



PARLIAMENT OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

Financial Performance

2020-2021



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Financial Commentary

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the original budgeted financial statements presented to Parliament in respect of the reporting period. Subsequent amendments to the original budget (e.g. adjustment for transfer of functions between entities as a result of Administrative Arrangements Orders) are not reflected in the budgeted amounts. Major variances between the original budgeted amounts and the actual amounts disclosed in the financial statements are explained below.

The net result of \$11.548 million was lower than the budgeted net result of \$22.884 million by \$11.336 million. This arose from the following budget variations: lower employee related expenses (\$2.886 million); lower other operating expenses (\$3.858 million); higher depreciation and amortisation expenses (\$585,000); higher other expenses – Members’ remuneration (\$282,000); higher grants and subsidies (\$134,000); lower finance costs (\$61,000); lower revenue (\$16.940 million); higher loss on disposal of assets (\$64,000) and higher other losses due to an impairment loss on right of use assets of \$136,000.

The employee related expenses were \$2.886 million lower than the budget of \$78.128 million. The primary reasons for the variation were:

- Lower than budget results for direct salaries and wages of \$616,000 and a carry forward of \$600,000 to 2021–22; lower payroll tax of \$500,000 due to a reduction in the payroll tax rate; and lower long service leave costs of \$1.113 million.

Other operating expenses were lower than the budget of \$39.378 million by \$3.858 million due mainly to: a carry forward of \$2.251 million to 2021–22; lower energy charges of \$178,000; lower travel costs of \$750,000; and lower computer costs of \$442,000.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses were \$585,000 higher than the budget of \$21.020 million.

Other expenses were \$282,000 higher than a budget of \$46.143 million. This was mostly due to Members’ remuneration and allowances being \$601,000 higher than the budget of \$43.387 million.

Revenue was \$16.940 million lower than the budget of \$207.959 million due to:

- a \$9.890 million lower capital appropriation drawdown due to capital projects allocations being carried forward to 2021–22 and 2022–23;
- a \$2.851 million lower recurrent appropriation drawdown due to recurrent funding being carried forward to 2021–22;
- a reduction in payroll tax funding of \$380,000 due to the rate decrease;
- sale of goods and services being \$2.807 million lower than budget due to the impact of lower sales caused by COVID-19;
- Crown acceptance of employee benefits and liabilities being \$1.541 million lower than expected mainly due to lower long service leave and defined benefit superannuation expenses;
- other income being \$647,000 higher than budget, consisting of \$475,000 for an insurance claim for COVID-19 losses incurred and a compensation payment for the Parramatta Electorate Office relocation due to the construction of a Sydney Metro station on the site.

Assets and liabilities

Total current assets of \$9.036 million were higher than the budget of \$8.942 million by \$94,000 due to lower than budgeted cash holdings of \$919,000, offset by higher receivables of \$984,000 and inventories of \$25,000.

Total non-current assets of \$429.233 million were higher than the budget of \$389.956 million by \$39.277 million primarily due revaluations of \$50.597 million offset by Treasury-funded annual capital works being carried forward to 2021-22 and 2022-23 of \$9.890 million and lower right-of-use assets of \$408,000.

Total current liabilities of \$18.103 million were higher than the budget of \$17.892 million by \$211,000 due to lower payables of \$346,000 lower borrowings of \$362,000, offset by higher employee provisions of \$865,000.

Total non-current liabilities of \$17.078 million were lower than the budget of \$1,000 due to higher provisions of \$28,000, offset by lower borrowings of \$29,000.

Cash flows

Net cash flows from operating activities were \$11.070 million lower than the budget of \$43.904 million. Receipts were lower than budget by \$10.507 million mostly due to appropriations being lower by \$13.219 million as a result of funding carry forwards. Payments were higher by \$563,000.

Net cash flows from investing activities were \$9.649 million lower than the budget of \$35.816 million due to asset acquisitions being lower than the budget following the carry forward of \$9.890 million to 2021–22.

Net cash flows from financing activities were \$502,000 lower than the budget of \$5.466 million.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Legislature

To the Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Legislature, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2021, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of Statement of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- presents fairly The Legislature's financial position, financial performance and cash flows
- are in accordance with the *General Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act) and the General Sector Finance Regulation 2018

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of The Legislature in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

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

Other Information

The Legislature's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, the Clerk of the Parliaments and the Chief Executive, Department of Parliamentary Services (the Department Heads) of The Legislature are responsible for the other information.

At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the Statement by Department Heads.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

The Department Heads' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Department Heads are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and GSF Act, and for such internal control as the Department Heads determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Department Heads are responsible for assessing The Legislature's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that The Legislature carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Margaret Crawford
Auditor-General for New South Wales

14 October 2021
SYDNEY

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The Legislature
Financial Statements for the Year ended
30 June 2021

Statement by Department Heads

We state that these financial statements:

- a. have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and applicable requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018*, *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2018* and the Financial Reporting Directions issued by NSW Treasury;
- b. present fairly The Legislature's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Helen Minnican
Clerk of the Legislative
Assembly

Date: 24/09/21

Steven Reynolds
A/Clerk of the Parliaments

Date: 24/9/21

Mark Webb
Chief Executive
Dept. of Parliamentary Services

Date: 24 Sept 2021

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

THE LEGISLATURE**Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2021**

	Notes	Actual 2021 \$'000	Budget 2021 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000
Expenses excluding losses				
Employee related expenses	2(a)	75,242	78,128	74,570
Operating expenses	2(b)	35,520	39,378	31,591
Depreciation and amortisation	2(c)	21,605	21,020	20,008
Grants and subsidies	2(d)	134	-	134
Finance costs	2(e)	345	406	392
Other expenses	2(f)	46,425	46,143	46,257
Total expenses excluding losses		179,271	185,075	172,952
Revenue				
Appropriations	3(a)	183,752	196,971	163,819
Sale of goods and services from contracts with customers	3(b)	4,686	7,493	6,966
Grants and other contributions	3(c)	-	20	709
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	3(d)	1,730	3,271	2,806
Other income	3(e)	851	204	313
Total revenue		191,019	207,959	174,613
Operating result		11,748	22,884	1,661
Gain / (loss) on disposal	4	(64)	-	(45)
Other Gain / (loss)	5	(136)	-	(789)
Net result		11,548	22,884	827
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment		50,597	-	766
Other comprehensive income		50,597	-	766
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		62,145	22,884	1,593

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE LEGISLATURE

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021

	Notes	Actual 2021 \$'000	Budget 2021 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7	6,138	7,057	4,435
Receivables	8	2,767	1,779	1,777
Inventories		131	106	106
Total Current Assets		9,036	8,942	6,318
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	9			
- Land and buildings		317,735	273,037	264,255
- Plant and equipment		27,470	31,193	25,115
- Collection assets		51,272	49,511	49,598
Total property, plant and equipment		396,477	353,741	338,968
Right-of-use assets	10	20,512	20,920	20,380
Intangible assets	11	12,244	15,295	9,506
Total Non-Current Assets		429,233	389,956	368,854
Total Assets		438,269	398,898	375,172
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	13	4,714	5,006	5,103
Borrowings	14	4,973	5,335	5,190
Provisions	15	8,416	7,551	7,551
Total Current Liabilities		18,103	17,892	17,844
Non-Current Liabilities				
Borrowings	14	16,877	16,906	16,212
Provisions	15	201	173	173
Total Non-Current Liabilities		17,078	17,079	16,385
Total Liabilities		35,181	34,971	34,229
Net Assets		403,088	363,927	340,943
EQUITY				
Reserves		197,899	216,625	147,302
Accumulated funds		205,189	147,302	193,641
Total Equity		403,088	363,927	340,943

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE LEGISLATURE

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Accumulated Funds	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2020	193,641	147,302	340,943
Net result for the year	11,548	-	11,548
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	-	50,597	50,597
Total comprehensive income for the year	11,548	50,597	62,145
Balance at 30 June 2021	205,189	197,899	403,088
Balance at 1 July 2019	192,814	146,536	339,350
Net result for the year	827	-	827
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Net change in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	-	766	766
Total comprehensive income for the year	827	766	1,593
Balance at 30 June 2020	193,641	147,302	340,943

THE LEGISLATURE

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Actual 2021 \$'000	Budget 2021 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Payments				
Employee related		(72,658)	(77,280)	(71,895)
Grants and subsidies		(134)	-	(134)
Suppliers for goods and services		(41,785)	-	(37,020)
Finance costs		(345)	(406)	(392)
Other		(46,425)	(83,098)	(46,257)
Total Payments		(161,347)	(160,784)	(155,698)
Receipts				
Appropriations (excluding equity appropriations)		183,752	196,971	163,819
Sale of goods and services		4,184	7,493	7,831
Grants and other contributions		-	20	709
Other		6,245	204	4,042
Total Receipts		194,181	204,688	176,401
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	19	32,834	43,904	20,703
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment and collection assets		-	-	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(21,729)	(28,602)	(13,529)
Purchases of intangibles		(4,438)	(7,214)	(1,483)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(26,167)	(35,816)	(15,012)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(4,964)	(5,466)	(5,217)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(4,964)	(5,466)	(5,217)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Opening cash and cash equivalents		4,435	4,435	3,961
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	7	6,138	7,057	4,435

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Reporting entity

The Legislature, as a reporting entity, comprises all the operating activities of the Parliament of New South Wales, including the Catering business, under the joint direction and control of the Clerk of the Parliaments, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly and the Chief Executive of the Department of Parliamentary Services. It includes all the functions of parliamentary representation undertaken by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, and the Department of Parliamentary Services. The Catering business provides food and beverage services for Members of Parliament, their guests, staff and visitors. It also caters for functions held at Parliament House.

The Legislature is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and has no cash generating units. The reporting entity is consolidated as part of the NSW Total State Sector Accounts.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been authorised for issue by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, the Clerk of the Parliaments and the Chief Executive of the Department of Parliamentary Services on 24 September 2021.

(b) Basis of preparation

The Legislature's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accruals basis and in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations)
- the requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018 (GSF Act)* and
- Financial Reporting Directions issued by NSW Treasury under the GSF Act.

The Legislature is a 'going concern' public sector entity. Parliamentary appropriation has been provided in the NSW Budget Papers for 2020-21 for drawdown on an 'as need' basis from the Crown Entity, an entity controlled by the State of NSW, to meet The Legislature's cash requirements.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at fair value. Other financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except where specified otherwise.

Judgements, key assumptions and estimations management has made are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency, which is The Legislature's presentation and functional currency.

(c) Statement of compliance

The financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

(d) Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

- the amount of GST incurred by The Legislature as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as part of asset's cost of acquisition or as part of an item of expense and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office are classified as operating cash flows.

(e) Equity and reserves

(i) Revaluation surplus

The revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets. This accords with The Legislature's policy on the revaluation of property, plant and equipment as discussed in Note 9.

(ii) Accumulated Funds

The category 'Accumulated Funds' includes all current and prior period retained funds.

(iii) Reserves

Separate reserve accounts are recognised in the financial statements only if such accounts are required by specific legislation or Australian Accounting Standards (e.g. revaluation surplus).

(f) Comparative information

Except where an Australian Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is presented in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements.

(g) Changes in accounting policy, including new or revised Australian Accounting Standards

(i) Effective for the first time in 2020-21

The Legislature applied AASB 1059 *Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors (AASB 1059)* for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in FY2020-21, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of The Legislature.

AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors

AASB 1059 is effective for The Legislature from 1 July 2020. At the same time NSW Treasury Policy and Guideline Paper TPP 06-8: Accounting for Privately Financed Projects (TPP 06-8) was withdrawn effective from 1 July 2020.

Service Concession Arrangements are contracts between an operator and a grantor, where the operator provides public services related to a service concession asset on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time and manages at least some of those services.

Where AASB 1059 applies, the grantor recognises the service concession asset when the grantor obtains control of the asset and measures the service concession asset at current replacement cost. At the same time the grantor recognises a corresponding financial liability or unearned revenue liability or a combination of both.

The adoption of AASB 1059 did not have an impact on statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Issued but not yet effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new Australian Accounting Standards, unless Treasury determines otherwise.

The following new Australian Accounting Standards have not been applied and are not yet effective. The possible impact of these Standards in the period of initial application has been assessed as being nil.

AASB 17 Insurance Contracts

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-For-Profit Tier 2 Entities

AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

AASB 2020-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments

AASB 2020-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts

AASB 2020-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Deferral of Effective Date

AASB 2020-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions: Tier 2 Disclosures

AASB 2020-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

(h) Impact of COVID-19 on Financial Reporting for 2020-21

The Legislature incurred additional costs and loss of revenue during 2020-21 due to COVID-19 related activities. During 2020-21 The Legislature incurred \$283,000 in additional cleaning and safety costs and revenue from the catering division decreased by \$2.213 million from 2019-20.

2. Expenses Excluding Losses

(a) Employee Related Expenses

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages (including annual leave)	63,656	62,349
Superannuation – defined benefit plans	474	525
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	5,981	5,437
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	3,346	3,841
Long service leave	1,247	2,064
Workers' compensation insurance	538	354
	75,242	74,570

Employee related expenses excluded from the above are: (i) capitalised as property, plant and equipment - \$2.467 million at 30 June 2021 (\$858,000 in 2019-20); and (ii) capitalised as intangible assets - \$1.942 million at 30 June 2021 (\$303,000 in 2019-20).

(b) Other Operating Expenses including the following:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Auditors remuneration		
– audit of the financial statements	88	87
– audit of Members' additional entitlements under Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal Determination	59	59
Cost of Sales – Parliamentary Catering	978	1,172
Expense relating to short-term leases	1,036	521
Maintenance	2,369	1,503
Insurance	445	290
Contractors	7,016	6,514
Printing and postage	7,212	6,848
Telecommunication costs	566	571
Travel expenses	1,454	1,624
Computer costs	4,154	4,198
Stores	143	219
Advertising	1,430	1,117
Energy charges	1,564	1,667
Cleaning and laundry	1,222	1,028
Contract and other fees	4,603	3,308
Other	1,181	865
	35,520	31,591

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Reconciliation – Total maintenance expense</i>		
Maintenance expense – contracted labour and other (non-employee related), as above	2,369	1,503
Employee related maintenance expense included in Note 2 (a)	846	835
Total maintenance expenses included in Note 2(a) + 2(b)	3,215	2,338

Recognition and Measurement

Maintenance expense

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement or an enhancement of part or component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

Insurance

The Legislature's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self-insurance for Government entities. The expense (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claim experience.

Lease expense

The Legislature recognises the lease payments associated with the following types leases as an expense on a straight-line basis:

- Leases that meet the definition of short-term. i.e. where the lease term at commencement of the lease is 12 months or less. This excludes leases with a purchase option.
- Leases of assets that are valued at \$10,000 or under when new.

(c) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation:		
– buildings	8,779	7,581
– leased assets	5,145	5,478
– plant and equipment	5,893	5,351
– collection assets	88	88
	19,905	18,498
Amortisation:		
– intangibles	1,700	1,510
	1,700	1,510
Total Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	21,605	20,008

Refer to Note 9, 10 and 11 for recognition and measurement policies on depreciation and amortisation.

(d) Grants and Subsidies

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Grant to Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (NSW Branch)	134	134
	134	134

(e) Finance Costs

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest expense from lease liabilities	345	392
	345	392

Recognition and Measurement

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the leases liabilities. Lease liabilities costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, in accordance with Treasury's Mandate to not-for-profit NSW GGS entities.

(f) Other Expenses

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and allowances	41,111	40,943
Superannuation entitlements	3,035	2,941
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	2,279	2,373
	46,425	46,257

The salaries and related on-costs are for remuneration paid to Members of Parliament. These costs are treated as other expenses due to Members not being employees of the Parliament.

3. Revenue

Recognition and Measurement

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 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Comments regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of income are discussed below.

(a) Appropriations

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Original Budget per Appropriation Act	196,971	164,242
Variations made to the appropriations during the financial year		
-Section 4.13 GSF Act Exigency of Government/ Section 22 PFAA – expenditure for certain works and services	-	2,377
Total spending authority from parliamentary appropriations	196,971	166,619
Less: total expenditure from parliamentary appropriations	183,752	163,819
Variance	13,219	2,800

Recognition and Measurement***Parliamentary appropriations***

Income from appropriations does not contain enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations as defined by AASB 15. Therefore, except as specified below, appropriations are recognised as income when The Legislature obtains control over the assets comprising the appropriations. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon the receipt of cash.

Appropriations are not recognised as income in the following circumstances:

- Lapsed appropriations are recognised as liabilities rather than income, as the authority to spend the money lapses and the unspent amount is not controlled by The Legislature.
- The liability is disclosed in Note 13 as part of 'Current liabilities – Payable – Other Payables'. The liability will be extinguished next financial year through the next annual Appropriation (Parliament) Act.

The Legislature receives its funding under appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. Appropriations for each financial year are set out in the Appropriation (Parliament) Bill that is prepared and tabled for that year.

(b) Sale of Goods and Services from Contracts with Customers

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Sale of Goods</u>		
Sales of food and beverages	1,801	4,014
Subtotal of sale of goods	1,801	4,014
<u>Rendering of Services</u>		
Energy recoup from Sydney Hospital and State Library ¹	573	652
Rent on Parliament House ministerial offices and Post Office	1,828	1,836
Parking fees	484	464
Subtotal of rendering of services	2,885	2,952
	4,686	6,966

¹ Sydney Hospital and the State Library are supplied hot and chilled water from Parliament House for their airconditioning needs, the cost of which is recouped from them.

Recognition and Measurement

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised as when The Legislature satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods.

Type of Good	Nature of Timing of Satisfaction of Performance Obligation, Including Significant Payment Terms	Revenue Recognition Policies
Food, beverage and souvenirs	The Legislature typically satisfies its performance obligations when the goods are delivered. The payments are typically due when the goods are delivered.	Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a short credit term. No volume discount or warranty is provided on the sale.

Rendering of services from contracts with customers

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised as when The Legislature satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised services.

Type of Good	Nature of Timing of Satisfaction of Performance Obligation, Including Significant Payment Terms	Revenue Recognition Policies
Rent on Parliament House ministerial office and Post Office Energy recoup from Sydney Hospital and State Library Parking fees	The Legislature typically satisfies its performance obligations when the service is provided on completion. The payments are typically received in advance or when the service is provided on completion.	Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when The Legislature satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services. The revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract. No element of financing is deemed present as payments are due when service is provided.

(c) Grants and Contributions

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
NSW Treasury redundancy grant	-	379
NSW Treasury business case funding	-	330
	<u>-</u>	<u>709</u>

Recognition and Measurement

Revenue from grants is recognised based on the grant amount specified in the funding agreement/funding approval, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. No element of financing is deemed present as funding payments are usually received in advance or shortly after the relevant obligation is satisfied.

Income from grants without sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised when The Legislature obtains control over the granted assets (e.g. cash).

(d) Acceptance by the Crown Entity of Employee Benefits and Other Liabilities

The following liabilities and /or expenses have been assumed by the Crown Entity:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Employees		
Superannuation – defined benefit	473	525
Long service leave	1,057	1,925
Payroll tax on superannuation	22	26
	<u>1,552</u>	<u>2,476</u>
Members		
Superannuation – defined benefit	170	313
Payroll tax on superannuation	8	17
	<u>178</u>	<u>330</u>
	<u><u>1,730</u></u>	<u><u>2,806</u></u>

(e) Other Income

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets recognised for first time	7	127
Workers compensation hindsight adjustment	-	3
Conference / Seminar	12	39
Televising Parliament	-	37
Compensation of early termination of lease	274	-
Security pass	14	13
Insurance claim	475	1
Parking	9	-
Miscellaneous items	60	93
	<u>851</u>	<u>313</u>

4. *Gain / (Loss) on Disposal*

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Written down value of assets disposed	(64)	(45)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal	<u>(64)</u>	<u>(45)</u>

Gains and loss on disposals related to plant, equipment and collection assets of The Legislature.

5. *Other Gain / (Loss)*

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment loss on right-of-use assets	(136)	(789)
	<u>(136)</u>	<u>(789)</u>

Recognition and Measurement

Impairment loss may arise on non-financial assets held by The Legislature from time to time. Accounting for impairment losses is dependent upon the individual asset (or group of assets) subject to impairment. Accounting Policies and events giving rise to impairment losses are disclosed in the Note 10 Leases.

6. Program Group Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

The Legislature's Expenses & Income	The Legislature*		Not Attributable**		Total	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Expenses excluding losses						
Employee related expenses	75,242	74,570	-	-	75,242	74,570
Operating expenses	35,520	31,591	-	-	35,520	31,591
Depreciation and amortisation	21,605	20,008	-	-	21,605	20,008
Grants and subsidies	134	134	-	-	134	134
Finance Costs	345	392	-	-	345	392
Other expenses	46,425	46,257	-	-	46,425	46,257
Total Expenses excluding losses	179,271	172,952	-	-	179,271	172,952
Revenue						
Appropriations	-	-	183,752	163,819	183,752	163,819
Sale of goods and services	4,686	6,966	-	-	4,686	6,966
Grants and other contributions	-	709	-	-	-	709
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	1,730	2,806	-	-	1,730	2,806
Other income	851	313	-	-	851	313
Total revenue	7,267	10,794	183,752	163,819	191,019	174,613
Operating result	(172,004)	(162,158)	183,752	163,819	11,748	1,661
Gain / (loss) on disposal	(64)	(45)	-	-	(64)	(45)
Other Gain / (loss)	(136)	(789)	-	-	(136)	(789)
Net result	(172,204)	(162,992)	183,752	163,819	11,548	827
Changes in revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment	50,597	766	-	-	50,597	766
Other comprehensive income	50,597	766	-	-	50,597	766
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(121,607)	(162,226)	183,752	163,819	62,145	1,593

*The name and purpose of the program group are summarised below.

**Appropriations are made on an entity basis and not to individual program groups. Consequently, appropriations must be included in the "Not Attributable" column.

The Legislature's Assets & Liabilities	The Legislature*		Not Attributable		Total	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	6,138	4,435	-	-	6,138	4,435
Receivables	2,767	1,777	-	-	2,767	1,777
Inventories	131	106	-	-	131	106
Total Current Assets	9,036	6,318	-	-	9,036	6,318
Non-Current Assets						
Property, plant and equipment						
- Land and buildings	317,735	264,255	-	-	317,735	264,255
- Plant and equipment	27,470	25,115	-	-	27,470	25,115
- Collection assets	51,272	49,598	-	-	51,272	49,598
Total property, plant and equipment	396,477	338,968	-	-	396,477	338,968
Right-of-use assets	20,512	20,380	-	-	20,512	20,380
Intangible assets	12,244	9,506	-	-	12,244	9,506
Total Non-Current Assets	429,233	368,854	-	-	429,233	368,854
Total Assets	438,269	375,172	-	-	438,269	375,172
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Payables	4,714	5,103	-	-	4,714	5,103
Borrowings	4,973	5,190	-	-	4,973	5,190
Provisions	8,416	7,551	-	-	8,416	7,551
Total Current Liabilities	18,103	17,844	-	-	18,103	17,844
Non-Current Liabilities						
Borrowings	16,877	16,212	-	-	16,877	16,212
Provisions	201	173	-	-	201	173
Total Non-Current Liabilities	17,078	16,385	-	-	17,078	16,385
Total Liabilities	35,181	34,229	-	-	35,181	34,229
Net Assets	403,088	340,943	-	-	403,088	340,943
EQUITY						
Reserves	197,899	147,302	-	-	197,899	147,302
Accumulated funds	205,189	193,641	-	-	205,189	193,641
Total Equity	403,088	340,943	-	-	403,088	340,943

*The name and purpose of the program group are summarised below.

The Legislature

Purpose: The Legislature, or the Parliament of NSW, operates under the *Constitution Act 1902* as the system of representative democracy and responsible government for the State, making laws, appropriating funds, overseeing the Executive Government and debating public policy issues.

Objectives: The Legislature contributes to and supports the following key objectives:

- the effective functioning of the Parliament and its committees
- members of Parliament are supported to fulfil their parliamentary roles
- the community has access to Parliament and is aware of the role and functions of the Parliament.

7. Current Assets – Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	6,138	4,435
	6,138	4,435

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and cash on hand.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents (per Statement of Financial Position)	6,138	4,435
Closing Cash and cash equivalents (per Statement of Cash Flows)	6,138	4,435

Refer to Note 20 for details regarding credit risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

8. Current Assets - Receivables

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables from contract with customers	174	173
Sales of goods and services	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	4	14
	<u>170</u>	<u>159</u>
GST recoverable from ATO	1,238	827
Other receivables	457	59
Prepayments	902	732
	<u>2,767</u>	<u>1,777</u>
<i>Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses</i>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	14	1
Amounts written off during the year	(8)	-
Amounts recovered during the year	(6)	-
Increase/(decrease) in allowance recognised in net result	4	13
Balance at the end of the year	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>

Details regarding credit risk of trade receivables that are either past due nor impaired, are disclosed in Note 20.

Recognition and Measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

The Legislature holds receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Impairment

The Legislature recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that The Legislature expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

9. **Non-Current Assets – Property, Plant and Equipment**

	Land and Buildings \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Library Collection \$'000	Artworks /Antiques \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2019 – fair value					
Gross carrying amount	424,036	53,217	38,611	10,750	526,614
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(161,364)	(27,084)	(526)	-	(188,974)
Net carrying amount	262,672	26,133	38,085	10,750	337,640

	Land and Buildings \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Library Collection \$'000	Artworks /Antiques \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2020					
Net carrying amount at start of year	262,672	26,133	38,085	10,750	337,640
Purchases of assets	9,176	4,324	-	-	13,500
Assets first time recognised	-	-	-	127	127
Reclassifications	(12)	12	49	(49)	-
Net revaluation increments less revaluation decrements	-	-	-	766	766
Disposals	-	(3)	(34)	(8)	(45)
Depreciation expense	(7,581)	(5,351)	(88)	-	(13,020)
Net carrying amount at end of year	264,255	25,115	38,012	11,586	338,968

	Land and Buildings \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Library Collection \$'000	Artworks /Antiques \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 July 2020 – fair value					
Gross carrying amount	433,020	57,391	38,626	11,586	540,803
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(168,945)	(32,276)	(614)	-	(201,835)
Net carrying amount	264,255	25,115	38,012	11,586	338,968

	Land and Buildings \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Library Collection \$'000	Artworks /Antiques \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2021					
Net carrying amount at start of year	264,255	25,115	38,012	11,586	338,968
Purchases of assets	13,246	8,483	-	-	21,729
Assets first time recognised	-	-	-	7	7
Reclassifications	176	(176)	-	-	-
Net revaluation increments less revaluation decrements	48,837	-	-	1,760	50,597
Disposals	-	(59)	(5)	-	(64)
Depreciation expense	(8,779)	(5,893)	(88)	-	(14,760)
Net carrying amount at end of year	317,735	27,470	37,919	13,353	396,477

	Land and Buildings \$'000	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Library Collection \$'000	Artworks /Antiques \$'000	Total \$'000
At 30 June 2021 – fair value					
Gross carrying amount	552,542	64,662	38,621	13,353	669,178
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(234,807)	(37,192)	(702)	-	(272,701)
Net carrying amount	317,735	27,470	37,919	13,353	396,477

Recognition and Measurement

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment acquired are initially recognised at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of other Australian Accounting Standards.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

Where payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal credit terms, its cost is the cash price equivalent, i.e. the deferred payment amount is effectively discounted over the period of the credit.

Capitalisation thresholds

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets costing \$5,000 and above individually (or forming part of a network costing more than \$5,000) are capitalised.

Major inspection costs

When each major inspection is performed, the cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an asset as a replacement of a part, if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

Restoration costs

The present value of the expected cost for the restoration or cost of dismantling of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Except for the archive, antique and artwork collections, depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to The Legislature.

All material separately identifiable components of assets are depreciated over their useful lives.

Land is not a depreciable asset. Certain heritage assets including original artworks and collections and heritage buildings may not have a limited useful life because appropriate curatorial and preservation policies are adopted. Such assets are not subject to depreciation. The decision not to recognise depreciation for these assets is reviewed annually.

The depreciation rates applied during 2020-21, which are determined based on valuers' assessments and The Legislature's capital replacement plans, are listed in the table below.

The Parliament House buildings	1.25-6.25 percent
Plant and fitout	5-25 percent
Office equipment	5-33.33 percent
Computer equipment	16.67-33.33 percent
Library – Dewey collection, serials, government publications and other books recently valued	2 percent

Right-of-Use Assets acquired by lessees

From 1 July 2019, AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset for most leases. The Legislature has elected to present the right-of-use assets separately in the Statement of Financial Position.

Further information on leases is contained in Note 10.

Service concession assets

The Legislature has adopted AASB 1059 from July 2020. Note 1(g) details changes in the The Legislature's accounting policies and a summary of impacts on the first time adoption.

Based on The Legislature assessment, there was no impact of AASB 1059.

Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Physical non-current assets are valued in accordance with the "Valuation of Physical Non-Current Assets at Fair Value" Policy and Guidelines Paper (TPP 14-01). This policy adopts fair value in accordance with AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 140 *Investment Property*.

Property, plant and equipment is measured at the highest and best use by market participants that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible. The highest and best use must be available at a period that is not remote and take into account the characteristics of the asset being measured, including any socio-political restrictions imposed by government. In most cases, after taking into account these considerations, the highest and best use is the existing use. In limited circumstances, the highest and best use may be a feasible alternative use, where there are no restrictions on use or where there is a feasible higher restricted alternative use.

Fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on a market participants' perspective, using valuation techniques (market approach, cost approach, income approach) that maximise relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs. Also refer Note 12 for further information regarding fair value.

The Legislature

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2021

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount of each asset in the class does not differ materially from its fair value at reporting date. The Legislature conducts a comprehensive revaluation at least every three years for its land and buildings where the market or income approach is most appropriate valuation technique and at least every five years for other classes of property, plant and equipment and collection assets. The last comprehensive revaluation was completed for each class of asset set out below and was based on an independent assessment.

Land	March 2021	Valustate Pty Ltd
Buildings	March 2021	D P Martin Pty Ltd
Collection Assets:		
Library Collection	October 2018	Peter Tinslay Valuer
Archives Collection	October 2018	Peter Tinslay Valuer
Antiques	March 2020	Raffan Kelaher & Thomas
Artworks	May 2021	Stella Downer Sue Hewitt

Interim revaluations are conducted between comprehensive revaluations where cumulative changes to indicators suggest fair value may differ materially from carrying value.

Non-specialised assets with short useful lives are measured at depreciated historical cost, as an approximation of fair value. The Legislature has assessed that any difference between fair value and depreciated historical cost is unlikely to be material.

Revaluation increments are recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of the same class of asset previously recognised as a loss in the net result, the increment is recognised immediately as a gain in the net result.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as a loss in the net result, except that, to the extent that a credit balance exists in the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of assets, they are debited directly to the revaluation surplus.

As a not-for-profit entity, revaluation increments and decrements are offset against one another only within a class of non-current assets.

When revaluing non-current assets using the cost approach, the gross amount and the related accumulated depreciation are separately restated. Where the income approach or market approach is used, accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Where an asset that has previously been revalued is disposed of, any balance remaining in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset is transferred to accumulated funds.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

As a not-for-profit entity with no cash generating units, impairment under AASB 136 Impairment of Assets is unlikely to arise. As property, plant and equipment is carried at fair value or an amount that approximates fair value, impairment can only arise in the rare circumstances such as where the costs of disposal are material. Specifically, impairment is unlikely for not-for-profit entities given that AASB 136 modifies the recoverable amount test for non-cash generating assets of not-for-profit entities to the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and depreciated replacement cost, where depreciated replacement cost is also fair value.

As a not-for-profit entity, an impairment loss is recognised in the net result to the extent the impairment loss exceeds the amount in the revaluation surplus for the class of asset.

10. Leases

a. Entity as a lessee

The Legislature is the lessee of 98 electorate offices throughout NSW. The leases are mostly standard commercial leases based on the Law Society template and are generally for four to eight years with a four year option. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. The Legislature does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to leases.

Extension and termination options are included to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by The Legislature and not by the respective lessor. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee. During the current financial year, the financial effect of revising lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising extension and termination options is recognised in lease liabilities and right-of-use assets.

AASB 16 *Leases* (AASB 16) requires a lessee to recognise a right-to-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for most leases.

The Legislature has elected to recognise payments for short-term leases and low value leases as expenses on a straight-line basis, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets are assets with a fair value of \$10,000 or less when new.

Right-of-use assets under leases

The following table presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property.

Buildings	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	20,380	25,238
Additions	5,413	1,409
Impairment loss	(136)	(789)
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(5,145)	(5,478)
Balance at 30 June	20,512	20,380

Lease liabilities

The following table presents liabilities under leases.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	21,402	25,238
Additions	5,413	1,410
Interest expenses	345	392
Payments	(5,310)	(5,638)
Balance at 30 June	21,850	21,402

The following amounts were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ending 30 June 2021 in respect of leases where the Legislature is the lessee:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	5,145	5,478
Interest expense on lease liabilities	345	392
Expense relating to short-term leases	1,036	521
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	6,526	6,391

The Legislature had total cash outflows for leases of \$6.346 million in 2020-21 (2019-20: \$6.159 million).

Recognition and measurement

The Legislature assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Legislature recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

i. Right-of-use assets

The Legislature recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability (refer ii below), 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.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of 4 to 12 years.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The Legislature assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the entity estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. After an impairment loss has been recognised, it is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the net result.

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, The Legislature recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the entity exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for The Legislature's leases, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that The Legislature would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Legislature's lease liabilities are included in borrowings.

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Legislature applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

11. Intangible Assets**Software licensing and upgrade**

At 1 July 2019	\$'000
Cost (gross carrying amount)	14,069
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(4,536)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>9,533</u>
At 30 June 2020	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	15,407
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(5,901)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>9,506</u>
Year ended 30 June 2020	
Net carrying amount at start of year	9,533
Additions (acquired separately)	1,483
Amortisation (recognised in depreciation and amortisation)	<u>(1,510)</u>
Net carrying amount at end of year	<u>9,506</u>
At 1 July 2020	\$'000
Cost (gross carrying amount)	15,407
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(5,901)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>9,506</u>
At 30 June 2021	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	19,845
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(7,601)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>12,244</u>
Year ended 30 June 2021	
Net carrying amount at start of year	9,506
Additions (acquired separately)	4,438
Amortisation (recognised in depreciation and amortisation)	<u>(1,700)</u>
Net carrying amount at end of year	<u>12,244</u>

Recognition and Measurement

The Legislature recognises intangible assets only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to The Legislature and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are subsequently measured at fair value only if there is an active market. As there is no active market for The Legislature's intangible assets, the assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

All research costs are expensed. Development costs are only capitalised when certain criteria are met.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite, except for the Parliamentary Records Digitalisation asset.

The Legislature's intangible assets are amortised using the straight line method over a period of 3 to 8 years.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount and the reduction recognised as an impairment loss.

12. Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets

A number of The Legislature's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When measuring fair value, the valuation technique used maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Under AASB 13, The Legislature categorises, for disclosure purposes, the valuation techniques based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities that The Legislature can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Legislature recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Refer to Note 20 for further disclosures regarding fair value measurements of non-financial and financial assets.

(a) Fair Value Hierarchy

2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 9)				
Land	-	-	71,490	71,490
Buildings	-	-	246,245	246,245
Collection assets	-	51,272	-	51,272
	-	51,272	317,735	369,007

There were no transfers between Level 1 or 2 during the year.

2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 9)				
Land	-	-	64,340	64,340
Buildings	-	-	199,915	199,915
Collection assets	-	49,598	-	49,598
	-	49,598	264,255	313,853

There were no transfers between Level 1 or 2 during the year.

(b) Valuation techniques, inputs and processes

Land

The fair value of the land under the Parliament of NSW building complex has been independently determined using market evidence with consideration made for condition, location, comparability, heritage classification and floor space area.

Buildings

The fair value of the Parliament of NSW building complex has been independently determined based on replacement cost and measured at depreciated replacement cost.

Collection Assets

The fair values of the archives, library collections, artworks and antiques are independently determined by reference to the best available market evidence. This is based on the current market price of like or similar items.

The input for the valuation was obtained by research of records of Australian and international sales, purchases and other forms of acquisition, knowledge of prices paid by other institutions and valuation experiences at other major institutions.

A breakdown of Land and Buildings Level 3 fair value is represented below:

2021	Land	Buildings	Total Recurring Level 3 Fair value \$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2020	64,340	199,915	264,255
Additions	-	13,246	13,246
Reclassification to Plant and Equipment	-	176	176
Net revaluation increments	7,150	41,687	48,837
Depreciation	-	(8,779)	(8,779)
Fair value as at 30 June 2021	71,490	246,245	317,735

2020	Land	Buildings	Total Recurring Level 3 Fair value \$'000
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value as at 1 July 2019	64,340	198,332	262,672
Additions	-	9,176	9,176
Reclassification to intangibles	-	(12)	(12)
Depreciation	-	(7,581)	(7,581)
Fair value as at 30 June 2020	64,340	199,915	264,255

13. Current Liabilities - Payables

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	1,205	1,244
Trade creditors	1,030	1,179
Accrued operating expenses	2,299	2,212
Other payables	180	468
	4,714	5,103

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables, are disclosed in Note 20.

Recognition and Measurement

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to The Legislature and other amounts. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Payables are financial liabilities at amortised cost, initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

14. Current / Non- Current Liabilities – Borrowings

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current Lease Liability (see note 10)	4,973	5,190
Non - Current Lease Liability (see note 10)	16,877	16,212
	21,850	21,402

Details regarding credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables, are disclosed in Note 20.

Recognition and Measurement

Borrowings classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

15. *Current / Non- Current Liabilities – Provisions*

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits and related on-costs – Current		
Annual leave	5,581	4,888
Payroll tax on-costs	974	973
Annual leave, superannuation and workers' compensation on-costs	1,861	1,690
	<u>8,416</u>	<u>7,551</u>
Employee benefits and related on-costs – Non - Current		
Payroll tax on-costs	70	61
Annual leave, superannuation and workers' compensation on-costs	131	112
	<u>201</u>	<u>173</u>
Subtotal Employee benefits and related on-costs	<u>8,617</u>	<u>7,724</u>
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs		
Provisions – Current	8,416	7,551
Provisions - Non-Current	201	173
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (note 13)	1,205	1,244
	<u>9,822</u>	<u>8,968</u>

Of employee benefits for annual leave \$5.187 million (2020: \$4.756 million) is expected to be settled within twelve months and \$394,000 (2020: \$132,000) is expected to be settled after twelve months. All accrued wages and salaries are expected to be settled within twelve months.

Recognition and Measurement

Salaries and wages, annual leave, sick leave and on-costs

Salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits) and paid sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts of the benefits.

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As such, it is required to be measured at present value in accordance with *AASB 119 Employee Benefits* (although short-cut methods are permitted).

Actuarial advice obtained by NSW Treasury has confirmed that using the nominal annual leave balance plus the annual leave entitlements accrued while taking annual leave (calculated using 7.9% of the nominal value of annual leave) can be used to approximate the present value of the annual leave liability. The Legislature has assessed the actuarial advice based on its circumstances and has determined that the effect of discounting is immaterial to annual leave. All annual leave is classified as a current liability even where The Legislature does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months as The Legislature does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability, as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

Long service leave and superannuation

The Legislature's liabilities for long service leave and defined benefit superannuation are assumed by the Crown Entity. The Legislature accounts for the liability as having been extinguished, resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as 'Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee benefits and other liabilities'.

Long service leave is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to certain factors based on actuarial review, including expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using Commonwealth government bond rate at the reporting date.

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (i.e. Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e. State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees' superannuation contributions.

Consequential on-costs

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax.

16. Commitments

Capital Commitments

Aggregate capital expenditure contracted for the completion of the following projects: Ceiling & Building Services Replacement, Strategic Security Measures, Tower Block Membrane replacement, Emergency Ventilation Compliance as at the balance date and not provided for:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	12,302	754
Total (including GST)	<u>12,302</u>	<u>754</u>

The above total includes GST input tax credits of \$1.118 million (2020: \$69,000), which will be recoverable from the ATO.

17. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Legislature had no contingent assets or contingent liabilities at reporting date (2020: nil).

18. Budget Review

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the original budgeted financial statements presented to Parliament in respect of the reporting period. Subsequent amendments to the original budget (e.g. adjustment for transfer of functions between entities as a result of Administrative Arrangements Orders) are not reflected in the budgeted amounts. Major variances between the original budgeted amounts and the actual amounts disclosed in the financial statements are explained below.

The net result of \$11.548 million was lower than the budgeted net result of \$22.884 million by \$11.336 million. This arose from the following budget variations: lower employee related expenses (\$2.886 million); lower other operating expenses (\$3.858 million); higher depreciation and amortisation expenses (\$585,000); higher other expenses - Members' remuneration (\$282,000); higher grants and subsidies (\$134,000); lower finance costs (\$61,000); lower revenue (\$16.940 million); higher loss on disposal of assets (\$64,000) and higher other losses due to an impairment loss on right of use assets of \$136,000.

The employee related expenses were \$2.886 million lower than the budget of \$78.128 million. The primary reasons for the variation were:

- Lower than budget results for direct salaries and wages of \$616,000 and a carry forward of \$600,000 to 2021-22; lower payroll tax of \$500,000 due to a reduction in the payroll tax rate; and lower long service leave costs of \$1.113 million.

Other operating expenses were lower than the budget of \$39.378 million by \$3.858 million due mainly to: a carry forward of \$2.251 million to 2021-22; lower energy charges of \$178,000; lower travel costs of \$750,000; and lower computer costs of \$442,000.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses were \$585,000 higher than the budget of \$21.020 million.

Other expenses were \$282,000 higher than a budget of \$46.143 million. This was mostly due to Members' remuneration and allowances being \$601,000 higher than the budget of \$43.387 million.

Revenue was \$16.940 million lower than the budget of \$207.959 million due to:

- a \$9.890 million lower capital appropriation drawdown due to capital projects allocations being carried forward to 2021-22 and 2022-23;
- a \$2.851 million lower recurrent appropriation drawdown due to recurrent funding being carried forward to 2021-22;
- a reduction in payroll tax funding of \$380,000 due to the rate decrease;
- sale of goods and services being \$2.807 million lower than budget due to the impact of lower sales caused by COVID-19;
- Crown acceptance of employee benefits and liabilities being \$1.541 million lower than expected mainly due to lower long service leave and defined benefit superannuation expenses;
- other income being \$647,000 higher than budget, consisting of \$475,000 for an insurance claim for COVID-19 losses incurred and a compensation payment for the Parramatta Electorate Office relocation due to the construction of a Sydney Metro station on the site.

Assets and liabilities

Total current assets of \$9.036 million were higher than the budget of \$8.942 million by \$94,000 due to lower than budgeted cash holdings of \$919,000, offset by higher receivables of \$984,000 and inventories of \$25,000.

Total non-current assets of \$429.233 million were higher than the budget of \$389.956 million by \$39.277 million primarily due revaluations of \$50.597 million offset by Treasury-funded annual capital works being carried forward to 2021-22 and 2022-23 of \$9.890 million and lower right-of-use assets of \$408,000.

Total current liabilities of \$18.103 million were higher than the budget of \$17.892 million by \$211,000 due to lower payables of \$346,000 lower borrowings of \$362,000, offset by higher employee provisions of \$865,000.

Total non-current liabilities of \$17.078 million were lower than the budget of \$1,000 due to higher provisions of \$28,000, offset by lower borrowings of \$29,000.

Cash flows

Net cash flows from operating activities were \$11.070 million lower than the budget of \$43.904 million. Receipts were lower than budget by \$10.507 million mostly due to appropriations being lower by \$13.219 million as a result of funding carry forwards. Payments were higher by \$563,000.

Net cash flows from investing activities were \$9.649 million lower than the budget of \$35.816 million due to asset acquisitions being lower than the budget following the carry forward of \$9.890 million to 2021-22.

Net cash flows from financing activities were \$502,000 lower than the budget of \$5.466 million.

19. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to net result

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Net cash used in operating activities	32,834	20,703
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(21,605)	(20,008)
(Increase) in provisions	(893)	(1,136)
Increase / (decrease) in receivables and inventories	1,016	(138)
Decrease in payables	389	2,113
Net (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(64)	(45)
Impairment loss of right-of-use assets	(136)	(789)
Assets recognised for first time	7	127
Net result	11,548	827

20. Financial Instruments

The Legislature's principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from The Legislature's operations or are required to finance The Legislature's operations. The Legislature does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative or any other purposes.

The Legislature's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with The Legislature's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Clerks and the Chief Executive have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and review and agree policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by The Legislature, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed by The Legislature on a continuous basis.

(a) Financial instrument categories

Financial Assets	Note	Category	Carrying Amount	
			2021	2020
Class:			\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	7	N/A	6,138	4,435
Receivables ¹	8	Amortised cost	467	218
Financial Liabilities			Carrying Amount	
			2021	2020
Class:			\$'000	\$'000
Payables ²	13	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4,564	4,478
Borrowings	14	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	21,850	21,402

Notes

1. Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments (i.e. not within scope of AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*).
2. Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue (i.e. not within scope of AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*).

The Legislature determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial year end.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire; or if The Legislature transfers its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- The Legislature has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The Legislature has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control.

When The Legislature has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. Where The Legislature has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards or transferred control, the asset continues to be recognised to the extent of The Legislature's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, The Legislature also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that The Legislature has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that The Legislature could be required to repay.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the net result.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(b) Financial risks

i. Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility that the counterparty will default on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to The Legislature. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for credit losses or allowance for impairment).

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of The Legislature, including cash and receivables. No collateral is held by The Legislature. The Legislature has not granted any financial guarantees.

Credit risk associated with The Legislature’s financial assets, other than receivables, is managed through the selection of counterparties and establishment of minimum credit rating standards.

The Legislature considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 150 days past due. However, in certain cases, The Legislature may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that The Legislature is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by The Legislature.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and bank balances within the Treasury Banking System. Interest was earned on daily bank balances at the monthly average NSW Treasury Corporation (TCorp) 11am unofficial cash rate adjusted for a management fee to NSW Treasury. Under cash management reforms introduced by NSW Treasury from 1 July 2015, interest is no longer payable on cash held in bank accounts within the Treasury Banking System.

Accounting policy for impairment of trade receivables and other financial assets

Receivables - trade receivables

The Legislature applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. Trade debtors are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 150 days past due. Interest is charged on food and beverage debts after 60 days at 2% per month. No interest is charged on any other debtors. Food and beverage sales are made on 30-day terms. Other sales are made on either 14 or 30-day terms.

The Legislature is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single trade debtor or group of debtors as at 30 June 2021.

The loss allowance for trade debtors as at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2020 was determined as follows:

	30-Jun-21					Total
	Current	<30 Days	30-60 Days	61-90 Days	> 91 Days	
Estimated total gross carrying amount ^{1,2}	92	54	3	21	0	170
Expected Credit Loss Rate	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Expected Credit Loss	2	1	0	1	0	4

	30-Jun-20					Total
	Current	<30 Days	30-60 Days	61-90 Days	> 91 Days	
Estimated total gross carrying amount ^{1,2}	103	39	5	11	15	173
Expected Credit Loss Rate	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%
Expected Credit Loss	9	3	0	1	1	14

Notes

1. Each column in the table reports “gross receivables”.
2. The ageing analysis excludes statutory receivables, as these are not within the scope of AASB 7 (*Financial Instruments: Disclosures*). Therefore, the “total” will not reconcile to the receivables total recognised in the statement of financial position.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that The Legislature will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Legislature continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows and maturities planning to ensure adequate holding of high quality liquid assets available to it. Under cash management reforms introduced by NSW Treasury from 1 July 2015, NSW Treasury assumed the liquidity risk of the Legislature and manages its cash balances through a system of annual cash buffer adjustments, either increasing or decreasing its appropriation to ensure an adequate cash holding for the forthcoming financial year.

The Legislature has the following banking facilities as at 30 June 2021:

- Cheque cashing authority of \$20,000, which is the total encashment facility provided to enable recoupment of advance account activities.
- Tape negotiation authority of \$3,000,000. This facility authorised the bank to debit The Legislature’s operating bank account up to the above limit when processing the electronic payroll and vendor files.
- Citibank card facility of \$150,000.

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults of payables. No assets have been pledged as collateral.

The liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured), with the exception of Members’ claims which are subject to requirements in the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal Determination, are settled in accordance with the policy set out in NSW Treasury Circular *Payment of Accounts* 11/12. For small business suppliers, whose terms are not specified, payment is made not later than 30 days from the date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice. For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or a statement is received.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of The Legislature’ financial liabilities, together with the interest rate exposure.

Maturity analysis and interest rate exposure of financial liabilities

\$'000			\$'000			\$'000		
			Interest Rate Exposure			Maturity Dates		
	Weighted Average Effective Int. Rate	Nominal Amount ¹	Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Non-interest bearing	< 1 yr	1-5 yrs	> 5 yrs
2021								
Payables	-	4,564	-	-	4,564	4,564	-	-
Borrowings - Lease liabilities	4.95%	22,987	-	1,137	-	4,973	13,353	4,661
2020								
Payables	-	4,604	-	-	4,604	4,604	-	-
Borrowings - Lease liabilities	4.86%	22,496	-	1,094	-	5,190	13,474	3,832

Notes

- The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of each class of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which The Legislature can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows and therefore will not reconcile to the statement of financial position.

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Legislature's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk on The Legislature's borrowings and other price risks associated with the movement in the unit price of the Hour Glass Investment Facilities. The Legislature has no exposure to foreign currency risk and does not enter into commodity contracts.

The effect on profit and equity due to a reasonably possible change in risk variable is outlined in the information below, for interest rate risk. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which The Legislature operates and the time frame for the assessment (i.e. until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence at the statement of financial position date. The analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2020. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through The Legislature's interest bearing liabilities. This risk is minimised by undertaking mainly fixed rate borrowings, primarily with NSW TCorp. The Legislature does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale. Therefore, for these financial instruments, a change in interest rates would not affect profit or loss or equity. A reasonably possible change of +/- 1% is used, consistent with current trends in interest rates (based on official RBA interest rate volatility over the last five years). The basis will be reviewed annually and amended where there is a structural change in the level of interest rate volatility. Under cash management reforms introduced by NSW Treasury from 1 July 2015, The Legislature no longer earns interest on cash held in bank accounts within the Treasury Banking System.

(c) **Fair value measurement**

Financial instruments are generally recognised at cost which are measured at fair value. The amortised cost of financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position approximates the fair value, because of the short term nature of many of the financial instruments.

21. Related Party Disclosures

The Legislature's key management personnel compensation are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits:		
Salaries	1,368	1,388
Other monetary allowances	297	276
Non-monetary benefits	13	36
Other long-term employee benefits	-	-
Post-employment benefits	66	71
Termination benefits	-	-
Total remuneration	<u><u>1,744</u></u>	<u><u>1,771</u></u>

During the year, The Legislature did not enter into any transactions on arm's length terms and conditions with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof.

During the year, The Legislature entered into transactions with other entities that are controlled by the State of NSW, these include:

- provision of ministerial offices and parking at Parliament House to the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet;
- supply of hot and chilled water for use in air conditioning to the NSW State Library and Sydney Hospital;
- engagement of special constables from the NSW Police Force for the security of The Legislature;
- audit of financial statements and Members' additional entitlements by the Audit Office of NSW.

22. Events After Reporting Period

As a result of Parliament being closed to the public due to the COVID-19 restrictions, it is expected that the revenue which is typically generated from the Catering business for Parliament will be impacted during the 2021-22 financial period.

End of audited financial statements

End of audited Financial Statements