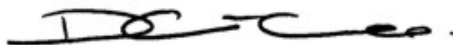


Examined and certified:



Clerk of the House of Representatives

In the name and on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth  
the Second I hereby assent to this Act this 6<sup>th</sup> day  
of April 2001



Governor-General.

## Public Audit Act 2001

Public Act 2001 No 10

### Contents

1	Title		
	<b>Part 1</b>		<b>Part 3</b>
	<b>Preliminary</b>		<b>Audits and reports</b>
2	Commencement	14	<i>Audits of public entities</i>
3	Purpose of this Act	15	Auditor of public entities
4	Interpretation	16	Financial report audit
5	Meaning of public entity	17	Performance audit
6	Act to bind the Crown	18	Other auditing services
	<b>Part 2</b>	18	Inquiries by Auditor-General
	<b>Controller and Auditor-General and</b>		<i>Audits of other entities</i>
	<b>Deputy Controller and</b>	19	Auditor of other entities
	<b>Auditor-General</b>		<i>Reports</i>
	<i>Auditor-General</i>	20	Reports to House of Representatives
7	Controller and Auditor-General	21	Reports to Minister, committees, etc
8	Auditor-General to hold no other office	22	Publication of Auditor-General's report relating to public entity named or described in Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
9	Duty to act independently	23	Publication of auditing standards
10	Corporate status		<b>Part 4</b>
	<i>Deputy Auditor-General</i>		<b>Information-gathering powers and disclosure of information</b>
11	Deputy Controller and Auditor-General	24	Access to information
12	Functions, duties, and powers of Deputy Auditor-General	25	Power of Auditor-General to obtain information
	<i>Administrative provisions</i>	26	Power to examine on oath
13	Administrative provisions applying to Auditor-General, Deputy Auditor-General, and Auditor-General's employees	27	Power to inspect bank accounts

28	Protection for persons supplying information	706B	Local authority to respond to Auditor-General
29	Access to premises	706C	Members of local authority liable for loss
30	Disclosure by Auditor-General		
31	Self-incrimination	51	Infrastructure Auckland to be local authority for certain purposes
	<b>Part 5</b>		<i>Consequential amendments</i>
	<b>Appointments and delegations</b>	52	References to Audit Department and Audit Office
	<i>Appointment of auditors</i>	53	Consequential amendments to enactments
32	Appointment of auditors for financial report audit		<i>Consequential repeals and revocation</i>
33	Appointment of auditors for performance audit or inquiries	54	Consequential repeals and revocation
34	Powers of appointed auditor		
	<i>Delegations</i>		<b>Part 9</b>
35	Delegation of powers		<b>Transitional provisions</b>
	<b>Part 6</b>		<i>Continuation of offices</i>
	<b>Accountability</b>	55	Controller and Auditor-General and Deputy Controller and Auditor-General
36	Annual plan of Auditor-General		<i>Audit Department</i>
37	Annual report of Auditor-General	56	Audit Department
38	Independent auditor to audit Auditor-General	57	Transfer of Crown assets and liabilities to Auditor-General
	<b>Part 7</b>	58	Rights and liabilities of the Crown and third parties following transfer or grant
	<b>Miscellaneous provisions</b>		<i>Employees in Audit Department to be employees of Auditor-General</i>
39	Offences	59	Transitional provisions in respect of employees of Audit Department
40	Time for commencing proceedings	60	Protection of conditions of employment
41	Protection from liability	61	No compensation for technical redundancy
42	Audit fees	62	Membership of Government Superannuation Fund
43	Exemption from income tax		<i>Transitional audits</i>
44	Amendments to Schedule 2	63	Audits for financial years ending before commencement of Act
	<b>Part 8</b>		
	<b>Amendments, repeals, revocations, and savings</b>		<b>Schedule 1</b>
	<i>Amendments to Local Government Act 1974</i>		<b>Classes of public entities</b>
45	Returns of expenditure		<b>Schedule 2</b>
46	Assessment of tax		<b>Specific public entities not falling within any class</b>
47	Failure to comply with financial reporting requirements		
48	Person carrying on transport or ferry service may sell undertaking to territorial authority		
49	New section 594ZC substituted 594ZC Auditor-General to be auditor of local authority trading enterprises and subsidiaries		
50	New heading and sections 706A to 706C inserted		
	<i>Recovery of losses incurred by local authorities</i>		
	706A Report by Auditor-General on loss incurred by local authority		

Schedule 3  
Provisions applying in respect of  
Auditor-General, Deputy Auditor-  
General, and employees of Auditor-  
General

Schedule 4  
Consequential amendments

The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

**1 Title**

This Act is the Public Audit Act 2001.

**Part 1  
Preliminary**

**2 Commencement**

This Act comes into force on 1 July 2001.

**3 Purpose of this Act**

The purpose of this Act is to—

- (a) establish the Controller and Auditor-General as an officer of Parliament; and
- (b) reform and restate the law relating to the audit of public sector organisations.

**4 Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

**approved financial reporting standard** has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Financial Reporting Act 1993

**appointed auditor** means an auditor appointed under either of section 32 or section 33

**Auditor-General** means the Controller and Auditor-General appointed under section 7 and, in sections 21 and 24 to 30, includes every employee of the Controller and Auditor-General or every appointed auditor who has been authorised under this Act to act under the section concerned

**Crown**—

- (a) means Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand; and
- (b) includes all Ministers of the Crown and all departments; but
- (c) does not include—
  - (i) an Office of Parliament; or

- (ii) a Crown entity; or
- (iii) a State enterprise named in the First Schedule of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986

**Crown entity** has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989

**Deputy Auditor-General** means the Deputy Controller and Auditor-General appointed under section 11

**document** means any record of information; and includes—

- (a) anything on which there is writing or any image; and
- (b) anything on which there are marks, figures, symbols, or perforations having a meaning for persons qualified to interpret them; and
- (c) anything from which sounds, images, or writing can be reproduced, with or without the aid of anything else

**employee**, in section 16, includes any person who is engaged to work, or works, under a contract of service or a contract for services

**entity** means any person, whether corporate or unincorporate

**local authority** has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Local Government Act 1974

**office of Parliament** has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989

**public entity** has the meaning set out in section 5

**State enterprise** means an entity that is a State enterprise within the meaning of section 2 of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986

**subsidiary**—

- (a) means a subsidiary within the meaning of sections 5 to 8 of the Companies Act 1993; and
- (b) includes an entity that is classified as a subsidiary in any relevant approved financial reporting standard.

## 5 Meaning of public entity

- (1) In this Act, **public entity** means each of the following entities:
  - (a) the Crown;
  - (b) each office of Parliament, except where another auditor has been appointed for that office under section 40(b) of the Public Finance Act 1989;
  - (c) an entity of a class described in Schedule 1:

- (d) an entity listed in Schedule 2:
  - (e) an entity in respect of which the Auditor-General is the auditor under any other enactment (other than section 19):
  - (f) an entity which is controlled by 1 or more entities of the kinds referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e).
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(f), an entity is controlled by 1 or more other entities if—
- (a) the entity is a subsidiary of any of those other entities; or
  - (b) the other entity or entities together control the entity within the meaning of any relevant approved financial reporting standard; or
  - (c) the other entity or entities can together control directly or indirectly the composition of the board of the entity within the meaning of sections 7 and 8 of the Companies Act 1993 (which, for the purposes of this paragraph, are to be read with all necessary modifications).
- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), an entity is not a public entity if,—
- (a) but for this subsection, it would be a public entity only by virtue of the application of both subsection (1)(f) and subsection (2)(c); and
  - (b) it is specifically referred to in an enactment (either by name or otherwise); and
  - (c) that enactment expressly requires or permits its financial statements to be audited by a person other than the Auditor-General.

**6 Act to bind the Crown**  
This Act binds the Crown.

**Part 2**  
**Controller and Auditor-General and Deputy**  
**Controller and Auditor-General**

*Auditor-General*

- 7 Controller and Auditor-General**
- (1) There is an officer of Parliament called the Controller and Auditor-General.

- (2) The Controller and Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the House of Representatives.

**8 Auditor-General to hold no other office**

The Auditor-General is not capable of being a member of Parliament or of a local authority and must not, without the approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, hold any other office or take on any other occupation.

**9 Duty to act independently**

The Auditor-General must act independently in the exercise and performance of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, and powers.

**10 Corporate status**

- (1) The Auditor-General is a corporation sole with perpetual succession and a seal of office.
- (2) The Auditor-General has and may exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges and incur all the liabilities and obligations of a body corporate of full capacity.

*Deputy Auditor-General*

**11 Deputy Controller and Auditor-General**

- (1) There is an officer of Parliament called the Deputy Controller and Auditor-General.
- (2) The Deputy Controller and Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the House of Representatives.
- (3) Sections 8 and 9 apply to the Deputy Auditor-General as if references in those sections to the Auditor-General were references to the Deputy Auditor-General.

**12 Functions, duties, and powers of Deputy Auditor-General**

- (1) The Deputy Auditor-General has and may exercise, to the same extent as the Auditor-General, all the functions, duties, and powers of the Auditor-General.

- (2) The exercise by the Deputy Auditor-General of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, and powers is subject to the control of the Auditor-General.
- (3) If there is a vacancy in the office of the Auditor-General, or if the Auditor-General is absent from duty for any reason, the Deputy Auditor-General has and may exercise all the functions, duties, and powers of the Auditor-General for as long as the vacancy or absence continues.
- (4) The fact that the Deputy Auditor-General exercises any function, duty, or power of the Auditor-General is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, conclusive evidence of the Deputy Auditor-General's authority to do so.

*Administrative provisions*

**13 Administrative provisions applying to Auditor-General, Deputy Auditor-General, and Auditor-General's employees**

The provisions set out in Schedule 3 apply to the Auditor-General, Deputy Auditor-General, and employees of the Auditor-General.

**Part 3  
Audits and reports**

*Audits of public entities*

**14 Auditor of public entities**

- (1) The Auditor-General is the auditor of every public entity.
- (2) Nothing in sections 15 to 19 limits subsection (1).

**15 Financial report audit**

The Auditor-General must from time to time audit the financial statements, accounts, and other information that a public entity is required to have audited.

**16 Performance audit**

- (1) The Auditor-General may at any time examine—
  - (a) the extent to which a public entity is carrying out its activities effectively and efficiently:
  - (b) a public entity's compliance with its statutory obligations:

- (c) any act or omission of a public entity, in order to determine whether waste has resulted or may have resulted or may result:
  - (d) any act or omission showing or appearing to show a lack of probity or financial prudence by a public entity or 1 or more of its members, office holders, and employees.
- (2) An audit under this section may relate to 1 or more public entities.
  - (3) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand or any registered bank (as defined in section 2(1) of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989).
  - (4) If subsection (1)(a) applies and there is an applicable government or local authority policy to which the public entity is required to adhere, the examination is to be limited to the extent to which activities are being carried out effectively and efficiently in a manner consistent with that policy.

#### **17 Other auditing services**

The Auditor-General may, with the agreement of a public entity, perform for that entity any services of a kind that it is reasonable and appropriate for an auditor to perform.

#### **18 Inquiries by Auditor-General**

- (1) The Auditor-General may inquire, either on request or on the Auditor-General's own initiative, into any matter concerning a public entity's use of its resources.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand or any registered bank (as defined in section 2(1) of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989).
- (3) If subsection (1) applies and there is an applicable government or local authority policy to which the public entity is required to adhere, the inquiry is to be limited to the extent to which the public entity is using its resources in a manner consistent with that policy.



*Audits of other entities***19 Auditor of other entities**

- (1) At the request of an entity that is not a public entity, the Auditor-General may enter into an arrangement with that entity to be its auditor.
- (2) Before entering into an arrangement, the Auditor-General must be satisfied that—
  - (a) the entity exists for a public purpose; and
  - (b) the entity is, or ought reasonably to be, accountable to any or all of the Crown, the House of Representatives, the public, or a section of the public for the exercise of its functions and the management of its resources; and
  - (c) it is not practicable for those to whom the entity is, or ought reasonably to be, accountable to appoint an auditor of the entity; and
  - (d) it is practicable and in the public interest that the Auditor-General accepts the appointment.
- (3) An arrangement may be for any term not exceeding 3 years and may be renewed from time to time.
- (4) The following sections and Parts apply to an entity audited by arrangement as if references in those sections to a public entity were references to the entity and with any other necessary modifications:
  - (a) section 15 (financial report audit):
  - (b) section 17 (other auditing services):
  - (c) section 21 (reports to Minister, committees, etc):
  - (d) section 23 (publication of auditing standards):
  - (e) Part 4 (information-gathering powers and disclosure of information):
  - (f) Part 5 (appointments and delegations):
  - (g) section 41 (protection from liability):
  - (h) section 42 (audit fees).

*Reports***20 Reports to House of Representatives**

In addition to the annual report prepared under section 37, the Auditor-General must report at least once every calendar year to the House of Representatives on matters arising out of the performance and exercise of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, and powers.

**21 Reports to Minister, committees, etc**

The Auditor-General may report to a Minister, a committee of the House of Representatives, a public entity, or any person on any matter arising out of the performance and exercise of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, and powers that the Auditor-General considers it desirable to report on.

**22 Publication of Auditor-General's report relating to public entity named or described in Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987**

If the Auditor-General has prepared a report under section 20 or section 21 relating to a public entity named or described in the First or Second Schedules of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987,—

- (a) the Auditor-General may direct the public entity to table the report during a meeting of the public entity that is open to the public; and
- (b) the public entity must do so at the next such meeting.

**23 Publication of auditing standards**

- (1) The Auditor-General must publish, by way of a report to the House of Representatives, the auditing standards that the Auditor-General applies, or intends to apply, to the conduct of audits and inquiries, and the provision of other auditing services, under this Part.
- (2) A report under subsection (1) must be prepared at least once every 3 years.
- (3) If requested to do so by any person, the Auditor-General must supply a copy of any report under subsection (1) to that person on payment by that person of a reasonable fee determined by the Auditor-General.
- (4) In each annual report prepared under section 37, the Auditor-General must include a description of any significant changes made to the auditing standards during the year covered by that annual report.

## **Part 4**

### **Information-gathering powers and disclosure of information**

#### **24 Access to information**

The chief executive and the governing body of a public entity must ensure that the Auditor-General has access at all times to the documents of the entity relating to the performance and exercise of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, and powers.

#### **25 Power of Auditor-General to obtain information**

- (1) For the purposes of exercising or performing the Auditor-General's functions, duties, or powers, the Auditor-General may require a public entity or any person to:
  - (a) produce to the Auditor-General a document in the entity's or person's custody, care, or control;
  - (b) provide the Auditor-General with information or an explanation about any information.
- (2) If any information is required from a person who is not a member, employee, or office holder of the public entity, the Auditor-General must—
  - (a) advise the person in writing of the nature of the information; and
  - (b) state that it is required under this section; and
  - (c) if the person is an individual and the information required is personal information about that individual, comply with information privacy principle 3 of the Privacy Act 1993.
- (3) The Auditor-General may pay the person referred to in subsection (2) the reasonable costs and disbursements of providing the information and may recover those costs and disbursements from the public entity to which the information relates.

#### **26 Power to examine on oath**

- (1) The Auditor-General may, in the course of the exercise or performance of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, or powers, require a person to give evidence.
- (2) The Auditor-General may require the evidence to be given either orally or in writing.

- (3) For the purpose of examining a person, the Auditor-General may administer an oath.
- (4) Section 108 of the Crimes Act 1961 (which relates to perjury) applies to an examination under this section.
- (5) The Auditor-General may pay a person the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by that person in giving evidence to the Auditor-General.
- (6) The Auditor-General may recover those costs and expenses from the public entity to which the evidence relates.

### **27 Power to inspect bank accounts**

- (1) For the purpose of exercising or performing the Auditor-General's functions, duties, or powers, the Auditor-General may examine or audit the account of any person in any bank and, for that purpose, may—
  - (a) require any officer of the bank to produce any document or provide any information relating to that account in the bank's custody, care, or control; and
  - (b) take copies of any document so produced.
- (2) The powers conferred on the Auditor-General by subsection (1) must not be exercised unless the Auditor-General is authorised to do so by warrant issued by a District Court Judge on the grounds that the Auditor-General has reason to believe that money belonging to a public entity has been fraudulently or wrongfully paid into the person's account.

### **28 Protection for persons supplying information**

- (1) A person who is required by any enactment to maintain secrecy or not to disclose information relating to a matter may be required by the Auditor-General to do any of the things referred to in sections 25, 26, and 27 even though the person would otherwise be in breach of that person's obligation of secrecy or non-disclosure.
- (2) Compliance with a requirement of the Auditor-General under the sections referred to in subsection (1) is not a breach of the relevant obligation of secrecy or non-disclosure or of the enactment by which that obligation is imposed.

**29 Access to premises**

For the purpose of obtaining documents, information, or other evidence relevant to any matter arising in the exercise or performance of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, or powers, the Auditor-General may, at all reasonable times,—

- (a) enter into and remain on—
  - (i) a public entity's premises; or
  - (ii) any other premises if so authorised by warrant issued by a District Court Judge on the grounds that there is reasonable cause to suspect that documents, information, or other evidence relating to the activities of that public entity are or may be held at those premises.
- (b) carry out a search for a document, examine a document, and make copies of a document or parts of a document.

**30 Disclosure by Auditor-General**

- (1) This section applies to the disclosure of information by the Auditor-General.
- (2) The Auditor-General may disclose such information as the Auditor-General considers appropriate to disclose in the exercise of his or her functions, duties, or powers.
- (3) Before disclosing any information, the Auditor-General must consider—
  - (a) the public interest;
  - (b) an auditor's professional obligations concerning confidentiality of information;
  - (c) the interests described in sections 6, 7, and 9(2) of the Official Information Act 1982.
- (4) This section does not affect an individual's entitlement to request access to information under information privacy principle 6 of the Privacy Act 1993.

**31 Self-incrimination**

- (1) A person is not excused from answering a question or giving any information or document under this Act on the ground that to do so may incriminate or tend to incriminate that person.
- (2) A self-incriminating statement or document made or given under this Act is not admissible as evidence in criminal proceedings against that person except on the prosecution of that

person for an offence against section 108 of the Crimes Act 1961 or section 39(1)(c) of this Act in relation to that statement or document.

## **Part 5**

### **Appointments and delegations**

#### *Appointment of auditors*

#### **32 Appointment of auditors for financial report audit**

- (1) The Auditor-General may from time to time appoint any of the following persons or bodies to act as an auditor and to carry out 1 or more audits of entities under section 15, or to provide a specific service under section 17, on the Auditor-General's behalf:
- (a) an employee of the Auditor-General;
  - (b) a person qualified to be an auditor of a company under section 199 of the Companies Act 1993, regardless of whether the entity concerned is a company;
  - (c) subject to subsection (2), a partnership, if all or some of the partners are persons who are qualified to be appointed as auditors of a company under section 199 of the Companies Act 1993.
- (2) If a partnership is appointed under subsection (1)(c),—
- (a) the appointment of the partnership is to be treated as an appointment of all the persons who are partners in the firm from time to time; and
  - (b) if the partnership includes persons who are not qualified to be appointed as auditors of a company under section 199 of the Companies Act 1993, the persons who are not qualified to be appointed as auditors must not act as auditors.
- (3) An appointment must be in writing and may be made subject to any restrictions and conditions that the Auditor-General thinks fit.

#### **33 Appointment of auditors for performance audit or inquiries**

- (1) The Auditor-General may from time to time appoint to carry out 1 or more performance audits under section 16 or inquiries under section 18 any person who, in the opinion of the Auditor-General, is suitably qualified for the purpose.

- (2) An appointment may be made for 1 or more public entities and for any period of time.
- (3) An appointment must be in writing and may be made subject to any restrictions and conditions that the Auditor-General thinks fit.

### **34 Powers of appointed auditor**

When appointing an auditor under section 32 or section 33, the Auditor-General may authorise the appointed auditor to exercise such of the following powers of the Auditor-General in relation to the public entity concerned as the Auditor-General specifies:

- (a) report under section 21:
- (b) have access to information under section 24:
- (c) require a public entity or other person to produce a document or to provide information under section 25:
- (d) inspect bank accounts under section 27:
- (e) apply section 28, which relates to the disclosure of information despite an obligation of secrecy or non-disclosure:
- (f) exercise the powers under section 29:
- (g) disclose information under section 30.

### *Delegations*

### **35 Delegation of powers**

- (1) The Auditor-General may from time to time, either generally or particularly, delegate all or any of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, and powers (including this power of delegation) to an employee of the Auditor-General.
- (2) However, the Auditor-General must not delegate—
  - (a) the power of appointment of auditors under section 32 or section 33; or
  - (b) the function of reporting to the House of Representatives; or
  - (c) the power to require the tabling of a public report by a local authority.
- (3) A delegation—
  - (a) must be in writing; and
  - (b) may be made subject to any restrictions and conditions the Auditor-General thinks fit; and

- (c) is revocable at any time, in writing; and
  - (d) does not prevent the performance or exercise of a duty, function, or power by the Auditor-General.
- (4) A person to whom any functions, duties, or powers are delegated may perform and exercise them in the same manner and with the same effect as if they had been conferred directly by this Act and not by delegation.
- (5) A person purporting to act under a delegation is presumed to be acting in accordance with its terms in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

## **Part 6**

### **Accountability**

#### **36 Annual plan of Auditor-General**

- (1) At least 60 days before the beginning of each financial year, the Auditor-General must prepare and submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a draft annual plan that—
- (a) describes the Auditor-General's proposed work programme for that year; and
  - (b) includes the report for that financial year required by section 34A of the Public Finance Act 1989.
- (2) The Speaker must present the draft annual plan to the House of Representatives as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (3) The Auditor-General, after considering any comments of the Speaker or any committee of the House of Representatives that considered the draft annual plan, may amend the plan as the Auditor-General thinks necessary but must indicate in the plan the nature of any changes to the Auditor-General's work programme priorities requested by the Speaker or any committee of the House of Representatives but not included in the plan.
- (4) The Auditor-General must present a completed annual plan to the Speaker before the beginning of each financial year and the Speaker must then present it to the House of Representatives.

#### **37 Annual report of Auditor-General**

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, the Auditor-General must prepare and present an annual report to the House of Representatives.



- (2) The report must include—
  - (a) the audited financial statements prepared in accordance with section 35 of the Public Finance Act 1989 and audited in accordance with section 39 of that Act; and
  - (b) an account of the implementation of the annual plan required under section 36; and
  - (c) a list of entities audited by the Auditor-General under an arrangement in accordance with section 19.

### **38 Independent auditor to audit Auditor-General**

- (1) The House of Representatives must, by resolution, in respect of each financial year appoint an independent auditor to audit the financial statements, accounts, and other information relating to that year and for this purpose the Auditor-General is to be regarded as a public entity under this Act.
- (2) Parts 3 (except section 23) and 4 and section 42 apply in respect of each audit referred to in subsection (1) as if references in those provisions to the Auditor-General were references to the independent auditor and references to a public entity were references to the Auditor-General.

## **Part 7**

### **Miscellaneous provisions**

#### **39 Offences**

- (1) Every person commits an offence who, without lawful justification or excuse,—
  - (a) intentionally obstructs, hinders, or resists the Auditor-General or any other person in the exercise of the Auditor-General's or other person's powers under this Act;
  - (b) intentionally refuses or fails to comply with any lawful requirement of the Auditor-General or any other person under this Act;
  - (c) makes a statement or gives information to the Auditor-General or any other person exercising powers under this Act, knowing that the statement or information is false or misleading;
  - (d) represents directly or indirectly that the person holds any authority under this Act when that person knowingly does not hold that authority.
- (2) A person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction,—

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$2,000;
- (b) in the case of a person or organisation other than an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

#### **40 Time for commencing proceedings**

- (1) Despite section 14 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957, any information in respect of any offence against this Act may be laid at any time within 2 years from the time when the matter of the information arose.
- (2) Despite the Summary Proceedings Act 1957 or any other Act, proceedings against any member of a local authority, as such, under any Act may be commenced at any time within 2 years after the commission of the act in respect of which the proceedings are taken.

#### **41 Protection from liability**

- (1) This section applies to—
  - (a) the Auditor-General in his or her personal capacity; and
  - (b) the Deputy Auditor-General in his or her personal capacity; and
  - (c) every person employed by the Auditor-General, whether acting as an appointed auditor or not, in connection with the performance or exercise of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, or powers.
- (2) No person to whom this section applies is personally liable for an act or omission in connection with performing or exercising a function, duty, or power under this Act, unless the act or omission was done in bad faith.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit any disciplinary functions, powers, or duties of any person or body that apply to any of the persons to whom this section applies by virtue of their membership of a professional body.

#### **42 Audit fees**

- (1) The Auditor-General may charge fees to a public entity for the provision of services under any of sections 14, 15, 16, and 17.
- (2) The fees must be reasonable, having regard to—
  - (a) the nature and extent of the services provided; and

- (b) the requirements of auditing standards published under section 23; and
  - (c) the qualifications and experience of the persons necessarily engaged in providing the services; and
  - (d) any other matters the Auditor-General thinks fit.
- (3) The Auditor-General may permit an appointed auditor to recover fees directly from the public entity.
- (4) The public entity must pay any fees to the Auditor-General or to the appointed auditor on the completion of the whole or any part of the audit when requested to do so in writing.
- (5) If the Auditor-General and the public entity fail to agree as to the reasonableness of a fee, the matter must be submitted to arbitration and the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1996 apply.

#### **43 Exemption from income tax**

For the purposes of section CB 3 of the Income Tax Act 1994, the Auditor-General is a public authority.

#### **44 Amendments to Schedule 2**

- (1) The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, amend Schedule 2—
- (a) by adding the name of an entity that is to be a public entity; or
  - (b) by omitting the name of an entity that no longer exists; or
  - (c) by correcting the name of an entity.
- (2) The Minister of Finance must not recommend the addition of the name of an entity to Schedule 2 unless the Minister of Finance is satisfied that paragraphs (a) to (d) of section 19(2) apply in respect of the entity.

## **Part 8**

### **Amendments, repeals, revocations, and savings**

#### *Amendments to Local Government Act 1974*

#### **45 Returns of expenditure**

Section 37ZZZIE of the Local Government Act 1974 is amended by repealing subsection (2), and substituting the following subsection:

“(2) Where the amount spent by a local authority on advertising to which a resolution made under section 37ZZZIC(2) relates is in excess of the amount specified in the resolution, the entire amount so spent is to be regarded as a loss that has been incurred by that local authority, and the provisions of sections 706A to 706C apply accordingly.”

**46 Assessment of tax**

Section 190 of the Local Government Act 1974 is amended by repealing subsection (2), and substituting the following subsection:

“(2) For the purposes of this Part of this Act, the Auditor-General has, in respect of the records of wholesale distributors relating to petroleum sold, agreed to be sold, disposed of, delivered, or used by the local authority, the same powers as it has under the Public Audit Act 2001.”

**47 Failure to comply with financial reporting requirements**

Section 223G of the Local Government Act 1974 is amended by repealing subsection (2), and substituting the following subsection:

“(2) Every person or firm appointed under subsection (1) has all the powers conferred on the Auditor-General under sections 24 and 25 of the Public Audit Act 2001 in the exercise of that person’s or that firm’s functions under that subsection.”

**48 Person carrying on transport or ferry service may sell undertaking to territorial authority**

Section 589(3) of the Local Government Act 1974 is amended by repealing paragraph (d), and substituting the following paragraph:

“(d) despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, every such company in which the territorial authority has an interest is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor:”.

**49 New section 594ZC substituted**

The Local Government Act 1974 is amended by repealing section 594ZC, and substituting the following section:

**“594ZC Auditor-General to be auditor of local authority trading enterprises and subsidiaries**

Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, every local authority trading enterprise and every subsidiary of every local authority trading enterprise is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**50 New heading and sections 706A to 706C inserted**

The Local Government Act 1974 is amended by inserting, after section 706, the following heading and sections:

*“Recovery of losses incurred by local authorities*

**“706A Report by Auditor-General on loss incurred by local authority**

“(1) For the purposes of this section, and sections 706B and 706C, a local authority is to be regarded as having incurred a loss to the extent that any of the following actions and omissions has occurred and the local authority has not been fully compensated for the action or omission concerned:

“(a) money belonging to or administrable by a local authority has been unlawfully expended; or

“(b) an asset has been unlawfully sold or otherwise disposed of by the local authority; or

“(c) a liability has been unlawfully incurred by the local authority; or

“(d) a local authority has intentionally or negligently failed to enforce the collection of money it is lawfully entitled to receive.

“(2) If the Auditor-General is satisfied that a local authority has incurred a loss, the Auditor-General may make a report on the loss to the local authority, and may include in the report recommendations in relation to the recovery of the loss or the prevention of further loss as the Auditor-General thinks fit.

“(3) The Auditor-General must send copies of the report to the Minister and every member of the local authority.

**“706B Local authority to respond to Auditor-General**

“(1) On receipt of a report from the Auditor-General, the local authority must, within 20 working days, respond in writing to

- the Auditor-General, and send a copy of the response to the Minister.
- “(2) The local authority’s response must—
- “(a) respond to each of the Auditor-General’s recommendations; and
  - “(b) include a statement as to what action, if any, the local authority intends to take in respect of the loss.
- “(3) The Minister may extend the period of time within which the local authority must forward its response.
- “(4) An individual member of the local authority may respond to the Auditor-General—
- “(a) by making a separate response to the Auditor-General, and sending a copy to the local authority and the Minister, within the time required for the local authority’s response; or
  - “(b) with the consent of the local authority, by incorporating that member’s response in the local authority’s response.
- “(5) The local authority must, as soon as practicable after the expiry of the time for forwarding its response, table in a meeting of the local authority that is open to the public a copy of the Auditor-General’s report, the local authority’s response, and any response of an individual member of the local authority not incorporated in the local authority’s response.

**“706C Members of local authority liable for loss**

- “(1) If the Auditor-General has made a report on a loss to a local authority under section 706A(2) then, without limiting any other person’s liability for the loss, the loss is recoverable as a debt due to the Crown from each member of the local authority jointly and severally.
- “(2) If the members of the local authority or any other person or persons do not pay the amount of the loss to the Crown or the local authority within a reasonable time, the Crown may commence proceedings to recover the loss from any or all of those members.
- “(3) Any amount recovered by the Crown under subsection (2), less all costs incurred by the Crown in respect of the recovery, must be paid by the Crown to the local authority concerned.

- “(4) It is a defence to any proceedings under subsection (2) if the defendant proves that the act or failure to act resulting in the loss occurred—
- “(a) without the defendant’s knowledge; or
  - “(b) with the defendant’s knowledge but against the defendant’s protest made at or before the time when it occurred; or
  - “(c) contrary to the manner in which the defendant voted on the issue at a meeting of the local authority; or
  - “(d) in circumstances that, although being a party to the act or failure to act, the defendant acted in good faith and in reliance on reports, statements, financial data, or other information prepared or supplied, or on professional or expert advice given, by any of the following persons:
    - “(i) an employee of the local authority whom the defendant believed on reasonable grounds to be reliable and competent in relation to the matters concerned:
    - “(ii) a professional adviser or expert in relation to matters which the defendant believed on reasonable grounds to be within the person’s professional or expert competence.”

**51 Infrastructure Auckland to be local authority for certain purposes**

Section 707ZZP(1) of the Local Government Act 1974 is amended by repealing paragraph (g), and substituting the following paragraph:

“(g) the Public Audit Act 2001:”.

*Consequential amendments*

**52 References to Audit Department and Audit Office**

Every reference to the Audit Department or the Audit Office in any enactment is to be read as a reference to the Auditor-General.

**53 Consequential amendments to enactments**

The enactments listed in Schedule 4 are amended in the manner indicated in that schedule.

*Consequential repeals and revocation***54 Consequential repeals and revocation**

- (1) The following enactments are repealed:
  - (a) Public Finance Act 1977 (1977 No 65):
  - (b) Public Finance Amendment Act 1994 (1994 No 18).
- (2) The Public Finance (Poutama Trust Audit) Order 1990 (SR 1990/6) is revoked.

**Part 9  
Transitional provisions***Continuation of offices***55 Controller and Auditor-General and Deputy Controller and Auditor-General**

Despite the enactment of this Act, each of the persons holding office as Controller and Auditor-General or Deputy Controller and Auditor-General immediately before the commencement of this Act continues, after that commencement, to hold office on the same terms and conditions as those on which they held office before that commencement.

*Audit Department***56 Audit Department**

The Audit Department is abolished.

**57 Transfer of Crown assets and liabilities to Auditor-General**

- (1) Despite any Act, rule of law, deed, or agreement, and for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as the Minister of Finance may agree with the Auditor-General, that Minister may, on behalf of the Crown,—
  - (a) transfer to the Auditor-General assets and liabilities of the Crown; and
  - (b) authorise the Auditor-General to act on behalf of the Crown in managing assets or liabilities of the Crown; and
  - (c) grant to the Auditor-General leases, licences, easements, permits, or rights of any kind in respect of any assets or liabilities of the Crown.



- (2) The Minister of Finance must present to the House of Representatives any contract or other document entered into under subsection (1) within 12 sitting days after the date of that contract or document.

**58 Rights and liabilities of the Crown and third parties following transfer or grant**

- (1) If there is a transfer or grant of any asset, liability, authority, or rights to the Auditor-General under any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of section 57(1),—
- (a) the transfer or grant does not entitle any other person to terminate, alter, or in any way affect the rights or liabilities of the Crown or the Auditor-General under any Act or any deed or agreement:
  - (b) if the transfer or grant is registrable, the person responsible for keeping the register must register the transfer or grant immediately after written notice of the transfer or grant is received by that person from any person authorised for this purpose by the Minister of Finance:
  - (c) the presentation to the House of Representatives of any contract or other document relating to the transfer or grant is to be treated as notice of the transfer or grant and, after the date of the contract or document, any affected third party is to deal with the Auditor-General in place of the Crown:
  - (d) the Crown remains liable to any third party as if the transfer or grant had not been made, but the Auditor-General must indemnify the Crown in respect of any liability to the third party:
  - (e) any satisfaction or performance by the Auditor-General in respect of the asset, liability, authority, or rights is to be treated as also satisfaction or performance by the Crown:
  - (f) any satisfaction or performance in respect of the asset or liability, authority, or rights by any third party to the benefit of the Auditor-General is to be treated as also to the benefit of the Crown.
- (2) No provision in any deed or agreement limiting the Crown's right to sell any assets to third parties, or for determining the consideration for the sale of any assets to third parties, or obliging the Crown to account to any person for the whole or

part of the proceeds of sale by the Crown of any assets to third parties, or obliging the Crown to pay a greater price than otherwise by reason of or as a consequence of the sale of any assets to third parties, has any application or effect in respect of any contract or other document or transfer entered into or effected under this Act or under such a contract or other document or transfer.

- (3) Any asset, liability, authority, or rights of the Crown may be transferred or granted to the Auditor-General under this Act whether or not any Act or deed or agreement relating to the asset, liability, authority, or rights permits such transfer or grant or requires any consent to such a transfer or grant.

*Employees in Audit Department to be employees of Auditor-General*

**59 Transitional provisions in respect of employees of Audit Department**

Every person employed in the Audit Department immediately before the date of commencement of this Act is, on and from that date, an employee of the Auditor-General and is employed under the same terms and conditions as applied to that employee immediately before that date.

**60 Protection of conditions of employment**

For the purposes of every enactment, law, contract, and agreement relating to the employment of a person referred to in section 59,—

- (a) the contract of employment of that employee that applied immediately before the commencement of this Act in respect of that person's employment in the Audit Department is to be treated as unbroken; and
- (b) the employee's period of service with the Audit Department and every other period of service of that employee that was recognised by the Audit Department as continuous service is to be treated as a period of service with the Auditor-General.

**61 No compensation for technical redundancy**

A person to whom section 59 applies is not entitled to any compensation for redundancy by reason only of the person ceasing to be employed in the Audit Department.

**62 Membership of Government Superannuation Fund**

If a person to whom section 59 applies was a contributor to the Government Superannuation Fund under the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 immediately before the date of commencement of this Act,—

- (a) that person is to be regarded for the purposes of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 as being employed in the Government service for so long as the person continues to be employed by the Auditor-General; and
- (b) the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 is deemed to apply to the person in all respects as if the person's service with the Government service were continuous.

*Transitional audits***63 Audits for financial years ending before commencement of Act**

Nothing in this Act—

- (a) limits or affects any duty or power that the Auditor-General had before the date of commencement of this Act to undertake and complete an audit of an entity for any financial year ending before that date; or
  - (b) requires the Auditor-General to undertake or complete an audit of an entity for any financial year ending before that date if the Auditor-General was not the auditor of the entity before that date.
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s 5(1)(c)

## Schedule 1

### Classes of public entities

Administering bodies as defined in section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1977, except any Board as defined in that section.

Airport companies authorised by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 to exercise the functions of a local authority.

Community trusts established by section 225D of the Local Government Act 1974.

Crown entities as defined in section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Departments of the public service as listed in the First Schedule of the State Sector Act 1988.

~~Electricity trusts that are customer trusts or community trusts, or both (as those terms are defined in sections 3 and 38 of the Electricity Industry Reform Act 1998).~~

Energy companies which are public entities under section 45(1) of the Energy Companies Act 1992.

Licensing trusts constituted by section 185 of the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 or specified in the Third Schedule of that Act.

Local authorities as defined in section 2 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Local authority trading enterprises as defined in section 594B of the Local Government Act 1974.

Maori Trust Boards as defined in section 2 of the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955, but not subsidiaries of those Boards.

Marketing authorities as defined in section 2 of the Primary Products Marketing Act 1953.

Port companies as defined in section 2 of the Port Companies Act 1988.

Provincial Patriotic Councils constituted by section 15 of the Patriotic and Canteen Funds Act 1947.

Recognised bodies under section 322(2) of the Education Act 1989.

Security and intelligence departments as defined by section 70A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Sinking Fund Commissioners whose establishment is preserved by section 21(1)(h) of the Local Government Amendment Act (No 3) 1996.

State enterprises as listed in the First Schedule of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986.

Trustees as defined in section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964.

**Schedule 2** s 5(1)(d)  
**Specific public entities not falling within any class**

Architects Education and Registration Board  
Armed Forces Canteen Council  
Arts boards  
Auckland Aotea Centre Board of Management  
Canterbury Museum Trust Board  
Carter Observatory  
Costley Training Institution  
Council of Legal Education  
Dempsey Trust  
Electrical Workers Registration Board  
~~Electricity Ashburton Limited~~  
Engineering Associates Registration Board  
Engineers Registration Board  
Export Guarantee Office  
Fishing Industry Board  
Maori Purposes Fund Board  
Maori Soldiers Trust  
Maori Trustee  
Masterton Trust Lands Trust  
Museum of Transport and Technology  
New Zealand Council for Educational Research  
New Zealand Defence Force  
New Zealand Historic Places Trust  
New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority  
New Zealand Maori Arts and Crafts Institute  
New Zealand Vice Chancellors' Committee  
Ngarimu VC and 28th (Maori) Battalion Memorial Scholarship  
Fund  
Ngāti Whakaue Education Endowment Trust Board  
Nursing Council of New Zealand  
Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives  
Otago Museum Trust Board  
~~Otago Power Limited~~  
Overseas Investment Commission  
Pacific Islands Polynesian Education Foundation  
Parliamentary Counsel Office  
Parliamentary Service  
Patriotic and Canteen Funds Board  
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Board  
Poutama Trust  
Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust  
Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Riccarton Bush Trustees  
Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind  
Selwyn Plantation Board Limited  
Survey Board of New Zealand  
Taranaki Scholarships Trust Board  
Taratahi Training Centre (Wairarapa) Trust Board  
The New Zealand Police  
Tokelau Administration  
Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission, but not a subsidiary of  
the Commission  
Valuers Registration Board  
Waitangi National Trust Board  
War Pensions Advisory Board  
Winston Churchill Memorial Trust

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**Schedule 3**

s 13

**Provisions applying in respect of Auditor-General,  
Deputy Auditor-General, and employees of  
Auditor-General***Auditor-General and Deputy Auditor-General***1 Term of appointment of Auditor-General**

- (1) The Auditor-General is to be appointed for a term not exceeding 7 years.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), where the term of office of an Auditor-General expires, that Auditor-General, unless sooner vacating office or being removed from office, continues to hold office until a successor to the Auditor-General is appointed.
- (3) The Auditor-General may resign at any time by notice in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or the Speaker is absent from New Zealand.
- (4) A person who has been appointed as Auditor-General must not be reappointed as Auditor-General.

**2 Term of appointment of Deputy Auditor-General**

- (1) The Deputy Auditor-General is to be appointed for a term not exceeding 5 years.
- (2) A person who has been appointed as Deputy Auditor-General may be reappointed as Deputy Auditor-General.
- (3) Subclauses (2) and (3) of clause 1 apply, with the necessary modifications, in respect of the Deputy Auditor-General as if references to the Auditor-General were references to the Deputy Auditor-General.

**3 Oath of office**

- (1) The Auditor-General and Deputy Auditor-General must each, before undertaking any duties as such, take an oath of office that he or she will honestly and impartially perform the duties of his or her office.
- (2) The oath must be administered by the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

**4 Removal or suspension from office**

- (1) The Auditor-General or Deputy Auditor-General may at any time be removed or suspended from office by the Governor-General, on an address from the House of Representatives, for

disability affecting the performance of duty, bankruptcy, neglect of duty, or misconduct.

- (2) At any time when Parliament is not in session, the Auditor-General or Deputy Auditor-General may be suspended from office by the Governor-General in Council for disability affecting the performance of duty, bankruptcy, neglect of duty, or misconduct proved to the satisfaction of the Governor-General; but any such suspension must not continue in force beyond 2 months after the beginning of the next session of Parliament.

## **5 Salary and other conditions of employment**

- (1) The Auditor-General and Deputy Auditor-General are each to be paid out of the Crown Bank Account, without further appropriation than this section,—
- (a) a salary at such rate as the Higher Salaries Commission from time to time determines; and
  - (b) allowances that are determined from time to time by the Higher Salaries Commission.
- (2) The salary of the Auditor-General, or of the Deputy Auditor-General, must not be reduced during the Auditor-General's, or Deputy Auditor-General's, appointment.

## **6 State Sector Act 1988 and Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 not applicable to Auditor-General and Deputy Auditor-General**

The Auditor-General and Deputy Auditor-General are not employed in the service of the Crown for the purposes of the State Sector Act 1988 or the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 by reason of their appointment as Auditor-General or Deputy Auditor-General.

## **7 Auditor-General not to borrow, etc, without approval of Minister of Finance**

The Auditor-General must not do any of the following without the written approval of the Minister of Finance:

- (a) raise a loan (as defined in section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989);
- (b) give a guarantee or indemnity;
- (c) establish a subsidiary.



*Employees of Auditor-General***8 Employees of Auditor-General**

- (1) The Auditor-General may employ such persons as are necessary for the performance of the Auditor-General's functions, duties, and powers.
- (2) Except as otherwise stated in this Act, the terms and conditions of employment of any employee are as agreed by the Auditor-General with the employee.

**9 Good employer principles**

- (1) The Auditor-General must operate a personnel policy that complies with the principle of being a good employer.
- (2) A **good employer** is an employer who operates a personnel policy containing provisions generally accepted as necessary for the fair and proper treatment of employees in all aspects of their employment, including provisions requiring—
  - (a) good and safe working conditions; and
  - (b) an equal employment opportunities programme; and
  - (c) the impartial selection of suitably qualified persons for appointment; and
  - (d) recognition of—
    - (i) the aims and aspirations of the Maori people; and
    - (ii) the employment requirements of the Maori people; and
    - (iii) the need for greater involvement of the Maori people in the Public Service; and
  - (e) opportunities for the enhancement of the abilities of individual employees; and
  - (f) recognition of the aims and aspirations, and the cultural differences, of ethnic or minority groups; and
  - (g) recognition of the employment requirements of women; and
  - (h) recognition of the employment requirements of persons with disabilities.
- (3) In addition to the requirements specified in subclauses (1) and (2), the Auditor-General must ensure that all employees maintain proper standards of integrity, conduct, and concern for the public interest.

**10 Equal employment opportunities**

- (1) The Auditor-General must, in each year,—
  - (a) develop and publish an equal employment opportunities programme:

- (b) ensure that the equal opportunities programme is complied with.
- (2) The Auditor-General must include in the annual report of the Auditor-General—
  - (a) a summary of the equal employment opportunities programme for the year to which the report relates; and
  - (b) an account of the extent to which the Auditor-General was able to meet, during the year to which the report relates, the equal employment opportunities programme for that year.
- (3) For the purposes of this clause and clause 8, an equal employment opportunities programme means a programme that is aimed at the identification and elimination of all aspects of policies, procedures, and other institutional barriers that cause or perpetuate, or tend to cause or perpetuate, inequality in respect to the employment of any persons or group of persons.

**11 State Sector Act 1988 and Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 not applicable to employees of Auditor-General**

- (1) This clause applies to employees to whom section 62 does not apply.
  - (2) An employee of the Auditor-General is not to be regarded as employed in the service of the Crown for the purposes of the State Sector Act 1988 or the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 by reason of his or her employment as such.
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## Schedule 4 Consequential amendments

s 53

### Part 1 Public Acts

#### **Accident Insurance Act 1998** (1998 No 114)

Repeal section 347(3) and substitute:

“(3) The financial statements of the Corporation, its subsidiary companies, and the accounts must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

“(4) The Corporation is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

#### **Alcohol Advisory Council Act 1976** (1976 No 143)

Repeal section 23(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

#### **Animal Control Products Limited Act 1991** (1991 No 36)

Repeal section 15(1)(d) and (e) and substitute:

“(d) despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, the company and every subsidiary of the company is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

Omit from section 15(1)(f) the words “paragraphs (d) and (e)” and substitute the words “paragraph (d)”.

#### **Architects Act 1963** (1963 No 12)

Repeal section 50(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

#### **Armed Forces Canteens Act 1948** (1948 No 51)

Omit from section 13(1) the words “, and its accounts and stores shall be subject to audit in the same manner in all respects as if the money and stores of the Council were public money and public stores within the meaning of the Public Finance Act 1977”.

Part 1—*continued***Armed Forces Canteens Act 1948** (1948 No 51)—continued

Insert in section 13, after subsection (1):

“(1A) The Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Arts Council of New Zealand Toi Aotearoa Act 1994**

(1994 No 19)

Repeal clause 22 of the First Schedule and substitute:

**“22 Audits**

The Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Broadcasting Act 1989** (1989 No 25)

Repeal clause 13 of the First Schedule and substitute:

**“13 Audit of accounts and financial statements**

The Authority and the Commission are public entities as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is their auditor.”

**Burial and Cremation Act 1964** (1964 No 75)

Repeal section 29(3) and substitute:

“(3) Trustees are public entities as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is their auditor.”

**Carter Observatory Act 1938** (1938 No 9)

Repeal section 26(1) and substitute:

“(1) The Board must keep full and correct accounts of all money received and expended by it.”

Add to section 26:

“(3) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Casino Control Act 1990** (1990 No 62)

Repeal clause 9(2) of the First Schedule and substitute:

“(2) The Authority is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

Part 1—*continued***Clerk of the House of Representatives Act 1988** (1988 No 126)

Repeal section 30 and substitute:

**“30 Audit**

The Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Commerce Act 1986** (1986 No 5)

Repeal section 22(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Companies Act 1993** (1993 No 105)

Insert in section 196, after subsection (1):

“(1A) If a company is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001, the Auditor-General is its auditor in accordance with that Act; and subsection (2) does not apply in respect of that company.”

Add to section 197:

“(d) If the auditor is the Auditor-General, in accordance with the Public Audit Act 2001.”

Repeal paragraph (b) of section 199(1).

**Conservation Act 1987** (1987 No 65)

Repeal section 26H(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

Repeal section 26W(2) and substitute:

“(2) Each Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Copyright Act 1994** (1994 No 143)

Repeal paragraph (c) of the definition of **Office of Parliament** in section 2(1) and substitute:

“(c) The Auditor-General.”

**Crown Research Institutes Act 1992** (1992 No 47)

Repeal section 21 and substitute:

Part 1—*continued***Crown Research Institutes Act 1992** (1992 No 47)—*continued***“21 Auditor-General to be auditor of Crown Research Institutes and subsidiaries**

- “(1) Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, every Crown Research Institute and every subsidiary of every Crown Research Institute is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.
- “(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the board of a Crown Research Institute may, after consultation with the Auditor-General and with the approval of the Minister, appoint a person or firm that is qualified for appointment as an auditor of a company to be an additional auditor of the Crown Research Institute or any subsidiary of the Crown Research Institute.”

**Earthquake Commission Act 1993** (1993 No 84)

Repeal section 11 and substitute:

**“11 Auditor-General to be auditor of Commission**

- “(1) The Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.
- “(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Commission may, after consultation with the Auditor-General and with the approval of the Minister, appoint a person or firm that is qualified for appointment as an auditor of a company to be an additional auditor of the Commission.”

**Electoral Act 1993** (1993 No 87)

Repeal clause 13(2) of the First Schedule and substitute:

- “(2) The Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Energy Companies Act 1992** (1992 No 56)

Repeal section 45 and substitute:

**“45 Auditor-General to be auditor of energy companies and subsidiaries**

- “(1) Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993 and subject to subsection (3), every energy company and every subsidiary of every energy company is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.

Part 1—*continued***Energy Companies Act 1992** (1992 No 56)—*continued*

- “(2) Without limiting the provisions of this section, the directors of an energy company may, after consultation with the Auditor-General, appoint a person or firm that is qualified for appointment as an auditor of a company to be an additional auditor of the energy company or any subsidiary of it.
- “(3) If an energy company is not a public energy company,—
- “(a) the company is not a public entity under subsection (1); and
  - “(b) the Auditor-General is not the auditor of the company; and
  - “(c) the directors of the company and of every subsidiary of the company must appoint an auditor or auditors of the company and of every subsidiary of the company and, where such appointment is made consequent on the Auditor-General ceasing to be the auditor of the energy company, every such appointment must be treated as having been made by the directors to fill a casual vacancy in the office of auditor under section 196(4) of the Companies Act 1993.
- “(4) Despite subsection (3), if, in respect of any energy company that has ceased to be a public energy company, and its subsidiaries (if any), consolidated financial statements have been submitted to the Auditor-General for audit, the Auditor-General is to continue to be the auditor of the company and every subsidiary of the company until that audit has been completed.
- “(5) In this section, **public energy company** means an energy company in which a controlling interest is held by any local authority or local authorities, or any approved person or approved persons, or any combination of 1 or more local authorities and 1 or more approved persons.”

**Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000** (2000 No 14)

Repeal clause 34 of the Schedule and substitute:

**“34 Auditor-General to be auditor of Authority**

The Authority is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Engineering Associates Act 1961** (1961 No 70)

Repeal section 27(2) and substitute:

Part 1—*continued***Engineering Associates Act 1961** (1961 No 70)—continued

“(2) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Environment Act 1986** (1986 No 127)

Repeal section 26(2).

**Export Guarantee Act 1964** (1964 No 50)

Repeal section 21B and substitute:

**“21B Auditor-General to be auditor of Export Guarantee Office**

The Export Guarantee Office is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993**

(1993 No 94)

Repeal clause 14 of the First Schedule and substitute:

**“14 Auditor-General to be auditor of Classification Office**

The Classification Office is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Finance Act (No 2) 1949** (1949 No 52)

Repeal section 11(7) and substitute:

“(7) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is the auditor.”

**Financial Reporting Act 1993** (1993 No 106)

Add to section 15(2):

“(e) if the issuer is a public entity under the Public Audit Act 2001, by the Auditor-General.”

**Fire Service Act 1975** (1975 No 42)

Omit from section 4(7) the words “the Public Finance Act 1977,”.

Repeal section 46(4A) and substitute:

“(4A) The Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Fishing Industry Board Act 1963** (1963 No 70)

Repeal section 24(2) and substitute:



Part 1—*continued***Fishing Industry Board Act 1963** (1963 No 70)—*continued*

“(2) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Gaming and Lotteries Act 1977** (1977 No 84)

Repeal section 89(4) and substitute:

“(4) Every statement prepared under subsection (2) must be audited by the Auditor-General who, for that purpose, has and may exercise all such powers as the Auditor-General has under the Public Audit Act 2001.”

Repeal section 114(3) and substitute:

“(3) The Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

Repeal section 116Y(3) and substitute:

“(3) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956** (1956 No 47)

Repeal section 93A(3) and substitute:

“(3) The Fund is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996**

(1996 No 30)

Repeal clause 47 of the First Schedule and substitute:

“47 The Authority is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Health and Disability Commissioner Act 1994** (1994 No 88)

Repeal clause 11 of the Second Schedule and substitute:

“11 **Auditor-General to be auditor of Commissioner’s accounts**

The Commissioner is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Housing Corporation Act 1974** (1974 No 19)

Repeal section 41A(2) and substitute:

Part 1—*continued***Housing Corporation Act 1974** (1974 No 19)—*continued*

“(2) The Corporation is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Housing Restructuring Act 1992** (1992 No 76)

Repeal section 20 and substitute:

“20 **Auditor-General to be auditor of company and subsidiaries**

“(1) Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, the company and every subsidiary of the company is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.

“(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the board may, after consultation with the Auditor-General and if the responsible Minister so approves, appoint a person or firm that is qualified for appointment as an auditor of a company to be an additional auditor of the company or any subsidiary of the company.”

**Human Rights Act 1993** (1993 No 82)

Repeal clause 14(2) of the First Schedule and substitute:

“(2) The Commission and the Conciliator are public entities as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is their auditor.”

**Industry New Zealand Act 2000** (2000 No 27)

Repeal section 43 and substitute:

“43 **Auditor-General to be auditor of INZ**

INZ is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Insolvency Act 1967** (1967 No 54)

Repeal section 132A and substitute:

“132A **Auditor-General may audit Assignee’s accounts**

“(1) The Auditor-General may, at the Auditor-General’s discretion, audit—

“(a) the books of account of the Assignee in respect of any bankruptcy:

“(b) any statement of accounts and statement of financial position prepared by the Assignee under section 132(3) of this Act:

Part 1—*continued***Insolvency Act 1967** (1967 No 54)—*continued*

“(c) any account maintained by the Assignee for the purposes of this Act.

“(2) For the purposes of this section, the Auditor-General has the same powers as the Auditor-General has under the Public Audit Act 2001 as if the Assignee were a public entity.”

**Land Act 1948** (1948 No 64)

Repeal section 47(6) and substitute:

“(6) For the purposes of this section, the expression ‘local authority’ includes any public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001.”

**Law Commission Act 1985** (1985 No 151)

Repeal section 8(2)(c) and substitute:

“(c) The Auditor-General.”

Repeal clause 11(2) of the First Schedule and substitute:

“(2) The Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Licensing Fund Act 1989** (1989 No 61)

Omit from section 2(7) the words “and the Audit Office shall have the same duties and powers in respect of that money, and of every person dealing with it, as that Office has in respect of public money and accounts and of persons dealing with those” and substitute the words “and the Auditor-General has the same duties and powers in respect of that money, and of every person dealing with it, as if the Fund were a public entity as defined by section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001”.

**Local Authorities Empowering Act 1915** (1915 No 10)

Omit from section 2 the words “has the same meaning as in the Public Finance Act 1977” and substitute the words “includes any public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001”.

**Maori Fisheries Act 1989** (1989 No 159)

Repeal clause 14(2) of the First Schedule and substitute:

“(2) The Commission, but not any subsidiary of the Commission, is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Maori Language Act 1987** (1987 No 176)

Repeal clause 13(2) of the Second Schedule and substitute:

Part 1—*continued***Maori Language Act 1987** (1987 No 176)—*continued*

“(2) The Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Maori Soldiers Trust Act 1957** (1957 No 29)

Repeal section 16(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Trust is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Maori Trust Boards Act 1955** (1955 No 37)

Repeal section 31(2) and substitute:

“(2) The balance sheet, accounts, and statements must be audited by the Auditor-General.”

Insert after section 30:

**“30A Auditor-General to be auditor of Board**

Every Board, but not any subsidiary of a Board, is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**National Library Act 1965** (1965 No 136)

Repeal section 25A and substitute:

**“25A Auditor-General to be auditor of Trustees**

The Trustees are a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**New Zealand Antarctic Institute Act 1996** (1996 No 38)

Repeal clause 23 of the First Schedule and substitute:

**“23 Auditor-General to be auditor of Institute**

The Institute is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**New Zealand Council for Educational Research Act 1972**

(1972 No 35)

Repeal section 28(1) and substitute:

“(1) The Council must keep full and correct accounts of all money received and spent by it.”

Add to section 28:

Part 1—*continued***New Zealand Council for Educational Research Act 1972**  
(1972 No 35)—*continued*

“(3) The Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**New Zealand Film Commission Act 1978** (1978 No 61)

Repeal section 31 and substitute:

**“31 Auditor-General to be auditor of Commission**

The Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**New Zealand Horticulture Export Authority Act 1987**

(1987 No 93)

Repeal section 57(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Authority is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**New Zealand Maori Arts and Crafts Institute Act 1963**

(1963 No 51)

Repeal section 24(1) and substitute:

“(1) The Institute must keep full and correct accounts of all money received and expended by it.”

Add to section 24:

“(3) The Institute is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000**

(2000 No 91)

Repeal section 43 and substitute:

**“43 Auditor**

Each DHB and each subsidiary of a DHB is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

Repeal section 68 and substitute:

**“68 Auditor**

Each organisation and each subsidiary of an organisation is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

Part 1—*continued***New Zealand Symphony Orchestra Act 1988** (1988 No 163)

Repeal section 7B and substitute:

**“7B Auditor-General to be auditor of company and its subsidiaries**

“(1) Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, the company and every subsidiary of the company is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.

“(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the company or any subsidiary of the company may, after consultation with the Auditor-General and if the shareholding Ministers so approve, appoint a person or firm that is qualified for appointment as an auditor of a company to be an additional auditor of the company or any subsidiary of the company.”

**New Zealand Trade Development Board Act 1988**

(1988 No 160)

Repeal clause 16 of the First Schedule and substitute:

**“16 Auditor-General to be auditor of Board**

The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998** (1998 No 97)

Repeal section 349 and substitute:

**“349 Auditor-General to be auditor of Trust**

The Ngāi Tahu Ancillary Claims Trust is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Ngarimu VC and 28th (Maori) Battalion Memorial****Scholarship Fund Act 1945** (1945 No 33)

Repeal section 14(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Nurses Act 1977** (1977 No 53)

Repeal section 14(9) and substitute:

“(9) The Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

Part 1—*continued***Oaths and Declarations Act 1957** (1957 No 88)

Repeal section 25.

Repeal the Third Schedule.

**Ombudsmen Act 1975** (1975 No 9)

Repeal section 31A and substitute:

**“31A Audit**

“(1) The House of Representatives must appoint an auditor to audit the Ombudsmen.

“(2) The provisions of the Public Audit Act 2001 apply to any audit carried out by an auditor appointed under this section.

“(3) In carrying out the functions conferred by this section, the auditor has the same functions, duties, and powers as the Auditor-General.”

Omit from the First Schedule the item “The Audit Department.”

**Pacific Islands Polynesian Education Foundation Act 1972**

(1972 No 138)

Repeal subsection (2) of section 29.

Insert, after section 29:

**“29A Auditor-General to be auditor of Board**

The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Parliamentary Service Act 2000** (2000 No 17)

Repeal clause 14 of Schedule 1 and substitute:

**“14 Audit**

The Parliamentary Service Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Patriotic and Canteen Funds Act 1947** (1947 No 63)

Repeal section 40(1) and substitute:

“(1) The Board and each Council must keep full and correct accounts of all money received and expended by it.”

Omit from section 40(1A) the words “public money and public stores within the meaning of the Public Finance Act 1977” and substitute the words “the money and property of a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001”.

Add to section 40:

“(3) The Board and each Council are public entities as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is their auditor.”

Part 1—*continued***Patriotic and Canteen Funds Act 1947** (1947 No 63)—*continued*

Omit from section 42(3) the words “according to the scale for the time being in force for the audit of local authorities’ accounts under the Public Finance Act 1977,”.

**Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 1976** (1976 No 69)

Repeal section 15(9) and substitute:

“(9) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Police Complaints Authority Act 1988** (1988 No 2)

Repeal section 11C(1) and substitute:

“(1) The Authority must keep full and correct accounts of all its financial transactions, assets, liabilities, and funds.

“(2) The Authority is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Port Companies Act 1988** (1988 No 91)

Repeal section 19 and substitute:

“19 **Auditor-General to be auditor of port companies and subsidiaries**

Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, every port company and every subsidiary of every port company is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Primary Products Marketing Act 1953** (1953 No 10)

Repeal section 12 and substitute:

“12 **Auditor-General to be auditor of Marketing Authority**

Every Marketing Authority is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Privacy Act 1993** (1993 No 28)

Repeal clause 10A of the First Schedule and substitute:

“10A **Auditor-General to be auditor of Commissioner**

The Commissioner is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”



Part 1—*continued***Protected Disclosures Act 2000** (2000 No 7)

Repeal the definition of **public funds or public resources** in section 3.

Omit from paragraph (a) of the definition of **serious wrongdoing** in section 3 the words “public funds or public resources” and substitute the words “funds or resources of a public sector organisation”.

**Public Finance Act 1989** (1989 No 44)

Omit from the definition of **Audit Office** in section 2(1) the words “has the same meaning as in section 14 of the Public Finance Act 1977” and substitute the words “means the Controller and Auditor-General”.

Omit from the definition of **Office of Parliament** the words “Audit Office (including the Audit Department)” and substitute the words “Auditor-General as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001”.

Repeal subsection (2) of section 30.

Insert after section 29A:

**“29B Auditor-General to be auditor of Crown**

For the purposes of this Act the Crown is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

Omit from section 38(2) the words “Part II of the Public Finance Act 1977” and substitute the words “the Public Audit Act 2001”.

Repeal section 41(3) and substitute:

“(3) The Crown entity must, not later than 90 days after the end of the financial year, forward the annual financial statements to the Auditor-General.”

Repeal section 43(2).

**Radio New Zealand Act 1995** (1995 No 52)

Repeal section 17 and substitute:

**“17 Audit**

Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, the public radio company and every subsidiary of the public radio company is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989** (1989 No 157)

Repeal section 166 and substitute:

Part 1—*continued*

**Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989** (1989 No 157)—  
continued

**“166 Auditor-General to be auditor of Bank**

The Bank is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Reserves Act 1977** (1977 No 66)

Repeal section 88(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Public Audit Act 2001 applies with respect to the audit of the accounts of every such administering body, as if it were a public entity as defined in section 4 of that Act.”

Repeal section 88A(2) and substitute:

“(2) Every Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1995** (1995 No 54)

Repeal section 10(2) and substitute:

“(2) Ngāti Whakaue Education Endowment Trust Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Residential Tenancies Act 1986** (1986 No 120)

Repeal section 128 and substitute:

**“128 Auditor-General to be auditor of residential tenancies trust account**

“(1) The Residential Tenancies Trust Account is to be treated as a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.

“(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive may, after consultation with the Auditor-General, appoint a person or firm that is qualified for appointment as an auditor to be an additional auditor of the Residential Tenancies Trust Account.”

**Retirement Income Act 1993** (1993 No 148)

Repeal section 15 and substitute:

Part 1—*continued***Retirement Income Act 1993** (1993 No 148)—*continued***“15 Auditor-General to be auditor of Retirement Commissioner**

The Retirement Commissioner is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind Act 1963**  
(1963 No 26)

Repeal section 41(3) and substitute:

“(3) The Foundation is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Sale of Liquor Act 1989** (1989 No 63)

Repeal section 207(2) and substitute:

“(2) Every licensing trust is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Securities Act 1978** (1978 No 103)

Omit from paragraph (b) of section 2C(1) the words “an officer of the Audit Department authorised in writing by the Controller and Auditor-General to be an auditor for the purposes of this Act” and substitute the words “an auditor appointed by the Auditor-General under section 32 of the Public Audit Act 2001”.

Repeal section 31C and substitute:

**“31C Auditor-General to be auditor of Commission**

“(1) The Commission must keep full and correct accounts of all its financial transactions, assets, liabilities, and funds.

“(2) The Commission is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Smoke-free Environments Act 1990** (1990 No 108)

Repeal section 62A(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Standards Act 1988** (1988 No 5)

Repeal section 19(3) and substitute:

Part 1—*continued***Standards Act 1988** (1988 No 5)—*continued*

“(3) The Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**State Sector Act 1988** (1988 No 20)

Repeal paragraph (b) of section 44(2).

Omit the item “Audit Department.” from the First Schedule.

**State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986** (1986 No 124)

Repeal section 19 and substitute:

“19 **Auditor-General to be auditor of state enterprises and subsidiaries**

“(1) Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, every state enterprise and every subsidiary of every state enterprise is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.

“(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the board of a State enterprise may, after consultation with the Auditor-General and if its responsible Minister so approves, appoint a person or firm that is qualified for appointment as an auditor of a company to be an additional auditor of the State enterprise or any subsidiary of a State enterprise.”

**Survey Act 1986** (1986 No 123)

Repeal section 77(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Testing Laboratory Registration Act 1972** (1972 No 36)

Repeal section 20 and substitute:

“20 **Accounts**

“(1) The Council must keep full and correct accounts of all money received and expended by it.

“(2) The Council is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Taranaki Scholarships Trust Board Act 1957** (1957 No 108)

Repeal section 21(1) and substitute:

“(1) The Board must keep full and correct accounts of all money received and expended by it.

Part 1—*continued***Taranaki Scholarships Trust Board Act 1957** (1957 No 108)—  
continued

“(1A) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Valuation Department (Restructuring) Act 1998** (1998 No 70)

Repeal section 7 and substitute:

“7 **Auditor-General to be auditor of Valuation New Zealand Limited**

“(1) Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, Valuation New Zealand Limited and every subsidiary of Valuation New Zealand Limited is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.

“(2) Without limiting subsection (1), Valuation New Zealand Limited, or any subsidiary of the company, may, after consultation with the Auditor-General and if the shareholding Ministers so approve, appoint a person or firm that is qualified for appointment as an auditor of a company to be an additional auditor of Valuation New Zealand Limited or the subsidiary.”

**Valuers Act 1948** (1948 No 63)

Repeal section 37(8) and substitute:

“(8) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**War Pensions Act 1954** (1954 No 54)

Repeal section 18O(1) and substitute:

“(1) The Advisory Board must at all times keep full and correct records and accounts of all its financial transactions and of its assets and liabilities.

“(1A) The Advisory Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Wildlife Act 1953** (1953 No 31)

Repeal section 44J(2) and substitute:

“(2) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

Part 1—*continued***Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Act 1965** (1965 No 39)

Repeal section 21(1) and substitute:

“(1) The Board must keep full and correct accounts of all money received and expended by it.”

Add to section 21:

“(3) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

## Part 2

## Local and private Acts

**Auckland Aotea Centre Empowering Act 1985** (1985 No 9 (L))

Repeal section 9(5) and substitute:

“(5) The financial statements must be audited by the Auditor-General who for the purpose has and may exercise all the functions and powers of the Auditor-General under the Public Audit Act 2001.”

**Canterbury Museum Trust Board Act 1993** (1993 No 4 (L))

Omit from section 26 the words “section 31 of the Public Finance Act 1977,” and substitute the words “Part X of the Local Government Act 1974, which applies to the Board as if it were a local authority,”.

Repeal section 27 and substitute:

**“27 Audit of Board’s accounts**

“(1) The Board must keep full and correct accounts of all money received and expended by it.

“(2) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor.”

**Masterton Trust Lands Act 1966** (1966 No 27 (L))

Omit from section 44(2) the words “Public Revenues Act 1953 in respect of public money and the audit of local authorities’ accounts” and substitute the words “Public Audit Act 2001”.

**Museum of Transport and Technology Act 2000**

(2000 No 1(P))

Repeal section 24 and substitute:

**“24 Auditor**

The Auditor-General is the Board’s auditor; and, for the purpose of performing that function, has and may exercise and

Part 2—*continued***Museum of Transport and Technology Act 2000**  
(2000 No 1(P))—*continued*

perform all the Auditor-General's functions, duties, and powers under the Public Audit Act 2001."

**Otago Museum Trust Board Act 1996** (1996 No 1 (L))

Omit from section 26 the words "section 31 of the Public Finance Act 1977," and substitute the words "Part X of the Local Government Act 1974, which applies to the Board as if it were a local authority,".

Repeal section 27 and substitute:

**"27 Audit of Board's accounts**

"(1) The Board must keep full and correct accounts of all money received and expended by it.

"(2) The Board is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor."

**Selwyn Plantation Board Empowering Act 1992**

(1992 No 4 (L))

Repeal section 18 and substitute:

**"18 Auditor-General to be auditor of company**

Despite sections 196 to 203 of the Companies Act 1993, the company and every subsidiary of the company is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor."

Part 3  
Regulations**Airport Authorities (Airport Companies Information Disclosure) Regulations 1999** (SR 1999/242)

Add to the definition of **qualified auditor** in regulation 2(1) the words "or, where the company is a public entity (as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001), the Auditor-General".

**Electricity (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1999**  
(SR 1999/82)

Insert in paragraph (a) of the definition of **independent auditor** in regulation 2(1), after the words "Companies Act 1993", the words "or, where the person first referred to in paragraph (b) is a public entity (as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001), is the Auditor-General".

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Part 3—*continued*

**Gas (Information Disclosure) Regulations 1997** (SR 1997/127)

Insert in paragraph (a) of the definition of **independent auditor** in regulation 2(1), after the words “Companies Act 1993”, the words “or, where the person first referred to in paragraph (b) is a public entity (as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001), is the Auditor-General”.

**Hop Marketing Regulations 1939** (SR 1939/96)

Omit from regulation 19 the words “public money within the meaning of the Public Finance Act 1977”, and substitute the words “a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001”.

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**Legislative history**

14 March 2000	Introduction (Bill 9–1)
28 March 2000	First reading and referral to Finance and Expenditure Committee
17 October 2000	Reported from Finance and Expenditure Committee (Bill 9–2)
28 February 2001	Second reading
29 March 2001	Committee of the whole House (Bill 9–3)
3 April 2001	Third reading

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