INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Government of South Australia
Audit Office of South Australia

Level 9
State Administration Centre
200 Victoria Square
Adelaide SA 5000
Tel +618 8226 9640
ABN 53 327 061 410
enquiries@audit.sa.gov.au
www.audit.sa.gov.au

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 2026.

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 2026, 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 2026
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2026
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2026
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2026
- 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 2026.

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

15 October 2026

House of Assembly
Certification of the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2026

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; and
    - 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

28 / 9 / 2026

Chief Finance Officer
Joint Parliamentary Service

23 / 9 / 2026

House of Assembly
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Income			
Appropriation	2.1	19 256	18 534
Intra-government transfers in	2.2	2 814	2 641
Resources received free of charge	2.3	30	30
Net gain from the revaluation of non-current assets	4.3	117	-
Other income	2.4	359	86
Total income		**22 576**	**21 291**
Expenses			
Employee related expenses	3.1	3 880	3 381
Members' salaries and allowances	3.2	12 024	11 511
Supplies and services	3.3	2 636	2 448
Intra-government transfers out	2.2	1 808	-
Depreciation and amortisation	4.3, 4.4	41	67
Assets provided for nil consideration to the Joint Parliamentary Service		-	1 249
Cash alignment transfers to Consolidated Account	4.1	3 287	1 043
Total expenses		**23 676**	**19 699**
Net result		**(1 100)**	**1 592**
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus		8	-
Total other comprehensive income		**8**	**-**
Total comprehensive result		**(1 092)**	**1 592**

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

House of Assembly
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	6 951	8 089
Receivables	4.2	113	128
Total current assets		**7 064**	**8 217**
Non-current assets			
Receivables	4.2	2	-
Property, plant and equipment	4.3	1 463	1 075
Intangible assets	4.4	2	8
Total non-current assets		**1 467**	**1 083**
Total assets		**8 531**	**9 300**
Current liabilities			
Payables	5.1	255	196
Employee related liabilities	5.2	471	449
Provisions	5.3	45	17
Total current liabilities		**771**	**662**
Non-current liabilities			
Employee related liabilities	5.2	1 330	1 190
Provisions	5.3	136	62
Total non-current liabilities		**1 466**	**1 252**
Total liabilities		**2 237**	**1 914**
Net assets		**6 294**	**7 386**
Equity			
Retained earnings		6 153	7 253
Asset revaluation surplus		141	133
Total equity		**6 294**	**7 386**

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 2026

		Asset Revaluation Surplus $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2024		**4**	**5 904**	**5 908**
Prior period adjustment	6.1	129	(243)	**(114)**
Restated balance at 1 July 2024		**133**	**5 661**	**5 794**
Restated net result for 2024-25		-	1 592	1 592
Restated total comprehensive result for 2024-25		**-**	**1 592**	**1 592**
Balance at 30 June 2025		**133**	**7 253**	**7 386**
Net result for 2025-26		-	(1 100)	(1 100)
Gain from revaluation of fixtures and fittings during 2025-26		5	-	5
Gain from revaluation of plant and equipment during 2025-26		3	-	3
Total comprehensive result for 2025-26		**8**	**(1 100)**	**(1 092)**
Balance at 30 June 2026		**141**	**6 153**	**6 294**

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 2026

	Note	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Appropriation		19 256	18 534
Intra-government transfers in		2 814	2 641
GST recovered		209	271
Other receipts		168	48
Cash outflows			
Employee related payments		(3 733)	(3 403)
Intra-government transfers out		(1 808)	-
Members' salaries and allowances		(11 953)	(11 511)
Payments for supplies and services		(2 761)	(2 631)
Cash alignment transfers to Consolidated Account		(3 287)	(1 043)
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities		**(1 095)**	**2 906**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(43)	(392)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(43)**	**(392)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(1 138)**	**2 514**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		8 089	5 575
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	4.1	**6 951**	**8 089**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. About the House of Assembly

The House of Assembly is established pursuant to the *Constitution Act 1934*. The House of Assembly has 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.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the House of Assembly is a not-for-profit entity. 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 specifically disclosed in the notes associated with the item measured.

All amounts in the financial statements and 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 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.

The House of Assembly is grouped with the Joint Parliamentary Service for GST purposes. The Joint Parliamentary Service prepares Business Activity Statements on behalf of the House of Assembly via the grouping provisions of the GST law. Notwithstanding the use of these grouping provisions, intercompany alignment occurs to ensure the House of Assembly either recovers the net amount of GST recoverable from or disburses the amount payable to the ATO via the Joint Parliamentary Service. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is reflected as a part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June.

Material accounting policies are set out below and throughout the notes.

2. Income

2.1. Appropriation

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Appropriation from Consolidated Account pursuant to the *Appropriation Act*	8 759	8 593
Appropriation received under the *Parliamentary Remuneration Act 1990* and the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991*	10 497	9 941
Total appropriation	**19 256**	**18 534**

Appropriation comprises money issued and applied to the House of Assembly as per Schedule 1 of the *Appropriation Act*. Appropriations are recognised on receipt.

2.2. Intra-government transfers

The House of Assembly received funds from the Joint Parliamentary Service'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.

During the year, the House of Assembly contributed funds towards the:

- upgrade of the north-east amenities and replacement of boilers within Parliament House ($1.58 million) to the Joint Parliamentary Service;
- questions on notice project and furniture located within Parliament House ($150,000) to the Legislative Council; and
- new Office of the Parliamentary Counsel's legislative drafting and publishing system ($75,000) to the Attorney General's Department).

2.3. Resources received free of charge

The House of Assembly received audit services free of charge from the Audit Office of South Australia in relation to work performed under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. No other services were provided by the Audit Office of South Australia.

2.4. Other Income

During the year, the House of Assembly recognised non-current tangible assets for the first time ($255,000). The asset adjustment was identified during the current year's valuation process and included works of art ($245,000) and furniture ($10,000). Refer to note 4.3 for further information. In addition, the House of Assembly received $60,000 (2025: $30,000) for the outreach program.

3. Expenses

3.1. Employee related expenses

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Salaries and wages	3 219	2 905
Superannuation	377	316
Other employee related expenses	178	161
Workers compensation	106	(1)
Total employee related expenses	**3 880**	**3 381**

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

Employee remuneration

	2026	2025
$257 001 – $277 000	-	1
$277 001 – $297 000	1	-
$317 001 – $337 000	-	1
$337 001 – $357 000	1	-
Total	**2**	**2**

The total remuneration received by those employees for the year was $623,000 (2025: $602,000).

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 $875,000 (2025: $891,000).

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

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Members' salaries and electorate allowances	10 525	10 032
Superannuation	1 428	1 409
Other employee related expenses	71	70
Total members' salaries and allowances	**12 024**	**11 511**

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 Service's administered items.

Ministers' salaries and allowances totalling $5.2 million (2025: $5.3 million) and superannuation of $834,000 (2025: $875,000) 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.

3.3. Supplies and services

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Supplies and services - Members of Parliament		
Country members accommodation	101	133
Printing, stationery and publications	109	111
Travelling expenses	43	39
Ex-members allowances	56	129
Fringe benefits tax	101	165
Other	3	2
Total supplies and services - Members of Parliament	**413**	**579**
Supplies and services - other		
Information technology	350	102
Security	700	622
Printing, stationery and publications	419	377
Accommodation	158	151
Fringe benefits tax	28	40
Minor works and equipment	83	50
Advertising	1	49
Community engagement	47	46
Audit services	30	30
Staff training and development	67	42
Subscription television	15	14
Repairs and maintenance	14	8
Souvenirs	4	13
Travelling expenses	81	97
Records and artwork management	5	32
Uniforms and allowances	24	16
Consultants fees	48	3
Other	149	177
Total supplies and services - Other	**2 223**	**1 869**
Total supplies and services	**2 636**	**2 448**

Supplies and services to Members of Parliament

Members of Parliament can 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

A portion of 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*.

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

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Deposits with the Treasurer (Special deposit accounts):		
Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds	4 726	4 465
Operating bank account	2 225	3 624
Total cash and cash equivalents	**6 951**	**8 089**

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.

During the year, the House of Assembly provided $3.287 million (2025: $1.043 million) to the Treasurer, pursuant to the Cash Alignment Policy. If payments under the Cash Alignment Policy had not occurred, the net result would have been $2.187 million.

4.2. Receivables

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current Receivables		
Contractual Receivables		
Salaries and wages overpayments	3	-
Other	5	77
Total Contractual Receivables	**8**	**77**
Statutory Receivables		
GST Receivables	53	6
Total Statutory Receivables	**53**	**6**
Prepayments	52	45
Total current receivables	**113**	**128**
Non-current		
Prepayments	2	-
Total non-current receivables	**2**	**-**
Total receivables	**115**	**128**

All receivables are non-interest bearing. They are held with the objective of collecting the cash flows.

Contractual receivables

Contractual receivables largely arise from recoveries from Members and employees of the House of Assembly. The receivable balance represents amounts outstanding at reporting date and is expected to be recovered through agreed repayment arrangements or payroll deductions.

No impairment loss was recognised for these receivables.

Statutory receivables

Statutory receivables do not arise from contracts with customers. They relate to taxes and tax equivalents as well as statutory fees and charges. Statutory receivables are recognised and measured similarly to contractual receivables. Statutory receivables are not financial assets.

The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO (via Joint Parliamentary Services) is included as part of receivables.

Where there are Workers compensation recoveries, they are related to the interim benefits receivables from employees pursuant to section 32(3) of *Return to Work Act 2014*. This receivable is recognised when the relevant employees' claims are rejected.

No impairment loss was recognised to statutory receivables.

4.3. Property, plant and equipment by class

Property, plant and equipment comprises tangible assets owned.

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

4.3: Reconciliation 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
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	1	164	81	829	-	1 075
Additions	-	-	-	15	28	43
Assets recognised for the first time	-	10	-	245		255
Depreciation	-	(2)	(33)	-	-	(35)
Net revaluation increment	3	5	23	94	-	125
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**4**	**177**	**71**	**1 183**	**28**	**1 463**
Gross carrying amount						
Gross carrying amount	4	177	71	1 183	28	1 463
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**4**	**177**	**71**	**1 183**	**28**	**1 463**

Revaluation surplus relating to de-recognised property, plant and equipment is transferred to retained earnings on de-recognition.

Property, plant and equipment owned by the House of Assembly

Property, plant and equipment with a value equal to or in excess of $10,000 is capitalised, otherwise it is expensed. Owned property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at fair value with the exception of capital works in progress which is recorded at cost.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment is undertaken on a regular cycle and is revalued 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.

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.

Useful life

Except for 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	3 years
Fixtures and fittings (non-antique)	15 years
Computer equipment	3-6 years
Internally developed computer software	5 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.

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.

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

An independent valuation of the property, plant and equipment owned by the House of Assembly was performed by Certified Practising Valuers from Liquid Pacific Solutions as at 30 June 2026.

- Works of Art and Antiques were valued by: Stephen Sinclair, Senior Fine Arts Valuer and Member of the Associate Auctioneer and Valuers Association. Fair value was determined using market approach. The valuation is based on comparable sales for similar works by same artist/ craftsman, adjusting for date, size, medium, subject, condition and quality.
- Plant and equipment/Fixtures and Fittings/Computer Equipment were valued by: Simon O'Leary Certified Practising Valuer, Associate member of the Australian Property Institute. Fair value was determined using a combination of market approach and cost approach. Values had regard to market information available adjusted for age, condition, capacity and existing use.

4.4. Intangible assets

Reconciliation 2025-26

	Internally developed software $'000	Total $'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	8	8
Amortisation	(6)	(6)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**2**	**2**
Gross carrying amount		
Gross carrying amount	34	34
Accumulated amortisation	(32)	(32)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**2**	**2**

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.

5. Liabilities

5.1. Payables

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current		
Contractual Payables	139	188
Statutory Payables	116	8
Total current Payables	255	196
Total payables	**255**	**196**

Payables and accrued expenses are recognised for all amounts owing but unpaid. All payables are non-interest bearing.

Contractual Payables

Contractual payables are liabilities that arises from contracts. They include trade payables and accrued expenses. Accrued expenses are expenses incurred but not yet invoiced or paid. The balances are transferred to trade payables when invoices are received.

Contractual payables are normally settled within 15 days from the date the invoice is first received

Statutory payables

Statutory payables do not arise from contracts. Statutory payables include government taxes and equivalent as well as statutory fees and charges. Statutory payables are carried at cost. They are not financial liabilities.

5.2. Employee related liabilities

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current		
Annual leave	233	246
Long service leave	73	70
Employment on-costs	59	55
Skills and experience retention leave	26	26
Accrued salaries and wages	80	52
Total current employee related liabilities	**471**	**449**
Non-current		
Long service leave	821	786
Employment on-costs	199	183
Annual leave	310	221
Total non-current employee related liabilities	**1 330**	**1 190**
Total employee related liabilities	**1 801**	**1 639**

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.

Long service leave liability

Long service leave liability 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 increased to 4.75% (4.25%). The current portion of long service leave liability is estimated based on historical experience.

Employment on-costs liabilities

Employment on-costs liabilities include payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, Pay As You Go Withholding, ReturnToWorkSA levies and superannuation contributions. They are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to are discharged. These on-costs liabilities 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 and 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 remained at 44% and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation on-costs has remained at 12%. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation.

5.3. Provisions

All provisions relate to workers compensation.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Provision movement		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	79	92
Additional provisions recognised	104	-
Reduction in provisions recognised	(2)	(7)
Reductions arising from payments	-	(6)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**181**	**79**

The House of Assembly is an exempt employer under the *Return to Work Act 2014*. Under a scheme arrangement, the House of Assembly is responsible for the management of workers rehabilitation and compensation, and is directly responsible for meeting the cost of workers' compensation claims and the implementation and funding of preventive programs.

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 2026 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Office of the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment.

There is a significant degree of uncertainty associated with estimating future claim and expense payments and also around the timing of future payments due to the variety of factors involved. The liability is impacted by agency claim experience relative to other agencies, average claim sizes and other economic and actuarial assumptions.

6. Equity

6.1. Prior period adjustments

In preparing the 2025-26 financial statements, it was identified that in 2021-22 the revaluation of non-current tangible assets was accounted for incorrectly. This has resulted in a misalignment between the Asset Revaluation Surplus and increments/decrements through profit and loss.

In addition, at this time, it was also identified that the 'additional compensation' component of the Provision for Worker's Compensation had not previously been recognised.

Change in Asset Accounting Policy

In 2025-26, the House of Assembly implemented a voluntary change in its accounting policy for property, plant and equipment. The capitalisation threshold for individual assets was raised from $5,000 to $10,000. Assets acquired below the revised threshold are now recognised as expenses when incurred.

These adjustments have largely impacted the Statement of Financial Position with comparatives restated. The financial reporting impact of these changes are detailed below:

Account adjusted	2025 Reported Balance $'000	Prior Period Adjustment $'000	2025 Restated Balance $'000
Property Plant & Equipment Gross carrying amount	1 390	(146)	1 244
Accumulated Depreciation	(235)	66	(169)
Depreciation Expense	85	(24)	61
Workers Compensation Provision	(69)	(10)	(79)
Increase in Asset Revaluation Surplus	(4)	(129)	(133)
Decrease in Retained earnings	(5 904)	243	(5 661)

7. Outlook

7.1. Unrecognised commitments

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

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Commitments in relation to arrangements contracted at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:		
Not later than one year	946	241
Later than one year but not longer than five years	1 732	298
Total expenditure commitments	**2 678**	**539**

The House of Assembly's contractual commitment is largely for police security services, through MoAAs with the South Australia Police. Fees and charges are payable in arrears. Other commitments include office accommodation, through MoAAs with the Department for Infrastructure and Transport. Rent is payable in arrears.

7.2. Contingent assets and liabilities

Following the 2026 State Election, some Members of Parliament retired involuntarily. When a former Member of Parliament does not meet section 6(2) of the *Parliamentary Superannuation Act 1974*, they need to apply to a Judge to determine whether the Judge is satisfied if section 6(1) of that Act is met. House of Assembly is awaiting a Judge's determination for one former Member.

7.3. Events after reporting period

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