Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal

Members of Parliament (Victoria) Annual Adjustment Determination 2026

Statement of Reasons

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Level 9, 1 Spring Street
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Contents

Abbreviations and glossary

Term or abbreviation	Definition
2023 Comprehensive Determination	*Members of Parliament (Victoria) Determination No. 01/2023*
2026 MP Annual Adjustment Determination	*Members of Parliament (Victoria) Annual Adjustment Determination 2026*
2026–27 Budget	Victorian Budget 2026–27
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
EO&C Budget	Electorate Office and Communications Budget
FWC	Fair Work Commission
GSP	Gross State Product
NMW	National Minimum Wage
MP	Member of the Parliament of Victoria
MP Guidelines	*Members of Parliament (Victoria) Guidelines No. 01/2025*
p.a.	per annum
PASA	parliamentary accommodation sitting allowance
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
Tribunal	Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal
VIRTIPS Act	*Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal and Improving Parliamentary Standards Act 2019* (Vic)
Wages Policy	*Wages Policy and the Enterprise Bargaining Framework*
WPI	Wage Price Index

Summary

The Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal has adjusted the salaries and allowances payable to Members of the Parliament of Victoria (MPs) with effect from 1 July 2026.

As presented in Table 1 and below, the Tribunal has increased the values of the:

- basic salary payable to all MPs
- additional salaries payable to specified parliamentary office holders
- work-related parliamentary allowances.

Table 1: Summary of adjustments to salaries and allowances

Salary or allowance	Change (per cent)	Value/range from 1 July 2026 ($ p.a.)
MP basic salary	3.5	219,391
Additional salaries for specified parliamentary office holders	3.5	8,776 to 244,803
Expense allowance for eligible specified parliamentary office holders	3.5	3,926 to 66,732
Electorate allowance	3.8	49,529 to 59,332
Parliamentary accommodation sitting allowance	3.8	29,273 to 58,544
Motor vehicle allowance	4.6	25,120 to 37,848
Commercial transport allowance	4.6	5,619 to 19,358
International travel allowance	2.3	11,672

The value of the travel allowance continues to be linked to the 'travelling allowance' rates set by the Commonwealth Remuneration Tribunal.

Finally, the Tribunal has adjusted the formula for the Electorate Office and Communications Budget (EO&C Budget) to reflect movements in relevant costs, including postal services. The effective rate per voter has been increased by 4.5 per cent.

Summary of reasons supporting adjustments

While economic activity in Australia and Victoria improved through 2025, available forecasts indicate it will decline over 2026 as higher fuel prices and interest rate increases are expected to lower household and business spending.

The Victorian Government reported an operating cash surplus being delivered for the past three years and expects to deliver an operating surplus of $0.7 billion in 2025–26. It forecasts that net debt as a proportion of Gross State Product (GSP) will stabilise and reduce over the forward estimates, and projects that key fiscal aggregates will slowly improve.

Headline inflation for Melbourne rose to 4.6 per cent in the year to March 2026 after moderating in 2025.[1] A large contributing factor to this spike in inflation was higher fuel costs caused by the conflict in the Middle East. This has led to considerable uncertainty in global markets and to supply disruptions.

The Tribunal considered wage growth in Victoria, including in the public sector. It also gave particular weighting to the Victorian Government's current *Wages Policy and the Enterprise Bargaining Framework* (Wages Policy), which provides for increases in wages and conditions will be funded at a rate of growth of 3 per cent per annum over the life of the agreement.

In its Annual Wage Review Decision 2026, the Fair Work Commission (FWC) awarded a 4.75 per cent wage uplift (higher for those below the C12 rate) to the nearly 2.8 million workers who are paid at an applicable minimum wage rate under a modern award.[2] However, the Tribunal was mindful that the circumstances of MPs are different from those of the employees covered by the FWC's decision, which include some of the lowest-paid workers in Australia.

The Tribunal was conscious of the impact that inflation was having on the real value of wages, and that the impacts of the conflict in the Middle East and resultant global supply disruptions have added to the cost of doing business and the cost of living, causing greater volatility in prices.

The Tribunal did not receive any submissions to the determination.

The Tribunal was aware that its increase to MP salaries is below both the headline inflation rate and the FWC's annual wage uplift. Given the current fiscal and economic environment, and consistent with community expectations regarding public expenditure, the Tribunal considered it necessary to exercise a degree of restraint.

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1 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2026b).

2 FWC (2026), p. 2.

1 Context

In June 2023, the Tribunal made the *Members of Parliament (Victoria) Determination No. 01/2023* (2023 Comprehensive Determination).[3]

That Determination reset the values of the salaries and allowances payable to MPs, including the:

- basic salary
- additional salaries for specified parliamentary office holders
- expense allowance for certain specified parliamentary office holders
- electorate allowance
- parliamentary accommodation sitting allowance (PASA)
- travel allowance
- motor vehicle allowance
- commercial transport allowance
- international travel allowance
- EO&C Budget.

On an annual basis, the Tribunal is required to make a determination providing for an adjustment to the values set in the most recent comprehensive determination.[4]

The Tribunal published notice of its intention to make an annual adjustment determination on its website in March 2026. The notice explained how the Tribunal would make this Determination and called for submissions by 27 March 2026. The Tribunal also directly sought submissions from MPs via the Clerks of the Victorian Parliament.

This Determination, the *Members of Parliament (Victoria) Annual Adjustment Determination 2026* (2026 MP Annual Adjustment Determination), is the third annual adjustment to the 2023 Comprehensive Determination and takes effect on 1 July 2026.

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3 Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal (2023).
4 *Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal and Improving Parliamentary Standards Act 2019 (Vic)* VIRTIPS Act, s. 18.

The Tribunal expects to make the next comprehensive determination in mid-2027, as:[5]

- the next general election for the Parliament of Victoria will be held on 28 November 2026
- the Tribunal is required to make a new comprehensive determination within six months of the first sitting of each Parliament.

This Statement of Reasons sets out the Tribunal's analysis of statutory and other considerations (Chapter 2) and explains its decision on the values of salaries and allowances (Chapter 3).

1.1 Members of Parliament (Victoria) Guidelines

The Tribunal may make guidelines for or with respect to the use of certain work-related parliamentary allowances and the EO&C Budget.[6]

On 6 October 2025, the Tribunal made the *Members of Parliament (Victoria) Guidelines No. 01/2025*. These guidelines:[7]

- updated several rules related to the EO&C Budget
- changed the eligibility criteria for future MPs who wish to claim the PASA
- allowed MPs to use the commercial transport allowance to travel home after a late sitting and back to the Parliament on the next day
- provided the 'relevant Officer'[8] with flexibility to modify certain eligibility criteria set in the guidelines where that is reasonably necessary to support an MP with disability.

Another review of the guidelines is expected to be completed as part of the comprehensive determination process in 2027.

5 VIRTIPS Act, s. 7.
6 VIRTIPS Act, s. 36(1).
7 Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal (2025b).
8 The 'relevant Officer' is the Secretary of the Department of Parliamentary Services in relation to the EO&C Budget, and the Clerk of the relevant House of the Parliament in relation to work-related parliamentary allowances.

2 Tribunal's considerations

The Tribunal considered a range of factors, including matters specified in statute and other relevant considerations, in making the 2026 MP Annual Adjustment Determination.

The purpose of the Determination is to take account of changes over the last year. The Tribunal did not consider matters that are more appropriately addressed in a comprehensive determination, including:

- the responsibilities and workload of MPs and specified parliamentary office holders
- relativities in salary and allowance values between offices and electorates.

2.1 Economic and financial considerations

The Tribunal's consideration of current and projected economic conditions has been informed by a range of sources, including the:

- latest data on key economic indicators published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
- Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) May 2026 Statement on Monetary Policy
- latest Victorian budget.

Economic activity in Australia and Victoria improved through 2025. In the year to the December quarter 2025, growth in Australia's real Gross Domestic Product was 2.6 per cent.[9] The RBA forecasts that economic activity in Australia will decline over 2026 as higher fuel prices and interest rate increases are expected to lower household and business spending.[10] A higher inflation environment suggests that while headline economic growth has increased nationally, this may not be sustainable in the long term.[11]

[9] ABS (2026a).
[10] RBA (2026), p. 56.
[11] RBA (2026), p. 56.

The Victorian Budget 2026–27 (2026–27 Budget) noted that economic activity in Victoria picked up during 2025 alongside strong growth in real household income and declining interest rates.[12] According to ABS data, in the year to the December quarter 2025, the seasonally adjusted State Final Demand for Victoria grew by 2.7 per cent.[13] However, national cost-of-living pressures are persisting as inflation picked up in early 2026.[14] Growth in real GSP is forecast to be 1.75 per cent in 2025–26, 1.50 per cent in 2026–27, and then to rise to 2.00 per cent in 2027–28 and 2.50 per cent in 2028–29.[15]

In November 2025, the ABS began publishing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis. The Tribunal has continued to consider CPI data for the year to March to assess current inflation. That is consistent with the Tribunal's past practice for annual adjustment determinations made in the middle of the year. However, the Tribunal has also considered CPI data for the month of April (the current data at the time of making this Determination).

Recent data from the ABS show that, after moderating in 2025, inflation is rising, driven by increases in the cost of housing and transport. The Australian CPI rose by 4.6 per cent in the year to March 2026, while trimmed mean inflation was 3.3 per cent across the same time period.[16] The April CPI data showed only minor shifts in these indices.[17]

A large contributing factor to this spike in inflation was higher fuel costs caused by the conflict in the Middle East. This has led to considerable uncertainty in global markets and to supply disruptions. The RBA expects that higher fuel prices will also contribute indirectly to future inflationary pressures, as businesses pass on increases to their input costs.[18] The RBA forecasts that headline inflation will peak at 4.8 per cent in June 2026, falling to 4.0 per cent in December 2026 and stabilising within the RBA's target band at 2.4 per cent in June 2027.[19]

[12] Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) (2026), p. 15.
[13] ABS (2026a).
[14] RBA (2026), p. 58.
[15] DTF (2026), pp. 16-17.
[16] ABS (2026b).
[17] ABS (2026c).
[18] RBA (2026), p. 36.
[19] RBA (2026), p. 64.

In Victoria, annual CPI inflation increased to 4.6 per cent in March 2026, however showed no change from March to April.[20] In year-average terms, headline inflation is forecast to be 3.50 per cent in 2025–26 and 2026–27, and to return to the RBA's target band by 2027–28, averaging 2.75 per cent.[21]

Relevant inflation data, including for groups and sub-groups particularly relevant to this Determination, are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of current inflation data for Australia and Melbourne

Indicator[(a)]	Year to March 2026 (per cent)	March to April 2026 (per cent)
CPI – Australia, All groups	4.6	0.4
CPI – Australia, Trimmed mean	3.3	0.3
CPI – Melbourne, All groups	4.6	0.0
CPI – Melbourne, excluding volatile items	3.8	0.3
CPI – Melbourne, Transport group	9.8	–4.3
CPI – Melbourne, International holiday travel and accommodation sub-group	2.3	3.3
CPI – Postal services sub-group	7.5	6.0

Note: Percentages in this table refer to the change in the indicator during the relevant time period.
Sources: ABS (2026b); ABS (2026c).

Wage Price Index (WPI) data published by the ABS show that in the 12 months to the March quarter 2026 wages grew by:[22]

- 3.1 per cent in Victoria, with wages growth in the public sector in Victoria slightly lower at 3.0 per cent
- 3.3 per cent across Australia (in seasonally adjusted terms) and at the same rate in the public sector in Australia.

The RBA forecasts that near-term wage growth will remain strong, driven by high energy-related inflation and a competitive job market, before slowing from 2027 onwards.[23]

20 ABS (2026b); ABS (2026c).
21 DTF (2026), p. 3.
22 ABS (2026e).
23 RBA (2026), p. 58.

Victorian wages (measured using the WPI) are forecast to increase by 3.25 per cent in both 2025–26 and 2026–27.[24] While inflationary pressures are expected to remain elevated in the coming year, weighing on real wage growth until 2026–27, wages are forecast to exceed inflation from 2027–28 onwards, resulting in real wages growth.[25]

Conditions in the Australian labour market have begun to ease. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 4.5 per cent in April 2026, while the participation rate fell slightly to 66.7 per cent.[26] The RBA considered that labour market conditions are still somewhat tight, based on a range of measures that it monitors. These include the underemployment rate, hours-based underutilisation rate, average hours per capita, the share of businesses reporting labour constraints, and non-mining capacity utilisation.[27]

According to the 2026–27 Budget, Victoria's labour market remains healthy, with employment increasing by 2.5 per cent in 2024–25 following strong growth in previous years. At the time of the Budget's publication, the participation rate and the share of Victorians in employment were at historically high levels. Measures of spare capacity in the labour market, including the unemployment and underemployment rates, remain low by historical standards.[28]

The RBA forecasts that the unemployment rate will rise to 4.7 per cent by June 2028. Employment growth is forecast to remain subdued due to the weaker outlook for domestic activity.[29]

On 12 May 2026, the Commonwealth Government delivered its 2026–27 budget, including a variety of economic initiatives and proposed taxation changes.[30] The Tribunal did not seek to take the potential impact of these reforms on Australian and Victorian conditions into account, as at the time of making this Determination that remains unclear.

[24] DTF (2026), p. 17.
[25] DTF (2026), p. 30.
[26] ABS (2026d).
[27] RBA (2026), p. 32.
[28] DTF (2026), p. 26.
[29] RBA (2026), p. 58.
[30] Commonwealth of Australia (2026).

2.2 Wages Policy

The Tribunal is required by the VIRTIPS Act to consider the Victorian Government's current Wages Policy, which has been in effect since April 2023. It provides that:[31]

- increases in wages and conditions will be funded at a rate of growth of 3 per cent per annum over the life of the agreement
- in addition to annual wage increases, a separate lump sum cash payment will be available, equivalent to an additional 0.5 per cent of overall agreement costs.

2.3 The Victorian Government's fiscal strategy

The 2026–27 Budget provided an update to the Victorian Government's five-step fiscal strategy to restore Victoria's finances following the COVID-19 pandemic.

It states that Steps 1 and 2 have been achieved, with a reported operating cash surplus being delivered for the past three years. The Victorian Government is projecting that key fiscal aggregates, including the operating balance and net debt to GSP, will slowly improve.[32]

The 2026–27 Budget further states that the Victorian Government remains on track to deliver an operating surplus (Step 3) of $0.7 billion in 2025–26, the first surplus since the COVID-19 pandemic began. The 2026–27 Budget continues to forecast net debt as a proportion of GSP reaching 24.9 per cent at June 2027 before declining to 24.8 per cent by June 2028, 24.6 per cent by June 2029 and then 24.4 per cent by June 2030 (Steps 4 and 5).[33]

2.4 Other relevant considerations

Adjustments in other jurisdictions

At the time of making the 2026 MP Annual Adjustment Determination, two Australian jurisdictions had set the adjustments to be applied to MP salaries from 1 July 2026.

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[31] Industrial Relations Victoria (2024), p. 46.
[32] DTF (2026), p. 46.
[33] DTF (2026), p. 46.

According to a determination made by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission in May 2025, MP salaries will increase on 1 July 2026 in line with the growth in the Tasmanian WPI over the 12 months to December 2025.[34] Based on available data, the Tribunal understands that on 1 July 2026, Tasmanian MP salaries will increase by 3.4 per cent.

The Tribunal notes that the remuneration of Tasmanian MPs was frozen from July 2018 to 30 June 2025, until the Tasmanian Industrial Commission's May 2025 determination provided a 22.36 per cent increase. This percentage reflected the growth in the Tasmanian WPI over the freeze period and equated to an average annualised increase of 2.92 per cent.[35]

In a determination made in May 2026, the Remuneration Tribunal of the Australian Capital Territory increased the remuneration for Members of its Legislative Assembly by 3 per cent from 1 July 2026. It decided to not increase the allowances and other entitlements provided to Members.[36]

FWC Annual Wage Review Decision 2026

In June 2026, the FWC announced an increase to the National Minimum Wage (NMW) and minimum pay rates under modern awards. From 1 July 2026, most modern award rates will increase by 4.75 per cent.[37]

In reaching its decision, the FWC considered a range of factors including the:

- current economic environment and inflationary pressures
- impacts of events in the Middle East on fuel and other supply issues
- workforce participation and the relative living standards of the low paid
- real wage gap between award wage rates and the change in the CPI since 2021
- gender pay gap.

[34] Tasmanian Industrial Commission (2025), p. 22.
[35] Tasmanian Industrial Commission (2025), p. iv.
[36] Australian Capital Territory Remuneration Tribunal (2026), p. 3.
[37] FWC (2026), p. 2.

In its decision, the FWC commenced a structural adjustment to its lowest pay tiers by starting to phase out the C13 wage rate — the lowest tier for ongoing employment. Over three stages, the higher C12 tier will become the new minimum standard for all ongoing work. To begin this transition, the FWC will increase the C13 category by the baseline 4.75 per cent plus an additional amount equal to one-third of the gap between the C13 and C12 rates. The NMW, which is aligned to the C13 rate, will increase by the same amount.[38] The Tribunal notes this equates to an increase of 5.97 per cent.

The Tribunal was mindful that while many of the factors it considered are common with a subset of those considered by the FWC, the circumstances of MPs differ from those of the low-paid employees covered by the FWC's decision.

Nonetheless, the Tribunal took note of the FWC's decision as a relevant factor as it is an indicator for broader wage movements across the economy.

3 Tribunal's decisions

3.1 Basic salary, additional salaries and expense allowance

The Tribunal has decided to increase the basic salary for Victorian MPs, and the additional salaries and expense allowances for specified parliamentary office holders, by 3.5 per cent. The 3.5 per cent increase to salaries and allowances will take effect from 1 July 2026.

The Tribunal was particularly mindful of wage growth in Victoria, including in the Victorian public service and broader public sector, and of current and forecast economic conditions. In particular, the current inflationary environment, the increasing unemployment rate in Victoria and the forecast moderation of economic growth, were considered.

[38] FWC (2026), pp. 2-3.

Recent international events have had a substantial impact on inflation and global trade, and have made the forward outlook highly uncertain — as shown by the volatility in the recent CPI data. As noted in the 2026–27 budgets, the impacts of these events are directly adding to the cost of doing business and the cost of living, although the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments have introduced measures to reduce these pressures.[39]

In its Annual Wage Review decision, the FWC acknowledged the challenge and complexity of balancing the sudden change and uncertainty in economic conditions and the recent unexpected increase in inflation. The FWC's decision reinforced the importance of maintaining the real value of wages as far as possible, particularly where the rate of inflation for non-discretionary essential goods and services is substantially higher than the headline increase in the CPI.

However, the Tribunal was also mindful that the circumstances of MPs are different to those of the employees covered by the FWC's decision, which include some of the lowest-paid workers in Australia. Given the current environment and consistent with community expectations regarding public expenditure, the Tribunal resolved that it should exercise a degree of restraint.

From 1 July 2026 the value of the MP basic salary is $219,391 p.a. The full list of additional salaries and expense allowances for specified parliamentary office holders is in Schedule A of the Determination.

3.2 Other work-related parliamentary allowances and the EO&C Budget

The Tribunal has made adjustments to the full suite of MP allowances and to the EO&C Budget. These adjustments apply from 1 July 2026. In making adjustments to the values of the following work-related allowances, the Tribunal gave particular consideration to relevant price movements in the Victorian economy.

39 Commonwealth of Australia (2026); DTF (2026), pp. 18-19.

Adjustment to the electorate allowance

The Tribunal has increased the value of the electorate allowance by 3.8 per cent, which is in line with the change in the Melbourne CPI excluding volatile items over the year to March 2026. The Tribunal considered that this was the most appropriate index to consider this year, due to the recently increased volatility and uncertainty in prices.

The value of this allowance now ranges from $49,529 to $59,332 p.a.

Adjustment to the EO&C Budget

In recent years, several stakeholders have noted that increased postage service costs affect the ability of MPs to communicate with their constituents. While this issue was not raised in submissions this year, the cost of postal services has substantially increased.

To account for this, the Tribunal decided to adjust the EO&C Budget using expenditure weights based on the latest claims data, similar to the approach it took in 2024.[40]

Data provided by the Department of Parliamentary Services and published on the Parliament's website suggest that postage claims accounted for 17.8 per cent of the EO&C Budget expenditure by MPs in the year to March 2026. That proportion of the EO&C Budget's 'per voter' rate was adjusted based on the change in the 'Postal services' sub-group of the Melbourne CPI to March 2026, 7.5 per cent.

The remaining portion was adjusted based on the change in that period in the Melbourne CPI excluding volatile items, 3.8 per cent.

Overall, the EO&C Budget has increased on a 'per voter' basis by 4.5 per cent. The adjustment has been implemented by increasing the indexation factor in the EO&C Budget formula from 1.085 to 1.134.

Adjustments to travel and transport-related allowances

Travel and transport-related allowances cover work-related travel and transport expenses incurred by MPs while performing their public duties.[41]

[40] Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal (2024), p. 19.
[41] Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal (2023), pp. 108-110.

Motor vehicle allowance

The Tribunal has increased the value of the motor vehicle allowance by 4.6 per cent, in line with the annual growth in the Melbourne CPI.

This varies from previous adjustments, which were in line with the 'Transport' group of the Melbourne CPI.[42] A different approach was required this year due to increased volatility in that group, in particular due to fluctuations in the price of fuel. However, fuel and other transport costs are reflected in the Melbourne CPI.

The value of the allowance is now either $25,120 or $37,848 p.a., depending on the size of an MP's electorate.

Commercial transport allowance

As with the motor vehicle allowance, the Tribunal has decided to increase the value of the commercial transport allowance by 4.6 per cent in line with the annual growth in the Melbourne CPI. This varies from previous adjustments which were in line with the 'Transport' group of the Melbourne CPI.[43]

The value of the allowance is now between $5,619 and $19,358 p.a., depending on the size of an MP's electorate.

Travel allowance

In its 2023 Comprehensive Determination, the Tribunal determined that the 'travelling allowance rate' for overnight stays in commercial accommodation should be the same as the rate established by the Commonwealth Remuneration Tribunal. This alignment has been maintained, and the allowance will continue to be adjusted accordingly.

Parliamentary accommodation sitting allowance

The Tribunal has set the value of the PASA between $29,273 and $58,544 p.a., which is a 3.8 per cent adjustment reflecting the change in the Melbourne CPI excluding volatile items over the year to March 2026.

[42] Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal (2025a), p. 16; Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal (2024), p. 20.
[43] Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal (2025a), p. 16; Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal (2024), p. 21.

International travel allowance

The Tribunal has decided to adjust this allowance by 2.3 per cent in line with the change in the ‘International holiday travel and accommodation’ sub-group of the Melbourne CPI, over the year to March 2026. While this sub-group increased by a further 3.3 per cent in April 2026, that reflects typical seasonal movements in relevant prices.

In several previous determinations, this allowance has been adjusted in line with the annual change in the Melbourne CPI due to volatility in international travel costs since COVID-19.[44] However, that volatility has subsided in recent years.

This adjustment makes the value of the allowance $11,672 p.a.

[44] Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal (2023), pp. 109-110.

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Victorian
Independent
Remuneration
Tribunal

Members of Parliament (Victoria) Annual Adjustment Determination 2026

[2026] DMPA 01

DETERMINATION

Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal and Improving Parliamentary Standards Act 2019 (Vic)

Part 3—Determination in relation to Members.

Members of Parliament (Victoria) Annual Adjustment Determination 2026

Table of contents

Part 1 – Legal matters and definitions

1. **Title and purpose:** This Determination is the *Members of Parliament (Victoria) Annual Adjustment Determination 2026* and is made under Part 3 of the *Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal and Improving Parliamentary Standards Act 2019* (Vic) by the Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal. This Determination adjusts the values set in the *Members of Parliament (Victoria) Determination No. 01/2023*, as amended. The values that apply from the effective date are set out in this instrument.

2. **Effective date:** This Determination takes effect on 1 July 2026.

3. **Definitions**

   3.1 Terms not defined in this Determination have the same meaning as in the VIRTIPS Act, unless the contrary intention appears.

   3.2 In this Determination, unless the contrary intention appears:

   electoral district means electoral district of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria;

   electoral region means electoral region of the Legislative Council of Victoria;

   electorate means:

   (a) In the case of a Member of the Legislative Assembly, an electoral district

   (b) In the case of a Member of the Legislative Council, an electoral region;

   Member means Member of Parliament;

   Parliament means the Parliament of Victoria;

   PSAS Act means *Parliamentary Salaries, Allowances and Superannuation Act 1968* (Vic);

   travelling allowance rate means the amount determined to be payable for an overnight stay in commercial accommodation in the relevant location as determined from time to time by the tribunal established under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973* (Cth):

(a) if the Member is the Premier, Deputy Premier, any other Minister of the Crown, Presiding Officer or the Leader of the Opposition, to an office holder of the Commonwealth; and
(b) for all other Members, to a Member of the Parliament of the Commonwealth;

Tribunal means the Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal;

Tribunal Guidelines means the guidelines for or with respect to the use of work-related parliamentary allowances and the Electorate Office and Communications Budget made by the Tribunal and in effect at the time;

VIRTIPS Act means the *Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal and Improving Parliamentary Standards Act 2019* (Vic);

work-related parliamentary allowances has the meaning provided in section 3 of the VIRTIPS Act.

4. Coverage and application

4.1 This Determination adjusts the value of the salaries and allowances payable to Members.

Part 2 – Basic salary and additional salaries

5. Basic salary

5.1 The basic salary per annum for a Member is $219,391.

6. Additional salary for a specified parliamentary office holder

6.1 The additional salary per annum for a specified parliamentary office holder listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule A is the value listed in column 2 of the table in Schedule A.

Part 3 – Work-related parliamentary allowances

7. Expense allowance

7.1 The expense allowance per annum for a specified parliamentary office holder listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule A is the value listed in column 3 of the table in Schedule A.

7.2 The expense allowance for a Member, who is not a specified parliamentary office holder listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule A, is $0.

8. Electorate allowance

8.1 The electorate allowance per annum for a Member is:

(a) if the electorate that the Member represents is listed in table 1 of Schedule B, $49,529;

(b) if the electorate that the Member represents is listed in table 2 of Schedule B, $53,777; or

(c) if the electorate that the Member represents is listed in table 3, 4 or 5 of Schedule B, $59,332.

9. Parliamentary accommodation sitting allowance

9.1 The parliamentary accommodation sitting allowance per annum for an eligible Member is:

(a) if the Member is the Premier, $58,544;

(b) if the Member is the Deputy Premier, $51,226;

(c) if the Member is any other Minister of the Crown, the President, the Speaker, the Deputy President, the Deputy Speaker, the Cabinet Secretary, the Leader of the Opposition, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council, the Leader of the Third Party or the Deputy Leader of the Third Party, $43,905; or

(d) if the Member is none of the above, $29,273.

Note: The Tribunal Guidelines specify eligibility criteria for claiming the parliamentary accommodation sitting allowance.

10. Motor vehicle allowance

10.1 The motor vehicle allowance per annum for a Member who does not elect to be provided with a motor vehicle under section 6(6) of the PSAS Act is:

(a) if the Member's electorate is listed in table 1 or 2 of Schedule B, $25,120; or

(b) if the Member's electorate is listed in table 3, 4, or 5 of Schedule B, $37,848.

11. Travel allowance

11.1 The travel allowance per night for a Member is the travelling allowance rate, save that a Member is only entitled to be paid that part of the travel allowance which is equal to his or her claimable costs under the applicable rules in the Tribunal Guidelines.

Note: The Tribunal Guidelines specify eligibility criteria for claiming the travel allowance.

12. Commercial transport allowance

12.1 The commercial transport allowance per financial year for a Member is the following, save that a Member is only entitled to be paid that part of the commercial transport allowance which is equal to his or her claimable costs under the applicable rules in the Tribunal Guidelines:

(a) if the electorate that the Member represents is listed in table 1, 2 or 3 of Schedule B, $5,619;

(b) if the electorate that the Member represents is listed in table 4 of Schedule B, $12,329; or

(c) if the electorate that the Member represents is listed in table 5 of Schedule B, $19,358.

Note: The Tribunal Guidelines specify eligibility criteria for claiming the commercial transport allowance.

13. International travel allowance

13.1 The international travel allowance per financial year for a Member is $11,672, save that a Member is only entitled to be paid that part of the international travel allowance which is equal to his or her claimable costs under the applicable rules in the Tribunal Guidelines.

Note: The Tribunal Guidelines specify eligibility criteria for claiming the international travel allowance.

Part 4 – Electorate Office and Communications Budget

14. Electorate Office and Communications Budget

14.1 Subject to clauses 14.2, 14.3 and 14.4, the Electorate Office and Communications Budget per financial year for a Member is, rounded to the nearest dollar:

(a) if the Member is a Member of the Legislative Assembly, the sum of:

i. the total number of voters enrolled in Victoria (as last published by the Victorian Electoral Commission as at the last day of February of the previous financial year), divided by 88, multiplied by $1.03, multiplied by 1.134, and

ii. the total number of voters enrolled in the electoral district that the Member represents (as last published by the Victorian Electoral Commission as at the last day of February of the previous financial year) multiplied by $1.36, multiplied by 1.134; or

(b) if the Member is a Member of the Legislative Council, the total number of voters enrolled in Victoria (as last published by the Victorian Electoral Commission as at the last day of February of the previous financial year), divided by 88, multiplied by $2.39, multiplied by 1.134.

14.2 For a financial year in which a general election for the Parliament is held, the Electorate Office and Communications Budget is:

(a) for the period from 1 July to 30 November of the financial year, 5/12ths of the amount calculated in accordance with:

i. clause 14.1(a) if the Member is a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and

ii. clause 14.1(b) if the Member is a Member of the Legislative Council;

(b) for the period from 1 December to 30 June of the financial year, 7/12ths of:

i. if the Member is a Member of the Legislative Assembly, the sum of:

– the amount calculated in accordance with clause 14.1(a)i., and

– the total number of voters enrolled in the electoral district that the Member represents (according to the electoral roll prepared by the Victorian Electoral Commission, pursuant to section 29 of the *Electoral Act 2002* (Vic), in relation to the general election) multiplied by $1.36, multiplied by 1.134; or

ii. if the Member is a Member of the Legislative Council, the amount calculated in accordance with clause 14.1(b).

14.3 For a financial year in which a Member first joins the Parliament other than as a result of a general election, the Electorate Office and Communications Budget for that Member is to be calculated using the following formula:

$$D \times \frac{E}{F}$$

where—

(a) D is the amount calculated in accordance with clause 14.1(a) if the Member is a Member of the Legislative Assembly, or the amount calculated in accordance with clause 14.1(b) if the Member is a Member of the Legislative Council;

(b) E is the number of days remaining in the financial year from the day the Member first joined the Parliament; and

(c) F is the total number of days in the financial year.

Note: The Tribunal Guidelines specify eligibility criteria for claiming the Electorate Office and Communications Budget.

Warren McCann
Chair
Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal

Laurinda Gardner
Member
Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal

Meredith Sussex AM
Member
Victorian Independent Remuneration Tribunal

Date: 22 June 2026

Schedule A – Additional salary and expense allowance rates

Column 1 Specified parliamentary office holder	Column 2 Additional salary from 1 July 2026 ($ per annum)	Column 3 Expense allowance from 1 July 2026 ($ per annum)
Premier	244,803	66,732
Deputy Premier	207,039	25,515
Any other responsible Minister of the Crown	184,407	19,628
Leader of the Opposition	184,407	19,628
President	161,080	7,852
Speaker	161,080	7,852
Deputy President	61,892	3,926
Deputy Speaker	61,892	3,926
Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly	88,218	3,926
Leader of the Opposition in the Council	88,218	3,926
Leader of the Third Party (unless they are also the Leader or Deputy Leader of the Opposition or a Minister of the Crown)	88,218	3,926
Cabinet Secretary	88,218	3,926
Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier	61,892	3,926
A Shadow Minister	19,170	13,740
Government Whip in the Assembly	39,489	0
Deputy Government Whip in the Assembly	21,938	0
Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Council	39,489	0
A Parliamentary Secretary (other than the Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier)	50,922	3,926
Deputy Leader of the Third Party (unless they are also the Leader or Deputy Leader of the Opposition or a Minister of the Crown)	39,489	0
Government Whip in the Council	24,133	0
Opposition Whip in the Assembly	24,133	0
Opposition Whip in the Council	24,133	0
Whip of the Third Party in the Assembly	24,133	0
Whip of the Third Party in the Council	24,133	0
Secretary of the Party forming the Government	8,776	0
Secretary of the Opposition Party	8,776	0
Secretary of the Third Party	8,776	0
Chairperson of the Public Accounts and Estimates Committee	43,879	0

Column 1 Specified parliamentary office holder	Column 2 Additional salary from 1 July 2026 ($ per annum)	Column 3 Expense allowance from 1 July 2026 ($ per annum)
Chairperson of the Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee	32,909	0
Chairperson of the Integrity and Oversight Committee	32,909	0
Chairperson of a standing committee appointed under standing order of the Assembly or the Council	21,938	0
Chairperson of a Joint Investigatory Committee within the meaning of the *Parliamentary Committees Act 2003* (Vic) which is not otherwise provided for in this table	21,938	0
Chairperson of joint select committee when resolution establishing committee so provides that chairperson is entitled	10,970	0
Deputy chairperson of the Public Accounts and Estimates Committee	8,776	0
Deputy chairperson of the Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee	8,776	0
Deputy chairperson of the Integrity and Oversight Committee	8,776	0

Schedule B – Electorates of Victoria

Table 1: Electorates of less than 500 square kilometres

Electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly	
Albert Park	Malvern
Ashwood	Melbourne
Bayswater	Melton
Bellarine	Mill Park
Bentleigh	Monbulk
Berwick	Mordialloc
Box Hill	Mornington
Brighton	Mulgrave
Broadmeadows	Narre Warren North
Brunswick	Narre Warren South
Bulleen	Nepean
Bundoora	Niddrie
Carrum	Northcote
Caulfield	Oakleigh
Clarinda	Pakenham
Cranbourne	Pascoe Vale
Croydon	Point Cook
Dandenong	Prahran
Eltham	Preston
Essendon	Richmond
Evelyn	Ringwood
Footscray	Rowville
Frankston	Sandringham
Geelong	South Barwon
Glen Waverley	St Albans
Greenvale	Sunbury
Hastings	Sydenham
Hawthorn	Tarneit
Ivanhoe	Thomastown
Kalkallo	Warrandyte
Kew	Wendouree
Kororoit	Werribee
Laverton	Williamstown
Electoral regions for the Legislative Council	
Southern Metropolitan	

Table 2: Electorates of 500 square kilometres or more but less than 5,000 square kilometres

Electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly	
Bass	Macedon
Bendigo East	Morwell
Bendigo West	Narracan
Eureka	Shepparton
Lara	Yan Yean
Electoral regions for the Legislative Council	
North-Eastern Metropolitan	South-Eastern Metropolitan
Northern Metropolitan	Western Metropolitan

Table 3: Electorates of 5,000 square kilometres or more but less than 10,000 square kilometres

Electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly	
Benambra	Polwarth
Gippsland South	South-West Coast
Electoral regions for the Legislative Council	
N/A	

Table 4: Electorates of 10,000 square kilometres or more but less than 20,000 square kilometres

Electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly	
Eildon	Ovens Valley
Euroa	Ripon
Murray Plains	
Electoral regions for the Legislative Council	
N/A	

Table 5: Electorates of 20,000 square kilometres or more

Electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly	
Gippsland East	Mildura
Lowan	
Electoral regions for the Legislative Council	
Eastern Victoria	Western Victoria
Northern Victoria	