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## To the Clerk House of Assembly

### Opinion

I have audited the financial report of the House of Assembly for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the House of Assembly as at 30 June 2024, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures.

The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2024
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2024
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2024
- notes, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Clerk, House of Assembly and Chief Finance Officer, Joint Parliamentary Service.

### Basis for opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report' section of my report. I am independent of the House of Assembly. The *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* establishes the independence of the Auditor-General. In conducting the audit, the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* have been met.

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

### **Responsibilities of the Clerk for the financial report**

The Clerk is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Clerk is responsible for assessing the House of Assembly's ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account any policy or funding decisions the government has made which affect the continued existence of the House of Assembly. The Clerk is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report**

As required by section 31(1)(a) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the financial report of the House of Assembly for the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the House of Assembly's internal control

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Clerk
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Clerk's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the House of Assembly's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the House of Assembly to cease to continue as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

My report refers only to the financial report described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of electronic publication by the House of Assembly on any website nor does it provide an opinion on other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the report.

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



Andrew Blaskett  
**Auditor-General**

25 November 2025

**House of Assembly**  
**Certification of the Financial Statements**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2024*

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We certify that the:

- financial statements of the House of Assembly:
  - are in accordance with the accounts and records of the House of Assembly;
  - are in line with relevant Treasurer's Instructions;
  - comply with relevant accounting standards;
  - present a true and fair view of the financial position of the House of Assembly at the end of the financial year and the result of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.
- internal controls employed by the House of Assembly for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of financial statements have been effective.



Clerk  
House of Assembly

10 / 11 / 2025



Chief Finance Officer  
Joint Parliamentary Service

10 / 11 / 2025

**House of Assembly**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2024*

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	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Income</b>			
Appropriation	2.1	18 184	17 285
Intra-government transfers	2.2	2 398	2 235
Other income		54	54
<b>Total income</b>		<b>20 636</b>	<b>19 574</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee related expenses	3.1	3 181	3 318
Members' salaries and allowances	3.2	10 824	10 818
Supplies and services	3.3	2 521	2 583
Depreciation and amortisation	4.3, 4.4	96	66
Resources provided free of charge	2.3	464	719
Cash alignment transfers to Consolidated Account		4 129	2 145
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>21 215</b>	<b>19 649</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>(579)</b>	<b>(75)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>(579)</b>	<b>(75)</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The net result and comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government.

**House of Assembly**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
*as at 30 June 2024*

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	5 575	6 406
Receivables	4.2	112	182
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>5 687</b>	<b>6 588</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4.3	2 097	1 630
Intangible assets	4.4	14	20
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2 111</b>	<b>1 650</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>7 798</b>	<b>8 238</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	5.1	338	265
Employee related liabilities	5.2	391	353
Provisions	5.3	19	13
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>748</b>	<b>631</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employee related liabilities	5.2	1 069	1 076
Provisions	5.3	73	44
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1 142</b>	<b>1 120</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1 890</b>	<b>1 751</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>5 908</b>	<b>6 487</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Retained earnings		5 904	6 483
Asset revaluation surplus		4	4
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>5 908</b>	<b>6 487</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The total equity is attributable to the SA Government.

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

		Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
	Note			
Balance at 1 July 2022		4	8 229	8 333
Prior period adjustment	6.1	-	(1 671)	(1 671)
Restated balance at 1 July 2022		4	6 558	6 562
Net result for 2022-23		-	(75)	(75)
Total comprehensive result for 2022-23		-	(75)	(75)
Balance at 30 June 2023		4	6 483	6 487
Net result for 2023-24		-	(579)	(579)
Total comprehensive result for 2023-24		-	(579)	(579)
Balance at 30 June 2024		4	5 904	5 908

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government.

**House of Assembly**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
*for the year ended 30 June 2024*

	Note	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash inflows</b>			
Appropriation		18 184	17 285
Intra-government transfers		2 398	2 235
GST recovered		288	256
Other receipts		54	821
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Employee related payments		(3 170)	(3 173)
Members' salaries and allowances		(10 824)	(10 818)
Payments for supplies and services		(2 611)	(2 714)
Cash alignment transfers to Consolidated Account		(4 129)	(2 145)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>1 747</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1 021)	(441)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(1 021)</b>	<b>(441)</b>
<b>Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(831)</b>	<b>1 306</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		6 406	5 100
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	4.1	<b>5 575</b>	<b>6 406</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

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**1. About the House of Assembly**

The House of Assembly is a not-for-profit entity and is established pursuant to the *Constitution Act 1934*. The House of Assembly consists of forty-seven Members elected by the inhabitants of the State legally qualified to vote.

The House of Assembly, together with the Legislative Council, constitute the Parliament of South Australia. The principal purpose of Parliament is to legislate for peace, order and responsible governance of South Australia.

The House of Assembly does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of the House of Assembly.

**1.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in line with:

- section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*;
- Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Treasurer under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*; and
- relevant Australian Accounting Standards, applying simplified disclosures.

The financial statements are prepared based on a 12-month reporting period and presented in Australian currency. The historical cost convention is used unless a different measurement basis is identified in the notes associated with the item measured.

All amounts in the financial statements and the accompanying notes are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

Assets and liabilities that are to be sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal 12 month operating cycle have been classified as current assets. Liabilities that are due to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period or for which the House of Assembly has no right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period are classified as current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

Material accounting policies are set out below and throughout the notes

**1.2 Changes in preparation**

During 2023-24, the House of Assembly elected to adopt the Tier 2 reporting framework (via AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards) for the first time. Accordingly, the House of Assembly has applied simplified disclosures. Noting, there were no changes to recognition or measurement principles as a result of this election.

In addition, the House of Assembly reconsidered the positions that form a part of its Key Management Personnel (KMP). As a result, the Speaker of the House and Clerk of the House of Assembly have been identified as it's KMP.

**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

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**2. Income**

**2.1. Appropriation**

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation from Consolidated Account pursuant to the <i>Appropriation Act</i>	8 430	8 260
Appropriation received under the <i>Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990</i> and the <i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1991</i>	9 754	9 025
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>18 184</b>	<b>17 285</b>

Appropriations are recognised on receipt.

**2.2. Intra-government transfers**

During the year, the House of Assembly received funds from the Joint Parliamentary Services Committee's Administered items. These funds reflect on-costs and supplementation for Members of Parliament's salaries and allowances. Intra-government transfers are recognised on receipt.

**2.3. Resources provided free of charge**

The House of Assembly donated broadcasting equipment to the Parliamentary Reporting Division within Joint Parliamentary Service. This 2024 asset donation is also reflected in the asset movement schedule at note 4.3. Refer to note 4.3 and 6.1 for details relating to the 2023 asset donation.

**3. Expenses**

**3.1. Employee related expenses**

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	2 683	2 849
Superannuation	301	412
Other employee related expenses	153	46
Workers compensation	44	11
<b>Total employee related expenses</b>	<b>3 181</b>	<b>3 318</b>

The superannuation employment expense represents the House of Assembly's contributions to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current employees.

**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

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**Employee remuneration**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
\$266 001 – \$286 000	1	1
\$326 001 – \$346 000	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

The total remuneration received by those employees for the year was \$609 000 (2023: \$610 000).

The table includes all employees whose normal remuneration was equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits, and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits.

The remuneration table does not include any Members of Parliament, as Members are elected to their respective position, that is, they do not have employment contracts.

**Key management personnel**

Key management personnel of the House of Assembly include the Speaker of the House and the Clerk. Total compensation for key management personnel was \$805 000 in 2023-24 and \$780 000 in 2022-23.

Apart from the remuneration for key management personnel, the House of Assembly does not have material transactions with key management personnel, their close family members and /or their controlled or jointly controlled entities.

**3.2. Members' salaries and allowances**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Members' salaries and electorate allowances	9 435	9 432
Superannuation	1 323	1 321
Other employee related expenses	66	65
<b>Total members' salaries and allowances</b>	<b>10 824</b>	<b>10 818</b>

Members' salaries, electorate allowances and other related payments are funded via Appropriations provided under the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991* and intra-government transfers from the Joint Parliamentary Services Committee's administered items.

Ministers' salaries and allowances totalling \$5.3 million (2023: \$5.1 million) and superannuation of \$827 000 (2023: \$791 000) are not reported in these financial statements but in the financial statements of each Minister's respective Department.

Under the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990*, Members of Parliament have an option to a motor vehicle for private use in lieu of their remuneration. Members lease the vehicles from Fleet SA through the Department of Treasury and Finance (Electorate Services). There is no added cost to the House of Assembly due to this scheme, as payments for the vehicles are made from Members' remuneration packages disclosed above.

**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

**3.3. Supplies and services**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Supplies and services - Members of Parliament</b>		
Country members accommodation	137	126
Printing, stationery and publications	105	145
Travelling expenses	39	41
Ex-members allowances	88	57
Fringe benefits tax	187	47
Other	5	2
<b>Total supplies and services - Members of Parliament</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>418</b>
<b>Supplies and services - other</b>		
Information technology	344	655
Security	587	525
Printing, stationery and publications	408	392
Accommodation	152	160
Fringe benefits tax	77	40
Minor works and equipment	23	40
Advertising	41	39
Community engagement	70	35
Audit services	28	34
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	1	9
Staff training and development	12	10
Subscription television	14	14
Repairs and maintenance	8	8
Souvenirs	13	4
Travelling expenses	90	43
Records and artwork management	18	20
Uniforms and allowances	11	12
Consultants fees	13	28
Other	50	97
<b>Total supplies and services - Other</b>	<b>1 960</b>	<b>2 165</b>
<b>Total supplies and services</b>	<b>2 521</b>	<b>2 583</b>

***Supplies and services to Members of Parliament***

Members of Parliament are able to access the country members' accommodation allowance, determined by the Remuneration Tribunal of South Australia. The South Australian Government Cabinet approves the various travel entitlements and the stationery allowance provided to Members. Former Members of Parliament are entitled to an allowance for rail travel, as approved by the Executive Council.

***Accommodation***

The House of Assembly's accommodation is provided by the Department for Infrastructure and Transport under Memoranda of Administrative Arrangement issued in accordance with Government-wide accommodation policies. These accommodation costs are recognised as expenses as they become due, as the arrangements do not meet the definition of a lease set out in AASB 16 Leases.

**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

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**Audit services**

Audit services were performed by the Audit Office of South Australia relating to work performed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. No other services were provided by the Audit Office of South Australia.

**4. Assets**

**4.1. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Deposits with the Treasurer (Special deposit accounts):</b>		
Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds	4 195	3 940
Operating bank account	1 380	2 466
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>5 575</b>	<b>6 406</b>

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at nominal amounts.

**Deposits with the Treasurer**

Special deposit accounts are established under section 8 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. Special deposit accounts must be used in accordance with their approved purpose.

Some of the House of Assembly's appropriation is deposited into the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds account. Although the House of Assembly controls the money reported above in the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Account, its use must be approved by the Treasurer. The House of Assembly does not earn interest on its deposits with the Treasurer.

**4.2. Receivables**

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Receivables	2	29
Prepayments	110	145
Other	-	8
<b>Total current receivables</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>182</b>

Receivables and prepayments are non-interest bearing. Receivables are held with the objective of collecting the cash flows and they are measured at amortised cost.

The House of Assembly does not hold any receivables arising from contracts with customers, as specified in *AASB 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

**4.3. Property, plant and equipment by class**

**Reconciliation of movements in carrying amount of property, plant and equipment**

	Plant and equipment \$'000	Fixtures and fittings \$'000	Computer Equipment \$'000	Works of art \$'000	Capital works in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Carrying amount at the beginning of the period</b>	14	230	242	791	353 <sup>^</sup>	1 630
Additions	-	-	-	-	1 021	1 021
Additions - Transfers to / (from) CWIP	464	-	-	-	(464)	-
Assets donated for nil consideration*	(464)	-	-	-	-	(464)
Depreciation	(6)	(9)	(75)	-	-	(90)
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>2 097</b>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>						
Gross carrying amount	26	247	279	791	910	2 253
Accumulated depreciation	(18)	(26)	(112)	-	-	(156)
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>2 097</b>

\* House of Assembly donated broadcasting equipment to the Parliamentary Reporting Division within Joint Parliamentary Service. Also refer to note 2.3.

<sup>^</sup> Refer to note 6.1 for prior period error details. That is, the opening balance for Capital Works in Progress has changed from the closing balance reported in the 2023 statements.

**Initial recognition**

Non-current tangible assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

Property, plant and equipment with a value equal to or in excess of \$5 000 is capitalised, otherwise it is expensed.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at fair value except capital works in progress which is recorded at cost.

**Useful life**

With the exception of land, works of art, antiques and capital work in progress all property, plant and equipment are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Depreciation and amortisation are calculated on a straight line basis. Property, plant and equipment depreciation and intangible assets amortisation are calculated over the estimated useful life as follows:

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Plant and equipment	5 – 30 years
Fixtures and fittings (non-antique)	5 – 10 years
Computer equipment	3 – 10 years
Internally developed computer software	3 – 10 years

Works of art and antiques (fixtures and fittings) controlled by the House of Assembly are anticipated to have very long and indeterminate useful lives. Their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period. Consequently, no amount for depreciation has been recognised during the reporting period for these classes of assets.

**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

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**Review of accounting estimates**

Assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation/ amortisation methods are regularly review and adjusted, if appropriate. Changes in the expected life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate.

**Impairment**

Property, plant and equipment have not been assessed for impairment as they are non-cash generating assets, that are specialised in nature and held for continual use of their service capacity and are subject to regular revaluation.

**Revaluation**

Revaluation is undertaken on a regular cycle and an independent valuation occurs at least every six years. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. The revaluation process is reviewed by the Chief Finance Officer.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

An independent valuation of the property, plant and equipment owned by the House of Assembly was conducted as at 30 June 2021 by Fred Taormina B.App.Sc.(Val.), A.A.P.I. (Associate member of the Australian Property Institute) Certified Practising Valuer on behalf of Valcorp Pty Ltd.

**4.4. Intangible assets**

**Reconciliation 2023-24**

	Internally developed software \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	20	20
Amortisation	(6)	(6)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>		
Gross carrying amount	33	33
Accumulated amortisation	(19)	(19)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition and recognition criteria and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$5 000.



**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

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**5. Liabilities**

**5.1. Payables**

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Creditors	98	123
Accrued expenses	240	142
<b>Total payables</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>265</b>

Payables and accrued expenses are recognised for all amounts owing but unpaid. All payables are non-interest bearing. Contractual payables are normally settled within 30 days from the date the invoice is first received. Payables are measured at amortised cost and the carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to their short-term nature.

Statutory payables do not arise from contracts.

**5.2. Employee related liabilities**

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Annual leave	226	209
Long service leave	79	59
Employment on-costs	59	50
Skills and experience retention leave	21	32
Accrued salaries and wages	6	3
<b>Total current employee related liabilities</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Long service leave	707	707
Employment on-costs	156	149
Annual leave	206	220
<b>Total non-current employee related liabilities</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>1 076</b>
<b>Total employee related liabilities</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>1 429</b>

Employee related liabilities accrue as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Apart from long service leave liability, employee related benefits liabilities are measured at nominal amounts.



**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

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***Long service leave***

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The expected timing and amount of long service leave payments are determined through whole-of-government actuarial calculations, which are based on actuarial assumptions on expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of services. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA Government entities across government. The long-term salary inflation rate remained at 3.5%. The discount rate is reflective of the yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds. The yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds has increased from 2023 (4%) to 2024 (4.25%).

This increase in the bond yield results in a decrease in the reported long service leave liability. The current portion of long service leave is estimated based on historical experience.

***Employment on-cost liabilities***

Employment on-costs include payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, ReturnToWorkSA levies and superannuation contributions. They are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to are discharged. These on-costs primarily relate to the balance of leave owing to employees. The estimated proportion of long service leave estimated to be taken as leave, rather than paid on termination, affects whether certain on-costs are recognised as a consequence of long service leave liabilities.

The House of Assembly contributes to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the respective superannuation schemes.

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has changed from the 2023 rate (43%) to 44%. The average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-costs has changed from the 2023 rate (11.1%) to 11.5%. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of these changes in the current financial year is immaterial.

**5.3. Provisions**

All provisions relate to workers compensation.

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
<b><i>Provision movement</i></b>		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	57	48
Additional provisions recognised	35	10
Reductions arising from payments	-	(1)
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>57</b>

A provision has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2024 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Office of the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to staff as required under current legislation.

The House of Assembly is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

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**6. Equity**

**6.1. Prior Period Error**

In preparing the 2023-24 financial statements, it was identified that in 2022-23 (and earlier years) that Members of Parliament's salaries and allowances (reimbursements and transfers) had been incorrectly recognised. These amounts were duplicated in House of Assembly's and Joint Parliamentary Services Committee's Administered Items. In addition, it was also identified that:

- donated information technology assets were not recognised. During 2022-23, the House of Assembly donated equipment that supports business continuity/disaster recovery plans to Parliamentary Network Support Group within Joint Parliamentary Service (\$719,000)
- capital works towards the ground floor amenities were not recognised (\$75,000)
- audit services were not recognised (\$34,000)

This material error has caused misstatement in House of Assembly's Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position. Accordingly, comparatives have been restated, and a prior period adjustment has been made as follows:

Accounts adjusted	2023 Reported Balance \$'000	Prior Period Error \$'000	2023 Restated Balance \$'000
Decrease in Appropriation received relating to the reimbursement of Members of Parliament's salaries and allowances	11 246	2 221	9 025
Increase in Intra-government transfers relating to disbursements from Joint Parliamentary Service's Administered Items	-	2 235	2 235
Increase in Supplies and Services expense	2 549	34	2 583
Increase in Resources provided free of charge	-	719	719
Resulting in a decreasing adjustment to Retained Earnings	664	739	(75)
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	7 710	1 304	6 406
Decrease in Receivables	610	428	182
Decrease in Property, Plant and Equipment	2 274	644	1 630
Increase in Payables*	430	34	265*
Resulting in a decreasing adjustment to Opening Retained Earnings	8 893	2 410	6 483

\*Note, in addition to the error identified, employment on-costs were re-aligned from Payables to Employee Related Liabilities, consistent with 2024 disclosures.

**House of Assembly**  
**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**  
*For the year ended 30 June 2024*

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**7. Outlook**

**7.1. Unrecognised commitments**

Commitments arising from contractual sources and are disclosed at their nominal value and inclusive of non-recoverable GST.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Contractual commitments not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:		
Not later than one year	181	136
Later than one year but not later than five years	265	198
<b>Total expenditure commitments</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>334</b>

The House of Assembly's contractual commitment is for office accommodation, through MoAAs with the Department for Infrastructure and Transport. Rent is payable in arrears.

**7.2. Contingent assets and liabilities**

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

The House of Assembly is not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities.

**7.3. Events after reporting period**

There are no known events after balance date that affect these financial statements.