



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OF TASMANIA

Annual Report



1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025

FURTHER INFORMATION

To obtain information about the content of this report, please contact:

Colonel David Hughes CSC
Official Secretary
Office of the Governor of Tasmania
7 Lower Domain Road
Hobart TAS 7000

Telephone: (03) 6234 2611
Email: admin@govhouse.tas.gov.au

Information about the activities of the Governor of Tasmania and the operations of the Office of the Governor is available online at www.govhouse.tas.gov.au.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Office of the Governor are available at www.govhouse.tas.gov.au/office-of-the-governor/annual-reports.

Copyright © Office of the Governor of Tasmania, 2025

ISSN 3083-4279

Cover image: Lavender blooming in the Government House gardens, January 2025.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.....	3
OFFICIAL SECRETARY'S SUMMARY	4
Year in Review	4
Outlook for 2025-26	5
THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR	6
Overview.....	6
Executive Team	6
Organisational Structure.....	7
PERFORMANCE	8
Constitutional and Legal.....	8
Ceremonial.....	9
Community Engagement	10
Government House and Estate Preservation	11
Promoting Tasmania	12
Volunteers	13
Financial Performance.....	13
Details of Key Activities Undertaken in 2024-25.....	14
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	15
Indicators of Organisational Health	15
Employee Agreement and Employee Award	15
Training and Development	16
Industrial Relations	16
Work Health and Safety	16
Superannuation Certificate.....	16
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	17
Pricing Policy.....	17
Legislation Administered by the Office of the Governor	17
Right to Information.....	17
Public Interest Disclosures	18
Compliance Index to Disclosure Requirements.....	18
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	19
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	23



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OF TASMANIA

27 October 2025

The Honourable Jeremy Rockliff MP
Premier of Tasmania
Level 11, Executive Building
15 Murray Street
Hobart TAS 7000

Dear Premier,

In accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016*, I submit for tabling in the Parliament the Annual Report of the Office of the Governor of Tasmania.

The Report covers the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 and outlines the achievements and business of the Office of the Governor in providing effective and accountable support to the Governor of Tasmania.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Hughes'.

David Hughes CSC
Official Secretary

OFFICIAL SECRETARY'S SUMMARY

Year in Review

In the year under review, the Office of the Governor (the Office) supported 556 constitutional, ceremonial and community engagement events for the Governor of Tasmania, Her Excellency the Honourable Barbara Baker AC.

The Office provided expert, timely and comprehensive advice and administrative support for Her Excellency's constitutional role in a number of elections held during the year.

In March 2025, for the half-Senate election timed to coincide with the Federal Election on 3 May 2025, the Office supported Her Excellency to issue the required writ. In May 2025, the Lieutenant Governor certified the returned writ for the election.

In April 2025, Her Excellency issued writs for Legislative Council elections in three divisions. In May 2025, the Office supported the Lieutenant Governor to monitor the election outcomes and receive the return of writs as the final legal action to conclude those elections.

In June 2025, following a vote of no-confidence, the Office provided advice and support to Her Excellency to issue proclamations proroguing Parliament and dissolving the House of Assembly, issue writs for the early election and monitor the election outcome. Much of the preparation to support Her Excellency's exercise of reserve powers following the election of a hung Parliament took place at the end of the year under review.

A review of the organisational structure introduced in 2023-24 revealed the opportunity for greater efficiencies and a minor restructure to fully align functional areas and optimise delivery of services was undertaken.

Efficiencies identified through minor changes to the Governor's internal program have allowed the Office to internally fund a number of unexpected costs without needing additional allocation funding.

Important repairs to stonework on the northern ballroom wall were carried out to replace weathered stones, repair pointings and make safe several areas of broken cornices. The need for these works was identified in a 2013 report and was prioritised this year as part of the Office's risk management plan. These works, representing a \$100,000 investment in the preservation and maintenance of one of Tasmania's most culturally significant heritage properties, were funded internally without the need for any additional allocation funding.

The Office arranged and managed Her Excellency's swearing-in of new Ministries in August and October 2024, the new Chief Justice and Lieutenant Governor in January 2025 and a new Judge of the Supreme Court of Tasmania in February 2025.

In November, the Office opened Government House and the Estate to members of the public. Some 6,000 Tasmanians enjoyed the Open Day. In April 2025 Government House stepped in to host the annual Royal Hobart Hospital Research Foundation Easter Egg Hunt while works were underway at its usual venue. The event was sold out, and 2,000 Tasmanian families enjoyed the gardens while hunting for clues that ultimately led to a bag of chocolate. Throughout the year, 1,100 guests participated in tours and lectures, and 16 school visits saw students learning about the role of the Governor as part of their civics curriculum.

2024-25 SNAPSHOT

18,940	total visitors to Government House
556	official events
183	speeches delivered
48	Tasmanians presented with Australian Honours and Awards

The annual International Women's Day luncheon raised \$20,300 for the Hobart Women's Shelter, and a King's Birthday celebration lunch supported the Beacon Foundation, with musical performances by local students and the Tasmanian Youth Orchestra. These events aligned with Her Excellency's priorities of providing support to women and to the education of young people.

The Office works strategically to support the Governor's apolitical international engagement and promotion of Tasmania. Through formal State dinners to honour the visits of Ambassadors and High Commissioners, where premium Tasmanian produce is served, and the selection of guests who represent leaders of industries with connections to the visiting diplomat's country, the Office provides opportunities to yield tangible economic development outcomes for the State.

Corporate governance has improved through the introduction of contemporary policies and procedures following review. IT security and governance were an important focus for the Office in the year under review and substantial improvements have been realised.

A discrete project incorporating detailed planning and preparation of supporting documents began in March 2025 to facilitate the transition of Governor in June 2026.

Outlook for 2025-26

Her Excellency will conclude her five-year term in the Vice-Regal role in June 2026. The Office will manage the transition from Governor Baker to the Governor-designate in a constitutionally correct, measured and timely manner to ensure the smooth and orderly changeover.

The project to replace the 170-year-old slate roof of Government House will continue to be managed by the Office. Internal lead roof sections, including additional and improved drainage requirements will be undertaken in the third quarter of the financial year. A request for tender process for the main procurement and works for the replacement will continue to be developed in consultation with the Office of the Crown Solicitor, Heritage Tasmania and heritage architects.

The Office is undertaking a full site and personnel security review to ensure compliance with recent directives and contemporary best practice in a changing security environment. This review is being supported by specialist officers of Tasmania Police.

The Office will continue work to update and simplify the *Governor of Tasmania Employee Agreement 2022* to align with contemporary conditions of service and provide greater flexibility while maintaining the exceptional support provided by staff of the Office.

In keeping with current Government guidelines and good management practice, the Office will continue to identify efficiencies without compromising the standards expected of the Vice-Regal office.

David Hughes CSC
Official Secretary

THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Overview

The Office of the Governor is responsible for supporting the Governor in the performance of her legal, constitutional, ceremonial and community responsibilities.

The principal responsibilities of the Office include:

- providing expert, timely, and comprehensive advice and administrative support to the Governor to enable the effective discharge of constitutional and ceremonial responsibilities, and the execution of the extensive community engagement program;
- facilitating the efficient and effective interaction between the Office, the Parliament, the Executive and the State Service;
- facilitating cooperation between all arms of government and the community to promote the State of Tasmania to a widening range of international guests and other visitors to the State; and
- the preservation and maintenance of one of Tasmania's most culturally significant heritage properties.

The Office is focused on achieving, or contributing to:

- safeguarding the integrity of the State's democratic system of government;
- supporting the Governor's commitment to promoting community involvement in government and understanding of the democratic process;
- promoting community understanding and appreciation of the role of the Governor;
- facilitating the Governor's extensive community outreach program across Tasmania through speeches, visits, functions and other events;
- supporting the Governor's commitment to increase access to and to strengthen the connection between the Vice-Regal office and the people of Tasmania, including young people and multicultural demographics;
- supporting activities that promote a multicultural, diverse and tolerant society;
- facilitating the Governor's commitment to stimulating culture and the arts;
- encouraging healthy eating, particularly among young people;
- strategically positioning Government House as a showcase for Tasmania's distinctive character, quality produce, and cultural heritage to strengthen the State's profile both nationally and internationally; and
- maintaining stewardship of the Government House Estate and preserving, protecting, and enhancing the heritage values of Government House and its grounds.

Executive Team

The Executive Team is the Office's strategic management and decision-making body. During 2024-25, membership of the Executive Team comprised:

Official Secretary David Hughes CSC

The Official Secretary is Her Excellency's most senior adviser and is the Head of Agency of the Office of the Governor. Appointed in March 2024, Mr Hughes previously served as Deputy Official Secretary from 2019, and prior to that as a fulltime and honorary Aide-de-Camp to four Governors. He was sworn as a Clerk Assisting the Executive Council in 2020.

Mr Hughes has held senior positions in the Australian Defence Force including as the Colonel Plans of the Army's 2nd Division and commander of the Joint Task Force in Tasmania that provided Defence support to the Government of Tasmania during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Deputy Official Secretary Paula Duniam-Chatwood

The Deputy Official Secretary is the Deputy Head of Agency and is responsible for all operational areas of Government House, including Household, Garden, Kitchen, Maintenance and Heritage, and Security Operations. Ms Duniam-Chatwood provides support and advice across the full range of the Governor's functions. She was sworn as a Clerk Assisting the Executive Council in 2022.

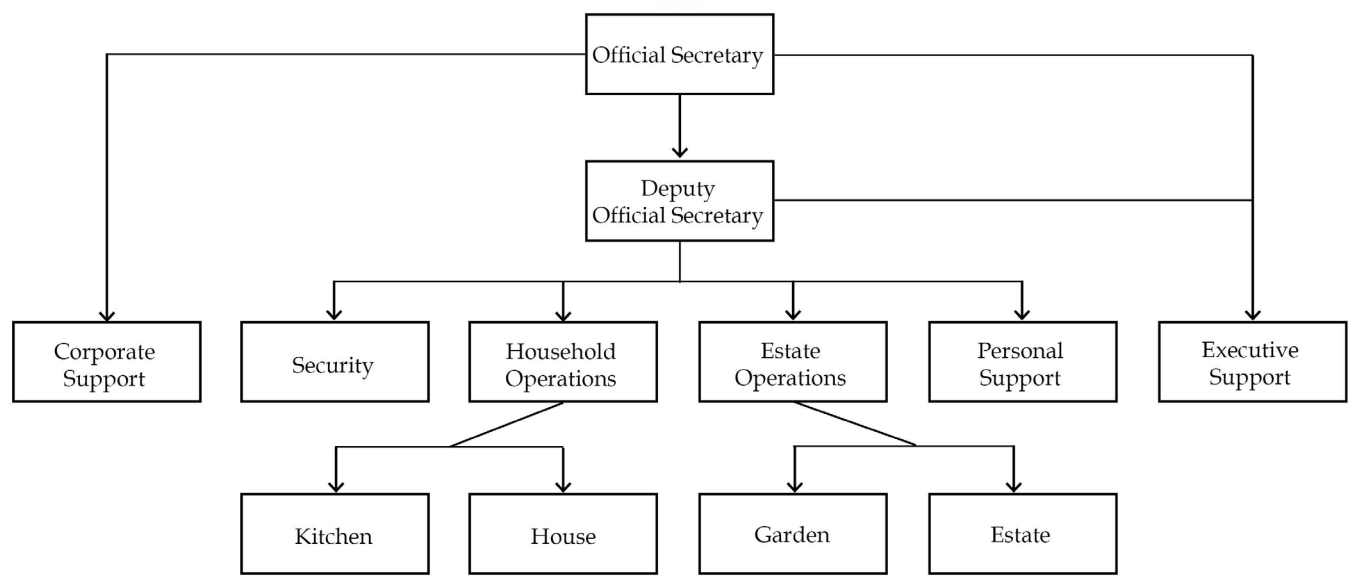
Prior to her appointment as Deputy Official Secretary in March of 2024, Ms Duniam-Chatwood served as an honorary and fulltime Aide-de-Camp to two Governors. She is a prior permanent member of the Royal Australian Air Force with postings to RAAF Point Cook, East Sale and Tindal, where she supported fighter jet operations in Australia and into the South Pacific Region.

Chief Finance Officer Dannielle Hunt CPA

Mrs Hunt joined the Office of the Governor as Senior Finance Officer in November 2019 and was appointed Chief Finance Officer in June 2024. She is responsible for the management of all budget and finance matters in the Office of the Governor and, more recently, for the management of corporate support.

Prior to her appointment at the Office of the Governor, Mrs Hunt held senior finance positions within the Tasmanian State Service, and with private organisations in Victoria and the Northern Territory.

Organisational Structure



Constitutional and Legal

The *Tasmanian Constitution Act 1934* requires that there be a Governor of Tasmania appointed by the Sovereign. The Governor is the personal representative in Tasmania of His Majesty King Charles III who is Tasmania's Head of State.

As the Sovereign's representative and under Tasmania's constitutional framework, the Governor exercises executive power within the State's Westminster system of government. The *Constitution Act 1934* establishes that the Governor, together with the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, forms the Parliament of Tasmania.

The Governor's constitutional responsibilities encompass ensuring stable governance, facilitating the orderly operation of Parliament and the Executive Government, and upholding Tasmania's democratic institutions. In carrying out Vice-Regal constitutional and other duties, the Governor does not participate in the political process, maintaining the non-partisan position essential to the Vice-Regal role.

The core function of the Office of the Governor is to provide expert, timely and comprehensive advice and administrative support to enable the effective discharge of these constitutional responsibilities.

In 2024-25, the Office of the Governor supported the Governor's constitutional duties by preparing and providing advice including briefing documents, liaising with government agencies, and by managing significant logistical, technical, protocol, and other requirements for the following:

- Presiding over 24 Executive Council meetings, providing constitutionally required approval to give legal effect to Government decisions;
- Granting Royal Assent to 44 Bills presented by the President of the Legislative Council or the Speaker of the House of Assembly;
- Swearing-in Mr Christopher Shanahan SC as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tasmania and Lieutenant Governor of Tasmania in January 2025;
- Swearing-in Ms Kate Cuthbertson SC as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tasmania in February 2025;
- Swearing-in multiple Ministers to new portfolios on three separate occasions in August and October 2024;
- Proroguing Parliament and dissolving the House of Assembly following the Premier's request for a general election in June 2025.

In 2024-25, the Office of the Governor also supported Lieutenant Governors the Honourable Alan Blow AO and the Honourable Christopher Shanahan in administering the government of the State for a total of 49 days during the Governor's absence.

Ceremonial

In 2024-25, the Office of the Governor supported Her Excellency's involvement in officiating at or participating in a range of important ceremonial events across Tasmania.

The Governor officiated at a total of 29 swearing-in, investiture, and presentation ceremonies organised and managed by the Office, recognising achievement and service across the Tasmanian community.

Ambassadors and High Commissioners stayed at Government House during the year, helping to facilitate important diplomatic relationships. Formal dinners were hosted for the Ambassadors of the European Union, Finland, Belgium, Indonesia, and the United Arab Emirates, and the High Commissioners for Singapore and India, showcasing Tasmanian produce and wines.

The Office supported the Governor's attendance at significant events including joining the Governor-General and other State Governors in Canberra for a reception celebrating the visit of Their Majesties King Charles III and Queen Camilla in October 2024, and Her Excellency's official naming of the new TT-Line vessel Spirit of Tasmania V in Rauma, Finland in July 2024.

Her Excellency also attended and conducted official inspections and ceremonies, including a parade of graduate Police Officers at the Tasmania Police Academy in November 2024, reflecting the ceremonial duties that connect the Vice-Regal office with Tasmania's institutions.

Community Engagement

Throughout 2024-25 the Office of the Governor facilitated Her Excellency's community outreach program across Tasmania with extensive interaction with Tasmanian communities, strengthening connections between the Vice-Regal office and the people of Tasmania. During this period, the Governor hosted or participated in 556 constitutional, ceremonial and community engagement events. In support of these engagements, the Office organised, managed, and coordinated the logistics and protocols associated with these events, and prepared 183 speeches for Her Excellency's and the Lieutenant Governor's consideration.

As part of Her Excellency's commitment to connecting with Tasmanians across the State, the Office coordinated and managed 148 external engagements, including five official visits to the municipalities of Kingborough, Flinders, Northern Midlands, Central Highlands and Kentish.

Education remained a key focus for Her Excellency, and in support of this the Office developed innovative partnerships to enhance civic learning. Collaboration with the Department for Education, Children and Young People resulted in a tailored educational program for Grade 5/6 students, incorporating pre-visit learning activities and guided tours of the State Rooms where students learn directly from Her Excellency about the Governor's constitutional role. The Office coordinated 16 school visits to Government House during this period, and with the pilot phase approaching completion, it is anticipated that this initiative will achieve expanded access to Government House and an increase in school visits in the year ahead.

In further support of the Governor's commitment to education and youth, the Office facilitated Governor visits to schools in the South, North, and Northwest of the State.

With the support of the Office, Her Excellency hosted significant charitable initiatives that demonstrated the Governor's commitment to supporting vulnerable Tasmanians. Two major events were coordinated that exemplified this commitment: an International Women's Day luncheon featuring Elizabeth Broderick AO raised \$20,300 for the Hobart Women's Shelter, whilst a King's Birthday celebration supported Beacon Foundation and incorporated musical performances by local students and the Tasmanian Youth Orchestra.

In addition, Her Excellency hosted a TasPride event at Government House to mark the 2025 TasPride Festival, recognising and thanking the volunteers and members of the community involved in the Festival and showing support for the LGBTIQ+ community.

Through the Government House Kitchen team, the Office continued to further Her Excellency's commitment to supporting community food security with food donations by providing 850 prepared meals to the Salvation Army and Hobart City Mission during Homelessness Week, and fortnightly donations to the Hobart Women's Shelter and Sexual Assault Support Service. Her Excellency's community garden continued to provide an abundance of fresh produce with an average of eight boxes per week donated to Loaves and Fishes Tasmania in support of the School Food Matters Program to provide a nutritious lunch for primary school children across Tasmania.

Her Excellency's public access initiatives facilitated by the Office transformed Government House into a more accessible community asset. The biennial Open Day welcomed approximately 6,000 visitors who explored and enjoyed the heritage buildings and grounds. The Governor's 'Lunch on the Lawns' initiative, held monthly from spring to autumn, invited families to enjoy the Estate's outdoor spaces, with special events, including a visit from Santa during the December school holidays, that attracted numerous young families.

The Office further maintained the comprehensive tour program throughout the year, with 78 scheduled tours and lectures, attracting over 1,100 participants, including the popular Winter Series of Horticultural Lectures.

Recreational facilities on the Estate provided additional opportunities for public access through the hire of tennis courts and the croquet/bowls lawn during weekends over the spring and summer seasons. This initiative, facilitated by the Office, generated 75 bookings during the 2024-25 period and enabled Tasmanians to experience the Government House grounds in an active recreational capacity while contributing to Estate maintenance through user fees.

Community recognition and connection remained central to the Office's work, with Her Excellency receiving 129 official callers. The Governor's commitment to the community was further demonstrated through her Vice-Regal patronage of 133 organisations, reflecting the breadth of community engagement across diverse sectors.

Government House and Estate Preservation

The Office of the Governor maintains stewardship of the Government House Estate. During 2024-25 the Office undertook comprehensive preservation initiatives.

Major conservation projects coordinated and managed by the Office addressed critical heritage maintenance needs. The northern exterior wall on the Government House ballroom underwent extensive sandstone repair and replacement, representing a \$100,000 investment funded entirely through Estate revenue generation activities as authorised by the *Government House Land Act 1964*. In addition, the historic Police and Clock Towers received new lead roofing, along with associated sandstone repointing and painting work.

Building improvements enhanced both the functionality and sustainability of the House and Estate. The installation of an 8kW solar system at Rossbank demonstrated environmental responsibility, whilst practical upgrades to the Estate included new fuel and chemical storage facilities to meet current safety standards, and accessibility improvements such as brass handrails and balustrades in the ballroom. The internal painting program continued with work on the Butler's Office, Butler's Stairs, Aide-de-Camp change room and the Dry Store.

The Estate's 15-hectare grounds received ongoing professional attention from the horticultural team, including 4.5 hectares of ornamental gardens alongside productive vegetable gardens, orchards, and vineyard areas. A rewilding landscape project included the establishment of 1,200 native grasses beneath the rare *Eucalyptus Morrisbyi* which is endemic to the area, contributing to both aesthetic appeal and ecological diversity on the Government House Estate.

Agricultural productivity remained strong, with the Government House vineyard producing approximately 3,500 bottles of wine. These wines serve a dual purpose: supporting official hospitality whilst also generating revenue for heritage maintenance through the online gift shop. The produce gardens continue to supply fresh produce for Government House functions while supporting community food security through regular food donations to the School Food Matters Program and local community organisations. Sustainable practices guide Estate operations and allow the Office to demonstrate practical community service while utilising Estate resources effectively and responsibly.

Promoting Tasmania

In her apolitical role as Tasmania's Head of State, the Governor facilitates international engagement. The Office coordinated and managed the logistics and itinerary of engagements for Her Excellency's international travel to Finland in July 2024 at the invitation of TT-Line Company for the launch ceremony of the Spirit of Tasmania V, where she officially named the vessel on behalf of all Tasmanians. She also engaged with Finnish authorities on important issues including education and relationships with indigenous communities.

The Office worked to strategically position Government House as a showcase for Tasmania's distinctive character, quality produce, and cultural heritage, utilising Vice-Regal initiatives and activities to strengthen the State's profile both nationally and internationally.

The Office leveraged official diplomatic visits to create targeted networking opportunities that promoted Tasmania's economic interests and export capabilities. Formal dinners held in honour of Ambassadors and High Commissioners were carefully orchestrated to showcase Tasmania's premium produce through curated menus featuring locally sourced ingredients, while guest lists were tailored to include Tasmanian exporters, tourism operators, and business leaders in industries with connections to the visiting diplomats' countries. This approach created direct networking opportunities between Tasmanian enterprises and international representatives, facilitating potential trade relationships, investment discussions, and tourism partnerships that extend ceremonial protocol to deliver tangible economic development outcomes for the State.

The Office facilitated the Governor's support to a number of important international and national conference events such as a reception for delegates attending the Australian 49ers 'Bigger Than Tasmania' conference aimed at showcasing global Tasmanian production, and officially opening the 43rd Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) attended by CCAMLR member nations and observers.

Volunteers

A team of six volunteers form the integral foundation of the Government House tour program. During the 2024-25 period, these volunteers donated over 450 hours of their time, dedication, and expertise to ensure the continued success and quality delivery of the State Rooms, Behind the Scenes, Significant Trees and Ornamental Gardens tour programs. Their commitment directly supported Her Excellency’s commitment to increasing public access to the Government House Estate. These tours educate visitors about the cultural and historical importance of the Government House Estate while creating connections between the Tasmanian community and their Vice-Regal heritage and preserving Tasmania’s constitutional and cultural legacy.

Financial Performance

The total resourcing for Output 1 is set out in the table below. The Office budgeted for Output appropriations of \$5,975,000 for recurrent services.

Consolidated Fund	2024-25 Budget \$'000	2024-25 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Recurrent Services (Appropriation)	5,975	6,147	172

Details of Key Activities Undertaken in 2024-25



24 Executive Council meetings presided over by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor*

44 Acts receiving Royal Assent

CONSTITUTIONAL

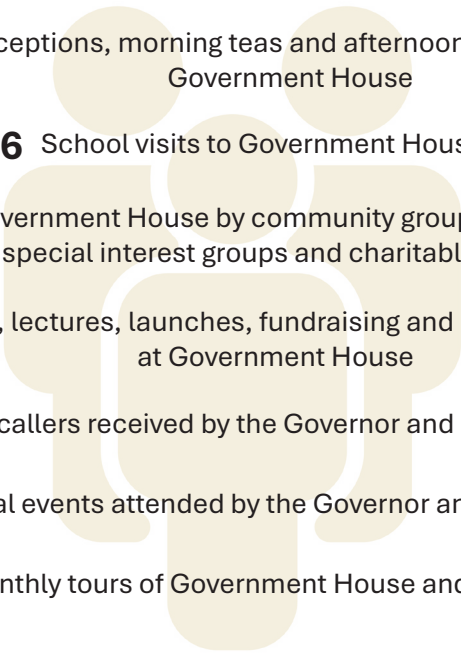


7 Ambassadors and High Commissioners hosted at Government House

13 Official dinners and luncheons

29 Swearing-in, investiture and presentation ceremonies

CEREMONIAL



71 Receptions, morning teas and afternoon teas held at Government House

16 School visits to Government House

21 Visits to Government House by community groups, including service clubs, special interest groups and charitable organisations

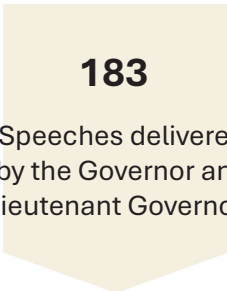
12 Forums, lectures, launches, fundraising and musical events at Government House

129 Official callers received by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor*

148 External events attended by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor*

78 Monthly tours of Government House and Gardens

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT



183
Speeches delivered by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor*



556
Official events participated in by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor*



6,000
Visitors to Government House on Open Day

* when administering

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Indicators of Organisational Health

Staff Turnover	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23
Separations	4	3	2
Commencements	7	4	2
FTE at 30 June*	30.79	27.39	27.31

* This does not include casual or externally contracted staff

Staff Leave Balances	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23
<i>Recreation and Long Service Leave</i>			
Current entitlements - all employees (days)	1,638	1,590	1,586
Average number of LSL days per FTE*	34	37	36
Average number of annual recreation leave days per FTE	19	20	21
<i>Sick Leave</i>			
Average sick leave taken per FTE (days)	10.4	9.5	8.7
Total sick leave taken (days)	320	260.73	237.10

* Including pro rata leave

Workers' Compensation	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23
Cases at 1 July	2	0	0
New cases for F/Y	1	2	0
Completed cases at 30 June	2	0	0
Total cases at 30 June	1	2	0
Working days lost F/Y	75	7	0

Employee Agreement and Employee Award

The conditions of service of all staff employed by the Official Secretary are determined by the *Governor of Tasmania Act 1982*, *Governor of Tasmania Employee Agreement 2022* and the *Governor of Tasmania Employee Award*.

Training and Development

Staff training is encouraged and funded where relevant to staff work and professional development.

Staff Training and Development	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23
Number of individual staff who received formal training	22	15	8
Expenditure on training	\$7,427	\$13,312	\$4,439

Industrial Relations

To promote an equitable and harmonious working environment, employees are encouraged to raise issues and concerns with their supervisors or the Official Secretary. Should the internal grievance-resolution system be unsuccessful in resolving a grievance or dispute, employees are able to have disputes reviewed by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission.

Work Health and Safety

The practices of the Office of the Governor are in accordance with the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*.

The Office regularly reviews its Injury Management Program to ensure that it remains consistent with legislative requirements. The most recent review took place in the first half of 2023.

Superannuation Certificate

I, David Hughes, Official Secretary, Office of the Governor, hereby certify that the Office of the Governor has met its obligations under the Australian Government *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* and the Tasmanian *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016* in respect of employees who contribute to complying superannuation funds.

The Office of the Governor only makes employer superannuation contributions to complying superannuation funds (other than those established under the provisions of the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016*).



David Hughes CSC
Official Secretary

30 June 2025

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Pricing Policy

In accordance with the provisions of the *Government House Land Act 1964* as amended by the *Government House Land Amendment Act 2017*, the Office of the Governor undertakes activities to raise revenue to be applied for the maintenance and preservation of the site and the residence.

The Office has adopted two pricing strategies. The community access strategy is used for goods and services unique to Government House that are specifically provided to enable the community to learn more about Government House Tasmania and the role of the Governor. The premium pricing strategy is used for all other goods and services that are not unique to Government House, but their association with Government House provides a unique selling point. This strategy was adopted to maximise proceeds raised for heritage maintenance in relation to the resources available for creating sales, and to avoid undesirable competition with local businesses.

Legislation Administered by the Office of the Governor

There are no statutes administered by the Office of the Governor.

Right to Information

The Governor of Tasmania is excluded from the provisions of the *Right to Information Act 2009* by s.6 of the Act unless information relates to the Office's administration. The Office of the Governor is committed to ensuring that, where appropriate, its administrative information is available to the public, generally through its annual reporting process and the provision of information on its website.

There were no requests in 2024–2025.

Public Interest Disclosures

For the purposes of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*, the Office of the Governor is a public body. During the reporting period, the Office adopted the Model Procedures for public interest disclosure as prepared by the Ombudsman, available from the office on request.

The number and types of disclosures made to the Office of the Governor	0
The number of disclosures determined to be public interest disclosures	0
The number of disclosures investigated	0
The number and types of disclosed matters referred to the Office of the Governor by the Ombudsman	0
The number and types of disclosed matters referred by the Office of the Governor to the Ombudsman to investigate	0
The number and types of investigations of disclosed matters taken over by the Ombudsman from the Office of the Governor	0
The number and types of disclosed matters that the Office of the Governor has decided not to investigate	0
The number and types of disclosed matters that were substantiated on investigation and the action taken on completion of the investigation	0
Any recommendations under the Act made by the Ombudsman that relate to the Office of the Governor	0

Compliance Index to Disclosure Requirements

The compliance index table below details the statutory disclosure requirements applicable to the Office of the Governor, a description of the reporting requirements and a page reference for the location within the Annual Report where the requirement is satisfied.

Reference	Description	Location
FMA s.42	<i>Financial Management Act 2016</i> – financial statements, audit report and certification	Page 19
PSSRA s.55	<i>Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016</i> – certification that the Office has met its obligations under the <i>Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992</i> .	Page 16
RTIA s.23 and s.53	<i>Right to Information Act 2009</i> and the way in which people can exercise their rights under it and the number of applications made.	Page 17
PIDA s.86	<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002</i> and statistics required to be provided in the Annual Report relating to disclosures.	Page 18



Independent Auditor's Report



Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Parliament
Office of the Governor
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Office of the Governor (the Office), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the statement of certification signed by the Official Secretary.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Office as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) is in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2016* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Office in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

My audit is not designed to provide assurance on the accuracy and appropriateness of the budget information included in the financial statements.

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

Responsibilities of the Official Secretary the Financial Statements

The Official Secretary is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the financial reporting requirements of Section 42 (1) of the *Financial Management Act 2016*. This responsibility includes such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Official Secretary is responsible for assessing the Office's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Office is to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament, or the Official Secretary intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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, 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 the 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 the financial statements.

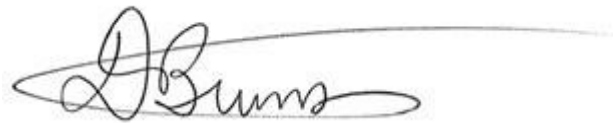
As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 Office's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Official Secretary.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Official Secretary'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 Office'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 statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to

the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Office to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Official Secretary regarding, 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 my audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D Burns', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Derek Burns
Assistant Auditor General
Delegate of the Auditor-General

25 September 2025
Hobart



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OF TASMANIA

Financial Statements

For the year ended
30 June 2025

Table of Contents

Statement of Certification	3
Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2025	4
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025	5
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025	6
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2025	7
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025	8

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
HOBART TAS 7000



TELEPHONE: (03) 6234 2611
EMAIL: admin@govhouse.tas.gov.au
GPO Box 1574, HOBART TAS 7001

Statement of Certification

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Office of the Governor are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2016* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

At the date of signing, I am not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the Financial Statements misleading or inaccurate.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Hughes', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

David Hughes

Official Secretary

25 September 2025

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Income from continuing operations				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – operating	4.1	5 975	6 147	5 994
Appropriation revenue – capital	4.1	2 321	294	-
Appropriation revenue – rollover	4.1	35	30	60
Other revenue from Government	4.1	-	-	97
Sale of goods and services	4.2	235	182	208
Other revenue	4.3	-	24	22
Total revenue from continuing operations		8 566	6 677	6,381
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	5.1	-	11	-
Total income from continuing operations		8 566	6 688	6 381
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee benefits	6.1	4 908	5 089	4 909
Depreciation and amortisation	6.2	409	490	470
Supplies and consumables	6.3	1 204	1 281	1 264
Other expenses	6.4	37	41	26
Total expenses from continuing operations		6 558	6 901	6 669
Net result from continuing operations		2 008	(213)	(288)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to net result in subsequent periods				
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus	10.1	1 500	4 109	2 777
Changes in infrastructure revaluation surplus	10.1	-	-	51
Total other comprehensive income		1 500	4 109	2 828
Comprehensive result		3 508	3 896	2 540

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 of the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	11.1	363	282	236
Receivables	7.1	5	33	20
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	7.2	243	272	273
Property, plant and equipment	7.3	62 104	60 972	56 980
Right-of-use assets	7.4	13	77	1
Infrastructure	7.5	-	71	75
Other assets	7.6	29	1	1
Total assets		62 757	61 708	57 586
Liabilities				
Payables	8.1	71	130	78
Lease liabilities	8.2	13	81	1
Employee benefit liabilities	8.3	850	879	785
Total liabilities		934	1 090	864
Net assets		61 823	60 618	56 722
Equity				
Reserves	10.1	50 308	51 245	47 136
Accumulated funds		11 515	9 373	9 586
Total equity		61 823	60 618	56 722

This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 of the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Cash inflows</i>				
Appropriation receipts - operating		5 975	6 147	5 994
Appropriation receipts - capital		2 321	294	-
Appropriation receipts – rollover		35	30	60
Sale of goods and services		235	181	211
GST receipts		140	128	82
Other cash receipts		-	24	119
Total cash inflows		8706	6,804	6 466
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Employee benefits		(4 900)	(4 999)	(4 939)
GST payments		(140)	(139)	(101)
Supplies and consumables		(1 203)	(1 226)	(1 302)
Other cash payments		(37)	(41)	(25)
Total cash outflows		(6 280)	(6 405)	(6 367)
Net cash from / (used by) operating activities	11.2	2 426	399	99
Cash flows from investing activities				
<i>Cash inflows</i>				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		-	15	-
Total cash inflows		-	15	-
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(2 255)	(367)	(3)
Total cash outflows		(2 255)	(367)	(3)
Net cash from / (used by) investing activities		(2 255)	(352)	(3)
Cash flows from financing activities				
<i>Cash outflows</i>				
Repayment of lease liabilities (excluding interest)		(1)	(1)	(3)
Total cash outflows		(1)	(1)	(3)
Net cash from / (used by) financing activities		(1)	(1)	(3)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		170	46	93
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		193	236	143
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	11.1	363	282	236

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

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 of the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Reserves	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2024	47 136	9 586	56 722
Net result	-	(213)	(213)
Other comprehensive income	4 109	-	4 109
Balance as at 30 June 2025	51 245	9 373	60 618

	Reserves	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023	44 308	9 874	54 182
Net result	-	(288)	(288)
Other comprehensive income	2 828	-	2 828
Balance as at 30 June 2024	47 136	9 586	56 722

This Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Note 1	Office Output Schedules	10
1.1	Output Group Information	10
Note 2	Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes	10
2.1	Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
2.2	Statement of Financial Position	11
2.3	Statement of Cash Flows	11
Note 3	Underlying Net result	11
Note 4	Revenue	12
4.1	Revenue from Government.....	12
4.2	Sale of goods and services.....	13
4.3	Other revenue.....	13
Note 5	Net Gains/(Losses)	14
5.1	Net Gain/(Loss) on Non-Financial Assets	14
Note 6	Expenses	14
6.1	Employee benefits	14
6.2	Depreciation and amortisation	16
6.3	Supplies and consumables	16
6.4	Other expenses	16
Note 7	Assets	17
7.1	Receivables.....	17
7.2	Inventories	17
7.3	Property, plant, and equipment.....	18
7.4	Right-Of-Use Assets	22
7.5	Infrastructure.....	22
7.6	Other Assets	23
Note 8	Liabilities	23
8.1	Payables	23
8.2	Lease liabilities	23
8.3	Employee benefit liabilities	24
8.4	Superannuation	25
Note 9	Commitments and Contingencies	25
9.1	Schedule of Commitments	25
9.2	Contingent Assets and Liabilities.....	26
Note 10	Reserves	27
10.1	Reserves.....	27
Note 11	Cash Flow Reconciliation	28
11.1	Cash and cash equivalents.....	28
11.2	Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities.....	28
Note 12	Financial Instruments	28

12.1	Risk exposures.....	28
12.2	Categories of financial assets and liabilities.....	30
12.3	Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities.....	30
Note 13	Events Occurring After Balance Date	30
Note 14	Other material Accounting Policy information and Judgements	31
14.1	Objectives and Funding.....	31
14.2	Basis of Accounting	31
14.3	Reporting Entity.....	32
14.4	Functional and Presentation Currency.....	32
14.5	Foreign Currency.....	32
14.6	Rounding.....	32
14.7	Taxation	32
14.8	Goods and Services Tax	32
14.9	Changes in accounting policies.....	32

Note 1 Office Output Schedules

1.1 Output Group Information

The Office only has a single output called Office of the Governor to fulfil its Outcome Statement of ensuring that it provides support to the Governor. The summary of budgeted and actual revenues and expenses for this Output are the same as in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Therefore, the inclusion of a separate Output Schedule is not necessary.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 below. A reconciliation of the net result of the Output Group to the net surplus on the Statement of Comprehensive Income is not necessary as the Office only has one output group. For the same reason there is no separate reconciliation between the total net assets deployed for the Output Group to net assets on the Statement of Financial Position.

Note 2 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2024-25 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate and \$40,000.

2.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation revenue - capital	(a)	2 321	294	(2 027)	(87)
Sale of goods and services	(b)	235	182	(53)	(23)
Depreciation and amortisation	(c)	409	490	81	20
Changes in property plant and equipment revaluation surplus	(d)	1 500	4 109	2 609	174

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

(a) Appropriation revenue – capital was lower than budget due to the change in procurement timelines for the replacement of the slate roof on the main building at Government House.

(b) Sale of goods and services was lower than budget due to the rationalisation of revenue streams to maximise net funds available for heritage maintenance.

(c) Depreciation was higher than budget due to the addition of Furniture, Fittings and Equipment and as a result of the increased valuation for buildings.

(d) Changes in property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus was higher than budget due to the full revaluation of land, buildings and heritage assets.

2.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2024-25 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2023-24. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2024-25. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2025 actual balances.

	Note	Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	363	282	236	(81)	46
Inventories	(b)	243	272	273	29	(1)
Right-of-use assets	(c)	13	77	1	64	76
Infrastructure	(d)	0	71	75	71	(4)
Payables	(e)	71	130	78	59	52
Lease Liabilities	(f)	13	81	1	68	80
Accumulated funds	(g)	11 515	9 373	9 586	(2 142)	(213)

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

(a) Cash increased from 2024 due to profits from sales of goods and services being greater than expenditure on heritage maintenance of the Government House Estate. Cash is lower than budget due to greater expenditure on heritage maintenance (sandstone works) than budgeted.

(b) Variance to budget for inventories has been impacted by the variation between estimated and actual opening balances for 2023-24.

(c) The increase in right of use assets is due to the replacement of the leased photocopier at the end of its term (\$14,000), and the new lease of computer equipment (\$63,000).

(d) The vineyard was revalued in 2023-24, with no increase in value budgeted for.

(e) The increase in payables is largely due to an increase in utility expenses incurred but not yet paid.

(f) The increase lease liabilities is due to the replacement of the leased photocopier at the end of its term (\$14,000), and the new lease of computer equipment (\$67,000).

(g) The variance in accumulated funds has been impacted by the variation between estimated and actual opening balances for 2023-24.

2.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation receipts - capital	(a)	2 321	294	(2 027)	(87)
Sale of goods and services	(b)	235	181	(54)	(23)
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	(c)	(2 255)	(367)	1 888	(84)

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

(a) Appropriation receipts – capital was lower than budget due to the change in procurement timelines for the replacement of the slate roof on the main building at Government House.

(b) Sale of goods and services was lower than budget due to the rationalisation of revenue streams to maximise net funds available for heritage maintenance.

(c) Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets was lower than budget due to the change in procurement timelines for the replacement of the slate roof on the main building at Government House.

Note 3 Underlying Net result

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

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

	Notes	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Net result from continuing operations		2 008	(213)	(288)
Less impact of:				
Non-operational capital funding				
Revenue from Government – capital	4.1	2 321	294	-
Total		2 321	294	-
Underlying Net result from continuing operations		(313)	(507)	(288)

Note 4 Revenue

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

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

4.1 Revenue from Government

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

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

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

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

	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Appropriation revenue - operating			
Current year	5 400	5 553	5 430
Items Reserved by Law			
Salary, Her Excellency the Governor (<i>Governor of Tasmania Act 1982</i>)	554	562	540
Salary, The Administrator (<i>Governor of Tasmania Act 1982, Section 5(1)</i>)	21	32	24
	5 975	6 147	5 994
Other revenue from Government			
Appropriation Rollover under section 23 of the <i>Financial Management Act 2016</i>	35	30	60
Structured Infrastructure Investment Review Process funds received	-	-	97
Total revenue from Government from continuing operations	6 010	6 177	6 151
Non-operating capital funding			
Appropriation revenue – capital	2 321	294	-
Total	2 321	294	-
Total revenue from Government	8 331	6 471	6 151

4.2 Sale of goods and services

Revenue from Sales of goods and services are recognised when the Office satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

Goods	Nature of timing of satisfaction of Performance Obligation, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Government House Merchandise	The Office typically satisfies the performance obligation when the goods are transferred to the customer. General payment terms are at time of order or at point of sale.	The Office recognises revenue associated with performance obligations using the output method.
Services	Nature of timing of satisfaction of Performance Obligation, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Rent Hospitality and Tourism Court Hire	The Office typically satisfies the performance obligation upon delivery of the service to the customer.	The Office recognises revenue associated with performance obligations using the output method.

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Goods	18	52
Services – Rent	139	132
Services – Other	25	24
Total	182	208

4.3 Other revenue

Revenue from any other source is recognised when the obligation to pay arises.

Lease income from operating leases where the Office is a lessor is recognised on a straight-line basis. The Office does not have any finance leases as lessor.

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Other fees and recoveries	24	22
Total	24	22

Note 5 Net Gains/(Losses)

5.1 Net Gain/(Loss) on Non-Financial Assets

Gains or losses from the sale of non-financial assets are recognised when control of the assets has passed to the buyer.

Key judgement

Impairment exists when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Specialised non-financial assets are not used for the purpose of generating cash flows; therefore their recoverable amount is expected to be materially the same as fair value, as determined under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

All other non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether any impairment exists, with impairment losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	11	-
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	11	-

Note 6 Expenses

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

6.1 Employee benefits

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

(a) Employee expenses

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Wages and salaries	4 043	4 026
Annual leave	243	242
Long service leave	92	64
Sick leave	135	86
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	500	465
Other post-employment benefits	46	-
Other employee expenses (<i>Training, uniforms, memberships</i>)	30	26
Total	5 089	4 909

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to superannuation funds at a rate of 11.5 per cent (2023-24: 11 per cent) of salary.

(b) Remuneration of Key management personnel

2025	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			Total
	Salary	Other Benefits ¹	Superannuation	Other Benefits and Long-Service Leave ²	Termination Benefits	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Key management personnel</i>						
D. Hughes, Official Secretary	218	110	25	13	-	366
P. Chatwood, Deputy Official Secretary	159	21	18	8	-	206
D. Hunt, Chief Finance Officer	134	10	16	8	-	168
Total	511	141	59	29	-	740
2024	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits			Total
	Salary	Other Benefits ¹	Superannuation	Other Benefits and Long-Service Leave ²	Termination Benefits ³	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Key management personnel</i>						
D. Owen, Official Secretary 01 July 2023 – 27 March 2024	131	111	18	-7	17	270
D. Hughes, Deputy Official Secretary 01 July 2023 – 27 March 2024 Official Secretary 28 March – 30 June 2024	145	45	18	5	-	213
P. Chatwood, Deputy Official Secretary 28 March – 30 June 2024	31	7	4	2	-	44
D. Hunt, Chief Finance Officer 09 May 2024 – 30 June 2024	18	2	2	-	-	22
Total	325	165	42	0	17	549

¹Other short-term benefits includes the recreation leave movement for the period and non-monetary benefits (to the grossed-up fringe benefit value where applicable).

²Other long-term benefits is calculated as the long service leave movement for the period minus long service leave paid upon termination.

³Termination benefits include recreation leave and long service leave paid on termination only. No termination benefits as defined in AASB 119 were paid or are payable.

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

Remuneration during 2024-25 for key personnel is set by the *Governor of Tasmania Act 1982*. Remuneration and other terms of employment are specified in employment contracts. Remuneration includes salary, motor vehicle and other non-monetary benefits. Long-term employee expenses include long service leave and superannuation obligations.

(c) Related party transactions

There are no significant related party transactions requiring disclosure.

6.2 Depreciation and amortisation

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

Key estimate and judgement

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

	Major depreciation period	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	5-20 years	94	95
Buildings	100 years	386	370
Infrastructure	30 years	4	2
Right-of-use assets	5 years	6	3
Total		490	470

6.3 Supplies and consumables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit (Tasmanian Audit Office)	15	13
Audit fees – internal audit	23	-
Lease Expense	4	2
Property services	334	260
Maintenance	281	313
Communications	22	33
Information technology	37	41
Travel and transport	118	99
Other supplies and consumables	447	503
Total	1 281	1 264

Lease expense includes lease rentals for short-term leases, lease of low value assets and variable lease payments. Refer to note 8.2 for breakdown of lease expenses and other lease disclosures.

6.4 Other expenses

Expenses from acquisition of supplies and services are recognised when the obligation to pay is identified, usually at the time of supply of such supplies and services.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Salary on-costs	41	26
Total	41	26

Note 7 Assets

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

7.1 Receivables

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

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

For trade receivables, a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses is applied, with a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses recognised at each reporting date. The Office has established a provision matrix based on its historical credit loss experience for trade receivables, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivable.

For the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, no receivables were past due so no provision for expected credit loss has been recognised. The Office has strong history for the collection of receivables.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Receivables	33	20
Total	33	20
Sales of Goods and Services (inclusive of GST)	1	1
GST Receivable	32	19
Total	33	20
Settled within 12 months	33	20
Total	33	20

7.2 Inventories

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

Inventories are measured using the weighted average cost formula.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Bottled wine	99	79
Grapes	21	26
Gift shop merchandise	152	168
Total	272	273
Consumed within 12 months	35	50
Consumed in more than 12 months	237	223
Total	272	273

7.3 Property, plant, and equipment

Key estimate and judgement

(i) Valuation basis

Land, buildings, heritage and cultural assets and other long-lived assets are recorded at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other Non-current physical assets, including work in progress, are recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All assets within a class of assets are measured on the same basis.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The costs of self-constructed assets include the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

(iii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation thresholds adopted by the Office are:

Vehicles	\$10,000
Plant and Equipment	\$10,000
Land & Buildings	\$10,000
Infrastructure	\$10,000
Heritage assets	\$10,000

Assets valued at less than \$10,000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

(iv) Revaluations

The Office has adopted a revaluation threshold of \$10,000 above which assets are revalued on a fair value basis. All heritage assets are subject to revaluation and are revalued every 3 to 5 years.

Land and buildings are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date. Indices are applied between formal valuations.

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

Revaluations are shown on a net basis.

(a) Carrying amount

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Land		
At fair value	11 500	15 015
Total	11 500	15 015
Buildings		
At fair value	42 500	38 645
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(1 304)
Total	42 500	37 341
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles		
At cost	1 198	1 163
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(521)	(440)
Total	677	723
Heritage and cultural assets		
At fair value (dates detailed below)	5 979	3 901
Total	5 979	3 901
Work in progress		
Buildings at cost	316	-
Total	316	-
Total Property, plant, equipment	60 972	56 980

Assets have been revalued independently as listed below:

Heritage and cultural assets consisting of:

- Artworks (Heritage assets) – Warwick Oakman, Des (Hons) Cert IV (Conservation). Approved Valuer for the Australian Government Cultural Gifts Program. Based on fair market value as at 30 June 2025.
- Furniture (Heritage assets) – Warwick Oakman, Des (Hons) Cert IV (Conservation). Approved Valuer for the Australian Government Cultural Gifts Program. Based on fair market value of replacement as at 30 June 2025.
- Antique Wares (Heritage assets) – Mark Howard, Lauder and Howard Antiques and Fine Arts. Active dealer in antiques, fine arts and ancillary items for 45 years. Approved Valuer for the Australian Government Cultural Gifts Program. Based fair market value of replacement as at 30 June 2025.
- Clocks (Heritage assets) – Peter Reading L.B.H.I. B.A.D.A. certified, as at 30 June 2025.
- Chandeliers (Heritage assets) – Warwick Oakman, Des (Hons) Cert IV (Conservation). Approved Valuer for the Australian Government Cultural Gifts Program. Based on fair market value of replacement as at 30 June 2025.

Land and Buildings were fully revalued as at 30 June 2025. The Valuer General provides indexation factors for the intervening years based on fair value for existing use. For 2023-24 the indexation was 8.33% for land and 4.38% for buildings. Government House is a specialised, iconic heritage building. The property possesses significant intrinsic social and cultural attributes. The following were used in undertaking the valuation:

- AASB 13 “Fair Value Measurement”.
- AASB 116 “Property, Plant and Equipment”.
- The Australian Property Institute “Guidance Paper – Valuations of Real Property, Plant & Equipment for use in Australian Financial Reports” – AVGP 302 – effective 1 July 2021.
- International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC) – “International Valuation Standards (IVS)” – effective 31 January 2025.

(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)

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

2025	Land Level 2	Buildings Level 2	Plant equipment & vehicles Level 2	Heritage & cultural assets Level 2	Land Level 3	Buildings Level 3	Heritage & cultural assets Level 3	Work in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	15 015	37 341	723	536	-	-	3 365	-	56 980
Transfer into Level 3 (from Level 2)	(15 015)	(37 341)	-	-	15 015	37 341	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	316	368
Disposals	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	-	-	-	(256)	(3 515)	5 545	2 334	-	4 108
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	(94)	-	-	(386)	-	-	(480)
Carrying value at 30 June	-	-	677	280	11 500	42 500	5 699	316	60 972

2024	Land Level 2 \$'000	Buildings Level 2 \$'000	Plant equipment and motor vehicles Level 2 \$'000	Heritage and cultural assets Level 2 \$'000	Heritage and cultural assets Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	13 860	36 089	818	534	3 365	54 666
Additions	-	-	-	2	-	2
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments (decrements)	1 155	1 622	-	-	-	2 777
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(370)	(95)	-	-	(465)
Carrying value at 30 June	15 015	37 341	723	536	3 365	56 980

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

Description	Fair Value at 30 June 2025 \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs used in valuation	Possible alternative values for level 3 inputs	Sensitivity of fair value to changes in level 3 inputs
Land – with no active markets and/or significant restrictions	\$11 500	Economic conditions Restriction of use	Note 1	Changes to economic conditions could have a significant impact on land value.
Buildings – specific purpose/use buildings	\$42 500	Depreciated replacement cost Age and condition of asset Restriction of use	Note 2	Changes in construction costs could have a significant impact on building value.
Heritage and Cultural	\$5 699	Similar assets for sale Condition of Asset	Note 3	The higher the cost to acquire similar assets the higher the fair value.

Note 1. When valuing these assets, the existing use and restrictive Government Legislative Mandates over the use of the land are taken into account by valuers. As a result, it is most unlikely that alternative values will arise unless there are more changes in known inputs.

Note 2. When valuing these assets, the existing use, unique iconic structure and restrictive Government Legislative Mandates over the use of the property are taken into account by valuers. As a result, it is most unlikely that alternative values will arise unless there are more changes in known inputs.

Note 3. Measuring these assets is an inexact science and it is not likely that alternative values, applying other inputs would result in a materially different value.

(d) Assets where current use is not the highest and best use.

In determining fair value, it is a requirement to have regard to the highest and best use, which is the most economic use that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible, and is determined from the perspective of market participants. Government policy is a legislative barrier for the purposes of highest and best use. As a result, the highest and best use of all property, plant and equipment is their existing use, unless there is an explicit Government policy to the contrary.

7.4 Right-Of-Use Assets

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

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

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

Details of leasing arrangements for right-of-use assets are at note 8.2

2025	Plant, equipment & vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	1	1
Additions	82	82
Disposals / derecognition	-	-
Depreciation	(6)	(9)
Carrying value at 30 June	77	77

2024	Plant, equipment & vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	4	4
Additions	-	-
Depreciation	(3)	(3)
Carrying value at 30 June	1	1

7.5 Infrastructure

(a) Carrying amount

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Vineyard		
At fair value	75	75
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4)	-
Total	71	75

Key estimate and judgement

The valuation was independently conducted by a valuer at Preston Rowe Paterson as at 30 June 2024. The valuation was based on fair value with the valuer researching the market with regard to vineyard sales throughout the entire State and by using direct comparison methods as the most appropriate basis of assessment of the added value of the vineyard.

The carrying value of the vineyard does not include assets held under a finance lease.

The Office has adopted a revaluation threshold of \$10,000 above which assets are revalued on a fair value basis. Vineyard infrastructure asset is subject to revaluation and is revalued every 5 years.

(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)

	2025 Total at Level 2 \$'000	2024 Total at Level 2 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	75	25
Revaluation increments (decrements)	-	51
Depreciation expense	(4)	(1)
Carrying amount at 30 June	71	75

7.6 Other Assets

Prepayments are recognised when they occur and are measured at the nominal amount.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Prepayments	1	1
Total	1	1
Recovered within 12 months	1	1
Total	1	1

Note 8 Liabilities

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

8.1 Payables

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

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Creditors	16	18
Accrued expenses	114	60
Total	130	78
Settled within 12 months	130	78
Total	130	78

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

8.2 Lease liabilities

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

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

The Office has entered into the following leasing arrangements:

Class of right-of-use asset	Details of leasing arrangements	
Plant and equipment	Lease of photocopier over 60 months, with fixed quarterly payments including principal and interest components over the duration of the lease. Lease of computer equipment over 48 months, with fixed quarterly payments including principal and interest components over the duration of the lease.	
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Lease liabilities	81	1
Total	81	1
Settled within 12 months	19	1
Settled in more than 12 months	62	-
Total	81	1

Maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
One year or less	19	1
One to five years	62	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	81	1

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

The following amounts are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	...	...
Lease expenses included in note 6.3:		
Lease of low-value assets	4	2
Net expenses from leasing activities	4	2

Interest on lease liabilities was \$213.11 for 2024-25 (\$57.81 for 2023-24).

8.3 Employee benefit liabilities

Key estimate and judgement

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

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

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	185	160
Annual leave	274	246
Long service leave	420	379
Total	879	785
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	515	469
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	364	316
Total	879	785

8.4 Superannuation

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Office does not currently employ any staff participating in the defined benefit scheme.

Key estimate and judgement

The Office does not recognise a liability for the accruing superannuation benefits of its employees. This liability is held centrally and is recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Note 9 Commitments and Contingencies

9.1 Schedule of Commitments

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

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

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
By type		
Commitments held with Finance-General		
Motor vehicle fleet (base usage charge)	225	297
Total commitments held with Finance General	225	297
By maturity		
Commitments held with Finance-General		
One year or less	81	81
From one to five years	144	216
Total commitments held with Finance General	225	297
Total	225	297

Motor vehicle agreements

- The Office's motor vehicle fleet is owned and managed by Finance-General within the Department of Treasury and Finance. Finance-General purchases vehicles on behalf the Office. The Office makes monthly payments to Finance-General via LeasePlan for use of the vehicles. LeasePlan administers the plan on behalf of Finance-General.
- As there is no lease contract between Finance-General and the Office for the purposes of AASB 16, the Office is not required to recognise a lease liability and right-of-use asset for its motor vehicle fleet, and costs are recognised as an expense as incurred.
- Agreed payments vary according to the type of vehicle and where applicable the price received for replaced vehicles.
- Agreed terms for regular vehicles are usually three years or five years. One truck has a ten-year term, with no change to the monthly payment.

9.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

As at 30 June 2025, the Office had no known contingent assets or liabilities.

Note 10 Reserves

10.1 Reserves

			Heritage and cultural assets	Infrastructure	Total
2025	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Asset revaluation reserve					
Balance at the beginning of financial year	11 015	30 590	5 448	83	47 136
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	(3 515)	5 546	2 078	-	4 109
Balance at end of financial year	7 500	36 136	7 526	83	51 245

			Heritage and cultural assets	Infrastructure	Total
2024	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Asset revaluation reserve					
Balance at the beginning of financial year	9 860	28 968	5 448	32	44 308
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	1 155	1 622	-	51	2 828
Balance at end of financial year	11 015	30 590	5 448	83	47 136

(a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

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

Note 11 Cash Flow Reconciliation

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

11.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes the balance of the Specific Purpose Accounts held by the Office, and other cash held.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Specific Purpose Account balances		
Office of the Governor Financial Management Account	281	235
Total	281	235
Other cash held		
Petty cash	1	1
Total	1	1
Total cash and deposits	282	236

11.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Net result	(213)	(288)
Depreciation and amortisation	490	470
(Gain) loss on non-financial assets	(11)	-
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	...	2
Decrease (increase) in Prepayments	...	...
Decrease (increase) in Tax assets	(13)	(17)
Decrease (increase) in Inventories	1	(30)
Increase (decrease) in Employee benefit liabilities	94	(49)
Increase (decrease) in Payables	(2)	(6)
Increase (decrease) in Accrued expenses	53	17
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	399	99

Note 12 Financial Instruments

12.1 Risk exposures

(a) Risk management policies

The Office has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments.

- 1) credit risk; and
- 2) liquidity risk;

The Official Secretary has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Office's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Office, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

(b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Office if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet their contractual obligations.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria, measurement basis and credit quality of instrument)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount. Timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Assets		
Receivables	The Office has a debt management policy with processes surrounding the raising of debts payable to the Office and the management of outstanding debts. The Office does not have a significant exposure to credit risk as receivables are mainly from other government entities. The Office does not consider a need to have a provision for impairment.	General terms of trade are 30 days.
Cash and Deposits	Cash and deposits are recognised at face value.	Cash includes notes, coins, deposits held at call with a financial institution and funds held in the Special Purpose Account.

The Office's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position, net of any allowances for losses.

The Office does not have any significant exposure to credit risk.

Expected credit loss analysis of receivables

The simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses is applied, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates adjusted for forward looking factors that will have an impact on the ability to settle the receivables. For the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024, no receivables were past due so no ageing analysis is warranted, nor the recognition of a provision for expected credit loss.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial liabilities		
Payables	Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost, which due to the short settlement period, equates to face value, when the Office becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.	Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

As at 30 June 2025 financial liability is represented by the carrying amount of Payables of \$130,000 (2024 \$78,000) and is undiscounted as it is expected to be settled within one year.

12.2 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	283	237
Total	283	237
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	130	78
Total	130	78

12.3 Comparison between carrying amount and net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The net fair values of cash, receivables and payables approximate their carrying amounts.

Note 13 Events Occurring After Balance Date

At the date of signing, there were no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on the Office's Financial Statements.

Note 14 Other material Accounting Policy information and Judgements

14.1 Objectives and Funding

The Office's objectives are to support the Governor in the performance of her constitutional, administrative, ceremonial and community responsibilities by:

- providing a high standard of policy advice and administrative support to the Governor, including the organisation of constitutional and ceremonial duties, and her program of community engagements;
- facilitating the efficient and effective interaction between the Office of the Governor, the Parliament, the Executive and the State Service; and
- maintaining Government House estate.

The Office is structured to meet the following outcomes:

- safeguarding the integrity of the State's democratic system of government;
- promoting community involvement in government and understanding of the democratic process;
- promoting community understanding of the role of Governor;
- fostering activities in rural areas through speeches, visits, functions and other events;
- encouraging the involvement of young people in the community;
- supporting activities which promote a multi-cultural, diverse and tolerant society;
- stimulating culture and the arts;
- promoting the State's exports and its tourism industry; and
- protecting and maintaining the heritage values of Government House and its grounds.

The Office's activities are classified as controlled.

Controlled activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Office in its own right.

The Office is a Tasmanian Government not-for-profit entity that is predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations. The Financial Statements encompass all funds through which the Office controls resources to carry on its functions.

14.2 Basis of Accounting

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

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

The Financial Statements were signed by the Official Secretary on 25 September 2025.

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

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

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

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

14.3 Reporting Entity

The Financial Statements include all the controlled activities of the Office. The Financial Statements consolidate material transactions and balances of the Office.

14.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Office's functional currency.

14.5 Foreign Currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date.

14.6 Rounding

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

14.7 Taxation

The Office is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax, Goods and Services Tax and Wine Equalisation Tax (WET). The Office is liable for WET but qualifies for full rebate.

14.8 Goods and Services Tax

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

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

14.9 Changes in accounting policies

(a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year the Office has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. The Office has applied *AASB 2022-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities*. This standard amends *AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement* to formalise the approach already adopted by the Office when valuing assets that are not held for their ability to generate cashflows. This standard acknowledges that for these assets the current use is the highest and best use unless the asset is held for sale or expected to be used for alternative purposes in future. The impact of this standard being adopted on the Financial Statements for the Office has been determined as immaterial.

There are no other new or revised Standards or Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to the Office's operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

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

The following applicable Standards have been issued by the AASB and are yet to be applied:

AASB 17 Insurance Contracts, and related amending Standards: *AASB 2022-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts: Consequential Amendments* and *AASB 2022-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector*. These amendments permit public sector entities (both for-profit and not-for-profit entities) to continue to apply *AASB 4 Insurance Contracts* and *AASB 1023 General Insurance Contracts* until annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026, when they are required to apply *AASB 17*. The Office has not yet determined the potential effect of the revised Standard on the Financial Statements, however it is not expected to be material.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, this standard replaces *AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements* and is effective for the Office for the year ending 30 June 2029. The Office has not yet determined the potential effect of the revised Standard on the Financial Statements.

