

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCOUNTING) REGULATIONS

As in force at 1 July 2008

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

This reprint shows the Regulations as in force at 1 July 2008. Any amendments that commence after that date are not included.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCOUNTING) REGULATIONS

Regulations under the *Local Government Act*

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the *Local Government (Accounting) Regulations*.

2 Definitions

In these Regulations:

Accounting Standards means the current Australian Accounting Standards as published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

income includes capital receipts.

non-current asset means an asset with an expected life of more than 1 year acquired at a capital cost exceeding \$5 000.

supplies means goods or services required by a council.

Part 2 Local Government Accounting Advisory Committee

3 Establishment of Committee

The Local Government Accounting Advisory Committee is established.

4 Role of Committee

The Committee is established to provide advice to the Minister and the Agency on:

- (a) contemporary financial management and accounting practices relevant and appropriate to local government; and
- (b) appropriate legislative changes necessary to improve standards of local government financial management and accounting.

5 Composition of the Committee

- (1) The Committee is constituted of the members (not exceeding 10) appointed by the Minister.
- (2) The members will consist of:
 - (a) up to 2 nominees of the Agency with experience in local government; and
 - (b) 2 nominees of ICA/CPA Australia, 1 of whom must be a registered company auditor and the other a professional provider of financial management services to local government; and
 - (c) up to 2 nominees of Local Government Managers Australia; and
 - (d) up to 2 representatives of the NT Finance Reference Group; and
 - (e) up to 2 nominees of LGANT.
- (3) A member of the Committee is to be appointed by the Minister for a term (not exceeding 3 years) specified in the member's instrument of appointment.
- (4) The terms and conditions of membership are to be as determined by the Minister.
- (5) The Minister must appoint 1 member to be the Chair, and another to be Deputy Chair, of the Committee.

6 Proceedings of Committee

- (1) The Committee is to meet at least once in each quarter.
- (2) A meeting may be convened by the Chair of the Committee, or the Minister.

- (3) A quorum for a meeting of the Committee consists of 4 members.
- (4) The Chair will preside at a meeting of the Committee or, in the Chair's absence, the Deputy Chair or, in the absence of both, a member chosen to preside by the members present.
- (5) Decisions are to be made by majority vote of the members present and, if the votes are equal, the person presiding may exercise a second or casting vote.
- (6) The validity of proceedings of the Committee is unaffected by a vacancy or vacancies in its membership.

Part 3 Agency's power to issue general instructions

7 Power to issue general instructions

- (1) The Agency may issue general instructions to councils with regard to financial administration and accounting.
- (2) A general instruction issued under this regulation must:
 - (a) be made in writing; and
 - (b) given in writing to all councils; and
 - (c) published on the Agency's website.

8 Obligation to comply

A council must comply with a general instruction in force under this Part.

Fault element: This is an offence of strict liability.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

Part 4 Financial administration

9 Accounting procedures

- (1) A council must maintain an accounting and policy manual.
- (2) The manual must include, or incorporate by reference, the following:
 - (a) an organisation chart showing the functions of the council, its committees and responsible officers;

- (b) a statement of the duties and responsibilities of the CEO and responsible officers;
- (c) a statement of the principal accounting policies of the council;
- (d) information about the timing and content of financial management reports to the council and the CEO;
- (e) a statement of the procedures the council considers necessary to facilitate the timely preparation of the council's annual financial statement;
- (f) the information necessary to ensure the proper operation of any computer based accounting system in use;
- (g) details of all administrative and accounting procedures, policies and delegations of authority, including:
 - (i) details of internal control procedures; and
 - (ii) details of personnel and financial delegations; and
 - (iii) a chart of accounts divided into assets, liabilities, income, expenses and council equity accounts; and
 - (iv) procedures relating to the receipt and banking of money, the payment of salaries and wages, the allocation of machinery operating costs to council functions, the purchase of goods and services and the granting of credit to council debtors.

10 Internal controls

- (1) The CEO must establish and maintain internal controls to:
 - (a) safeguard the assets of the council; and
 - (b) ensure the accuracy, completeness and reliability of the accounting data; and
 - (c) promote the operational efficiency of the council; and
 - (d) ensure compliance with relevant laws in force in the Territory; and
 - (e) ensure adherence to council policies.

- (2) The internal controls for safeguarding the assets of the council include the following:
 - (a) the establishment and maintenance of a plan (a ***fraud protection plan***) to detect and prevent fraud from within and outside the council;
 - (b) the establishment and maintenance of an audit committee to monitor:
 - (i) compliance by the council with proper standards of financial management; and
 - (ii) compliance by the council with these regulations and the Accounting Standards.

11 Committee to carry out financial functions

If a council is not required to hold an ordinary meeting at least once in each month, the council must appoint a committee and delegate to the committee the necessary powers to carry out, on behalf of the council, financial functions of the council in the months the council does not hold an ordinary meeting.

Part 5 Accounting records

12 Accounting records

- (1) A council must keep, by computer, financial records that:
 - (a) correctly record and explain:
 - (i) its transactions (including transactions undertaken as trustee); and
 - (ii) its financial position and performance; and
 - (b) enable true and fair financial statements to be prepared and audited.
- (2) The CEO must ensure that appropriate controls and procedures are implemented and maintained to ensure the integrity and security of the data files and programs.
- (3) The council's financial records must conform with the Accounting Standards.

Part 6 Budget and allocation of money

13 Deficit budgeting

A council must not budget for a deficit.

Note

A deficit occurs if overall expenditure for a financial year (disregarding depreciation) exceeds income. Transfers into, and out of, specific reserves are to be taken into account.

14 Allocation of money

- (1) A council must not allocate money for a particular purpose unless:
 - (a) provision for the allocation is made in the budget for the relevant financial year; or
 - (b) the allocation is:
 - (i) authorised by resolution of the council; and
 - (ii) made in anticipation of the adoption of a budget, or an amendment to a budget, making provision for the expenditure for the relevant financial year.
- (2) An allocation of money for a particular purpose under subregulation (1)(b) must not exceed one-quarter of the expected budgetary provision for expenditure for the relevant purpose.

Part 7 Annual financial statement

15 Annual financial statement

- (1) A council's annual financial statement must conform with the requirements of the Accounting Standards applicable to a financial report.
- (2) A council's annual financial statement must:
 - (a) contain details of rates levied for the financial year to which the statement relates; and
 - (b) state the nature (capital or operating) and amounts of grants and subsidies received during the relevant financial year (distinguishing those received from the Territory, the Commonwealth and other sources); and
 - (c) disclose all reserves set aside for specific purposes; and

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- (d) describe the nature and purpose of each function (as defined in the ABS Local Government Purpose classification) to which the council's income or expenditure for the financial year is attributable and:
 - (i) show the carrying value of assets that can be reliably attributed to each such function; and
 - (ii) show the income derived from each such function (distinguishing between income by way of grant and other income); and
 - (iii) show the expenditure that can be reliably attributed to each such function; and
 - (e) contain a comparison between the budgeted and the actual result for the relevant financial year, including a comparison between estimated and actual income, outgoings and fixed assets for each council function.
- (3) The annual financial statement must (where relevant) include comparisons between income and expenditure for the financial year to which the statement relates and corresponding income and expenditure for the previous financial year.

16 Certification and delivery of annual financial statement

- (1) When the annual financial statement has been prepared, the CEO must certify in writing that:
 - (a) the statement has, to the best of the CEO's knowledge, information and belief, been properly drawn up in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standards, the Act and these Regulations so as to present fairly the financial position of the council and the results for the relevant financial year; and
 - (b) the statement is in accordance with the accounting and other records of the council.
- (2) The CEO must, as soon as practicable after the financial statement has been audited, lay the statement before the council.

17 Copy of annual financial statement to be forwarded to NT Grants Commission

- (1) A council must, on or before 15 November in each year:
 - (a) forward the council's audited annual financial statement for the previous financial year to the Northern Territory Grants Commission; and

- (b) provide any further information required by the Commission in a manner and form required by the Commission.
- (2) A council must comply with each requirement of, or under, this regulation.

Fault element: This is an offence of strict liability.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Part 8 Financial reports to council

18 Financial reports to council

- (1) The CEO must, in each month, lay before a meeting of the council a report, in a form approved by the council, setting out:
 - (a) the actual income and expenditure of the council for the period from the commencement of the financial year up to the end of the previous month; and
 - (b) the forecast income and expenditure for the whole of the financial year.
- (2) The report must include:
 - (a) details of all cash and investments held by the council (including money held in trust); and
 - (b) a statement on the debts owed to the council including the aggregate amount owed under each category with a general indication of the age of the debts; and
 - (c) other information required by the council.
- (3) If a council does not hold a meeting in a particular month, the report is to be laid before the council committee performing the council's financial functions for the particular month.

Part 9 Authorised accounts and expenditure

19 Authorised accounts

- (1) The name in which an authorised account is kept by a council must include the name of the council.

- (2) The CEO must ensure that, at least once in each month, the balance of an authorised account is reconciled with income and expenditure that has been or should have been paid into, or from, the account.

20 Disbursements from authorised accounts

- (1) A cheque issued on behalf of a council must be signed by at least 2 persons authorised by resolution of the council to sign cheques on its behalf.
- (2) An electronic disbursement from an authorised account must be processed by at least 2 persons authorised by resolution of the council to process electronic disbursements on its behalf.
- (3) An authorisation under subregulation (1) or (2):
 - (a) may only be given to 1 or more of the following:
 - (i) the council's principal member;
 - (ii) the CEO;
 - (iii) a member of the council's staff; and
 - (b) may be given subject to limitations and conditions determined by the council and specified in its resolution.

21 Cash expenditure

- (1) Council expenditure may be made in cash to an extent authorised by resolution of the council.
- (2) A council must keep an account of cash expenditure under the imprest system.

Part 10 Property

22 Property

- (1) The CEO is responsible for the safekeeping of all council property (including stores, materials and tools).
- (2) The CEO must ensure that adequate records are kept of council property.
- (3) The CEO must ensure that stocktakes of council property are carried out regularly in accordance with the Accounting Standards and any applicable council policies.

23 Writing off money or property

- (1) If a council is satisfied, on the certificate of a responsible officer, that money has been misappropriated, or cannot be found, the council may authorise the writing off of the relevant amount in the accounts of the council.
- (2) If a council is satisfied, on the certificate of a responsible officer, that an item of property has been misappropriated, destroyed, or damaged beyond economical repair, or cannot be found, the council may authorise the writing off of the item in the accounts of the council.

Part 11 Rates**24 Assessment record and record of rates**

- (1) Before a council adopts its budget for a financial year, the CEO must:
 - (a) check all available records to ensure that all rateable land is recorded in the assessment record; and
 - (b) certify to the council that, to the best of the CEO's knowledge, information and belief, the assessment record is a comprehensive record of all rateable land within the area.
- (2) The CEO must keep a rates record containing, for each allotment of rateable land, particulars of:
 - (a) all rates and charges levied on the allotment; and
 - (b) penalties imposed; and
 - (c) the amount of rates written off (if any); and
 - (d) the amount of payments made.

25 Form of rates notice

A rates notice must contain:

- (a) the name of the ratepayer to whom the notice is addressed; and
- (b) the number and description of the allotment to which the notice relates; and

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- (c) particulars of the amount payable (including any interest and penalties accrued or imposed up to the date of the notice); and
 - (d) the basis of calculation of the rates (including, where relevant, the valuation); and
 - (e) a description of the ways to make payment; and
 - (f) a statement of the due date for payment of the rates and, if payment by instalment is allowed, the due date for payment of the first instalment; and
 - (g) a short statement of the consequences of a failure to pay by the due date; and
 - (h) if the council has resolved to allow a discount for prompt payment of rates – a statement of the percentage discount, the conditions on which it is to be allowed, and both the discounted and the undiscounted amount payable.

Part 12 Debts

26 Debt record

- (1) The CEO must ensure that proper records are kept of debts owed to the council.
- (2) The records are to be kept by computer and must be capable of being arranged:
 - (a) according to the category of the debt (distinguishing in particular between debts for, or related to, rates and other debts); and
 - (b) according to the age of the debt.

27 Writing off debts

- (1) A council may, by resolution, write off unpaid rates or some other debt owed to the council.
- (2) However, a resolution is not to be passed by a council unless the CEO certifies in writing:
 - (a) if the debt is for rates – that there is some doubt whether the rates were properly imposed, or are recoverable at law, or it would be impracticable or uneconomical to recover the rates; or

- (b) if the debt falls within some other category – that the CEO has made all reasonable efforts to recover the debt and it is not reasonably possible to recover it.
- (3) The writing off of a debt under this regulation does not prevent the council from subsequently taking action for the recovery of the debt.

Part 13 Quotations and tenders

28 Quotations

- (1) Subject to the council's policies, a council need not obtain quotations for the provision of supplies if the cost of the supplies is \$10 000 or less.
- (2) If a council proposes to obtain supplies at a cost of more than \$10 000 but not more than \$100 000, the council must obtain written quotations from at least 3 possible suppliers and the council must choose a supplier from amongst those submitting written quotations.
- (3) If it is not practicable to obtain quotations from 3 possible suppliers under subregulation (2), the council must obtain as many as practicable and must record in writing its reasons for not obtaining the 3 quotations.

29 Tenders

- (1) A council must not enter into a contract for the provision of supplies to the council at a cost of more than \$100 000, unless it has first called for tenders for that contract by public notice.
- (2) A tender received in response to the public notice may only be opened in the presence of:
 - (a) the council itself; or
 - (b) a committee of 3 members of the council's staff delegated by the council to open and consider the tenders and report to the council on the tenders.
- (3) If a council accepts a tender for the provision of supplies to the council at a cost of more than \$100 000, it must give public notice containing the following information about the successful tender:
 - (a) the name of the person who submitted the successful tender;
 - (b) the tender price;

- (c) the supplies to be provided under the contract.
- (4) A council gives public notice under this regulation by publishing the notice in a newspaper circulating in its area.

30 Quotations and tenders not required in certain circumstances

- (1) Quotations or tenders are not required:
 - (a) for the provision of supplies consisting of, or related to:
 - (i) the purchase of land; or
 - (ii) a consultancy or other professional services; or
 - (iii) travel and accommodation; or
 - (b) if the Minister dispenses, in a particular case, with the requirement to call for quotations or tenders; or
 - (c) if the supplies are to be provided under a contract entered into before the commencement of these Regulations.
- (2) Subject to any contrary direction by the council, quotations or tenders are not required if the supplies are to be obtained under a contract to which the Commonwealth, the Territory or a State is a party.

Part 14 Miscellaneous

31 Exemptions

- (1) The Agency may, on application by a council or on the Agency's own initiative, exempt a council or councils from compliance with a provision of these Regulations or an applicable Accounting Standard.
- (2) An exemption under subregulation (1) may be made on conditions the Agency thinks fit.

32 Requests from government authorities for information

- (1) A recognised authority may, by written request, ask a council to provide the authority with information about the council's local government activities in a manner, and within the time, specified in the request.

- (2) A council must comply with a request under this regulation.

Fault element: This is an offence of strict liability.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) In this regulation:

recognised authority means:

- (a) the Minister; or
- (b) a department, Agency or other authority of the Territory or the Commonwealth.

33 Distribution of annual reports

A council must, not later than 15 November next following the end of the financial year to which an annual report relates:

- (a) publish the annual report; and
- (b) forward a copy of the annual report to the Agency.

Fault element: This is an offence of strict liability.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

34 Repeals

The Regulations specified in the Schedule are repealed.

Schedule Repealed Regulations

regulation 34

<i>Local Government (Accounting) Regulations 1991</i>	Subordinate Legislation No. 40 of 1991
<i>Amendments of Local Government (Accounting) Regulations</i>	Subordinate Legislation No. 18 of 1994
<i>Amendment of Local Government (Accounting) Regulations</i>	Subordinate Legislation No. 2 of 1996
<i>Amendments of Local Government (Accounting) Regulations</i>	Subordinate Legislation No. 32 of 2002
<i>Amendments of Local Government (Accounting) Regulations</i>	Subordinate Legislation No. 52 of 2003

ENDNOTES

1 KEY

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended
app = appendix
bl = by-law
ch = Chapter
cl = clause
div = Division
exp = expires/expired
f = forms
Gaz = *Gazette*
hdg = heading
ins = inserted
lt = long title
nc = not commenced

od = order
om = omitted
pt = Part
r = regulation/rule
rem = remainder
renum = renumbered
rep = repealed
s = section
sch = Schedule
sdiv = Subdivision
SL = Subordinate Legislation
sub = substituted

2 LIST OF LEGISLATION

Local Government (Accounting) Regulations (SL No. 18, 2008)

Notified	1 July 2008
Commenced	1 July 2008