monday, 6 and Tuesday, 7 December 2021.

The meeting of Legislative Council Electorate Officers and Staff provides an opportunity for staff from regional offices around the State to meet with colleagues based at Parliament House to discuss a range of matters associated with their work in supporting the elected Members of the Legislative Council and the work of the Legislative Council generally as a constituent part of the Parliament. The meeting was organised by the Deputy Clerk and the Director – Corporate Services. It was again well attended and included general discussions on day one and a number of presentations on day two, including from the Usher of the Black Rod and from the Chief Executive Officer from NILS Network Tasmania.

The next meeting will be held in Hobart in December 2022.

COMMITTEES

Overview

The main types of committees are:

- (a) Statutory Standing Committees of both Houses;
- (b) Joint Standing Sessional Committees;
- (c) Sessional Committees of both Houses; and
- (d) Select and Sessional Committees of one House.

There are at present four Standing Committees of both Houses established by Statute. These Committees are the Public Works Committee, the Subordinate Legislation Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Integrity Committee.

Two Joint Standing Sessional Committees are set up under the Standing Orders of both Houses. These are the House Committee, which manages and controls the building of the Parliament, the Dining Room and the grounds of Parliament House; and the Library Committee, which supervises the activities of the Parliamentary Library.

Following a resolution of both Houses one joint Sessional Committee, the Joint Sessional Gender and Equality Committee, was established during the 2021/22 financial year.

The Legislative Council also has two Sessional Committees set up at the beginning of each Session to inquire into and report on any matter relating to –

- (a) Any Bill or other matter referred to it by the Council;
- (b) The administration, processes, practices and conduct of any department, agency, Government Business Enterprise or State-owned Company; and
- (c) The administration, processes, practices and conduct of any other entity including those entities in which local government has an interest.

Ministerial portfolio allocations for each Sessional Committee have changed from time to time in response to changes to Government Ministries.

The Legislative Council also has the power to appoint Members to form Committees for the purpose of investigating specific matters and reporting their findings to the House. With the need for expert technical advice, and the importance of giving all groups and individuals direct access to the Parliament, committees perform an increasingly important function.

STANDING COMMITTEES: STATUTORY IN NATURE

Public Accounts

The Public Accounts Committee is a Joint Standing Committee of the Tasmanian Parliament established under the *Public Accounts Committee Act 1970*.

The Committee consists of six Members of Parliament, three are Members of the Legislative Council and three Members of the House of Assembly. The Committee is supported by a Legislative Council Committee Secretary.

Section 6 of the *Public Accounts Committee Act 1970* sets out the functions of the Public Accounts Committee. Essentially, the Committees function is to inquire into, consider and report to the Parliament on any matter referred to the Committee by either House relating to the management, administration or use of public sector finances. The Committee may inquire into and report on any matter arising in connection with public sector finances that the Committee considers appropriate.

Public Works

The Public Works Committee is established under the *Public Works Committee Act 1914*. It comprises three Members from the House of Assembly and two Members from the Legislative Council. The Committee is supported by a House of Assembly Committee Secretary.

The functions of the Committee are set out in section 15 of the *Public Works Committee Act 1914*. Its primary function is to report on proposed public works which are estimated to cost in excess of the statutory monetary threshold for construction works and works on road and bridges having regard to public value and expediency of the proposed work.

Subordinate Legislation

The Subordinate Legislation Committee is established under the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1969*. The Committee is comprised of three Members each from the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. Ministers and Presiding Officers may not be members. The Committee is supported by a Legislative Council Committee Secretary.

The Committee's functions are set out in section 8 of the *Subordinate Legislation Committee Act 1969*. Essentially the Committee examines every regulation to ensure it is made in accordance with power of the principal Act and regulation making processes have been complied with, in that certain matters such as the impact of the regulation on personal rights and liberties and the effects on competition and the economy have been considered in the subordinate legislation making process. Regulation is defined to mean, "regulation, rule, or by-law that is made under an Act and is required by law to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, but does not include rules of court made by the judges, or by a majority of them, under the authority of an Act".

Integrity

The *Integrity Commission Act 2009* establishes the Joint Parliamentary Standing Committee on Integrity consisting of six Members of Parliament, three Members of the House of Assembly and three Members of the Legislative Council. The Committee is supported by a House of Assembly Committee Secretary.

Section 24 of the *Integrity Commission Act 2009* sets out the functions of the Joint Committee. Essentially the Joint Standing Committee on Integrity monitors and reviews the performance of the integrity entities and reports to both Houses on any matters relevant to an integrity entity. An integrity entity is defined to mean, the Integrity Commission, the Ombudsman, the Auditor-General and the Custodial Inspector. The Committee may refer matters to the Integrity Commission and provide advice and guidance, but it cannot undertake its own investigations into complaints that the Integrity Commission is investigating, review decisions about investigations or inquiries or make recommendations about particular investigations or inquiries.

Sessional Committees

Gender and Equality Committee

On 2 June 2022 the Hon Ruth Forrest MLC moved that a Joint Gender and Equality Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon a range of matters related to gender and equality. This motion was agreed to by the Council, and following a message being transmitted to the House of Assembly seeking their concurrence the House also agreed, with some minor amendments to the Committee's terms of reference, to the establishment of the Joint Sessional Gender and Equality Committee.

This Committee met for the first time on 16 August 2022.

Government Administration Committees

Since 2010 the Legislative Council has established two sessional Committees of its Members across a split of government administration portfolios. These Committees have been re-established by the Legislative Council following the prorogations of the Parliament from that time.

Government Administration Committee A

The Committee held its first meeting of the reporting period on 12 August 2021. The Committee held six (6) general meetings.

Committee Membership

Hon Nick Duigan MLC

Hon Ruth Forrest MLC (Chair)

Hon Mike Gaffney MLC (Deputy Chair from 4 May 2022)

Hon Dean Harriss MLC (from 7 May 2022)

Hon Jane Howlett MLC (from 22 March 2022 to 3 May 2022)

Hon Sarah Lovell MLC

Hon Dr Bastian Seidel MLC (to 7 January 2022)

Hon Meg Webb MLC (Deputy Chair to 4 May 2022)

The Committee met a total of sixty-three (63) times to 30 June 2022 relating to the Committee's inquiries into the Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation System, the Roy Fagan Centre Short Inquiry Process, and the Sub-Committee inquiries into FinFish Farming in Tasmania and Rural Health Services in Tasmania.

Inquiries

The Committee had three ongoing inquiries and established one new inquiry during the reporting period. The details of the inquiries for the current financial year are listed in the table below.

Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation System

The Committee met on 20 November 2018 and resolved to conduct an inquiry into the impact of the Commonwealth Grants Commission horizontal fiscal equalisation system in Tasmania.

The conduct of the Inquiry was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the prorogation of Parliament.

On 24 June 2021, following the prorogation of Parliament, the Committee resolved to re-establish the Inquiry to continue under the existing terms of reference.

Committee Membership

Hon Nick Duigan MLC
Hon Ruth Forrest MLC (Chair)
Hon Mike Gaffney MLC (Inquiry Deputy Chair)
Hon Sarah Lovell MLC
Hon Dr Bastian Seidel MLC
Hon Meg Webb MLC

The Final Report was Tabled on 24 August 2021. The Final Report made three (3) recommendations. The Government's response to the Committee's Report was Tabled on 26 October 2021.

Fin Fish Farming in Tasmania

The Committee commenced an inquiry by resolution of 19 September 2019 to inquire into the planning, assessment, operation and regulation of finfish farming in Tasmania.

On 26 November 2019, the Committee resolved to discharge Hon Sarah Lovell MLC at her request. In accordance with Sessional Order 5 (30), a Sub-Committee was formed to continue the inquiry under the existing terms of reference.

Committee Membership

Hon Meg Webb MLC (Inquiry Chair)
Hon Mike Gaffney MLC
Hon Rob Valentine MLC

During the reporting period the Sub-Committee held thirty-seven (37) meetings.

On 6 July 2021, the Committee resolved to re-establish the Inquiry to continue under the existing terms of reference following the prorogation of Parliament following the Tasmanian Election.

On 5 April 2022, the Inquiry was again interrupted by the prorogation of Parliament following the resignation of Premier Gutwein.

The Final Report was Tabled on 24 May 2022. The report made sixty-eight (68) recommendations.

Rural Health Services in Tasmania

The Committee commenced an inquiry by resolution of 21 December 2020 into rural health services in Tasmania, and on 21 January 2021 the Committee resolved to establish a Sub-Committee to conduct the inquiry.

Sub-Committee Membership

Hon Ruth Forrest MLC (Chair)
Hon Mike Gaffney MLC
Hon Sarah Lovell MLC (Deputy Chair from 17 February 2022)
Hon Dr Bastian Seidel MLC (Deputy Chair to 7 January 2022)
Hon Nick Duigan MLC

The Committee called for submissions in Tasmania's three daily papers on Saturday, 30 January 2021. Written submissions were due by close of business on Friday, 12 March 2021. The Sub-Committee received 81 formal submissions.

During the reporting period the Committee held eighteen (18) meetings.

On 26 March 2021, the inquiry was interrupted by the prorogation of Parliament due to the calling of the State Election. On 24 June 2021, Government Administration Committee A resolved to re-appoint the Sub-Committee to continue its inquiry into rural health services in Tasmania, with a slightly expanded terms of reference to include mental health services in term of reference 2 (m) and 3 (m) which was made possible by the Cabinet reshuffle following the establishment of the new Government.

Following a further Prorogation of Parliament on 5 April 2022, the Committee resolved to re-establish the inquiry and to re-establish a Sub-Committee to continue the inquiry under the existing terms of reference on 6 May 2022.

Public hearings were held on 20 August, 7 and 8 October, 2, 3, 19, 26 and 30 November 2021, and 17 February, 31 March, 1 April, 17 and 18 May and 1 June 2022. Fifty-six (56) groups or individuals provided verbal evidence at these hearings.

A draft report is currently under consideration by the Sub-Committee. The Inquiry is ongoing.

Roy Fagan Centre (Short Inquiry Process)

On 12 August 2021, the Government Administration Committee 'A' resolved to initiate a Short Inquiry Process (SIP) into the organisational response within the Department of Health to matters raised in relation to the Roy Fagan Centre in two Coronial inquests and the review of the *Roy Fagan Centre Older Persons Mental Health Services*.

Committee Membership

Hon Ruth Forrest MLC (Chair)
Hon Bastian Seidel (to 7 January 2022)
Hon Mike Gaffney MLC
Hon Nick Duigan MLC
Hon Dean Harriss MLC (from 7 May 2022)
Hon Sarah Lovell MLC
Hon Meg Webb MLC

During the reporting period, the Committee held six (6) general meetings.

A public hearing was held in Hobart on 6 May 2022. The Premier (in his capacity as Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing), the Secretary (Department of Health), the Deputy Secretary (Community, Mental Health and Wellbeing, Department of Health) and the Chief Psychiatrist (Community Health and Wellbeing, Department of Health) provided verbal evidence at this hearing.

The Final Report for the Short Inquiry Process was tabled on 21 June 2022. The Report made two (2) recommendations.

Government Administration Committee B

The Committee held its first meeting of the reporting period on 8 March 2022. The Committee held three (3) general meetings.

Committee Membership

Hon Rosemary Armitage MLC (Deputy Chair from 26 May 2022)
Hon Jane Howlett MLC (from 3 May 2022)
Hon Jo Palmer MLC (to 12 April 2022)
Hon Tania Rattray MLC (Chair)
Hon Jo Siejka MLC (Deputy Chair to 26 May 2022)
Hon Josh Willie MLC
Hon Rob Valentine MLC

Inquiry

Disability Services in Tasmania

On 27 October 2020, the Committee resolved to commence an inquiry by resolution of 27 October 2020 to inquire into Disability Services in Tasmania.

On 26 March 2021, the Inquiry was interrupted by the prorogation of Parliament due to the calling of the State Election. On 29 June 2021, the Committee resolved to re-establish a Sub-Committee to continue the Inquiry with the existing terms of reference.

Due to a further prorogation of Parliament on 5 April 2022, the Committee resolved to re-establish the inquiry and to re-establish a Sub-Committee to continue the inquiry under the existing terms of reference on 4 May 2022.

During the reporting period the Sub-Committee held nine (9) meetings.

Public Hearings were held in Hobart on 17 August 2021 and 11 October 2021. One (1) individual and eleven (11) organisations provided verbal evidence at these hearings.

Sub-Committee Membership

Hon Rosemary Armitage MLC
Hon Jo Palmer MLC (Inquiry Deputy Chair to 5 April 2022)
Hon Tania Rattray MLC
Hon Jo Siejka MLC (Inquiry Chair)
Hon Josh Willie MLC

The Final Report of the Sub-Committee was accepted by the Committee and Tabled on 31 May 2022. The Report made eighteen (18) recommendations.

The Government Administration Committees also form the Estimates Committees that examine the State Budget and the Government Businesses Scrutiny Committees that examine the Government Business Enterprises and State-Owned Corporations as detailed below

Estimates Committees

The 2021/22 financial year saw two State Budgets scrutinised by Legislative Council Estimates Committees.

2021/22 State Budget

The 2021/22 State Budget was deferred until August 2021 due to the State Election called for 1 May 2021.

On 25 August 2021 the Legislative Council agreed to the establishment of Estimates Committees in accordance with the following resolution:

That the Legislative Council establish two Estimates Committees and that Committee A shall consist of 6 members and Committee B shall consist of 6 members.

And that –

Mr Duigan,
Ms Forrest,
Mr Gaffney,
Ms Lovell,
Dr Seidel, and
Ms Webb
be of Committee A

and

Ms Armitage,
Ms Palmer,
Ms Rattray,
Ms Siejka,
Mr Valentine, and
Mr Willie
be of Committee B

That the Estimates Committees report upon the proposed expenditures contained in the Appropriation Bills (No. 1 and No. 2) and budget papers by no later than Friday, 17 September 2021.

And that the schedule emailed to Members on Tuesday, 24 August 2021 be adopted as the Estimates Committee timetable.

Committee A met on six (6) occasions and Committee B met on six (6) occasions.

2022/23 State Budget

On 25 May 2022 the Legislative Council agreed to the establishment of Estimates Committees in accordance with the following resolution:

That the Legislative Council establish two Estimates Committees and that Committee A shall consist of 6 members and Committee B shall consist of 6 members.

And that –

Mr Duigan,
Ms Forrest,
Mr Gaffney,
Mr Harriss,
Ms Lovell and
Ms Webb
be of Committee A

and

Ms Armitage,
Ms Howlett,
Ms Rattray,
Ms Siejka,
Mr Valentine and
Mr Willie
be of Committee B

That the Estimates Committees report upon the proposed expenditures contained in the Appropriation Bills (No. 1 and No. 2) and budget papers by no later than Friday, 17 June 2022.

And that the schedule emailed to Members on Monday, 23 May 2022 be adopted as the Estimates Committees timetable.

Committee A met on six (6) occasions and Committee B on six (6) occasions.

Government Businesses Scrutiny Committees

On 16 November 2021 the Legislative Council established two Government Businesses in accordance with the following resolution: -

That two Government Businesses Scrutiny Committees be established to inquire into Government Businesses in accordance with the schedule detailed below and rules as set out in the Standing Orders at Part 22.

That the Committees have leave to sit on Thursday, 2 December and Friday, 3 December 2021 between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. or such other time as varied by the Chair and as necessary for the purpose of relevant stakeholder and deliberative meetings.

For 2021 Government Businesses are allocated to the Committees as follows—

Committee “A”

Thursday, 2 December 2021 Hydro Tasmania, TasNetworks Pty Ltd, TT Line Company Pty Ltd

Committee “B”

Friday, 3 December 2021 Public Trustee, Sustainable Timber Tasmania, Tasmanian Ports Corporation Pty Ltd

And that –

Mr Duigan,
Ms Forrest,
Mr Gaffney,
Ms Lovell,
Dr Seidel, and
Ms Webb
be of Committee A

and

Ms Armitage,
Ms Palmer,
Ms Rattray,
Ms Siejka,
Mr Valentine, and
Mr Willie
be of Committee B

And that the Committees report on the Government Businesses by no later than 17 December 2021.

If the Legislative Council is not sitting when the Government Businesses Scrutiny Committees complete their reports, those reports may be presented to the President or if the President is unable to act, to the Deputy President or other Office holder and in that event —

- the reports shall be deemed to have been presented to the Council;
- the publication of the reports is authorised by this Resolution;
- the President, Deputy President or other Office holder, as the case may be, may give directions for the printing and circulation of the reports; and
- the President, Deputy President or other Office holder, as the case may be, shall direct the Clerk to lay the reports upon the Table at the next sitting of the Council.

Committee A met on four (4) occasions and Committee B on four (4) occasions.

Select Committees – An Investigatory Function

In addition to the establishment of two Sessional Committees as set out above, an important function of the Legislative Council has been the work carried out over time by its Select Committees. The Council's Standing Orders prescribe the way in which Select Committees operate. A Select Committee is formed by the Council agreeing to a motion moved by a Member for its establishment. A Select Committee can inquire into a Bill which is before the House or a matter which the House considers requires further investigation.

A Select Committee has a number of powers. It is able to summon witnesses to appear before it and call for such papers and records as it may require. All submissions, written or verbal, become the property of the Committee and cannot be made public until the Committee has reported to Parliament and tabled the associated documents or the documents have been published to the Parliament of Tasmania website in accordance with a resolution of the Committee.

Witnesses are usually heard with open doors enabling the media and interested members of the public to attend but not participate in the proceedings. A Committee may however, when it considers necessary, meet behind closed doors and hear evidence in private.

Expenses associated with the activities of all Select Committees are met through funds appropriated from the Public Account and approved by the Parliament.

Select Committee Inquiries

During the 2021/22 reporting year there was activity associated with Select Committees as follows: -

Legislative Council Select Committee on Greater Hobart Area Traffic Congestion

The Legislative Council Select Committee on Greater Hobart Area Traffic Congestion was established by the Legislative Council on 13 August 2019.

The Committee called for submissions in Tasmania's three daily papers on Saturday, 17 August 2019. Written submissions closed on Friday, 27 September 2019. Fifty (50) submissions were received.

After the Prorogation of Parliament, the Committee resolved to re-establish the Inquiry under the original terms of reference on 6 August 2021.

During the 2021-22 reporting period the Committee held seven (7) meetings.

The Select Committee Tabled its Final Report on 10 November 2021.

Committee Membership:

Hon Robert Armstrong MLC (Chair to 11 August 2020)

Hon Jane Howlett MLC (to 26 November 2020)

Hon Jo Siejka MLC (leave of absence from 3 February 2020 to 7 October 2020)

Hon Rob Valentine MLC (Chair from 7 October 2020)

Hon Meg Webb MLC

Legislative Council Select Committee on TasWater Operations

The Legislative Council Select Committee on TasWater Operations was established by the Legislative Council on 25 June 2020.

The Committee called for submissions in Tasmania's three daily papers on Saturday, 1 August 2020. Written submissions closed on Friday, 4 September 2020. Forty (40) submissions were received.

After the Prorogation of Parliament, the Committee resolved to re-establish the Inquiry under the original terms of reference on 6 August 2021.

During the 2021-22 reporting period the Committee held six (6) meetings.

The Select Committee Tabled its Final Report on 9 November 2021.

Committee Membership:

Hon Ivan Dean MLC (to 26 March 2021)

Hon Sarah Lovell MLC (Deputy Chair)

Hon Jo Palmer MLC

Hon Tania Rattray MLC (Chair)

Legislative Council Select Committee on Road Safety in Tasmania

The Legislative Council Select Committee on Road Safety in Tasmania was established by the Legislative Council on 29 June 2021.

After the prorogation of Parliament on 5 April 2022, the Legislative Council resolved to re-establish the Committee under the original terms of reference on 3 May 2022.

During the reporting period, the Committee publicly advertised an invitation for interested individuals or organisations to provide written submissions to the Inquiry. A total of 94 submissions were received. Public hearings from a range of witnesses providing evidence to the Committee were held in Hobart on Monday, 25 October 2021 and Wednesday, 2 February 2022 and in Launceston on Monday, 29 November 2021. The submissions and transcripts may be found the Committee's website: <https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/ctee/council/LC%20Select%20-%20Road%20Safety.html>.

The Committee's work is ongoing.

Committee Membership

Hon Rosemary Armitage MLC (Chair)

Hon Jo Palmer MLC

Hon Tania Rattray MLC

Hon Dr Bastian Seidel MLC (Deputy Chair) (up to 7 January 2022)

Hon Josh Willie (from 2 September 2021)

Legislative Council Select Committee on the provisions of the *University of Tasmania Act 1992*

The Legislative Council Select Committee on the Provisions of *the University of Tasmania Act 1992* was established by the Legislative Council on 24 May 2022 and first met on 23 June 2022.

The Committee's work is ongoing.

Committee Membership

Hon Nick Duigan MLC

Hon Mike Gaffney MLC

Hon Jo Siejka MLC

Hon Rob Valentine MLC (Chair)

Hon Meg Webb MLC (Deputy Chair)

Legislative Council Standing Committees

In addition to these Committees the Legislative Council has two Standing Committees which relate to Privileges and Standing Orders. The role of the Privileges Committee is to examine and report to the Council in relation to breaches of Parliamentary privilege. The Standing Orders Committee is responsible for the Standing Orders and may inquire into and make recommendations as to any changes.

These Committees did not meet during the reporting period.

Committee Secretariat Summary

Table 8. Statistics for Committees 2021-22

Name of Committee	No. Meetings	Hearing Days	No. Submissions	No. Witnesses	Status at 30 June 2022
Estimates Committees (2021-22 Budget)					
Estimates Committee A	6	4	-	-	Concluded
Estimates Committee B	6	4	-	-	Concluded
Estimates Committees (2022-23 Budget)					
Estimates Committee A	6	4	-	-	Concluded
Estimates Committee B	6	4	-	-	Concluded
Government Business Scrutiny Committees					
Government Businesses Scrutiny Committee A (<i>established 16 Nov 2021 and Report presented 17 Dec 2021</i>)	4	1	-	-	Concluded
Government Businesses Scrutiny Committee B (<i>established 16 Nov 2021 and Report presented 17 Dec 2021</i>)	4	1	-	-	Concluded
Select Committees					
Greater Hobart Traffic Congestion	7	-	-	-	Concluded
TasWater Operations	6	1	-	4	Concluded
Road Safety in Tasmania	7	3	94	27	Ongoing
<i>University of Tasmanian Act 1992</i>	1	-	-	-	Ongoing
Sessional Committees					
Government Administration Committee A					
<i>Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation</i>	2	-	-	-	Concluded
<i>Fin Fish Farming in Tasmania</i>	37	-	225	-	Concluded
<i>Rural Health Services in Tasmania</i>	18	14	81	56	Ongoing
<i>Roy Fagan Centre (SIP)</i>	6 (GAA)	1	-	1	Concluded
Government Administration Committee B					
<i>Disability Services in Tasmania</i>	9	2	21	12	Concluded

APPENDIX 1

Official Visitors to the Legislative Council

Table 9. Official Visitors to the Legislative Council

Monday, 12 July 2021	Mr Junji SHIMADA Consul General of Japan
Tuesday, 12 April 2022	Her Excellency Ms Satu Mattila-Budich Ambassador of Finland
Tuesday, 21 June 2022	His Excellency Mr Wolfgang Lukas Strohmayer, Ambassador of Austria

APPENDIX 2

Members of the Legislative Council

Table 10. Members of the Legislative Council as at 30 June 2022

Member	Electorate Division	Party
Armitage, Hon Rosemary Lois <i>Third Deputy Chair of Committees</i>	Launceston	Independent
Duigan, Hon Nicholas John Henry	Windermere	Liberal Party
Farrell, Hon Craig Maxwell <i>President</i>	Derwent	Australian Labor Party
Forrest, Hon Ruth Jane <i>Deputy President and Chair of Committees</i>	Murchison	Independent
Gaffney, Hon Michael Victor	Mersey	Independent
Harriss, Hon Dean Andrew	Huon	Independent
Hiscutt, Hon Leonie Anne <i>Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council</i>	Montgomery	Liberal Party
Howlett, Hon Jane Colleen	Prosser	Liberal Party
Lovell, Hon Sarah Elizabeth	Rumney	Australian Labor Party
Palmer, Hon Joanne Lesley <i>Deputy Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council</i> <i>Minister for Primary Industries and Water</i> <i>Minister for Disability Services</i> <i>Minister for Women</i> <i>Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence</i>	Rosevears	Liberal Party
Rattray, Hon Tania Verene <i>Deputy Chair of Committees</i>	McIntyre	Independent
Siejka, Hon Joanna Claire	Pembroke	Australian Labor Party
Valentine, Hon Robert Henry Francis <i>Second Deputy Chair of Committees</i>	Hobart	Independent
Webb, Hon Megan Therese	Nelson	Independent
Willie, Hon Joshua Barton	Elwick	Australian Labor Party

APPENDIX 3

Staff of the Legislative Council

Table 11. Staff of the Legislative Council as at 30 June 2022

<i>Full-Time Equivalent Employees: 24.46. as at 30/6/2022</i>	
Clerk of the Council	Mr David Pearce
Deputy Clerk	Ms Catherine Vickers
Clerk-Assistant & Usher of the Black Rod	Mr Tim Mills
Executive Assistant to the President and Clerk	Mrs Sandra Phillips
Director – Corporate Services	Mrs Nicole Muller
Committee Secretaries	Mrs Jenny Mannering Ms Julie Thompson Mr Simon Scott
Executive Assistant – Committee Secretariat	Ms Allison Scott
Parliamentary Officers – Papers and Administration	Mrs Mandy Lowrie Mrs Robyn Everist
Parliamentary Officer - Finance	Mr Craig Thorp
Parliamentary Adviser to the Leader of the Government	Ms Mandy Jenkins
Electorate Officers	Mr Griffin Blizzard Ms Annette Branch Ms Debbie Cleaver Ms Elli Coleman Ms Genevieve Cooley Mr Jonathon Heather Mr Kurt Joyce Ms Lucinda McNeil Ms Melissa Partridge Ms Bonnie Phillips Ms Karen Shirley Ms Yvonne Stone Ms Meghan Windram Huon (Vacant) Rosevears (Vacant)

APPENDIX 4

Financial Statements

Financial Report of the Legislative Council for the period ending on 30 June 2022 including the Independent Audit Report.



Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Parliament
Legislative Council
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Legislative Council (the Council), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement of certification by the Clerk of the Council (the Clerk).

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the Council's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) are in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2016* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Council in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

My audit is not designed to provide assurance on the accuracy and appropriateness of the budget information in the Council's financial statements.

Responsibilities of the Clerk for the Financial Statements

The Clerk is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and the financial reporting requirements of Section 42 (1) of the *Financial Management Act 2016*. This responsibility includes such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Clerk is responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Council is to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament, or the Clerk intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

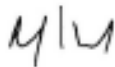
As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Clerk.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Clerk's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material

uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Clerk regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Rod Whitehead
Auditor-General
Tasmanian Audit Office

11 October 2022
Hobart

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Statement of Certification

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Legislative Council 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 2022 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.



David Pearce

Clerk

8 August 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue from Government				
		7,503	7,552	7,557
		80	80	-
Total revenue from continuing operations	3.1	7,583	7,632	7,557
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee benefits	4.1	6,663	6,801	6,873
Depreciation and amortisation	4.2	3	61	63
Supplies and consumables	4.3	932	645	618
Total expenses from continuing operations		7,598	7,507	7,552
Net result from continuing operations		(15)	125	5
Total Comprehensive Result		(15)	125	5

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 2022

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	9.1	-	-	-
Receivables	5.1	4	2	17
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Plant and equipment	5.2	2,413	2,414	2,366
Other Assets	5.3	-	34	-
Total assets		2,413	2,450	2,383
Liabilities				
Payables	6.1	108	27	75
Employee benefit liabilities	6.2	923	877	887
Total liabilities		1,031	904	962
Net assets (liabilities)		1,386	1,546	1,421
Equity				
Reserves	8.1	848	848	848
Accumulated funds		538	698	573
Total equity		1,386	1,546	1,421

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 2022

	Notes	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Cash inflows</i>				
Appropriation receipts - operating		7,503	7,552	7,557
Appropriation receipts – other		80	80	-
GST receipts		70	78	70
Total cash inflows		7,653	7,710	7,627
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Employee benefits		(6,651)	(6,799)	(6,899)
GST Payments		(70)	(78)	(70)
Supplies and consumables		(932)	(724)	(648)
Total cash outflows		(7,653)	(7,601)	(7,617)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	9.2	-	109	10
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		-	(109)	(10)
Total cash outflows		-	(109)	(10)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		-	(109)	(10)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	9.1	-	-	-

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 2022

	Reserves	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2021	848	573	1,421
Total comprehensive result	-	125	125
Balance as at 30 June 2022	848	698	1,546

	Reserves	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2020	848	568	1,416
Total comprehensive result	-	5	5
Balance as at 30 June 2021	848	573	1,421

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 2022

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Note 1 Council Output Schedules

1.1 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 – Legislative Council Support Services

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	3,823	4,442	4,239
Other revenue	80	80	-
Total revenue from continuing operations	3,903	4,522	4,239
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits	2,983	3,509	3,339
Depreciation and amortisation	3	61	63
Communications	-	100	98
Travel	-	81	81
Information technology	-	51	51
Other expenses	932	413	386
Total expenses from continuing operations	3,918	4,215	4,018
Net result	(15)	307	221
Expense by output			
Legislative Council Support Services	3,918	4,215	4,018
Total	3,918	4,215	4,018
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Legislative Council Support Services		2,450	2,383
Total liabilities incurred for Legislative Council Support Services		(904)	(962)
Net assets deployed for Legislative Council Support Services		1,546	1,421

Output Group 2 – Payments administered by the Legislative Council

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	3,680	3,110	3,318
Total revenue from continuing operations	3,680	3,110	3,318
Expenses from continuing operations			
Travel and Communication	418	182	216
Parliamentary salaries and allowances	3,069	2,916	3,177
Parliamentary travelling allowances	153	163	122
Parliamentary Committee fees and allowances	40	31	19
Total expenses from continuing operations	3,680	3,292	3,534
Net result	-	(182)	(216)
Expense by output			
Payments Administered by the Legislative Council	3,680	3,292	3,534
Total	3,680	3,292	3,534

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

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	(15)	125	5
Change in Asset Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-
Comprehensive result	(15)	125	5

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

	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	1,546	1,421
Net Assets	1,546	1,421

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 %
Depreciation	(a)	3	61	(58)	(19)
Supplies and Consumables	(b)	932	645	287	31

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

(a) The increase in depreciation is due the value of depreciating assets increasing following the completion of the Chamber redevelopment in 2019.

(b) A number of factors contribute to the decrease in supplies and consumables including the closure of a regional office and a vacant seat in the house for a five-month period.

2.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2021-22 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2021-22. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2021-22. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 actual balances.

	Note	Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Payables	(a)	108	27	75	81	48

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

(a) The decrease in payables is due to the availability of funds at the end of the financial year enabling payment of invoices.

2.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Supplies and Consumables	(a)	932	724	208	22

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows

(a) A number of factors contribute to the decrease in supplies and consumables including the closure of a regional office and a vacant seat in the house for a five-month period.

Note 3 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.

3.1 Revenue from Government

Appropriations, whether operating or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Council gains control of the appropriated funds as they do not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific obligations as defined in 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.

	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue – operating			
Current year	4,191	4,522	4,239
Items Reserved by Law			
R003 Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances (<i>Parliamentary Salaries, Superannuation and Allowances Act 2012 (No. 18 of 2012)</i>)	2,994	2,916	3,177
R004 Travelling Allowances (<i>Parliamentary Salaries, Superannuation and Allowances Act 2012 (No. 18 of 2012)</i>)	153	163	122
R005 Members' Committee Fees and Allowances (<i>Parliamentary Salaries, Superannuation and Allowances Act 2012 (No. 18 of 2012)</i>)	40	31	19
Total revenue from Government from continuing operations	7,378	7,632	7,557
Total revenue from Government	7,378	7,632	7,557

Note 4 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.

4.1 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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Wages and salaries	5,827	5,829
Annual leave	293	257
Long service leave	(13)	77
Fringe benefits tax	123	173
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	498	461
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	73	76
Total	6,801	6,873

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 per cent (2021: 9.5 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

2022	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			Total \$'000
	Salary	Other Benefits	Superannuation	Other Benefits and Long-service Leave	Termination Benefits	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<i>Key management personnel</i>						
Clerk – David Pearce	277	14	36	7	-	334
Deputy Clerk – Catherine Vickers	213	22	29	5	-	269
Total	490	36	65	12	-	603

2021	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			Total \$'000
	Salary	Other Benefits	Superannuation	Other Benefits and Long-service Leave	Termination Benefits	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<i>Key management personnel</i>						
Clerk – David Pearce	270	13	35	7	-	325
Deputy Clerk – Catherine Vickers	200	21	28	5	-	254
Total	470	34	63	12	-	579

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

Remuneration during 2021-22 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.

Acting Arrangements

When members of key management personnel are unable to fulfil their duties, consideration is given to appoint other members of senior staff to their position during their period of absence. Individuals are considered members of key management personnel when acting arrangements are for more than a period of one month.

(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 Clerk is required to determine the materiality of any related party transactions.

The Clerk is 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.

There are no related party transactions requiring disclosure.

4.2 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.

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 the Council.

(a) Depreciation

	Major depreciation Period	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Furniture and fittings	10 years	37	33
Computer equipment	3 years	3	8
Total		40	41

(b) Amortisation

	Major amortisation rate	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Leasehold improvements	10 years	21	22
Total		21	22
Total depreciation and amortisation		61	63

4.3 Supplies and consumables

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	17	18
Lease expense	21	21
Communications	100	98
Information technology	102	51
Travel and transport	41	81
Regional office support	78	84
Resource Support	111	107
Committee expenses	2	7
Consultancy	65	69
Meal allowance	22	17
Maintenance	4	-
Uniforms	7	5
Stationery	9	5
Other supplies and consumables	66	53
Total	645	616

Audit fees paid or payable to the Tasmanian Audit Office for the audit of the Council's financial statements were \$18,832 (2020-21, \$18,150).

Note 5 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.

5.1 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.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Total	2	17
Settled within 12 months	2	17
Total	2	17

5.2 Plant and equipment

(i) Valuation basis

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 plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of 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 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 the Council and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of day to day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Council 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

The Council 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 the Council.

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.

(v) Assets in respect of leases where the Council is the lessor

The Council leases motor vehicles under operating leases with rental payments payable monthly. Lease payments include lease and operating costs.

(a) Carrying amount

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Antique furniture		
At fair value	1,202	1,202
Total	1,202	1,202
Artworks and Artefacts		
At fair value	550	550
Total	550	550
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	243	134
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(98)	(75)
Total	147	59
Furniture and Fittings		
At cost	724	724
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(213)	(176)
Total	511	548
Computer equipment		
At cost	10	88
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6)	(81)
Total	4	7
Total plant and equipment	2,414	2,366

Antique Furniture was independently re-valued on 30 June 2020 by Mr A F Colman, Approved Government Valuer. Artworks and Artefacts were independently re-valued at 30 June 2020 by Mr W N Hurst, Fine Art Consultant. Valuations were based on a replacement value. The revaluation movements are reflected in the comprehensive result and asset revaluation reserve.

(b) Reconciliation of movements

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of 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.

2022	Antique Furniture	Artwork and	Leasehold	Furniture and	Computer	Total
	Level 3	Artefacts	improvements	Fittings	Equipment	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July 2021	1,202	550	59	548	7	2,366
<i>Gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income</i>						
Additions	-	-	109	-	-	109
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(21)	(37)	(3)	(61)
Carrying value at 30 June	1,202	550	147	511	4	2,414

2021	Antique Furniture	Artwork and	Leasehold	Furniture and	Computer	Total
	Level 3	Artefacts	improvements	Fittings	Equipment	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July 2020	1,202	550	81	581	5	2,419
<i>Gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income</i>						
Additions	-	-	-	-	10	10
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(22)	(33)	(8)	(63)
Carrying value at 30 June	1,202	550	59	548	7	2,366

(c) Level 3 significant valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Description	Fair value at 30 June	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
	\$'000			
Antique Furniture	1,202	A – Rarity of asset B – Age of asset C – Condition of asset	Valuing antique furniture is an inexact science and it is not likely, that alternative values, applying other inputs would result in materially different values.	Not applicable
Artwork and Artefacts	550	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

5.3 Other Assets

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Other current assets		
Prepayments	34	-
Total	34	-

Note 6 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.

6.1 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 the Council becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets and services.

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	-	42
Accrued Expenses	27	33
Total	27	75
Settled within 12 months	27	75
Total	27	75

6.2 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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Accrued salaries	66	66
Annual leave	319	278
Long service leave	492	543
Total	877	887
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	473	439
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	404	448
Total	877	887

6.3 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

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

Note 7 Commitments and Contingencies

7.1 Schedule of Commitments

Commitments represent those contractual arrangements entered by the Council 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.

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
By type		
Other commitments		
Photocopiers	51	48
Motor vehicles	142	165
Total other commitments	193	213
By maturity		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	140	124
From one to five years	53	89
Total operating lease commitments	193	213
Total	193	213

7.2 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. To the extent that any quantifiable contingencies are insured, details provided below are recorded net.

The Legislative Council has no contingent Assets and Liabilities.

Note 8 Reserves

8.1 Reserves

2022	Heritage & Cultural assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	848	848
Balance at end of financial year	848	848
2021		
Heritage & Cultural assets \$'000		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	848	848
Balance at end of financial year	848	848

Note 9 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.

9.1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Specific Purpose Account balances		
Legislative Council operating account	-	-
Total	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	-	-

9.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Net result	125	5
Depreciation and amortisation	61	63
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	15	(13)
Decrease (increase) in Other assets	(34)	-
Increase (decrease) in Employee entitlements	(10)	(12)
Increase (decrease) in Payables	(48)	(33)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	109	10

Note 10 Financial Instruments

10.1 Risk Exposures

(a) Risk management policies

The Council has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk; and
- liquidity risk.

The Clerk as the accountable authority has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Council's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Council, 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 the Council 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 the Council'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 the Council will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Council's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

The Council does not have any significant exposure to liquidity risk.

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Council 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:

2022	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	Undiscou nted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Total	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	27

2021	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	Undiscou nted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Total	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	75

10.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Financial assets		
Receivables	2	17
Total	2	17
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Creditors	27	75
Total	27	75

Note 11 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 2022.

Note 12 Other Significant Accounting Policies and Judgements

12.1 Objectives and Funding

The Legislative Council is the Upper House of the Parliament and functions as a House of Review.

The role of the Members of the Legislative Council is twofold:

- To examine the merits of legislation from alternative perspectives and to authorise expenditure of State monies; and

- To provide a parliamentary check on the Government of the day. In modern time, the Legislative Council has expanded from the base of being a purely legislative body to a House that involves itself with the examination and analysis of actions, decisions and workings of the Executive Government.

The overall objectives of the Legislative Council remain constant over time. Services may increase with parliamentary evolution, but are invariant in the medium term. The major objectives and responsibilities of the Clerk of the Legislative Council are to:

- Support the Legislative Council in its constitutional role;
- To provide an accurate retrieval and assessment system of precedent, law, history and parliamentary method necessary for the effective functioning of the Legislative Council and its Committees;
- Provide effective apolitical support including administrative, research, policy and procedural support and advice to the President of the Legislative Council and other elected Members;
- Ensure the effective custody of documents including journals, records and papers of the Legislative Council, the responsibility of which, in accordance with Standing Orders, is vested in the Clerk of the Legislative Council;
- Ensure the effective functioning of Standing, Sessional and Select Committees including the provision of adequate and appropriate resources;
- Accurately prepare and present legislation, once passed through both Houses, to Her Excellency the Governor for the Royal Assent;
- Promote public awareness of the purpose, functions and work of the Legislative Council;
- Maximise the potential of all staff through effective human resource practices; and
- Efficiently manage resources, both financial and human.

The Council is funded by Parliamentary appropriations and Reserved-by Law allocations. The financial statements encompass all funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions.

12.2 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 Clerk on 8 August 2022.

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. The Council 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.

The Council 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.

12.3 Reporting Entity

The Financial Statements include all the controlled activities of the Council.

12.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Council's functional currency.

12.6 Comparative Figures

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

12.7 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 "...".

12.8 Taxation

The Council is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax and Goods and Services Tax.

12.9 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.

the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* (1974), and the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied* (1995).

There are a number of reasons why the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* has been so successful. First, it has a long history of publishing high quality research. Second, it has a strong focus on applied research. Third, it has a strong focus on behavior analysis.

The *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is a peer-reviewed journal. This means that the research published in the journal is evaluated by other experts in the field. This helps to ensure that the research is of high quality and is based on sound scientific principles.

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The *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is a journal that is dedicated to the advancement of behavior analysis. It is a journal that is committed to the highest standards of research and scholarship. It is a journal that is a pleasure to read and a source of inspiration for all who are interested in the field.

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