

Debt Collection

Policy Objective

To establish clear guidelines for the efficient, effective and economical collection of rates, services and sundry debts to reduce the likely occurrence of unrecoverable debts and to ensure consistency for all debt collection activities; and also enable the flexibility and choice in the payment of debts imposed by Council.

The policy will ensure proper records are maintained for debts owed to the Shire of Broome as required by the Local Government Act 1995 and Local Government Financial Management Regulations 1996 and that collection actions are managed in a consistent and equitable manner.

Policy Statement

The Shire of Broome (the Shire) will exercise its debt recovery powers in order to reduce the overall rates, services and sundry debt. It will be guided by the principles of:

- 1. Equity**
Ensuring that the debt collection procedures are undertaken in a fair and equitable manner and therefore providing the same treatment for all ratepayers with similar circumstances.
- 2. Administrative Efficiency**
Providing the Shire of Broome with a more effective method over the collection of outstanding debtors and ensuring that the processes used to recover outstanding debts are clear, simple to administer and cost effective.
- 3. Transparency**
Ensuring the obligations of the Shire's ratepayers are clear and assisting them to meet their financial obligations where possible.
- 4. Compliance**
Ensuring that the Shire of Broome is compliant with the *Local Government Act 1995* and all associated regulations.

Management Guidelines

Upon the Council adopting the annual budget for the following financial year, the Rates Notices will be issued.

1. Options for Payment of Rates, Services and Sundry Debtors

The options for payment of a rate or service charge may be:-

- a. In full by the specified due date; or
- b. By two (2) instalments by the specified due date (or as adopted by the Council in the Annual Budget); or
- c. By four (4) instalments by the specified due date; or
- d. By a payment arrangement with payments made by the agreed due dates.

1.1 Instalment Options (Either Two (2) or Four (4) Instalments) for rates or service charges:-

- 1.1.1. The charges for paying by instalments will be those adopted by the Council in the Annual Budget each year.
- 1.1.2. Ratepayers initially electing to pay by the two (2) or the four (4) instalment option must pay the first instalment by the due date on the annual rates notice.
- 1.1.3. A ratepayer may elect to pay by either the two (2) or four (4) instalments up until 14 days from the date of issue of the Final Notice.
- 1.1.4. If the four (4) instalments option is selected and the ratepayer does not make the second instalment by the due date, the ratepayer will remain on the instalments option until such time that clause 1.1.5 is relevant.
- 1.1.5. If the four (4) instalments option is selected and on the third instalment due date, the second and third instalment remain unpaid the ratepayer will be removed from instalments and will be notified in writing with the reasons for the revocation, and a final notice will be issued for the full amount of outstanding rates and service charges.

1.2. Scope & Limitations of Instalment Options

In accordance with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* –

58. Instalments not available if land in arrears (Act s. 6.45)

Payment of a rate or service charge on any land may not be made by instalments if, at the date for payment of the first instalment, any part of a rate or service charge imposed on that land in a previous financial year (or interest accrued thereon at the date of issue of the rate notice) remains unpaid.

59. Instalments not available if total less than \$200 (Act s. 6.45)

Payment may not be made by instalments if the total amount shown in the rate notice as being payable to the local government for rates, service charges or minimum payments, other than amounts remaining unpaid from a previous financial year, is less than \$200.

60. Instalments, manner of electing to pay by (Act s. 6.45)

For the purposes of section 6.45 an election to pay by instalments is made (whether a person indicates to the local government that payment will be made by instalments, or not) if, before the close of business on the due date of the first instalment under an option specified in the rate notice, the local government receives payment of the amount set forth in the rate notice as being payable for that instalment.

61. Instalments, additional circumstance when rates may be paid by:-

Where a local government imposes rates after amending the rate record under section 6.39(2)(b) payment of the total amount of the rates may be made by the method of payment by instalments set forth in the local government's annual budget for the financial year in which the rates are imposed.

62. Rates re-assessed under Act s. 6.40, when rates due etc.

(1) Section 6.50(1) and (2) are to be applied to a rate notice given after a re-assessment of rates under section 6.40 (interim notice).

(2) If —

(a) the person to whom an interim notice is given elects to make payment by instalments pursuant to section 6.45(2)(b); and

(b) the period between the payment of the initial instalment and the due date of the next instalment is less than 2 months,

the initial instalment is deemed to have been paid on the due date of the previous instalment as set forth in the local government's annual budget.

63. Instalments, effect on if land sold

If, after the date for making an election to pay by instalments in a financial year, land is sold or otherwise disposed of, the rates and service charges due on the land for that financial year are payable to the local government by a single payment.

64. Instalments, when to be paid

(1) The due date for payment of the first instalment is to be the date a rate or service charge is due and payable if the payment is to be by a single payment.

(2) When adopting its annual budget, the local government is to determine, in accordance with the Act, the due date for payment of instalments after the first instalment.

(3) In respect of the 4 instalment option referred to in section 6.45(1)(a) if the local government does not determine the due date for payment of instalments after the first instalment in accordance with subregulation (2) the due date of each of those instalments is at intervals of 3 months from the due date of the first instalment.

65. Instalment due on public holiday, payment of

When the due date for payment of an instalment falls on a weekend or public holiday, payment of that instalment is to be received by the local government before the close of business on the first working day after the due date.

66. Instalments, when right to pay ceases

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), where an election has been made to pay a rate or service charge by instalments, payment may continue to be made by instalments notwithstanding that an instalment (other than the first instalment) remains unpaid after it is due and payable
- (2) If an instalment remains unpaid after the day on which the next instalment becomes due and payable, the local government may revoke the ratepayer's right to pay by instalments
- (3) Where the right to pay by instalments is revoked under subregulation (2) –
 - (a) the unpaid rates become due and payable on the day after the day of the revocation, or such day as the local government decides and
 - (b) the local government must, in writing, immediately notify the ratepayer of the revocation and give details.

1.3 The options for payment of a sundry debtor may be:-

- a. In full by the specified due date; or
- b. By a payment arrangement with payments made by the agreed due dates.

1.4. Payment Arrangements

Should none of the offered payment arrangements as per the adopted budget be suitable, ratepayers or sundry debtors are encouraged to approach Council to discuss alternative payment arrangements. Penalty Interest will continue to accrue on the outstanding balance until the debt is fully paid. The payment arrangement must be agreed upon by both the ratepayer or sundry debtor and Council. All payment arrangements will consider the following:

- a) That the terms of the agreement require that all outstanding rates will be recovered by the Shire by 30 June of the financial year in which the agreement is entered into.
- b) That the ratepayer or sundry debtor is aware of the costs and charges associated with entering into a payment arrangement, of which the charges will be those adopted by the Council in the Annual Budget each year.
- c) A payment arrangement term may be extended beyond the 30 June, but not exceed 2 successive financial years.
- d) Where a ratepayer or sundry debtor fails to meet their full obligation under the agreement, the agreement will be terminated and legal action shall commence for outstanding rates and service charges.
- e) If the ratepayer or sundry debtor defaults on the payment arrangement agreement twice in any 12 month period, no further payment arrangements can be made and the debt is required to be paid in full.

Only payment arrangements that are for **current rates and will be paid in full by the 30 June** may be approved by Coordinator Financial Operations.

All other payment arrangements will be approved in accordance with delegation 1.2.24-Agreement as to Payment of Rates and Service Charges, sub-delegation provided by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to the Director Corporate Services (DCS) or Manager Financial Services (MFS).

2. Recovery of Rates and Charges in Arrears

Rates or service charges are due and payable within 35 days from the date of issue of the annual rate (or interim rate) notice, as shown on that notice in accordance with section 6.50(2) of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

These procedures also apply to those ratepayers who decide to pay by one of the instalment options.

- a) Should any amount of rates or service charges remain outstanding after the due date stated on the Annual Rates Notice penalty interest shall applied at the interest rate adopted by Council in its annual budget in accordance with section 6.13(1) of the *Local Government Act 1995*.
- b) The interest rate set by the Council is not to exceed the maximum rate of interest as prescribed within regulation 19A of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*.
- c) Interest is calculated on the number of days from the due date of payment until the day the payment is received by the Shire. This includes overdue amounts where the debtor has elected the instalment option.

2.1. Accounts 35 Days in Arrears After the Initial Rates Notice

- a) 7 days after the due date of the Annual Rates Notice a Final Notice will be issued allowing 14 days for payment unless the ratepayer has elected to pay by instalments or has agreed to enter into a payment arrangement.
- b) Final Notices are not to be issued to eligible pensioners or seniors under the *Rates and Charges (Rebates and Deferments) Act 1992* as such persons have until 30 June in the year of rating to make payment, without incurring any late payment penalties.

2.2. Accounts 57 Days or more in Arrears After the Initial Rates Notice

- a) Any assessments with outstanding rates and charges after 14 days from the date of issue of the Final Notice will be issued with a Letter of Demand by the Shire's debt collection agency allowing 7 days for payment or for the ratepayer to contact the Shire.
- b) If no response is received after the 7 days period a General Procedure Claim (GPC) may be lodged in accordance with sub-delegation 1.2.26 - Recovery of Rates or Service Charges provided by the CEO, at the discretion of the DCS or MFS. It will be determined in consultation with the Shire's debt collection agency whether it is economical to proceed with a GPC.
- d) Ratepayers are required to either pay the full amount including debt collection costs or enter into a payment arrangement which is organised by the debt collection agency adhering to the Shires payment arrangement terms and conditions.
- e) If no response to the GPC is received within fourteen (14) days after being issued, Judgment will be applied for and any or all of the following legal processes may be undertaken, depending on the circumstances, to be determined in consultation with the Shire's debt collection agency lodged in accordance with sub-delegation 1.2.26 Recovery of Rates or Service Charges provided by the CEO, at the discretion of the DCS or MFS.

- i Means Enquiry
 - ii Property (Seizure and Sale) Order on Goods
 - iii. Property (Seizure and Sale) Order on Land; or
- f) If no response to the GPC is received within fourteen (14) days after being issued, the owner of a leased or rented property on which rates are outstanding cannot be located after all reasonable efforts and avenues have been exhausted, or refuses to settle rates owed, or defaults on alternative payment arrangement. A notice will be served to the lessee/tenant under section 6.60 of the *Local Government Act 1995* requiring the lessee or tenant to pay to the Shire the rent due that they would otherwise pay under the lease/tenancy agreement as it becomes due, until the amount in arrears has been paid. The approval shall be sought as per sub-delegation 1.2.27- Recovery of Rates Debts – Require Lessee to Pay Rent provided by the CEO to the DCS or MFS and the above actions will be reported on a confidential basis.

In exercising section 6.60 of the Act:

- I. A letter is sent to the owner of the property at the last known place of contact. This letter advises of the rates outstanding and the intention to issue an order on the tenant to pay any rent due under the lease or rental agreement if the account is not settled within 14 days.
- II. If the payment is not received from the owner, contact is made to the relevant real estate agent and the tenant is issued with an order under section 6.60 of the *Local Government Act 1995*. This order requires that any rent payable under the terms of the lease in respect of the land is paid to the Shire and not the owner.
- III. The tenant must continue to pay any rent due in respect of the land to the Shire until the amount of rates outstanding is settled.
- IV. The Shire will notify the tenant when the outstanding rates have been satisfied by the rent paid by the tenant or by receipt from the owner and rescind the order made under section 6.60.

2.3. Payments Received or Contact Made After Legal Action Commenced

- a) If any payments or contact is made by the ratepayer against whom legal action has commenced the Shire's debt collection agency will be notified that legal action is to be placed on hold immediately.
- b) If the ratepayer defaults a payment or no further contact is received from the ratepayer, legal action will resume, and the payment arrangement will be terminated.
- c) When payment has been received in full, the Shire's debt collection agency will be notified to close the account. If payment in full is received prior to Judgment, a Notice of Discontinuance will be lodged. A Memorandum of Consent may be lodged at the request of the ratepayer if payment in full is received either before or after judgment has been obtained.

2.4. Options to Recover Rates and Service Charges Where Rates Are In Arrears In Excess of Three (3) Years

- a) If rates and service charges in respect of any rateable land are outstanding for three (3) or more years, where all attempts to recover money due have failed, and after all reasonable efforts and avenues to locate the owner have been exhausted, Council may take possession of the land under the provisions of section 6.64 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, and may:-
 - i. From time to time lease the land; or
 - ii. Sell the land; or
 - iii. Cause the transfer of the land to the Crown; or
 - iv. Cause the transfer of the land to itself.
- b) The approval shall be sought as per sub-delegation 1.2.28 Recovery of Rates Debts - Actions to Take Possession of the Land provided by the CEO to the DCS and the above actions will be reported on a confidential basis.

2.5. Actions to Be Taken - Caveats s. 6.64 of the Act

- a) If no response is received and the owner cannot be located after all reasonable efforts and avenues have been exhausted a caveat may be lodged in consultation with the Shire's debt collection agency in accordance with sub-delegation 1.2.26 Recovery of Rates or Service Charges provided by the CEO, at the discretion of the DCS or MFS the authority to lodge (and withdraw) a caveat to preclude dealings in respect of land where payment of rates or service charges imposed on land is in arrears.

3. Recovery of Sundry Debtors

- (a) Sundry debts are due and payable within 30 days from the date of issue of the tax invoice. Statements are issued at the beginning of each month, providing a summary of all outstanding invoices.
- (b) Penalty interest may be applied to invoices with an outstanding balance older than 45 days at the penalty interest rate as adopted by Council each year within the Annual Budget, the maximum of which is prescribed by Regulation 19A of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*.
- (c) If payment has not been received within 60 days of the invoice date, where possible, further telephone and/or email contact is made with the debtor requesting payment.
- (d) If payment has not been received within 90 days of the invoice date, further attempts of communication are made to allow the opportunity for the invoice to be paid or to enter into a payment arrangement.
- (e) If after 120 days there has been no contact by the debtor or the debt remains unpaid, Legal action will be commenced, with a Letter of Demand being sent by the Shires current debt collection agency. If payment has not been received by the expiry date of the Letter of Demand and a payment arrangement has not commenced the Shires debt collection agency will issue a second Letter of Demand requesting payment within 7 days and will state that a GPC will be issued through the Court if payment is not made within this timeframe.
- (f) If payment has not been received by the expiry date of the second Letter of Demand, officers will liaise with the Shires debt collection agency as to how to proceed referring

to BOP 2.1.1 Sundry Debt Recovery and Write Off. The resulting action will be determined on an individual basis considering the economical benefit and likelihood of recovering the debt and associated legal costs.

4. Pensioners/Seniors

1. Pensioners/Seniors have until 30 June to pay rates and service charges in full to claim a Pensioner/Senior rebate.
2. The Shire will send a letter on 1 May (or thereabouts) reminding the Pensioner/Senior that payment is required by 30 June to be eligible for the Pensioner/Senior rebate.
3. The Pensioner/Senior rebate only applies to rates and emergency services levy (ESL), waste service charges must be paid in full, if the Pensioner/Senior is unable to pay the debt within the financial year the Shires debt recovery procedures will commence.
4. If a ratepayer becomes a Pensioner/Senior and is entitled a full rebate with arrears on the property, the Pensioner/Senior must enter an authorised payment arrangement adhering to the Shires payment arrangement terms and conditions. Arrears must be paid in full before a rebate can be applied and rates can be deferred.

5. Debt Collection / Legal Expenses

Debt collection and legal fees associated with the costs of proceedings for the recovery of outstanding rates and sundry debts will be recovered from the debtor to the extent allowable under legislation and will be assessed on a case by case basis in accordance with section 6.56 of the Act and as per delegation 1.2.26 - Recovery of Rates or Service Charges.

6. Responsibility of Ratepayers

It is the responsibility of the rate and sundry debtors to ensure that rates, services and sundry payments made electronically use the correct reference number. If the incorrect reference number is used, and the Shire is not advised by the ratepayer that this error has occurred, then the rate or sundry debtor will be responsible for the payment of any interest or debt collection charges that may have been incurred in the meantime.

7. Interest on Overdue Monies – Rates and Service Charges

Interest can be calculated on the total outstanding debt once they have exceeded their due date. The rate of interest imposed is that as determined by the Council as prescribed in the Annual Budget and in accordance with section 6.13 of the Act. The decision to write-off interest on debts is as per sub-delegation 1.2.21 Defer, Grant Discounts, Waive or Write Off Debts provided by the CEO at the discretion of the DCS.

Should the ratepayer default a Payment Arrangement where interest was previously waived, the waiving of the interest will cease, and interest will be calculated from the date that the rates or debt originally defaulted.

8. Defer, Grant Discounts, Waive or Write Off Debts

A debt may only be written off where all necessary measures have been taken to locate / contact the ratepayer or sundry debtor and where costs associated with continued action to recover the debt will outweigh the net value of the debt if recovered by the Shire.

- a. Limited to individual debts valued below \$2,000 (GST exclusive). Write off of debts greater than these values must be referred for Council decision.
- b. it would be uneconomical to pursue formal debt recovery procedures; and
- c. the debtor has maintained a low credit risk history.

Write off of rates, service and sundry debtors can occur under Council delegation for monies owing and outstanding after 240 days, that are considered doubtful and where it is uneconomical to pursue further debt recovery, may be written off after approval as per sub-delegation 1.2.21 Defer, Grant Discounts, Waive or Write Off Debts provided by the CEO to the DCS and MFS.

Statutory Requirements

The collection of rates and charges is an important component of the Shire's management of adequate cash flows as well as the overall management of the Shire's financial performance and position.

This policy aims to provide manageable and efficient control over rates debts by closely monitoring outstanding rates accounts in order to reduce the likely occurrence of unrecoverable debts.

Scope & Limitations

In accordance with the Local Government Act 1995:-

6.12. Power to defer, grant discounts, waive or write off debts

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) and any other written law, a local government may —
 - (a) when adopting the annual budget, grant* a discount or other incentive for the early payment of any amount of money; or
 - (b) waive or grant concessions in relation to any amount of money; or
 - (c) write off any amount of money, which is owed to the local government.
 - * Absolute majority required.
- (2) Subsection (1)(a) and (b) do not apply to an amount of money owing in respect of rates and service charges.
- (3) The grant of a concession under subsection (1)(b) may be subject to any conditions determined by the local government.
- (4) Regulations may prescribe circumstances in which a local government is not to exercise a power under subsection (1) or regulate the exercise of that power.

6.13. Interest on money owing to local governments

- (1) Subject to any other written law, a local government may resolve* to require a person to pay interest at the rate set in its annual budget on any amount of money (other than rates and service charges) which —
 - a. that person owes to the local government; and

b. has been owed for the period of time referred to in subsection (6).

* Absolute majority required.

- (2) A resolution under subsection (1) is to be included in the annual budget.
- (3) The rate of interest that may be set by the local government under this section is not to exceed the rate for the time being prescribed as the maximum rate of interest that may be set for the purposes of this section.
- (4) Where a local government imposes interest under subsection (1) on any outstanding amount of money the local government is not to also impose an additional charge in relation to that amount.
- (5) Accrued interest is, for the purpose of its recovery, taken to form part of the money owed to the local government on which it is charged.
- (6) A local government is not to impose interest on any amount of money under subsection (1) until the money has been owed to the local government for the period of time set by the local government in its annual budget (not being less than 35 days) after the date which is stated on the relevant account for payment as being the date the account was issued.
- (7) Regulations may provide for the method of calculation of interest.

6.16. Imposition of fees and charges

- (1) A local government may impose* and recover a fee or charge for any goods or service it provides or proposes to provide, other than a service for which a service charge is imposed.
* Absolute majority required.
- (2) A fee or charge may be imposed for the following —
 - (a) providing the use of, or allowing admission to, any property or facility wholly or partly owned, controlled, managed or maintained by the local government;
 - (b) supplying a service or carrying out work at the request of a person;
 - (c) subject to section 5.94, providing information from local government records;
 - (d) receiving an application for approval, granting an approval, making an inspection and issuing a licence, permit, authorisation or certificate;
 - (e) supplying goods;
 - (f) such other service as may be prescribed.
- (3) Fees and charges are to be imposed when adopting the annual budget but may be —
 - (a) imposed* during a financial year; and
 - (b) amended* from time to time during a financial year.
* Absolute majority required.

6.45. Options for payment of rates or service charges

- (1) A rate or service charge is ordinarily payable to a local government by a single payment but the person liable for the payment of a rate or service charge may elect to make that payment to a local government, subject to subsection (3), by —
 - (a) 4 equal or nearly equal instalments; or
 - (b) such other method of payment by instalments as is set forth in the local government's annual budget.
- (2) Where, during a financial year, a rate notice is given after a reassessment of rates under section 6.40 the person to whom the notice is given may pay the rate or service charge —
 - (a) by a single payment; or
 - (c) by such instalments as are remaining under subsection (1)(a) or (b) for the remainder of that financial year.
- (3) A local government may impose an additional charge (including an amount by way of interest) where payment of a rate or service charge is made by instalments and that additional charge is, for the purpose of its recovery, taken to be a rate or service charge, as the case requires, that is due and payable.
- (4) Regulations may —
 - (a) provide for the manner of making an election to pay by instalments under subsection (1) or (2); and
 - (b) prescribe circumstances in which payments may or may not be made by instalments; and
 - (c) prohibit or regulate any matters relating to payments by instalments; and
 - (d) provide for the time when, and manner in which, instalments are to be paid; and
 - (e) prescribe the maximum amount (including the maximum interest component) which may be imposed under subsection (3) by way of an additional charge; and
 - (f) provide for any other matter relating to the payment of rates or service charges.

6.49. Agreement as to payment of rates and service charges

A local government may accept payment of a rate or service charge due and payable by a person in accordance with an agreement made with the person.

6.50. Rates or service charges due and payable

- (1) Subject to —
 - (a) subsections (2) and (3); and
 - (b) any concession granted under section 6.47; and
 - (c) the *Rates and Charges (Rebates and Deferments) Act 1992*, a rate or service charge becomes due and payable on such date as is determined by the local government.

- (2) The date determined by a local government under subsection (1) is not to be earlier than 35 days after the date noted on the rate notice as the date the rate notice was issued.
- (3) Where a person elects to pay a rate or service charge by instalments the second and each subsequent instalment does not become due and payable at intervals of less than 2 months.

6.51. Accrual of interest on overdue rates or service charges

- (1) A local government may at the time of imposing a rate or service charge resolve* to impose interest (at the rate set in its annual budget) on —
 - (a) a rate or service charge (or any instalment of a rate or service charge); and
 - (b) any costs of proceedings to recover any such charge, that remains unpaid after becoming due and payable.

* Absolute majority required.

6.56. Rates or service charges recoverable in court

- (1) If a rate or service charge remains unpaid after it becomes due and payable, the local government may recover it, as well as the costs of proceedings, if any, for that recovery, in a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (2) Rates or service charges due by the same person to the local government may be included in one writ, summons, or other process.

6.60. Local government may require lessee to pay rent

- (1) In this section —
lease includes an agreement whether made orally or in writing for the leasing or subleasing of land and includes a licence or arrangement for the use of land; lessor and lessee mean the parties to a lease and their respective successors in title.
- (2) If payment of a rate or service charge imposed in respect of any land is due and payable, notice may be given to the lessee of the land requiring the lessee to pay to the local government any rent as it falls due in satisfaction of the rate or service charge.

6.64. Actions to be taken

- (1) If any rates or service charges which are due to a local government in respect of any rateable land have been unpaid for at least 3 years the local government may, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of this Subdivision take possession of the land and hold the land as against a person having an estate or interest in the land and —
 - (a) from time to time lease the land or
 - (b) sell the land or
 - (c) cause the land to be transferred to the Crown or
 - (d) cause the land to be transferred to itself.

6.68. Exercise of power to sell land

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a local government is not to exercise its power under section 6.64(1)(b)(in this Subdivision and Schedule 6.3 referred to as the power of sale) in relation to any land unless, within the period of 3 years prior to the

exercise of the power of sale, the local government has at least once attempted under section 6.56 to recover money due.

In accordance with the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996:- 19A.

Maximum rate of interest prescribed (Act s. 6.13(3)) The maximum rate of interest to be imposed under section 6.13(1) is prescribed as 11%.

19B. Interest on money owing, calculating (Act s. 6.13)

- (1) Interest on money that remains owing after the date determined in accordance with section 6.13(6) (the due date) is to be calculated on a simple interest basis for the number of days from the due date until the day before the day on which a payment is received by the local government.
- (2) The principal sum on which interest is calculated for a financial year may include interest accrued but not paid in a previous financial year but is not to include interest accrued in the current financial year.
- (3) If payment is received by the local government during the period from 1 July in a financial year until the annual budget for that financial year is adopted, interest referred to in sub regulation (1) for that period is to be at the rate of interest imposed under section 6.13(1) for the previous financial year.
- (4) If under section 6.13 interest is to be imposed on money owing, a request for payment of that money is to include or be accompanied by a statement that interest is to accrue on money that remains owing after the due date and stating —
 - (a) the date from which interest will be imposed; and
 - (b) the rate of interest. In accordance with the Magistrates Court (Civil Proceedings) Act 2004:-

12. Pre judgement interest may be awarded

- (1) If the Court gives judgment in favour of a claim for money, including a debt, damages or the value of goods, it may include in the judgment sum either —
 - a. interest, at a rate decided by the Court, on the whole or a part of the money for the whole or a part of the period that —
 - i. begins on the date when the cause of action arose; and
 - ii. ends on the date when the judgment is given; or
 - b. a lump sum of money in lieu of such interest.

In accordance with the Civil Judgments Enforcement Act 2004:-

8. Interest on judgment sums

- (1) Interest is to be paid on the unpaid amount of a judgment sum from the date of the judgment until the date on which the judgment sum is paid —
 - a. at the rate prescribed by the regulations; or
 - b. at the rate set by the court in the judgment or by an order made after the

judgment is given.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies whether or not —
 - a. a suspension order has been made; or
 - b. a time for payment order or an instalment order has been made, unless the court that made such an order orders otherwise.
 - (3) The judgment creditor may waive the payment of the whole or a part of the interest referred to in subsection (1).
 - (4) A judgment creditor who waives interest under subsection (3) must advise the court of the fact when applying for an enforcement order under Part 4.
 - (5) Subsection (1) does not apply to —
 - a. a judgment that is registered under section 105(1) of the Service and Execution of Process Act 1992 of the Commonwealth; or
 - b. a judgment sum on which interest is payable under another written law. In accordance with the Civil Judgments Enforcement Regulations 2005:-
4. Interest on unpaid amount of judgment sum
- (1) The rate of interest for the purposes of the Act section 8(1)(a) is 6.00% per annum.
 - (2) The waiver of the payment of the whole or a part of the interest by a judgment creditor under the Act section 8(3) must be in writing.

In accordance with Council Delegation 1.2.21. – Defer, Grant Discounts, Waive or Write Off Debts

Legislative power *Local Government Act 1995*, Section 6.12(1)(b) and (c)
Delegate: Chief Executive Officer
Detail of Delegation

The Chief Executive Officer is delegated authority to:

1. Waive a debt which is owed to the Shire of Brome [s6.12(1)(b)]
2. Grant a concession in relation to money which is owed to the Shire of Broome s6.12(1)(b)]
3. Write off an amount of money which is owed to the Shire of Broome [s6.12(1)(c)]

Conditions Imposed

1. A debt may only be written off where all necessary measures have been taken to locate / contact the debtor and where costs associated with continued action to recover the debt will outweigh the net value of the debt if recovered by the Shire of Broome.

- Limited to individual debts valued below \$2,000 (GST exclusive). Write off of debts greater than these values must be referred for Council decision

Legislation

1. Local Government Act 1995 – Sections 6.12, 6.13, 6.16, 6.45, 6.56, 6.60, 6.64, 6.68

2. Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations - Regulations 19A, 19B, Regulations 58 to 66.
3. Magistrates Court (Civil Proceedings) Act 2004 – Section 12

Definitions

Caveat over property means that the owner of the land cannot transfer, mortgage or otherwise deal with the land without the caveator's consent.

Claim means a claim made to the Court by a party (whether a claimant, a defendant or another party).

Council means the Council of the Shire of Broome.

Court means the Magistrates Court.

Debt means an amount of money owed to the Shire by a debtor because of a transaction or rates and service charges (including emergency services levy) levied by the Shire.

Default means that the customer has failed to meet their obligations in accordance with the payment arrangement that they have entered into with the Shire of Broome.

Financial year means the period commencing on 1 July and ending on the next following 30 June.

General Procedure Claim (GPC) means a claim where the value of the claim or the relief claimed does not exceed \$75,000.

Judgment means —

- a monetary judgment; or
- a judgment or an order of a court that requires or has the effect of requiring a person—
 - (i) to give possession of any property to another person; or
 - (ii) to do an act, to not do an act, or to cease doing an act.

Judgment Creditor means a person who is entitled to the benefit of a monetary judgment, including a person to whom the benefit of a monetary judgment has passed (by assignment or any other way).

Judgment Debtor means a person against whom a monetary judgment has been given or may be enforced.

Judgment sum means the amount of money ordered to be paid under a monetary judgment, whether or not the money is or includes costs or pre judgment interest.

Local Government is the Shire of Broome (the Shire)

Magistrate means a magistrate of the Court.

Means Enquiry is an enquiry conducted in Court to determine whether the judgment debtor is able to pay the judgment debt.

Memorandum of Consent is an application to the Court requesting orders to have the judgment or claim dismissed.

Notice of Discontinuance is a notice lodged at the Court that updates the status of the claim to “discontinued”.

Payment Arrangement is an agreement made between the ratepayer and the Shire to pay rates, services or sundry charges at a timing and frequency other than the prescribed instalment due dates. Alternate payments frequencies can only be weekly, fortnightly or monthly. It is required that the full outstanding balance of the account, plus any interest accruing, be cleared before the 4th Instalment deadline of the current financial year. Payment arrangement application requests shall be made in writing directly to the local government.

Property Seizure and Sale Order (PSSO) authorises a bailiff to seize and sell as much of the judgment debtor’s real or personal property as necessary to satisfy the judgment debt wholly or partially and is effective for 12 months from the date the order is made.

Rates and Service Charges are a charge on land imposed under the *Local Government Act 1995*.

Risk means the possibility of non-payment of a debt by the debtor when the amount is due. The likelihood of non-payment increases with the age of the debt.

Sundry Debt means any money owed to Council for the provision of goods and/or services, other than Rates and Service Charges.

Sundry Debtor means any individual, business or company owing money to Council for the provision of goods and/or services, other than Rates and Service Charges.

Waive means to provide a special concession to a person or organisation that extinguishes a debt that would have been owed to the Shire. A waiver may be provided prior to, or subsequent to the date that the debt is incurred.

Write Off means the accounting procedure for cancelling a debt that is no longer collectible resulting in its removal by Council from the Shire’s statement of financial position (balance sheet)

Document Control Box							
Document Responsibilities:							
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Reviewer:	Coordinator Financial Operations			Decision Maker:	Council		
Compliance Requirements:							
Legislation:	s.6.13, 6.45, 6.51, 6.56, 6.60 and 6.64 Local Government Act 1995 Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations Rates and Charges (Rebates and Deferments) Act 1992						
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