

The image shows the Parliament of Western Australia building, a grand stone structure with a central crest and three flags flying on poles in front of it. The flags are the Australian national flag, the Western Australian state flag, and the Aboriginal flag. The building is partially obscured by green foliage in the foreground. The text 'Legislature-General Annual Report 2023-24' is overlaid in a black serif font on the upper part of the image.

Legislature-General Annual Report 2023-24

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



THIRTY FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT TO 30 JUNE 2024

Presented to both Houses of Parliament

Legislature General
Parliament of Tasmania
Parliament House
HOBART TAS 7000

About this Report

This report covers the activities of Legislature General of the Tasmanian Parliament for the reporting period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

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

This report is available online at:

<https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/resources/legislature-general/lgannualreports>

For further information please contact:

Legislature General
Parliament House
HOBART TAS 7000

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

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Executive Summary

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

Purpose

To support and enable Parliamentary democracy in Tasmania.

Vision

To empower people contributing excellence in Parliamentary administration.

Mission

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

Our Values

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

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

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

Inclusivity: We embrace and value difference and diversity.

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

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

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

The Output structure of the Legislature-General for 2023-24 was:

Output Group 1 - PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING SERVICE
1.1 - Production and Printing of Parliamentary Reports

Output Group 2 - PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY SERVICE
2.1 - Parliamentary Library Service

Output Group 3 - PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING & SYSTEMS
3.1 – Parliamentary Printing
3.2 – Parliamentary Systems

Output Group 4 – JOINT SERVICES
4.1 - Buildings and Operations Management
4.2 - Joint Management Services
4.3 - Services to Members
4.4 - Corporate Services for Parliament Agencies



RESPECT



INTEGRITY



TRUST



INCLUSIVITY



EMPOWERMENT



COLLABORATION

Corporate Structure

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

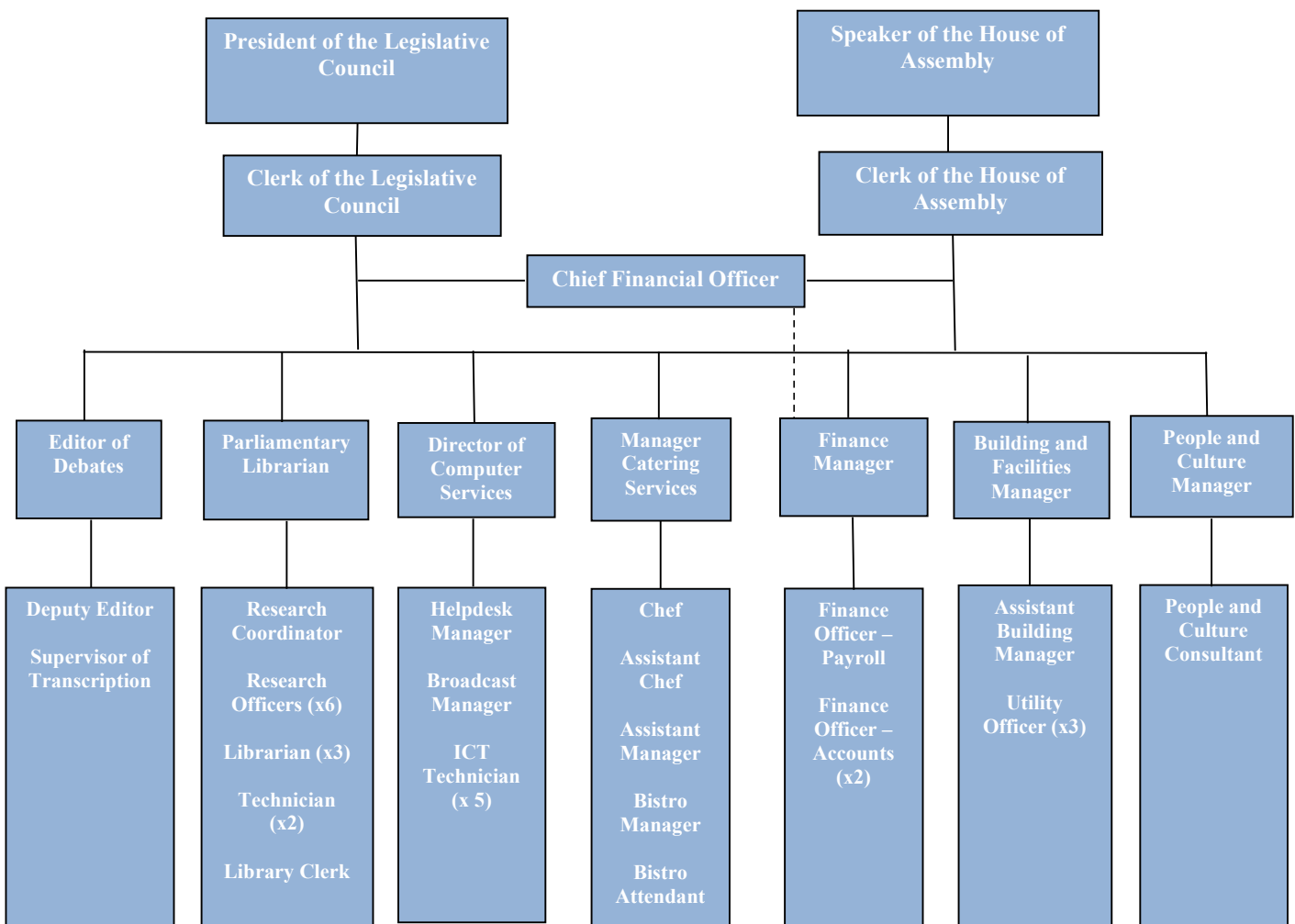
The day-to-day operational management of Legislature-General output groups is performed by unit managers with responsibilities for services including reporting, library, information technology, catering, corporate services and building maintenance.

During the reporting period the Clerks, as part of progressing a number of governance reforms formalised the Parliamentary Executive Leadership Team to assist them and the Presiding Officers in fulfilling their obligations to the Parliament and the Clerks in their responsibilities as Accountable Authorities and Heads of the Houses of Parliament.

The purpose of the Parliamentary Executive Leadership Team (PELT) is to provide leadership and strategic direction, ensuring there is a robust and effective governance framework in the Parliamentary support services and to ensure the legal, ethical, compliance and functional responsibilities are fulfilled. Membership includes the Clerks, Deputy Clerk and the CFO who is a senior officer employed in the Legislative Council and undertakes duties under a service level agreement between the Houses. The PELT promotes cooperation within and between the three entities of the Parliament, including to deliver outcomes across the Parliament and services for Members.

The Structure as at 30 June 2024 is set out below:

Legislature General



Audit and Risk Committee

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

Membership

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

Ex officio Member

Ms Nicole Muller, Chief Financial Officer

A new Audit and Risk Charter was established during the year and a three-year internal audit strategy and annual plan was established with WLF Accounting & Advisor, internal auditors including:

- The establishment of a Parliament risk appetite;
- Business Continuity and disaster recovery planning;
- Privacy and data protection;
- Business planning and resourcing;
- Governance and compliance;
- Public perceptions, awareness and independence;
- Strategic Asset Management.

House Committee

The Joint House Committee is one of two joint committees which are formed under Standing Orders for each session of Parliament. The membership of the committee comprises three Members of the Legislative Council and three Members of the House of Assembly. As at 30 June 2024 the membership was as follows:

Membership

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT
Hon. Craig Farrell MLC

Hon. Ruth Forrest MLC

Hon. Leonie Hiscutt MLC

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER
Hon. Michelle O'Byrne MP, Chair

Hon. Jacquie Petrusma MP

Ms. Kristy Johnston MP

The House Committee has the responsibility to regulate and control such matters as:

- the allotment of office and other space within the Parliament building, subject to the approval of the appropriate Presiding Officer;
- repairs, renewals and alterations to Parliament House and its fittings and furniture;
- maintenance and upkeep of the gardens and pavements of the Parliament Reserve; and
- any other matters referred to the Committee by a joint Resolution of both Houses.

The Secretary of the House Committee is a Senior Officer from one of the Houses of the Parliament. As at 30 June 2024, Mr Ben Foxe, Clerk-Assistant and Sergeant-at-Arms House of Assembly, held the position of Secretary.

Output I – Parliamentary Reporting Services

Hansard production - Use of Speech-to-Text

The production of the *Hansard* has moved to a speech to text technology where sound is captured from the Chambers or committee rooms using an audio-digital recording program, Liberty Court Recorder. The audio-digital recordings are saved to a server and then processed by the Azure Cognitive Speech to Text service utilising the Liberty Post Production Manager for access by Hansard transcriptionists.

This has resulted in an efficiency whereby transcriptionists transfer Speech-to Text (STT) documents to the Hansard template, which has in-built short-cuts and formatting information. Sound-checking against the recording and formatting to the Hansard style requirements results in documents that subeditors further refine for Associate Editors review before a full transcript is provided by the Supervisor Transcription Services for publication at the end of each sitting day.

Draft material is then read and corrected further and Members requests for corrections, are reviewed by the Editor of Debates who provides direction and advice on the production of the documents, including application of parliamentary process and procedure to ensure an accurate record which reflects the conduct of the debates and matches the Votes and Proceedings before publishing the final document.

Risk management

Hansard continues to assess risk related to technological issues, retention of key staff, staff welfare, and accommodation.

The use of Speech-to Text has reduced the amount of keyboarding required by the transcription team, thus reducing the risk of repetition injuries. However, time lags in the return of the STT produced turns can have an impact on the timely production of the transcript.

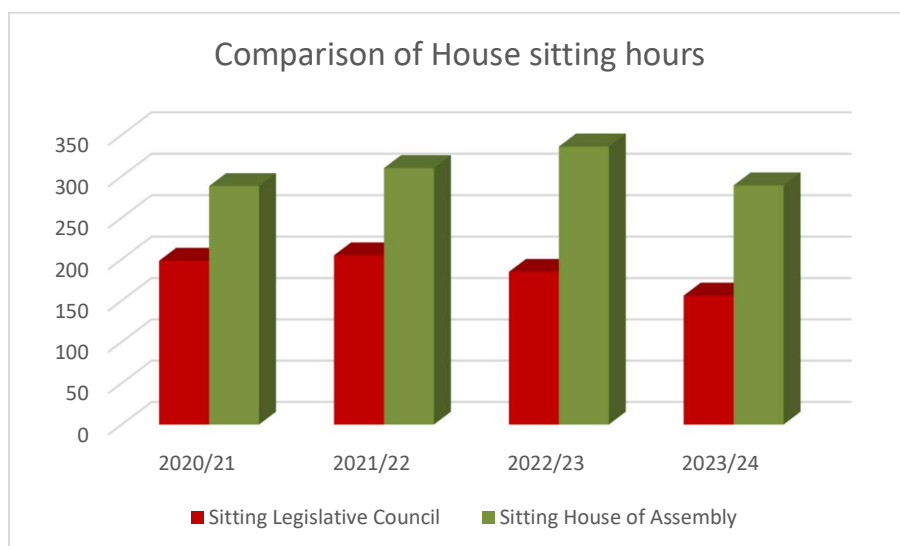
Staffing

A review of the work requirements was undertaken during 2023, taking into account the restoration of the number of Members in the House of Assembly and the increase in workload that was likely as a result. The review recommended that the recently vacated position of Deputy Editor of Debates be replaced with two Associate Editor positions, and these positions have been recruited.

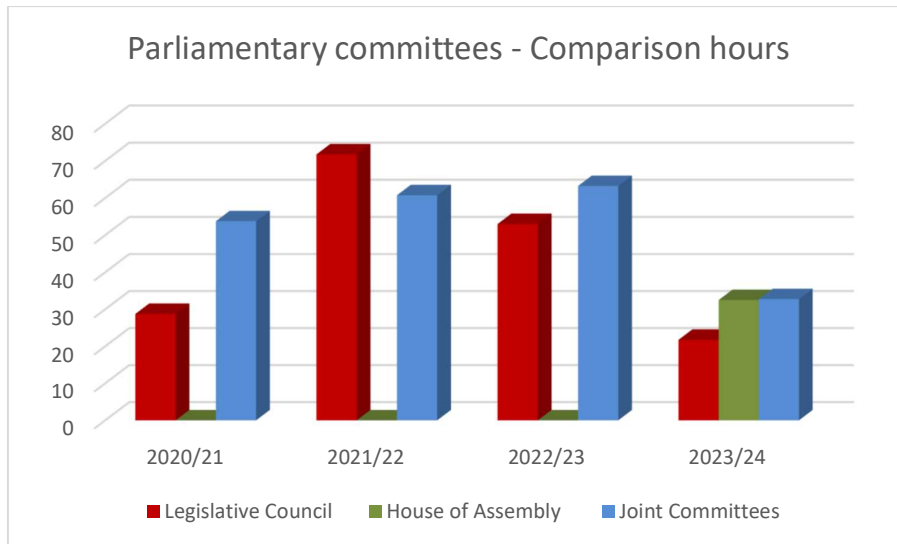
Statistics of Sittings of the Houses and Committees

The following is a comparison of sitting hours in each Chamber and for Parliamentary Committees for the financial years 2010-21 to 2023-24:

House Sittings - Comparison of Hours:

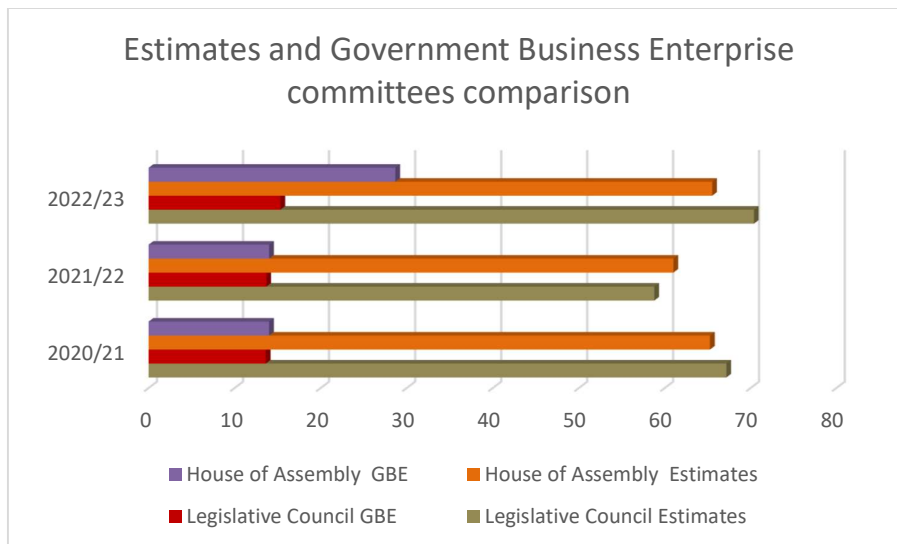


Parliamentary Committees – Comparison of Hours:



Estimates Committee and Government Business Enterprise Committees -

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



Output 2 – Parliamentary Library and Research Services

A joint Library Committee is established under Standing Orders by Parliament at the commencement of every session of Parliament, consisting of six members from both Houses. As at 30 June 2024 the membership was as follows:

Membership

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT
 Hon. Craig Farrell MLC, Chair
 Hon. Rosemary Armitage MLC

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER
 Hon. Michelle O'Byrne MP
 Hon. Jacquie Petrusma MP

Hon. Ruth Forrest MLC

Ms. Meg Brown MP

Hon. Leonie Hiscutt MLC

Mr. Rob Fairs MP

Hon. Tania Rattray MLC

Mr. Andrew Jenner MP

Hon. Kerry Vincent MLC

Mr. Mark Shelton MP

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

The primary purpose of the Library and Research Service is to provide an efficient, effective and integrated information and research service to Members and Officers of the Parliament, by providing access to library collections and research material designed to assist Members in the performance of their duties. The Library and Research Service provides its services within a neutral environment, ensuring confidentiality and timeliness of the provision of information.

Library Service

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

Specialised Library services include media monitoring services and maintenance of historical information about the Parliament of Tasmania. Media monitoring activities, access to online regional newspapers, transcripts upon request, and provision of audio and video clips of news segments on television and radio broadcasts are other services provided.

The Library Service responded to 934 queries during 2023/24 and added 18,819 articles to the newspaper clippings index.

Research Service

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

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

In 2023/24 there were 125 research requests completed.

Output 3.2 – Parliamentary Systems

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

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

During the financial year 2023/24, Parliamentary ICT completed 3587 helpdesk jobs and undertook a number of key projects including providing ICT set up in two new Legislative Council electorate offices, regional office security and ICT upgrade and maintenance and support. Key projects included:

- Equipment set up in electorate and regional offices for new Members of Parliament;
- Upgrades to servers and networks and data backups were conducted during the year;
- Progressing a cyber security audit findings and adoption of Australian Defence Signals Directorate Essential 8;
- Webserver hardware upgrade to accommodate video on demand, large PDF files and upgrade to the ISYS search engine;
- Work towards migration to Microsoft office 365.

GMC Advisors were engaged during the year to review the ICT services and systems and evaluate their suitability to meet business requirements. This review has resulted a business case containing a critical program of work required to strategically digitize, safeguard and share information whilst improving processes and services to the Parliament.

Output 4.1 – Building Operations

Work commenced during the year on a Strategic Asset Management plan (SAMP). The SAMP will provide a high-level strategic approach to asset management and setting out key areas of work within Parliament House.

Statutory maintenance tenders and contracts for services were finalized for key services, including:

- Fire and electrical services; and
- Lift maintenance

Support for Local Business

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

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

Output 4.2 – Joint Management Services

People and Culture (P&C) Strategy Overview

The purpose of the P&C Unit is to influence leaders to create an inspiring culture with engaged, high performing and capable employees. To achieve this, the P&C Unit is continuously researching, learning, developing and delivering innovative and contemporary people practices.

The P&C Unit plans and measures initiatives through the P&C Strategy developed in August 2022, incorporating the recommendations in the ‘Motion for Respect Report into Workplace Culture in the Tasmanian Ministerial and Parliamentary Services (the Report)’ released in the same year. Since the release of the Report, there has been progress made on twelve (12) of the fourteen (14) recommendations. The Report continues to be a driving factor in the initiatives of the P&C Strategy.

The Strategy articulates a journey of continuous improvement required to minimise risk to our organisation through internal and external reputation, whilst developing contingency initiatives for some of the risks identified.

The focus for the Strategy is to enable Parliament to be a great place to work, realised through the implementation of the recommendations in the Report, whilst delivering contemporary people and culture initiatives to maximise workplace health, with healthy employees in healthy working relationships, working in a healthy environment.

Distinct phases, of up to 48 months, have been determined for improving our practices and re-charging Parliament of Tasmania into a more contemporary organisation.

During 2023-2024, additional items were added to the Strategy as necessary, particularly to support a safe and healthy place to work. The current state of the Strategy has twenty four (24) listed items, with twenty (20) items being initiatives directly referenced in the Report. Since the initial development of the Strategy, twelve (12) items have been completed, and four (4) are currently in progress. Five (5) items have not progressed, however of those only two (2) were planned to be completed in 2024 with the remainder planned for completion in 2025 and 2026.

Workforce Planning

2024 has featured eleven (11) recruitment campaigns resulting in the hiring of one (1) permanent position, six (6) fixed-term positions, one (1) casual position and one (1) campaign that failed to locate a suitable candidate. Two (2) campaigns are ongoing at the point this report was written. The Legislative Council had five (5) fixed-term Electorate Officer positions advertised while the House of Assembly advertised three (3) permanent positions.

A key feature of our best practice recruitment methodology has been more contemporary selection management including psychometric testing to secure the very best talent.

Policy and Procedures

Policy and Procedure frameworks were identified as a significant gap in the workplace. Thirty-five (35) areas were developed in a Policy Framework that went through consultation with all staff and the union before being released and made live through the intranet on the 1 June 2024.

The framework covers key areas, many of which were identified in the Motion for Respect Report as significant areas of concern.

Learning and Development

As part of the policy rollout, training packages were developed in-house by our P&C Unit. The training was developed to occur in two phases.

The first scheduled training (workshop #1) focuses on our purpose, vision, mission, and organisational core values. The workshops over two (2) hours, are facilitated in house by P&C, with overwhelmingly positive feedback.

The second scheduled training (workshop #2) has been developed to focus on critical areas raised in the Motion for Respect Report. These areas relate to potential unsatisfactory workplace behaviours involving discrimination, bullying and sexual harassment. These workshops are a feature of the 2024/25 period.

Work Health and Safety (WHS)

The Parliament of Tasmania is committed to the health and safety of those who enter the Parliamentary precinct. A WHS improvement plan was developed in 2024. Items have been prioritised by compliance level and an action plan developed.

Output 4.3 – Services to Members

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

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

The service operates in a demanding and unique environment with needs and time frames being extremely variable due to the recent increase in Membership of the House of Assembly and the unpredictable sitting times of the Parliament. Regardless of the instability of the sitting schedules, all aspects of service delivery remain constant and unaffected whilst ensuring that the Parliament complies with all relevant food service codes and statutory requirements. The main objective of the unit is to manage the revenue and cost impacts of fluctuations in demand associated with sitting and non-sitting periods, without any disruption to current standards of service. The possibility of reviewing and strengthening existing revenue streams continue to be explored, in the hope of offsetting the cost of running the core business.

The Parliamentary Catering Service honours the procurement of goods and services by the Parliament in a manner consistent with the principles of value for money, open competition, appropriate ethical standards and enhancing opportunities for local business. We promote and use wherever possible all Tasmanian locally grown produce and foodstuffs. The Service aims to showcase all of Tasmania's wineries, breweries and distilleries to support the Tasmanian Food, Wine and Beverage Industry.

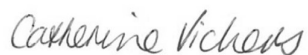
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Statement of Certification

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Legislature General are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2024 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

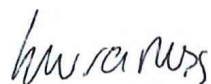
At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Catherine Vickers

Clerk of the Legislative Council

14 October 2024



Laura Ross

Clerk of the House of Assembly

14 October 2024

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – operating	4.1	9,994	10,141	8,172
Grants	4.2	150	87	431
Sales of goods and services	4.3	172	334	311
Total revenue from continuing operations		10,316	10,562	8,914
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee benefits	5.1	4,490	5,082	4,888
Depreciation and amortisation	5.2	588	956	524
Cost of goods sold		-	217	242
Supplies and consumables	5.3	5,681	4,503	2,894
Grants and subsidies	5.4	59	52	50
Finance costs	5.5	-	39	20
Other expenses	5.6	46	25	27
Total expenses from continuing operations		10,864	10,874	8,645
Net result from continuing operations		(548)	(312)	269
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods				
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus		-	-	5,741
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	5,741
Total Comprehensive Result		(548)	(312)	6,010

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 2024

	Notes	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	10.1	141	109	109
Receivables	6.1	16	97	98
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	6.2	32	31	27
Property, plant and equipment	6.3	38,524	45,077	45,523
Prepayments	6.4	91	81	107
Right of use Assets	6.5	731	753	763
Intangible Assets		-	144	144
Total assets		39,378	46,292	46,771
Liabilities				
Payables	7.1	310	94	312
Lease Liabilities	7.2	722	802	784
Provisions	7.3	90	136	136
Employee benefit liabilities	7.4	1,181	1,283	1,250
Total liabilities		2,303	2,315	2,482
Net assets (liabilities)		37,232	43,977	44,289
Equity				
Reserves	9.1	31,036	36,777	36,777
Accumulated funds		6,196	7,200	7,512
Total equity		37,232	43,977	44,289

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 2024

	Notes	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Cash inflows</i>				
Appropriation receipts - operating		9,994	10,141	8,553
Grants		150	87	-
Sales of goods and services		172	334	311
GST receipts		364	414	332
Total cash inflows		10,680	10,976	9,196
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Employee benefits		(4,480)	(5,048)	(4,799)
GST Payments		(364)	(414)	(332)
Grants and subsidies		(59)	(52)	(50)
Supplies and consumables		(5,681)	(4,887)	(3,163)
Other cash payments		(46)	(65)	-
Total cash outflows		(10,630)	(10,466)	(8,344)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10.2	50	510	852
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(50)	(139)	(600)
Total cash outflows		(50)	(139)	(600)
Net cash from / (used by) investing activities		(50)	(139)	(600)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Repayment of lease liabilities (excluding interest)		-	(371)	(252)
Total cash outflows		-	(371)	(252)
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities		-	(371)	(252)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		141	109	109
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	10.1	141	109	109

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2.3 of the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023		36,777	7,512	44,289
Total comprehensive result		-	(312)	(312)
Balance as at 30 June 2024		36,777	7,200	43,977

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

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 2024

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Note I Legislature-General Output Schedules

I.1 Output Group Information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

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

Output Group 1 – Parliamentary Reporting Service

	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	1,020	1,053	1,011
Total revenue from continuing operations	1,020	1,053	1,011
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits	-	1,053	919
Supplies & consumables	-	-	92
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,020	1,053	1,011
Net result	-	-	-
Expense by output			
Parliamentary reporting service		1,053	1,011
Total		1,053	1,011
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Parliamentary reporting service		-	-
Total liabilities incurred for Parliamentary reporting service		-	(1)
Net assets deployed for Parliamentary Reporting Services		-	(1)

Output Group 2 – Parliamentary Library Service

	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	1,210	1,168	1,285
Total revenue from continuing operations	1,153	1,168	1,285
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits		1,073	1,206
Supplies & consumables		95	79
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,210	1,168	1,285
Net result	-	-	-
Expense by output			
Parliamentary library service		1,168	1,285
Total		1,168	1,285
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Parliamentary library service		-	-
Total liabilities incurred for Parliamentary library service		-	(513)
Net assets deployed for Parliamentary Library Service		-	(513)

Output Group 3 – Parliamentary Printing and Systems

	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	1,214	1,510	1,517
Other revenue	-	-	-
Total revenue from continuing operations	1,214	1,510	1,517
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits		971	905
Supplies & consumables		539	612
Depreciation		178	164
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,214	1,688	1,681
Net result	-	(178)	(164)
Expense by output			
Parliamentary printing and systems		1,688	1,681
Total		1,688	1,681
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Parliamentary printing and systems		-	1,049
Total liabilities incurred for Parliamentary printing and systems		-	(250)
Net assets deployed for Parliamentary Printing and Systems		-	799

Output Group 4 – Joint Services

	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	6,550	6,410	4,359
Grants	-	87	431
Other revenue	-	334	311
Total revenue from continuing operations	6,550	6,831	5,101
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits		1,985	1,858
Grants & transfer payments		52	50
Supplies & consumables		3,869	2,111
Cost of goods sold		217	242
Depreciation		778	360
Finance costs		39	20
Other expenses		25	27
Total expenses from continuing operations	10,542	6,965	4,668
Net result	(548)	(134)	433
Expense by output			
Joint Services		6,965	4,668
Total		6,965	4,668
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for joint services		46,292	45,722
Total liabilities incurred for joint services		(2,315)	(1,718)
Net assets deployed for Joint Services		43,977	44,004

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

	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	(548)	(312)	269
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus	-	-	5,741
Comprehensive result	(548)	(312)	6,010

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

	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	43,977	44,289
Reconciliation to net assets		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	46,292	46,771
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	(2,315)	(2,482)
Net Assets	43,977	44,289

Note 2 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2023-24 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$10,000.

2.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	150	87	63	42
Sale of goods and services	(b)	172	334	162	94
Employee benefits	(c)	4,490	5,082	(592)	(13)
Depreciation and amortisation	(d)	588	956	(368)	(63)
Supplies and consumables	(e)	5,681	4,503	1,178	21
Other expenses	(f)	46	25	21	46

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) The decrease in grants income is due to the delay in the preparation of the Strategic Asset Management plan, expected to be completed in the 2025 financial year.
- (b) The budget figure for sale of goods and services is net of the cost of goods sold. Revenue was higher than expected.
- (c) The increase in employee benefits is due to the employee costs exceeding appropriation allocation.
- (d) The increase in depreciation and amortisation is due to depreciation on Right of use assets under AASB 16 not being considered in budget figures.
- (e) The decrease in supplies and consumables is due the capitalisation of expenditure from this budget item.
- (f) The decrease in other expenses is related to workers compensation insurance.

2.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2023-24 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2023-24. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2023-24. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2024 actual balances.

	Note	Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Receivables	(a)	16	97	98	81	1
Property, plant and equipment	(b)	38,524	45,077	45,523	6,553	446
Payables	(c)	310	94	332	216	238
Lease Liabilities	(d)	722	802	784	(80)	(18)
Provisions	(e)	90	136	136	(46)	-

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

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

2.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	150	87	63	42
Sale of goods and services	(b)	172	330	158	92
Employee Benefits	(c)	4,480	5,048	568	13
GST Payments	(d)	364	414	50	14

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) The decrease in grants income is due the delay in the preparation of the Strategic Asset Management plan, expected to be completed in the 2025 financial year.
- (b) The budget figure for sale of goods and services is net of the cost of goods sold. Expenditure was higher than expected due to higher-than-expected sales
- (c) The increase in employee benefits is due to higher than anticipated employee related costs.
- (d) The increase in GST payments is as a result of higher goods and services expenditure and asset expenditure.

Note 3 Underlying net result

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

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

	Note	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Net result from continuing operations		(548)	(312)	269
<i>Less impact of:</i>				
Non-operational capital funding				
Grants – Strategic Asset Management Plan		-	87	-
Grants – Public Building Management Fund		-	-	154
Grants – Digital Transformation Fund		-	-	277
Total		(548)	(399)	(162)
Underlying Net result from continuing operations		(548)	(399)	(162)

Note 4 Revenue

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

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

4.1 Revenue from Government

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

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

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

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

	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue – operating	9,994	10,141	8,172
Total revenue from Government from continuing operations	9,994	10,141	8,172
Total revenue from Government	9,994	10,141	8,172

4.2 Grants

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

	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations			
Digital Transformation Fund	-	-	277
Public Building Maintenance Fund	-	-	154
Strategic Asset Management Plan	150	87	-
Total revenue from Grants	150	87	431

4.3 Sales of goods and services

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

Goods and Services	Nature of timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Parliamentary catering services	Legislature-General typically satisfies the performance obligation when goods and services are provided	Legislature-General recognised revenue with performance obligations when goods and services are provided
	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Catering services	172	334
Total	172	311

Note 5 Expenses

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

5.1 Employee benefits

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

(a) Employee expenses

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Wages and salaries	3,812	3,785
Annual leave	290	310
Long service leave	214	91
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	480	463
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	46	45
Other employee expenses ¹	240	194
Total	5,082	4,888

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

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 (2023: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds at a rate of 11 per cent (2023: 10.5 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 (2023: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of contribution schemes.

(b) Remuneration of Key management personnel

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

Remuneration during 2023-24 for key personnel is set by the *Parliamentary Privilege Act 1898*. Remuneration and other terms of employment are specified in employment contracts. Remuneration includes salary, motor vehicle and other non-monetary benefits. Long-term employee expenses include long service leave and superannuation obligations.

Key Management Personnel of Legislature-General are the Clerk of the House of Assembly and the Clerk of the Legislative Council. The remuneration for these personnel is paid by the relevant entities House of Assembly and Legislative Council with the disclosure of their remuneration being reflected in the financial statements of the relevant entity.

(c) Related party transactions

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

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

5.2 Depreciation and amortisation

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

Key estimate and judgement

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

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

(a) Depreciation

	Major depreciation period	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Buildings	100 years	380	-
Right-of-use assets	3 – 7 years	350	278
Plant & equipment	3 – 10 years	205	226
Total		935	504

(b) Amortisation

	Major amortisation rate	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Right-of-use assets	3 – 7 years	21	20
Total		21	20
Total depreciation and amortisation		956	524

5.3 Supplies and consumables

	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Property services	1,482	1,558
Lease expense paid to government	1,797	318
Printing & supplies	369	260
Information technology	231	241
Consultancy	124	-
Other supplies and consumables	160	196
Regional Office costs	187	175
Communications	82	85
Audit fees – internal audit	41	32
Audit fees – financial audit	30	29
Total	4,503	2,894

Audit fees paid or payable to the Tasmanian Audit Office for the audit of Legislature General's financial statements were \$30,580 (2022-23, \$29,150).

5.4 Grants and subsidies

Grant and subsidies expenditure is recognised to the extent that:

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

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

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Subsidy - Commonwealth Parliamentary Association London	16	15
Subsidy – Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Tasmanian Branch	36	35
Total	52	50

5.5 Finance costs

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

	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	39	20
Total finance costs	39	20

5.6 Other expenses

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

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Salary on-costs – workers compensation premiums	25	27
Total	25	27

Note 6 Assets

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

6.1 Receivables

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

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

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

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Total	97	98
Settled within 12 months	97	98
Total	97	98

6.2 Inventories

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

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

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Stock on hand – Dining Room	22	20
Stock on hand - Bistro	9	7
Total	31	27
Consumed within 12 months	31	27
Total	31	27

6.3 Property, Plant and equipment

(i) Valuation basis

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets:

Level 2 the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3 the fair value is established using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

(ii) *Subsequent Costs*

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

(iii) *Asset recognition threshold*

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

(iv) *Revaluations*

Legislature-General has adopted a revaluation threshold of \$10,000.

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

Assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date.

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

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

(a) Carrying amount

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
At fair value (30 June 2023)	10,000	10,000
Total	10,000	10,000
Buildings		
At fair value (30 June 2023)	33,000	33,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(330)	-
Total	32,670	33,000
Plant and equipment		
At cost	4,436	4,297
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(2,520)	(2,265)
Total	1,916	2,032
Heritage and cultural assets		
Antique Furniture at fair value (30 June 2020)	144	144
Artworks and Artefacts at fair value (30 June 2020)	347	347
Total	491	491
Total property, plant and equipment	45,077	45,523

Land and buildings are revalued on a five yearly basis. The latest revaluations of land and buildings as at 30 June 2023 were independently conducted by the Office of the Valuer-General. The revaluation was based on fair value in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant & Equipment and AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement.

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

(b) Reconciliation of movements

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

2024	Land Level 3 \$'000	Buildings Level 3 \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Heritage and cultural assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	10,000	33,000	2,042	491	45,523
<i>Gains/losses recognised in operating result</i>					
Additions	-	-	139	-	139
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(330)	(255)	-	(585)
Carrying value at 30 June	10,000	32,670	1,916	491	45,077

2023	Land Level 3 \$'000	Buildings Level 3 \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Heritage and cultural assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	5,800	31,459	1,801	491	39,551
<i>Gains/losses recognised in operating result</i>					
Additions	-	-	457	-	457
Revaluation increments (decrements)	4,200	1,541	-	-	5741
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(226)	-	(226)
Carrying value at 30 June	10,000	33,000	2,032	491	45,523

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

Description	Fair value at 30 June \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
Land	10,000	A – Limited use of asset	When valuing this asset, their existing use and unlikely alternative uses, are taken into account by valuers. As a result, it is most unlikely that alternative values will arise unless there are more changes in known inputs.	Not applicable
Buildings	33,000	A – Construction costs B – Economic conditions C – Remaining useful life	When valuing this asset, their existing use and unlikely alternative uses, are taken into account by valuers. As a result, it is most unlikely that alternative values will arise unless there are more changes in known inputs.	Not applicable
Heritage and cultural assets	491	A – Rarity of asset B – Age of asset C – Condition of asset	Valuing artwork and artefacts is an inexact science and it is not likely, that alternative values, applying other inputs would result in materially different values.	Not applicable

6.4 Prepayments

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Prepayments	81	107
Total	81	107
Recovered within 12 months	81	107
Total	81	107

6.5 Right-of-use-assets

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

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

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

2024	Buildings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	763	763
Additions	362	362
Disposals/derecognition	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(372)	(372)
Carrying value at 30 June	753	753
2023	Buildings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	699	699
Additions	423	423
Disposals/derecognition	(81)	(81)
Depreciation and amortisation	(278)	(278)
Carrying value at 30 June	763	763

Note 7 Liabilities

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

7.1 Payables

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

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Creditors	-	136
Accrued Expenses	94	176
Total	94	312
Settled within 12 months	94	312
Total	94	312

Settlement is usually made within 14 days

7.2 Lease Liabilities

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

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

Legislature-General has entered into the following leasing arrangements:

Class of right-of-use asset	Details of leasing arrangements
Buildings	Legislative Council Member regional offices

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Lease liabilities	802	784
Total	802	784
Settled within 12 months	312	46
Settled in more than 12 months	490	738
Total	802	784

Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
One year or less	312	46
From one to five years	490	738
More than five years	-	-
Total	802	784

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

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

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities included in note 5.5	39	20
Regional Office costs included in note 5.3:	384	196
Short term leases	-	20
Net expenses from leasing activities	423	236

7.3 Provisions

Key estimate and judgement

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

(a) Carrying amount

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Provision for lease make-good	133	136
Total	133	136
Utilised within 12 months	24	24
Utilised in more than 12 months	112	112
Total	136	136

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

(b) Reconciliation of movement in provisions

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	136	90
Increases	-	40
Changes in discounting	-	6
Balance at 30 June	136	136

7.4 Employee benefit liabilities

Key estimate and judgement

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

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

	2024	2023
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	159	189
Annual leave	335	368
Long service leave	789	693
Total	1,283	1,250
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	574	633
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	709	617
Total	1,283	1,250

7.5 Superannuation

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Defined benefit plans

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

Key estimate and judgement

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

Note 8 Commitments and Contingencies

8.1 Schedule of Commitments

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

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

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
By type		
Commitments held with Finance-General		
Motor vehicles	35	3
Total Commitments held with Finance-General	35	3
Other commitments		
Photocopiers	-	6
Total other commitments	-	9
Total Commitments (including GST)	35	9
By maturity		
Commitment held with Finance-General		
One year or less	21	3
Total Commitments held with Finance-General	21	3
Other commitments		
One year or less	14	6
Total Other commitments	14	9
Total Commitments (including GST)	35	9

8.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

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

(a) Quantifiable contingencies

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

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

because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

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

(b) Unquantifiable contingencies

At 30 June 2024, Legislature-General has recognised that contingent liabilities may exist in relation to certain employee entitlements. It is not possible at the reporting date to accurately estimate the amounts of any eventual payments that may be required.

Note 9 Reserves

9.1 Reserves

2024	Land	Buildings	Heritage & Cultural assets	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Asset revaluation reserve				
Balance at the beginning of financial year	7,851	28,538	388	36,777
Balance at end of financial year	7,851	28,538	388	36,777
<hr/>				
2023	Land	Buildings	Heritage & Cultural assets	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Asset revaluation reserve				
Balance at the beginning of financial year	3,651	26,997	388	31,036
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	4,200	1,541	-	5,741
Balance at end of financial year	7,851	28,538	388	36,777

a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

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

Note 10 Cash Flow Reconciliation

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

10.1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000
Specific Purpose Account balances		
Legislature-General operating account	109	109
Total	109	109
<hr/>		
Total cash and cash equivalents	109	109

10.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Net result	(312)	269
Depreciation and amortisation	956	524
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	1	(50)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(4)	5
Decrease (increase) in Other Assets	35	(95)
Increase (decrease) in Employee entitlements	34	89
Increase (decrease) in Payables	(218)	2
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	18	108
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	510	852

Note II Financial Instruments

II.1 Risk Exposures

(a) Risk management policies

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

- credit risk; and
- liquidity risk.

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

(b) Credit risk exposures

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

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

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

2024	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							
	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Undiscoun ted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Total	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94

2023	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	Undiscoun ted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
Total	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	312

11.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Financial assets		
Receivables	97	98
Total	97	98
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Creditors	94	312
Total	94	312

Note 12 Events Occurring After Balance Date

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on Legislature-General's financial statements as at 30 June 2024.

Note 13 Other Material Accounting Policy Information and Judgements

13.1 Objectives and Funding

Legislature-General's objectives are:

- to provide the highest level of advice, research and administrative services necessary for the effective functioning of both Houses of Parliament, their committees and Members.

Legislature-General is structured to meet the following outcomes:

- to produce accurate, timely official records of the debates in both Houses of Parliament and evidence presented to parliamentary committees;
- to perform all of its functions at the highest attainable levels of professional competence and efficiency; and
- to be a fair and responsive employer, maximising the potential of all its staff through effective human resource practices.

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

13.2 Basis of Accounting

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

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

The Financial Statements were signed by the Clerks on 14 October 2024.

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

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

13.3 Reporting Entity

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

13.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

13.5 Changes in Accounting Policies

(a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the Council has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

- AASB 2021-2 Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates – This standard amends AASB Standards to improve accounting policy disclosures and clarify the distinction between accounting policies and accounting estimates.

Specifically, AASB 2021-amends:

- AASB 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (August 2015);
- AASB 101, *Presentation of Financial Statements* (July 2015);
- AASB 108, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (August 2015);
- AASB 134, *Interim Financial Reporting* (August 2015); and
- AASB Practice Statement 2, *Making Materiality Judgements* (December 2017).

This standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments to individual Standards may be applied early, separately from the amendments to other Standards, where feasible.

There is no financial impact in adopting AASB 2021-2.

- AASB 2021-6 Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Australian Accounting Standards – This standard assists to provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful to the users of financial statement, AASB 2021-6 makes amendments to certain Australian Accounting Standards.

Specifically, AASB 2021-6 amends:

- AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting* (October 2007); ;
- AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures* (May 2011); and
- AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* (March 2020);

to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies and to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements.

The amendments made by AASB 2021-6 are consistent with amendments made by AASB 2021-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates*.

This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

There is no financial impact in adopting AASB 2021-6.

- AASB 2022-7 *Editorial Corrections to Australian Accounting Standards and Repeal of Superseded and Redundant Standards* – This standard makes editorial corrections to six Standards and to Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements*.

Specifically, AASB 2022-7 amends:

- AASB7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (August 2015);
- AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* (August 2015);
- AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* (July 2015);
- AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (August 2015);
- AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* (August 2015);
- AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures* (May 2011); and
- AASB Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements* (December 2017)

This Standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The repeal of superseded principal Standards and of redundant amending Standards does not change the application of any Standards or requirements. The repealed Standards cease to be classified as in-force legislative instruments on the Federal Register of Legislation.

There is no financial impact in adopting AASB 2022-7.

13.6 Comparative Figures

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

13.7 Rounding

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

13.8 Taxation

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

13.9 Goods and Services Tax

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

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