C. Legislative context

Frameworks

State sector entities prepare their financial statements in accordance with the following legislative frameworks, which also include specific requirements for borrowings and investments.

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Entity type	Legislative framework
Departments	 Financial Accountability Act 2009 Investment by Treasurer – sections 49 to 54 Borrowings – sections 55 to 56 Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019
Statutory bodies	 Financial Accountability Act 2009 Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982 Borrowing powers (part 5) – sections 32 to 41 Investment powers (part 6) – sections 42 to 52 Each statutory body also has its own enabling legislation
Government owned corporations	 Government Owned Corporations Act 1993 Government Owned Corporations Regulations 2014 Corporations Act 2001 Corporations Regulations 2001
Controlled entities that are companies	Corporations Act 2001Corporations Regulations 2001

Figure C1 Legislative frameworks for the Queensland state public sector

Notes:

• Departments include those gazetted as departments under the *Public Sector Act 2022* and those deemed to be departments under the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*.

• Controlled entity - an entity owned by one or more public sector entities.

Source: Queensland Audit Office.

Accountability requirements

The Financial Accountability Act 2009 applicable to state sector entities requires these entities to:

- achieve reasonable value for money by ensuring the operations of the entity are carried out efficiently, effectively, and economically
- · establish and maintain appropriate systems of internal control and risk management
- establish and keep funds and accounts that comply with the relevant legislation, including Australian accounting standards.