



Legislature- General

Annual Report 2025-2026

**Parliament of
Tasmania**

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

About this Report

This report covers the activities of Legislature-General of the Tasmanian Parliament for the reporting period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

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

This Report is available on the [Parliament of Tasmania](https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au) website.

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Or visit the [Parliament of Tasmania](https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au) website



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Executive Summary

Legislature-General supports the Legislative Council, House of Assembly and Members of the Parliament of Tasmania through the delivery of parliamentary, corporate and support services.

During 2025-26, Legislature-General continued to strengthen its governance arrangements, organisational capability and coordination of services across Parliament. Key developments included the establishment of Director roles in Corporate Services and Information Services, and the transition of education and engagement services from the House of Assembly into Legislature-General's Engagement and Visitor Services team.

Workforce and culture initiatives remained a priority, supported by employee consultation, leadership development and ongoing implementation of the People and Culture strategy. The November 2025 employee engagement survey showed an improvement in employee perceptions, indicating positive progress in workplace culture and staff experience.

Parliamentary ICT maintained core services while progressing the foundations of the Digital Transformation Program, with a focus on governance, cyber security, service capability and collaboration. Development of an Accommodation Master Plan also commenced to guide the long-term use and management of Parliament House.

Alongside these improvements, Legislature-General continued to deliver essential services supporting parliamentary proceedings, Members, staff and public access to Parliament. Parliamentary Reporting Services experienced its busiest year on record, while library, research, facilities, education, visitor and catering services continued to support the work of Parliament.



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Our Purpose, Vision, Mission and Values

Purpose

To promote a fair and thriving democracy for the Tasmanian people by being custodians of an effective Parliament.

Vision

Setting the standard as an innovative and trusted Parliamentary administration.

Mission

Provide professional and impartial support to enable an effective and efficient service to the Tasmanian Parliament and the Community.

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 recognising and celebrating achievement



COLLABORATION

We value each other's skills and experiences, creating excellence by actively working together across the organisation

Our Services and Output Structure

Legislature-General delivers services to Parliament through four appropriation output groups. The output structure for 2025-26 is set out below.

Output group	Outputs
1. Parliamentary Reporting Services	1.1 Production and Printing of Parliamentary Reports
2. Parliamentary Library and Research Services	2.1 Parliamentary Library and Research Services
3. Parliamentary Printing and Systems	3.1 Parliamentary Printing 3.2 Parliamentary Systems
4. Joint Services	4.1 Buildings and Operations Management 4.2 Joint Management Services 4.3 Services to Members 4.4 Corporate Services for Parliament Agencies



Corporate Structure

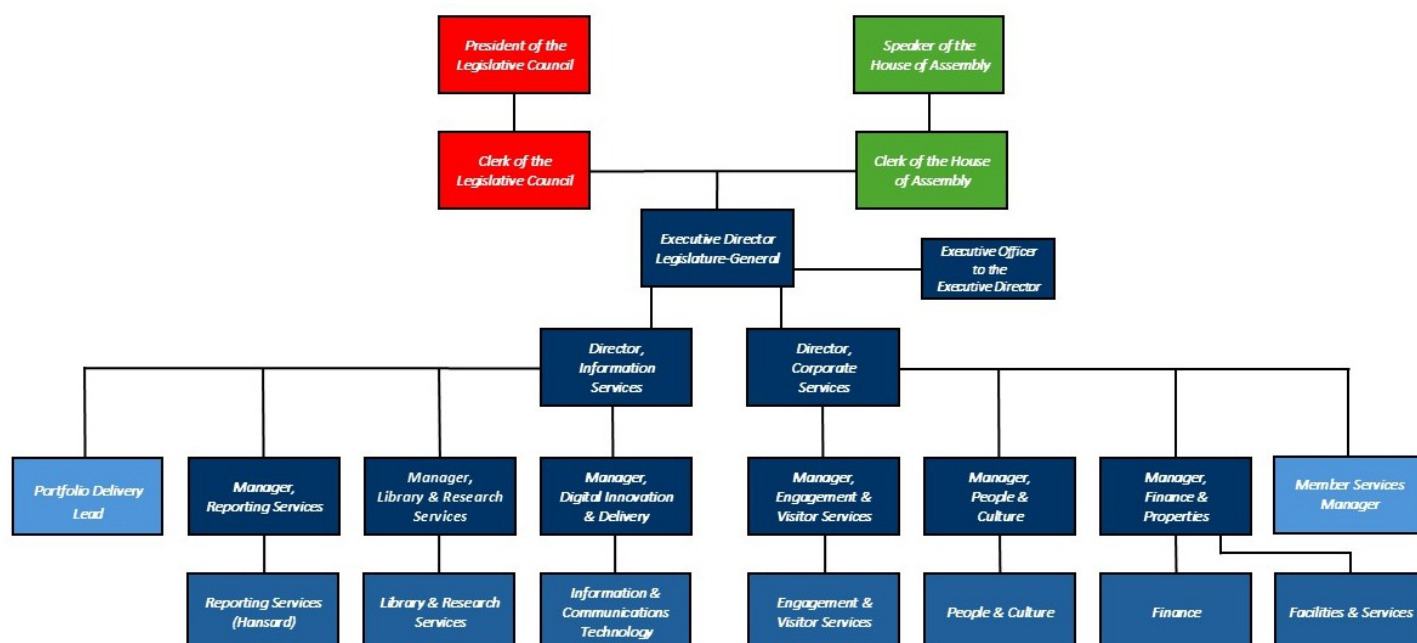
The Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the House of Assembly jointly serve as Heads of Agency for Legislature-General. They are responsible to the President of the Legislative Council, the Hon Craig Farrell MLC, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon Jacque Petrusma MP, for the efficient and effective management of Legislature-General and act as the accountable authority for its financial management.

Throughout the reporting period, the Executive Director continued to lead Legislature-General's strategic work, supporting organisational reform, workforce capability, improvements to organisational culture and the delivery of strategic priorities.

Day-to-day operational management of Legislature-General's output groups rests with the managers responsible for parliamentary reporting, library and research services, information and communication technology, engagement and visitor services, finance, facilities and services, and people and culture.

The organisational structure as at 30 June 2026 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 in fulfilling its corporate governance and oversight responsibilities in relation to corporate reporting, including financial reporting, risk management and internal control, external audit, internal audit and compliance.

Membership

As at 30 June 2026, the membership was as follows:

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

During the reporting period, the Committee monitored progress in implementing the approved Legislature-General Governance Framework, including changes to governance responsibilities, reporting pathways and committee arrangements. It continued to oversee strategic, operational and cyber security risks, business continuity planning and management's implementation of internal and external audit recommendations.

The Committee considered the completed Workforce Capability Review undertaken by WLF Accounting & Advisory, Parliament's internal auditors. The review identified opportunities to strengthen workforce planning, capability development and organisational alignment. The Committee also monitored progress in addressing recommendations relating to payroll, records management, financial controls and compliance.

The Committee received updates on the Digital Transformation Program and considered the findings of an independent Cyber Security Maturity Review, including progress in strengthening controls, governance and incident response capability.

Internal audit planning was reviewed to reflect organisational priorities and risks, with areas of focus including:

- Privacy and data management;
- Strategic planning; and
- Procurement and contract management.

House Committee

The Joint House Committee is one of two joint committees established under the Standing Orders for each session of Parliament. The Committee comprises three Members of the Legislative Council and three Members of the House of Assembly.

Membership

As at 30 June 2026, the membership was as follows:

Legislative Council	House of Assembly
Hon Craig Farrell MLC, President	Chair, Hon Jacquie Petrusma MP, Speaker
Hon Ruth Forrest MLC	Ms Helen Burnet MP, Chair of Committees
Hon Tania Rattray MLC	Ms Kristy Johnston MP

The Committee is responsible for regulating and controlling matters relating to:

- The allocation of office and other accommodation within Parliament House, subject to approval by the relevant Presiding Officer;
- Repairs, renewals and alterations to Parliament House and its fittings and furniture;
- The maintenance and upkeep of gardens and pavements within the parliamentary precinct; 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 of one of the Houses of Parliament. As at 30 June 2026, Mr Ben Foxe, Sergeant at Arms Legislative Council held the position of Secretary.

Output 1 – Parliamentary Reporting Services

1.1 Production of Parliamentary Reports

The Parliamentary Reporting Service is responsible for the provision of Hansard and transcript services for the Parliament of Tasmania. Through these functions, the Service delivers accurate, substantially verbatim records of parliamentary proceedings and committee hearings, supporting transparency, accountability and public access to the work of Parliament.

The Service produces Hansard, the official record of debates in the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. Hansard is provided to Members of Parliament and published on the Parliament of Tasmania website, ensuring timely public access to parliamentary proceedings. Uncorrected proofs are generally published on the same day as proceedings, with final versions published following review and correction.

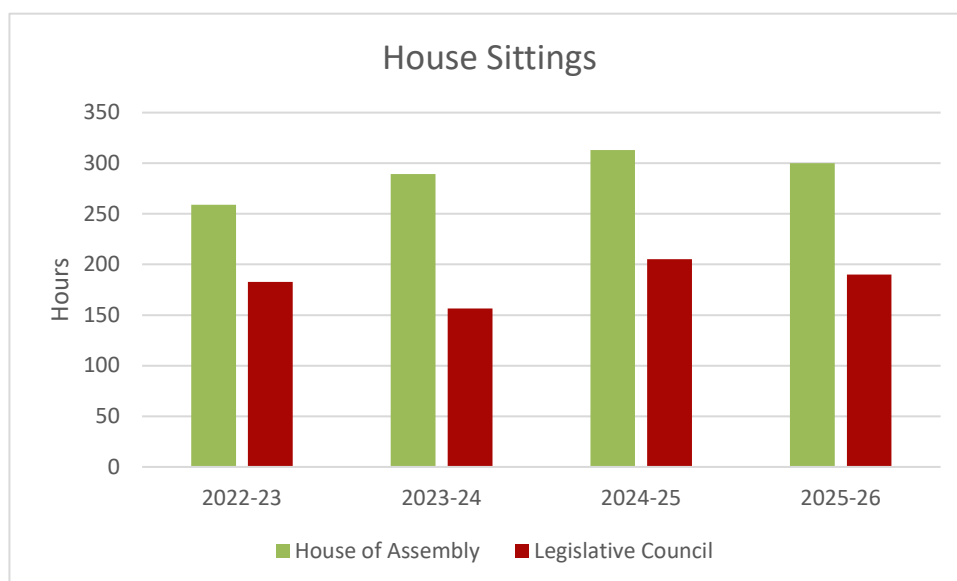
In addition to Hansard, the Service produces transcripts for parliamentary committee hearings, including hearings conducted throughout Tasmania by travelling committees. These transcripts provide a record of committee evidence and support parliamentary scrutiny.

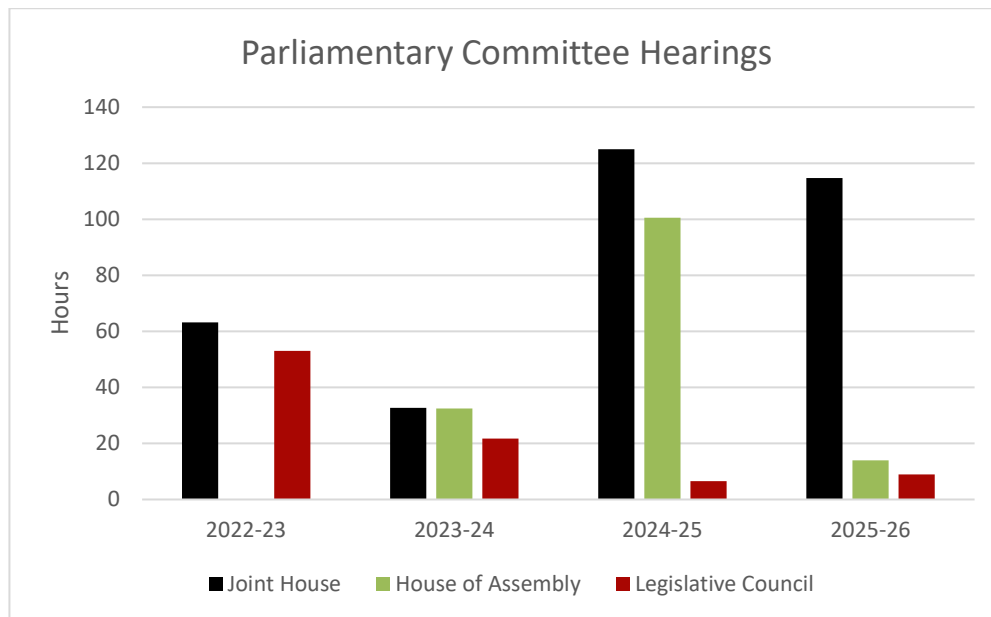
The Service continues to utilise integrated digital recording systems and AI-assisted transcription technology to support the efficient delivery of reporting services. A dedicated team of transcription and editorial staff ensures that parliamentary debates and committee evidence are accurately recorded, edited and published, maintaining the integrity and accessibility of the parliamentary record.

During 2025-26, the Service experienced one of its busiest years on record, supporting the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and a significant program of committee activity. The increased workload reflects the growing demands on parliamentary reporting services and the Service's ongoing commitment to delivering timely, accurate and accessible records of parliamentary business.

Statistics of Sitzings of the Houses and Committees

The following tables depict the sitting hours in each Chamber and for Parliamentary Committees for the financial years 2022-23 to 2025-26.



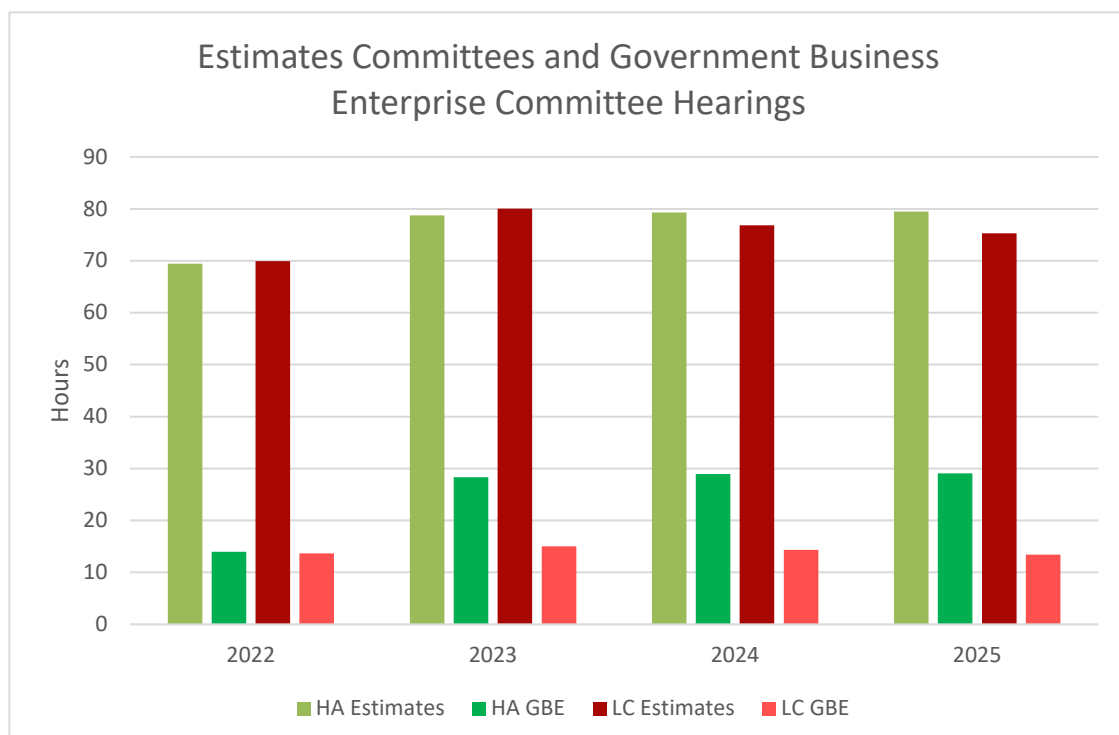


Estimates Committees and Government Business Enterprise Scrutiny Committees

Estimates Committee hearings and Government Business Enterprise (GBE) Scrutiny Committee hearings are key parliamentary accountability mechanisms.

Budget Estimates hearings are conducted annually and provide an opportunity for Ministers and senior departmental officials to answer questions regarding government expenditure, programs, services and departmental performance.

GBE Scrutiny Committee hearings are also conducted annually and enable the parliamentary examination of state-owned businesses. During these hearings, Ministers and senior executives answer questions relating to financial performance, governance, major projects and organisational administration.



Output 2 – Parliamentary Library and Research Services

A joint Library Committee is established under Standing Orders at the commencement of each session of Parliament, comprising six Members of the Legislative Council and six Members of the House of Assembly.

Membership

As at 30 June 2026, the membership was as follows:

Legislative Council	House of Assembly
Hon Craig Farrell MLC, President	Chair, Hon Jacquie Petrusma MP, Speaker
Hon Rosemary Armitage MLC	Ms Helen Burnet MP, Chair of Committees
Hon Ruth Forrest MLC	Ms Meg Brown MP
Hon Mike Gaffney MLC	Mr Rob Fairs MP
Hon Casey Hiscutt MLC	Ms Madeleine Ogilvie MP
Hon Tania Rattray MLC	Prof George Razay 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 Manager, Library and Research Services manages Library and Research Services and the Parliamentary Museum.

2.1 Parliamentary Library and Research Service

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

Library Service

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

Core services include comprehensive media monitoring, access to the Library catalogue, and a dedicated resources page linking to a range of online tools such as Questa (a search database indexing Questions on Notice, Questions Without Notice, Adjournments, Special Interest Matters and Matters of Public Importance in both Houses of the Tasmanian Parliament), a database of Bills, Pre-Hansard Parliamentary Debates, State Election resources, a database of Members, and a searchable archive of Parliamentary Papers dating from 1856 to the present.

Library staff offer customised education sessions to Members and staff to enhance use of Library resources.

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

The Library Service team of librarians, a library technician and a clerk responded to 1,087 queries during 2025-26 and added 14,404 articles to the newspaper clippings index.

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

Research Service

The Parliamentary Research Service provides high-quality, confidential and impartial research for Members of Parliament, their staff, Parliamentary Committees, and Parliamentary staff. Services are timely and tailored to the specific needs of Members. The Research Service supports Members to respond to issues, prepare for debates, develop policies, and represent their constituents.

Each year, the Research Service compiles the Parliamentary Year in Review which provides a snapshot of the work of Parliament during the calendar year.

In 2025/26 the Research Service team of a Legal Research Specialist, a Statistics Research Specialist and General Research Specialists completed 235 research requests.

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

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

Output 3 – Parliamentary Printing and Systems

3.1 Parliamentary Printing

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

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

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

3.2 Parliamentary Systems

Parliamentary ICT provides information and communications technology services to Members and staff across the Parliament. These services support parliamentary business, chamber and committee operations, electorate offices, public access to proceedings, and the secure and reliable operation of Parliament's digital environment. Parliamentary ICT is responsible for:

- Managing and deploying ICT assets, infrastructure, networks, platforms and business systems;
- Broadcasting, recording and streaming parliamentary and committee proceedings;
- Maintaining recording and speech-to-text transcription services supporting the production of Hansard;
- Supporting physical security technology and ICT security systems;
- Delivering service desk, end-user support for Members and staff;
- Managing cyber security operations, risk, incident response and technology governance; and
- Supporting parliamentary websites, collaboration platforms and digital services.

During the 2025-26 financial year, Parliamentary ICT continued to deliver core services while commencing a structured program of digital modernisation.

The year focused on strengthening governance, cyber resilience, service capability and collaboration, while maintaining support for Members, staff, electorate offices, chambers, committees, Hansard, broadcasting and corporate services. Parliamentary ICT successfully completed 5,338 service requests.

Key initiatives and achievements during the year included:

- Established a structured transformation program, including strategic planning, implementation arrangements, governance and initial resourcing;
- Developed a current-state service catalogue to improve visibility of services, responsibilities, capability requirements and future resourcing needs;
- Strengthened cyber security governance and improvement planning through baseline reviews, risk reporting, vulnerability management and the continued adoption of recognised security controls;
- Introduced formal technology assurance and incident review processes to support organisational learning and continuous improvement;
- Issued interim guidance for the safe and responsible use of artificial intelligence and identified an appropriate enterprise solution;
- Completed an independent review of collaboration platform security and governance and implemented arrangements to support controlled external collaboration;
- Piloted digital collaboration workflows for chamber documents and commenced work to extend the approach to other business areas;
- Continued the refresh of technology assets and the modernisation of infrastructure, platforms, backup services and productivity capabilities; and
- Progressed workforce and capability planning to better balance operational service delivery with broader organisational change.

The Digital Transformation Program has moved from business case development into an endorsed, governed program of work for 2026 to 2029. Its initial focus is to establish resilient, secure and connected foundations by strengthening ICT services, cyber security, digital governance and workforce capability, while delivering practical improvements for Members, staff and the Tasmanian community.



Output 4 – Joint Services

4.1 Building and Operations Management

The Facilities and Services Unit provides management of Parliament House maintenance and the wider Parliamentary precinct. The delivery of maintenance, compliance, and capital works includes:

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

The development of an Accommodation Master Plan commenced during the financial year. The plan will set a clear strategic vision for the long-term use and management of Parliament House, supported by a prioritised and staged investment roadmap. It will enhance the public experience, advance accessibility, inclusion and security, and support sustainability and adaptability by anticipating future accommodation needs.

4.2 Joint Management Services

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

The Tasmanian Parliament is dedicated to cultivating a positive and engaging workplace through the ongoing implementation of its People and Culture strategy. During the year, successful employee workshops resulted in the collaborative development of Parliament’s purpose, vision and mission, which are central to fostering a shared sense of identity and commitment across the workforce.

Contemporary programs continue to be delivered to prioritise workplace health and safety, promote healthy working relationships and boost employee engagement. Through these efforts, Parliament aims to be a great place to work where staff feel valued, supported and motivated to contribute effectively to the parliamentary function.

Since the release of the Motion for Respect Report in August 2022, four employee engagement surveys have been completed to understand staff experiences and monitor workplace culture. The most recent survey, conducted in November 2025, indicated improvement in employee perceptions. Survey findings continue to inform People and Culture priorities and workplace improvement initiatives.

Internal communication was strengthened through the introduction of the *Our Parliament* staff newsletter during the reporting period. The newsletter shares organisational updates, service developments and staff activities, supporting awareness and connection across the three parliamentary entities.

Enhancements commenced during the year to Parliament's finance system, which was implemented in 2018. This initiative marks a critical step in advancing financial systems and lays a foundation for continued improvement. The focus has been on processing automation, control improvements and enhanced reporting functionality. This project is ongoing, with the aim of reducing manual workloads, minimising human error, strengthening internal controls and ensuring greater compliance and data integrity.

Work will continue to achieve more efficient financial operations, faster and more accurate reporting cycles and greater transparency across business units, supporting parliamentary financial management and decision-making.

4.3 Services to Members

Overview of Engagement and Visitor Services for Members

During 2025–26, education and engagement services transitioned from the House of Assembly to Legislature-General, forming part of the Engagement and Visitor Services team alongside concierge and catering services.

In February 2026, the House of Assembly Education Office became the Parliament of Tasmania Education Office. This change recognised its role in serving the whole Parliament and broadened its remit to more explicitly include community engagement.

The Engagement and Visitor Services team brings together concierge, education and catering services to provide a welcoming, informed and high-quality experience for Members, staff, visitors and the broader Tasmanian community. These services support community access, strengthen connections with parliamentary programs and spaces, and contribute to the daily operation of Parliament.

The following sections outline the functions of these services, including those transferred to Legislature-General during the reporting period.

Concierge

The Parliament Visitor Services team provides the concierge and front-of-house function for the daily operation of the Parliament of Tasmania. The team manages visitor enquiries, sign-in processes, security passes, telephone calls, car park matters, deliveries and mail, while also supporting Parliament sitting days, committee activity, media access, the Parliament Education Office, flag protocols and emergency procedures.

In addition to these operational responsibilities, Visitor Services delivers free public tours twice daily, as well as tours for community groups, visiting delegations and VIP guests. This role requires sound practical knowledge of parliamentary procedures, building operations and stakeholder needs, together with a high level of discretion in relation to security and confidential information.

Through this work, the concierge function supports public access to Parliament and contributes to the effective coordination of day-to-day parliamentary operations.

Education

The Education Office plays a critical role in Tasmania's democratic system by educating school-aged students and broader audiences about the form, functions and value of the Parliament of Tasmania.

Through the development of high-quality, curriculum-based education programs and resources for students, educators and community groups, the office strengthens community understanding of and engagement with the Parliament and Australian democracy more broadly.

Its work includes immersive learning programs, the creation and promotion of print and digital resources, and the development of support materials for Members of Parliament.

Catering Services

The Parliamentary Catering Service provides a comprehensive hospitality offer that supports the day-to-day operations of Parliament House during both sitting and non-sitting periods. Its primary focus is to meet the catering requirements of Members of Parliament, support staff and other approved users through the provision of high-quality meals, refreshments and function services.

Service delivery is undertaken across the Members Dining Room, Members and Guests Dining Room, Staff Bistro and Committee Rooms, with the Parliamentary Reception Room and Long Room also supporting official parliamentary and government functions. In addition, these facilities may be used for approved events involving local community groups and not-for-profit organisations sponsored by a current Member of the Tasmanian Parliament.

Operating within a highly responsive and fast-paced environment, the service must adapt to changing demand, variable timeframes, the increased membership of the House of Assembly and the unpredictable parliamentary sitting schedule. Despite this complexity, the Parliamentary Catering Service maintains a strong focus on quality, professionalism and compliance, ensuring adherence to all relevant food service legislation, including *the Food Act 2003 (Tas)*, together with applicable service standards, statutory requirements and Tasmanian liquor licensing obligations, including Responsible Service of Alcohol requirements.



4.4 Corporate Services for Parliamentary Agencies

The Executive Director reports to the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the House of Assembly and supports them in discharging their joint management responsibilities for Legislature-General and the services provided to both Houses of Parliament. The Executive Director exercises delegated authority from the Clerks to manage operations and progress agreed organisational priorities.

During the reporting period, the Executive Director continued to strengthen Legislature-General's governance framework and organisational capability. This included progressing the organisational structure through the establishment of two new Director roles to lead Corporate Services and Information Services.

The Director, Information Services also led the establishment of the Digital Transformation Program as an endorsed, governed program of work for 2026 to 2029. Initial work focused on strengthening governance, cyber security, service capability and workforce planning while maintaining core service delivery.

Organisational changes also included the transition of education and engagement services from the House of Assembly to Legislature-General, bringing these functions within the Engagement and Visitor Services team.

The Executive Director chaired the Parliamentary Information and Communications Committee (PICC), Precinct Management Committee (PMC) and Work Health and Safety Committee (WHSC). Together with the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the House of Assembly, the Executive Director formed the Heads of Division (HoD), providing collective leadership and coordination across the three parliamentary entities.

Corporate and executive support also contributed to the work of the Parliamentary Executive Leadership Team (PELT) in considering strategic priorities, and the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) in providing oversight and assurance on risk management, audit and internal controls.

Legislature-General managers contributed to organisational planning and improvement alongside their operational responsibilities. Through managers' meetings and collaborative work across service areas, they supported the coordination of activities, consideration of workforce and service needs, and progress against agreed priorities.

Executive and secretariat support assisted in coordinating these activities, including preparing meeting agendas, papers and minutes, monitoring agreed actions, and supporting communication and follow-up across parliamentary service areas.



Financial Statements of the Legislature-General

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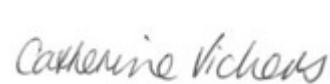


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Statement of Certification

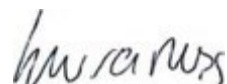
The accompanying Financial Statements of the Legislature-General are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with the Treasurer’s Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2026 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
28 September 2026



Laura Ross

Clerk of the House of Assembly
28 September 2026



Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue from Government Appropriation				
revenue – operating		11,686	12,648	11,142
Grants	4.2	448	437	63
Sales of goods and services		172	384	423
Total revenue from continuing operations		12,306	13,470	11,628
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee benefits	5.1	5,384	6,500	5,425
Depreciation and amortisation	5.2	588	1,019	980
Cost of goods sold		-	202	247
Supplies and consumables	5.3	6,777	6,748	4,986
Grants and subsidies		59	39	39
Finance costs		-	45	45
Other expenses		46	115	103
Total expenses from continuing operations		12,854	14,668	11,825
Net result from continuing operations		(548)	(1,198)	(197)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods				
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluations surplus	9.1	-	-	(148)
Comprehensive Result		(548)	(1,198)	(345)

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Budget information refers to original estimates.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2.1 of the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position at at 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents		90	159	90
Receivables		97	258	258
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories		31	26	27
Property, plant and equipment	6.1	44,001	44,044	44,650
Prepayments		81	155	185
Right of use Assets	6.2	753	918	810
Intangible Assets		144	120	144
Total assets		45,197	45,680	46,164
Liabilities				
Payables	7.1	94	751	356
Lease Liabilities	7.2	802	973	861
Provisions		136	136	136
Employee benefit liabilities	7.3	1,303	1,383	1,176
		2,335	3,243	2,529
Net assets		42,862	42,437	43,635
Equity				
Reserves	9.1	36,777	36,629	36,629
Accumulated funds		6,085	5,808	7,006
Total equity		42,862	42,437	43,635

This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Budget information refers to original estimates.

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 2026

	Notes	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Cash inflows</i>				
Appropriation receipts - operating		11,686	12,648	11,122
Grants		448	433	63
Sales of goods and services		172	388	423
GST receipts		364	383	495
Total cash inflows		12,670	13,852	12,103
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Employee benefits		(5,374)	(6,494)	(5,530)
GST Payments		(364)	(383)	(495)
Grants and subsidies		(59)	(39)	(39)
Supplies and consumables		(6,777)	(6,383)	(5,324)
Other cash payments		(46)	(42)	(33)
Total cash outflows		(12,620)	(13,341)	(11,421)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10.2	50	511	682
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(50)	-	(310)
Total cash outflows		(50)	-	(310)
Net cash from / (used by) investing activities		(50)	-	(310)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Repayment of lease liabilities (excluding interest)		-	(442)	(391)
Total cash outflows		-	(442)	(391)
Net cash from/(used by) financing activities		-	(442)	(391)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		-	69	(19)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		90	90	109
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year	10.1	90	159	90

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Budget information refers to original estimates.

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 2026

	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated Funds \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2025	36,629	7,006	43,635
Net result from continuing operations	-	(1,198)	(1,198)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	36,629	5,808	42,437

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

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 2026

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Note 1 Legislature-General Output Schedules

1.1 Output Group Information

Budget information refers to original estimates.

Output Group 1 – Parliamentary Reporting Service

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	1,100	1,489	1,399
Total revenue from continuing operations	1,100	1,489	1,399
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits	-	1,480	1,296
Supplies & consumables	-	82	58
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,100	1,489	1,354
Net result from continuing operations	-	-	45
Expense by output			
Parliamentary reporting service		1,489	1,354
Total		1,489	1,354

Output Group 2 – Parliamentary Library Service

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	1,266	1,377	1,405
Total revenue from continuing operations	1,266	1,377	1,405
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits		1,267	1,068
Supplies & consumables		109	135
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,266	1,377	1,203
Net result from continuing operations	-	-	201
Expense by output			
Parliamentary library service		1,377	1,203
Total		1,377	1,203

Output Group 3 – Parliamentary Printing and Systems

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	1,259	1,565	1,706
Grants	300	-	-
Total revenue from continuing operations	1,259	1,565	1,706
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits		960	1,085
Supplies & consumables		605	636
Depreciation		-	175
Total expenses from continuing operations	1,259	1,565	1,896
Net result from continuing operations	-	-	(190)
Expense by output			
Parliamentary printing and systems		1,565	1,896
Total		1,565	1,896

Output Group 4 – Joint Services

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from appropriation	8,061	8,217	6,632
Grants	148	437	63
Other revenue	172	384	423
Total revenue from continuing operations	8,381	9,038	7,118
Expenses from continuing operations			
Employee benefits		2,866	1,961
Grants & transfer payments		39	39
Supplies & consumables		5,952	4,241
Cost of goods sold		202	247
Depreciation		1,019	805
Finance costs		45	45
Other expenses		115	33
Total expenses from continuing operations	12,854	10,238	7,371
Net result from continuing operations	(548)	(1,198)	(253)
Expense by output			
Joint Services		10,209	7,371
Total		10,209	7,371
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for joint services		45,678	46,164
Total liabilities incurred for joint services		(3,213)	(2,529)
Net assets deployed for Joint Services		42,465	43,635

1.2 Reconciliation of Total output groups comprehensive result to Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	(548)	(1,198)	(197)
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus	-	-	(148)
Comprehensive result	(548)	(1,198)	(345)

1.3 Reconciliation of Total output groups Net Assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	42,437	43,635
Reconciliation to net assets		
Assets unallocated to Output Groups	45,680	46,164
Liabilities unallocated to Output Groups	(3,243)	(2,529)
Net Assets	42,437	43,635

Note 2 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2025-26 Budget Papers.

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

2.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Sale of goods and services	(a)	172	384	212	123.3
Employee benefits	(b)	5,384	6,500	1,116	(20.7)
Depreciation and amortisation	(c)	588	1,019	(431)	(73.3)
Grants and Subsidies	(d)	59	39	(20)	(33.9)

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) The budget figure for sale of goods and services is net of the cost of goods sold. Revenue was higher than expected due to a change in management.

- (b) The increase in employee benefits is due to the cessation of employment of a number of long-term employees and associated payment of benefits.
- (c) The increase in depreciation and amortisation is due to depreciation on Right of use assets under AASB 16 not being considered in budget figures.
- (d) The decrease in grants and subsidies is due to no payment to CPA international

2.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2025-26 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2025-26. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2025-26.

The following variance analysis therefore includes major changes between the 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026 actual balances.

			2026 Actual	2025 Actual	Variance	Variance
	Note	Budget \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and Cash equivalents	(a)	90	159	90	69	69
Receivables	(b)	97	258	258	161	-
Other Assets	(c)	81	155	185	74	(30)
Right of Use Assets	(d)	753	918	810	(165)	108
Payables	(e)	94	751	356	(657)	(395)
Lease Liabilities	(f)	802	973	861	(171)	(112)

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

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

2.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Sale of goods and services	(a)	172	442	270	156.9
Employee Benefits	(b)	4,477	6,494	2,017	45.1
Grants and subsidies	(c)	59	39	(20)	33.9

Notes to statement of Cash Flows variances

- (f) The budget figure for sale of goods and services is net of the cost of goods sold. Expenditure was higher than expected due to higher-than-expected sales due to new management.
- (g) The increase in employee benefits is due to higher than anticipated employee related costs as a result of the increase in size of parliament.
- (h) The decrease in grants and subsidies is due to no payment to CPA international.

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	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Net result from continuing operations		(548)	(1,198)	(197)
<i>Less impact of: Non-operational capital funding</i>				
Grants – Strategic Asset Management Plan		-	-	63
Grants – Digital Transformation		300	299	-
Grants – Parliament House Precinct – Accommodation Planning		148	148	-
Total		(996)	(1,645)	(260)
Underlying Net result from continuing operations		(996)	(1,645)	(260)

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.

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Appropriation revenue – operating	11,686	12,648	11,142
Total revenue from Government from continuing operations	11,686	12,648	11,142
Total revenue from Government	11,686	12,648	11,142

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.

	2026 Budget \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Grants with sufficiently specific performance obligations			
Strategic Asset Management Plan	-	-	63
Digital Transformation	300	299	-
Parliament House Precinct – Accommodation Planning	148	148	-
Total revenue from Grants	448	437	63

Note 5 Expenses

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

5.1 Employee Benefits

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

(a) Employee expenses

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Wages and salaries	5,128	4,220
Annual leave	299	306
Long service leave	191	79
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	628	533
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	40	48
Other employee expenses ¹	214	239
Total	6,500	5,425

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

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds at a rate of 12 per cent (2024-25: 11.5 per cent) of salary, which is the Superannuation Guarantee rate set by the Australian Government. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Public Account a “gap” payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent (2024-25: 3.45 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of contribution schemes.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefit schemes relate to payments into the Public Account. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current department contribution is 12.95 per cent (2024-25: 12.95 per cent) of salary.

(b) Remuneration of Key management personnel

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

Remuneration during 2025-26 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, who are the accountable Authorities under the *Financial Management Act 2016*. The remuneration for these personnel is paid by the relevant entities House of Assembly and Legislative Council with the disclosure of their remuneration being reflected in the financial statements of the relevant entity. The Clerks delegate their responsibilities to the position of Executive Director.

2026	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			
	Salary	Other Benefits	Superannuation	Other Benefits and Long-service Leave \$'000	Termination Benefits	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000

Key management personnel

Executive Director:

Todd Crawford

	258	24	33	2	-	317
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Total	258	24	33	2	-	317
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2025	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			
	Salary	Other Benefits	Superannuation	Other Benefits and Long-service Leave \$'000	Termination Benefits	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000

Key management personnel

Executive Director:

Mr Todd Crawford

New position since 28 Oct 2024

	172	13	22	8	-	215
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Total	172	13	22	8	-	215
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(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.

There are no significant related party transactions requiring disclosure.

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	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Buildings	100 years	330	330
Right-of-use assets	3 – 7 years	388	371
Plant & equipment	3 – 10 years	277	260
Total		995	961

(b) Amortisation

	Major amortisation rate	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Intangible assets	3 – 7 years	24	19
Total		24	19
Total depreciation and amortisation		1,019	980

5.3 Supplies and Consumables

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Property services	1,092	1,885
Lease expense paid to government	2,293	1,757
Printing & supplies	105	372
Information technology	780	339
Consultancy	871	196
Other supplies and consumables	1,244	172
Regional Office costs	177	104
Communications	87	91
Audit fees – internal audit	62	35
Audit fees – financial audit	37	35
Total	6,748	4,986

Audit fees paid or payable to the Audit Tasmania for the audit of Legislature General's financial statements were \$37,100 (2024-25, \$35,000).

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 Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Valuation basis

Property, plant and equipment are 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 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. Revaluations are shown on a fair value, five-year basis.

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

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

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

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

(a) Carrying amount

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Land		
At fair value	10,000	10,000
Total	10,000	10,000
Buildings		
At fair value	33,000	33,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(990)	(660)
Total	32,010	32,340
Plant and equipment		
At cost	4,747	4,747
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,056)	(2,780)
Total	1,691	1,967
Heritage and cultural assets		
Antique Furniture at fair value	66	66
Artworks and Artefacts at fair value	277	277
Total	343	343
Total property, plant and equipment	44,044	44,650

(b) Reconciliation of movements

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

	Land Level 3 \$'000	Buildings Level 3 \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Heritage and cultural assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
2026					
Carrying value at 1 July	10,000	32,340	1,967	343	44,650
Depreciation	-	(330)	(276)	-	(606)
Carrying value at 30 June	10,000	32,010	1,690	343	44,044
	Land Level 3 \$'000	Buildings Level 3 \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Heritage and cultural assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
2025					
Carrying value at 1 July	10,000	32,670	1,915	491	45,076
Additions	-	-	312	-	312
Depreciation	-	(330)	(260)	-	(590)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	-	-	-	(148)	(148)
Carrying value at 30 June	10,000	32,340	1,967	343	44,650

(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	32,010	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	343	A – Rarity of asset B – Age of asset C – Condition of asset	Valuing artwork and artefacts is an inexact science and it is not likely that alternative values, applying other inputs would result in materially different values.	Not applicable

6.2 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.

2026	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	810	810
Additions	496	496
Depreciation	(388)	(388)
Carrying value at 30 June	918	918

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

Note 7 Liabilities

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

7.1 Payables

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

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Creditors	373	119
Accrued Expenses	378	237
Total	751	356
Settled within 12 months	751	356
Total	751	356

Settlement is usually made within 14 days

7.2 Lease Liabilities

A lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the lease liability is the rate implicit in the lease.

Where the implicit rate is not known and cannot be determined, the Tascorp indicative lending rate including the relevant administration margin, is used.

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

Legislature-General has entered into the following leasing arrangements:

Class of right-of-use asset	Details of leasing arrangements	
Buildings	Legislative Council Member regional offices	
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Lease liabilities	973	861
Total	973	861
Settled within 12 months	397	320
Settled in more than 12 months	576	541
Total	973	861
Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities		
	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
One year or less	168	320
From one to five years	805	541
Total	973	861

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:

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	45	45
Regional Office costs included in note 5.3:	575	411
Net expenses from leasing activities	620	456

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

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Repayment of lease liabilities (excluding interest)	399	391
Total cash outflows for leases	399	391

7.3 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.

	2026 Actual \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000
Accrued salaries	437	242
Annual leave	269	289
Long service leave	677	645
Total	1,383	1,176
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	809	628
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	574	548
Total	1,383	1,176

7.4 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.

(iii) 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.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
<i>By type</i>		
Commitments held with Finance-General		
Motor vehicles	46	43
Total Commitments held with Finance-General	46	43
Other commitments		
Security	811	1,836
Statutory Maintenance	40	100
Photocopiers	24	33
Total other commitments	874	1,969
Total Commitments (including GST)	920	2,012
<i>By maturity</i>		
Commitment held with Finance-General		
One year or less	28	27
From one to five years	18	16
Total Commitments held with Finance-General	46	43
Other commitments		
One year or less	855	873
From one to five years	19	1,096
Total Other commitments	874	1,969
Total Commitments (including GST)	920	2,012

8.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

(a) Quantifiable contingencies

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

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

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

Note 9 Reserves

9.1 Reserves

2026	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Heritage & Cultural assets \$'000	Total \$'000
Asset revaluation reserve				
Balance at the beginning of financial year	7,851	28,538	240	36,629
Balance end of financial year	7,851	28,538	240	36,629

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

(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.

	2026 Actual \$'000	2026 Actual \$'000
Specific Purpose Account balances		
Legislature-General operating account	159	90
Total	159	90
 Total cash and cash equivalents	 159	 90

10.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Net result	(1,198)	(197)
Depreciation and amortisation	1,019	980
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	-	(161)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	1	4
Decrease (increase) in Other Assets	(25)	(104)
Increase (decrease) in Employee benefits	207	(103)
Increase (decrease) in Payables	395	262
Increase (decrease) in lease liabilities	112	-
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	511	682

Note 11 Financial Instruments

11.1 Risk Exposures

(a) Risk management policies

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

- credit risk; and
- liquidity risk.

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

(b) Credit risk exposures

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

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

The value of receivables as at 30 June is immaterial, 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.

2026	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities						Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000		
Financial liabilities								
Payables	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	751
Total	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	751

2025

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	356
Total	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	356

11.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Financial assets		
Receivables at amortised cost	258	258
Total	258	258
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	751	356
Total	751	356

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 2026.

Note 13 Other Material Accounting Policy Information and Judgements

13.1 Judgements and Assumptions

In the application of AASBs, Legislature General is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by Legislative General that have significant effects on the Financial Statements are disclosed in the relevant notes to the Financial Statements.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions included in the Financial Statements:

- Measurement of right of use asset and lease liability - Notes 6.2 and 7.2;
- Valuation of land and buildings (Property, plant and equipment) - Note 6.1;
- Depreciation and amortisation - Note 5.2; and
- Employee benefits liabilities - Note 7.3.

13.2 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.

13.3 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 are issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016*.

The Financial Statements were signed by the Clerks on 28 September 2026.

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.

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

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

13.4 Reporting Entity

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

13.5 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

13.6 Changing in Accounting Standards

(a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

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

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

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

13.7 Comparative Figures

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

13.8 Rounding

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

13.9 Taxation

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

13.10 Goods and Services Tax

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

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



RESPECT



INTEGRITY



TRUST



INCLUSIVITY



EMPOWERMENT



COLLABORATION