

Tourism Business Information Pack

Your Tourism Business Information Pack contains a checklist of things you may need to do to start a Tourism business. It provides you with information about issues relevant to Tourism businesses, with a checklist, fact sheets and details on where to go for help.

This Information Pack contains a checklist that can be used to ensure that relevant issues have been addressed. The checklist has already been marked with a tick if you said that you had already addressed an issue, and with a cross if you said the issue was not relevant to your business.

How to use this report:

1. Read the information provided and consider which issues are relevant to your business.
2. Determine the order in which you need to address the issues. Generally the topics appear in your report in the order in which you will address them however, your business advisor, accountant or solicitor can help you confirm the best order for your business.
3. Use the checklist to assist you (and your advisor, accountant, solicitor) to ensure all issues have been fully addressed.

Your business advisor or accountant, solicitor, or the relevant Government agencies will be able to assist you to determine the order in which you need to apply for licences.

Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Contents

Your Checklist (page 3)
Disclaimer (page 6)
Contacts (page 7)
Business Planning (page 9)
Business Structure (page 11)
Business Names, Company Names, Domain Names and Trade Marks (page 13)
Taxation (page 15)
Employment (page 17)
Record Keeping (page 19)
Location & Planning Approval (page 21)
Tourism Business - Planning Requirements Fact Sheet (page 23)
Tourism Business (Accommodation) - Planning Requirements Fact Sheet (page 25)
Insurance (page 27)
Transport (page 29)
Food (page 31)
Environmental Health - Temporary Food Stalls (page 33)
Accommodation (page 45)
Other Licences (page 47)
Accreditation & Awards (page 49)
Other Services (page 51)

Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Your Checklist

Business Planning

Preparing a business plan assists you to look at your business objectively.

It will help you to identify strengths and weaknesses, pinpoint needs that could easily be overlooked, identify problems before they arise and provides information for others to evaluate your venture.

More information about Business Planning appears on page 9.

Business Structure

There are four main business structures used by small business:

- Sole Trader;
- Partnership;
- Trading Trust; and
- Company.

Your choice depends on the circumstances of your business, the other people involved in it, any potential tax benefits and your goals for the future of the business.

More information about Business Structure appears on page 11.

Business Names, Company Names, Domain Names and Trade Marks

Once you have decided which business structure is right for you, you then need to decide what name you will use to trade.

If you intend to trade in a name other than a company name or your own name(s), you must register that business name

More information about Business Names, Company Names, Domain Names and Trade Marks appears on page 13.

Taxation

The taxation requirements and the registrations you may require for your business will depend upon the business structure you choose and the nature of your business, but can include:

- Australian Business Number;
- Tax File Number;
- Goods and Services Tax;
- Fringe Benefits Tax; and
- Pay As You Go.

More information about Taxation appears on page 15.

Employment

If your business will employ staff there are a number of issues you may need to be aware of including:

- the type of employees you can employ;
- the impact of Industrial Relations legislation on you and your employees;
- your taxation & superannuation requirements;
- your workers compensation insurance requirements; and
- your occupational health and safety obligations.

More information about Employment appears on page 17.

Record Keeping

Keeping good records is vital for any business to succeed. Records kept on paper are just as valid as those stored on computer.

What is important is that you keep accurate, relevant financial records and update them on a regular basis.

More information about Record Keeping appears on page 19.

Location & Planning Approval

The location of your business can be a major contributor to its success. It can give customers an impression about the type of business you have and how you conduct it.

If you intend to run your tourism business from your home you may require consent from the Development Consent Authority.

Under the *Planning Act* and NT Planning Scheme, whether or not you need approval (and any requirements you must meet) depend upon where you live.

More information about Location & Planning Approval appears on page 21.

Insurance

Some forms of insurance may be compulsory for your business, such as workers' compensation and third party car insurance. In Tourism, Public Liability Insurance may also be compulsory for many activities.

Other types of insurance you may need include personal accident and illness, assets & revenue cover and various liability insurances. Your requirements will vary according to your circumstances.

More information about Insurance appears on page 27.

Transport

It is likely, that your Tourism business will involve transporting passengers. Whether you are simply transporting passengers to a tourist destination or the primary purpose of your business is tourist transport (e.g 4x4 tours, helicopter tours, mini-bus tours, boat tours) there are a number of requirements that you may need to comply with.

More information about Transport appears on page 29.

Food

If, as part of your Tourism Business you prepare, transport, sell or serve food to your customers you must be registered as a Food Business with the Department of Health.

You must also comply with the requirements of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code, which is administered by Food Standards Australia New Zealand.

More information about Food appears on page 31.

Accommodation

If, as part of your Tourism Business you intend to provide accommodation for your customers you may require 'Registration as a Commercial Visitor Accommodation Business' with the Department of Health.

This includes hotels, motels, serviced apartments, backpackers and cabins.

More information about Accommodation appears on page 45.

Other Licences

Most businesses require some form of licensing, whether it's a general licence or an activity-specific licence.

Business licences include registrations, approvals, licences, permits, and other compliance requirements such as notifications. You should ensure that you have the correct licences before commencing your business.

More information about Other Licences appears on page 47.

Accreditation & Awards

Tourism accreditation is a voluntary process designed to establish and continually improve industry standards for tourism businesses.

An accredited tourism operator shows their commitment to quality business practices and professionalism in all aspects of the enterprise, and ensures their services and products are of a consistent quality and meet or exceed the expectations of their customers.

More information about Accreditation & Awards appears on page 49.

Other Services

There are a number of services available from Northern Territory Government and Australian Government to help you to

develop and enhance your tourism business.

Services include funding opportunities, assistance with marketing your business, development projects that may be applicable to you and tourism strategies developed to help you succeed.

More information about Other Services appears on page 51.

Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Disclaimer

The information contained on the Australian Business Licence and Information Service (ABLIS) web site, or via packages or other sources is intended for general guidance only.

To the full extent permitted by law, the Federal, State, Territory and Local Governments make no representations or warranties (expressed or implied) in relation to the information, including its accuracy, currency or completeness.

The business information provided does not constitute professional or legal advice, nor is the use of any third party resource an endorsement of the information contained, the associated organisation, product or service. It is recommended that you obtain appropriate professional and /or independent legal advice to ensure that the material provided here is relevant to your particular circumstances.

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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

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Tourism NT

Level 8, Charles Darwin Centre
19 The Mall, Darwin NT 0800

Phone : 0889993900

Email : reception.tourismnt@nt.gov.au

Tourism Top End

6 Bennett Street
Darwin NT 0800

Phone : 1300138886

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Business Planning

A business plan should clearly explain the **who, what, where, why, when**, and **how** of the proposed business opportunity. It should have details of the business opportunity, its market, the people involved, the money required to implement the plan and where it will come from, and what financial results it is likely to produce. There is no right way of doing a business plan but as a minimum it should contain the following topics:

- Executive Summary;
- Marketing Plan;
- Operations Plan;
- Organisational Plan; and
- Financial Plan.

Other Useful Information

[Business Planning Templates
business.gov.au](https://business.gov.au) provides business planning templates.



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Business Structure

Some of the advantages and disadvantages of the four main business structures used by small business are:

Sole Trader

Advantages

- Easy and cheap to establish
- Total control of business
- Least reporting requirements
- Taxation advantages if profits low

Disadvantages

- Capital limited by personal assets
- Unlimited personal liability for business debts
- Holiday breaks and illness may be an issue
- Taxation disadvantages if profits high
- Sole trader not covered by Workers Compensation or Superannuation Guarantee legislation

Partnership

Advantages

- Inexpensive to establish
- Access to more capital
- Access to skills, knowledge
- Shared control and responsibility
- Tax advantages where family relationship
- Easy to dissolve

Disadvantages

- Needs Partnership agreement
- Disputes can arise over authority, profits etc
- Unlimited personal liability for debts incurred by other partners
- Other partners can dissolve business
- Possible tax disadvantages
- Partners not covered by Workers Compensation or Superannuation Guarantee legislation

Trading Trust

Advantages

- Possible taxation advantages
- Easier succession planning

Disadvantages

- Complex and expensive to establish and run
- Higher compliance costs
- May be difficult to dissolve

Company

Advantages

- Limited liability for business debts
- Separate legal entity, can make agreements, sue and be sued
- Can own property
- Working directors may be covered by Workers Compensation and Superannuation Guarantee legislation

- Can attract investors
- Can easily transfer ownership

Disadvantages

- Relatively expensive to establish
- Higher compliance costs
- Strict compliance rules
- Company tax payable

Other Useful Information

[Australian Taxation Office - Business Structure Information](#)

The Australian Taxation Office provides useful information on what business structure may best suit your needs.

Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Business Names, Company Names, Domain Names and Trade Marks

Once you have decided which business structure is best for you, you then need to decide what name you will use to trade. This is known as your trading name or business name.

Business Names

If you intend to trade in a name other than your own name (or company name) then you must register a business name. The registration is valid for a period of up to three years, and can be renewed, provided you comply with the requirements of the Business Names legislation.

It is important that you carry out checks to make sure the business name you have chosen can be registered. If it is too similar to another business name, or the same as an existing company name it may be refused.

It is also very important that you check to make sure your business name will not infringe another person's trade mark. A trade mark protects a business's exclusive rights to use particular words or symbols, including its name. If your business name infringes a trademark you may be required to change that name even if it is registered.

Company Names

Companies and their names are also registered nationally and have a legal status across Australia. Unlike business names, company names may be registered even if they are similar to an existing company or business name.

Domain Names

If you intend to set up a web site for your business, you will need to register a Domain Name. You do not have an automatic right to a particular domain name just because you have registered that business or company name, or trade mark. Domain names are licensed on a 'first come, first served' basis to eligible applicants.

When choosing a domain name consider the following:

- Does the name make sense to your customers;
- Is it easy to remember and type; and
- Would your customers be able to guess the name.

Trade Marks

Registering a trade mark is a complex and time-consuming process and should be undertaken in consultation with your financial advisor, accountant or solicitor.

In summary:

- **Business Names** registration is national;
- **Company Names** registration is national;
- **Domain Names** are a licence to use a name for a particular period; and
- **Trade Marks** offer exclusive protection of your right to particular words or symbols, including your business name.

Other Useful Information

[ASIC Connect - Business & Company Names](#)

The ASIC Connect service can be used to check if the business or company name you have chosen is already in use, and to register your business name online. Company registrations are usually done via accountants, financial advisers or specialised services.



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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Taxation

The common taxation registrations you may require for your tourism business include:

- **Australian Business Number (ABN)** - this registration is not compulsory for businesses, however if you intend to register for GST, FBT or PAYG you will require an ABN. If you do not have an ABN any payments made to you will have tax withheld. You can apply for an ABN even if you don't register for GST, FBT or PAYG;
- **Tax File Number (TFN)** - sole traders use the individuals TFN; Partnerships, Trusts and Companies have their own TFN used when lodging their annual returns. Can be applied for with the ABN;
- **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** - any business with a turnover of more than \$75,000 per year must register for GST. Businesses with a turnover of less than \$75,000 may register. Registration allows you to claim input tax credits for the GST included in the price of things bought for the operation of your business;
- **Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT)** - is payable on a range of non-salary employment related benefits which are provided by employers (or by a person on their behalf) to their employees, or to people associated with employees such as family members; and
- **Pay As You Go (PAYG)** - you are required to withhold tax from payments to employees, some contract workers and other businesses that do not quote you an ABN on their taxation invoice. You may also be required to pay income tax instalments on your business income each quarter using PAYG. You must register as soon as any of these situations arises.

Other Useful Information

[ABN Registration](#)

Businesses can apply for an ABN online on the Australian Business Register website or by lodging a form by mail.

[Australian Business Register \(ABR\)](#)

The Australian Business Register (ABR) is an extensive database of identity information provided by businesses when they register for an Australian business number (ABN). The ABR makes it easier for businesses and all levels of government to interact using a unique identifier, the ABN.

[Australian Taxation Office - Capital Gains Tax Information](#)

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) provides home-based businesses with information on the possible capital gains tax implications of selling their home.

[Australian Taxation Office - Fringe Benefits Tax \(FBT\)](#)

The ATO website has information about the types of benefits provided to employees that may incur Fringe Benefits Tax

[Australian Taxation Office - PAYG Information](#)

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) provides information on PAYG withholding for business.

[Australian Taxation Office \(ATO\) - Effective Life of Depreciating Assets](#)

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) provides a copy of the taxation ruling that discusses the methodology used by the Commissioner of Taxation in making determinations of the effective life of depreciating assets.

[Australian Taxation Office \(ATO\) - Tourism and Hospitality](#)

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) website provides useful information about taxation requirements for businesses in the Tourism and Hospitality industry.

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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Employment

Workers for your business can be:

- **Employees** - they receive salary or wages, with tax taken out, and superannuation paid on their behalf by you. They can be permanent full time or part time, or casual. Permanent employees have other entitlements such as holidays and sick leave;
- **Labour Hire workers** - you pay another business (or agency) to provide you with workers on an agreed basis, often hourly. You can get people at short notice with specific skills, or for a short period. You pay the agency a fee which often includes a commission. The agency is the employer, and pays the wages, tax and other entitlements of the workers;
- **Contractors** - you pay contractors (or subcontractors) to perform set tasks for a fee. They run their own business, have their own insurance and provide you with an ABN. They are generally more expensive than employees, but can bring specialised skills to your business. They are often used for a single job, or for jobs of a particular type; and
- **Australian Apprentices/Trainees** - can be employed either directly, or through a Group Training Organisation. The Group Training Organisation is the employer and the trainee is then provided to you, in an arrangement similar to labour hire for employees. There are financial incentives for employing Australian Apprentices/Trainees.

There are advantages and disadvantages to each of these alternatives, and you should consider which one (or combination) is the best for your business.

Contractors

If you intend to use independent contractors, rather than employees, you must ensure that you comply with the Commonwealth Independent Contractors laws.

Industrial Relations legislation

All businesses in the Northern Territory employ staff under the Commonwealth Industrial Relations legislation. For more information about the legislation contact the Fair Work Commission.

Taxation and superannuation

You must withhold income tax contributions from payments made to employees, but not for contractors who provide an ABN, or labour hire firm workers. Under the Superannuation Guarantee legislation you must pay superannuation of 9.5% into a superannuation fund for each employee (or in some circumstances, contractors).

Workers Compensation Insurance

All employers must have workers compensation insurance to cover their workers as required by law in the Northern Territory.

If you are a working director your business **may** take out workers compensation insurance to cover you. There are additional requirements that you must notify your insurer. There are similar requirements for family members employed in the business.

In the Northern Territory you must insure with one of the NT WorkSafe approved insurers.

Occupational Health and Safety

Safety in the workplace is critical to the success of running a business, no matter what size it is. As a small business owner you have certain rights and responsibilities regarding health and safety in your workplace, irrespective of whether your workers are employees, labour hire workers or contractors.

Other Useful Information

[Australian Taxation Office - PAYG Information](#)

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) provides information on PAYG withholding for business.

[Australian Taxation Office - Superannuation Information](#)

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) provides information about your superannuation obligations as an employer.

[Australian Taxation Office – Contractors](#)

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) provides information about whether a worker is a contractor or employee.

[Fair Work Ombudsman](#)

The Fair Work Ombudsman enforces compliance with the Fair Work Act, related legislation, awards and [registered agreements](#). We also help employers and employees by providing advice and education on pay rates and workplace conditions.

[Independent Contractor Laws](#) The Independent Contractors legislation is available online.

[NT WorkSafe – Safety in the Workplace](#)

NT WorkSafe provides information for employers and employees regarding workplace safety.

[NT WorkSafe - Approved Insurers](#) NT WorkSafe publishes a list of approved insurers for workers compensation insurance in the NT.



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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Record Keeping

Keeping good records is vital for any business to succeed. Records kept on paper are just as valid as those stored on computer. What is important is that you keep accurate, relevant financial records and update them on a regular basis.

The Australian Taxation Office requires all businesses keep records for a period of five years. You may have to pay a penalty if you are unable to back up the statements made in your Goods & Services Tax (GST) and income tax returns.

Benefits to you include certainty in the amount of tax you pay, better management of debtors and creditors, and better use of your accountant's time.

The *Fair Work Act* also imposes record keeping requirements for certain employee records.

Remember, in Australia, one micro-business in every fifteen fails because of poor record keeping.

Other Useful Information

[Record Keeping Evaluation Tool](#)

The Australian Taxation Office provides a Record Keeping Evaluation Tool. It is aimed at new businesses, to assess what records need to be kept and how.

[Record Keeping for Small Business](#)

The Australian Taxation Office provides an **excellent** guide which contains information on what business records you need to keep and outlines a basic record keeping system. The Record Keeping for Small Business Guide is also available on paper from the ATO.



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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Location & Planning Approval

The location of your business can be a major contributor to its success. Where your business is located can give customers and suppliers an impression about the type of business you have and how you conduct it. Other aspects of your location, such as the ease of access you have to customers, suppliers and transport, can be major contributors to your business bottom line. These include:

- Are your customers able to access your business easily;
- Can you get supplies easily;
- Is the infrastructure you need available;
- Is there suitable transport, access and parking; and
- Does the location and premise reflect your business image.

Many small tourism businesses are run from home. In the Northern Territory you may require consent from the Development Consent Authority if you intend to run your business at, or from, your home. You may also require the approval of other bodies such as your landlord, or your body corporate.

Under the *Planning Act* and NT Planning Scheme, whether or not you need approval (and any requirements you must meet) depends upon where you live. To decide whether or not you will require consent, or any restrictions that may exist on your use of your home for business, you will first need to know the Planning Scheme requirements and zone that relate to your property.

You can check whether you need consent by contacting the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (08 8999 6046). Alternatively, you can use the [Planning Scheme Business Information Finder \(PSBIF\)](#) web site.

PSBIF provides you with a tailored report that includes information about properties that are covered by the NT Planning Scheme, it gives details of the zoning of your property and whether your business activity is permitted, discretionary or prohibited.

Tourist Accommodation

If you are providing accommodation to tourists as part of your Tourism business the requirements with which you must comply depend upon the type of accommodation and the zone in which you plan to operate. Hotels, motels, hostels, B&B's all have their own requirements and you should seek professional advice on what is required.

Other issues to be considered:

- Is your property the subject of a covenant that prohibits its use for business purposes, or for particular business purposes;
- Does your mortgage or rental agreement permit the property to be used for business purposes;
- If you are renting from Territory Housing, do you have their permission; and
- If your property is strata title, do you have the permission of the body corporate.

Fact sheets

Related Documents

[Tourism Business - Planning Requirements Fact Sheet](#)

This document can also be downloaded from <https://ablis.business.gov.au/NT/Resource/ap534.pdf>

[Tourism Business \(Accommodation\) - Planning Requirements Fact Sheet](#)

This document can also be downloaded from <https://ablis.business.gov.au/NT/Resource/ad533a.pdf>

Other Useful Information

[Northern Territory - Planning Scheme](#)

The NT Government web site provides useful information about the Planning Scheme and what may be permitted or prohibited in each Zone.

[Planning Scheme Business Information Finder \(PSBIF\)](#)

The Planning Scheme Business Information Finder (PSBIF) provides you with a tailored report about properties that are covered by the NT Planning Scheme, it gives details of the zoning of your property and whether your activity is permitted, discretionary or prohibited. If your activity is permitted or discretionary the report also provides information about any conditions or requirements with which you must comply.



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TOURISM BUSINESS INFORMATION KIT

Home-based Tourism Business - Planning Requirements

In the Northern Territory you may require approval from the Development Consent Authority to run your business at, or from, your home.

Under the *Planning Act* and Planning Scheme, whether or not you need approval (and any requirements you must meet) depend upon where you live.

The area covered by the Planning Scheme is divided up into various zones, each having its own requirements, including a list of activities that are permitted, require approval from the Development Consent Authority, or are prohibited. In this Fact Sheet there is information about non-accommodation tourism businesses.

The NT Planning Scheme does not specifically refer to tourism business in the list of defined uses. If you run your tourism business from home, you may be classified as home occupation or home contracting, depending upon your specific circumstances. Details of the requirements for both are listed below.

Home-based Business or 'Home Occupation'?

Home-based Business is not specifically referred to in the Territory Planning Scheme. It is described in the Planning Scheme as '*Home Occupation*' or '*Home Based Contracting*'. Each has their own definition and requirements.

'Home Occupation'

'Home Occupation' is defined in the Planning Scheme as '*an occupation or profession which is carried on in a dwelling or on the site of a dwelling by a person resident in the dwelling and may include the caring for up to five children including children who reside in the dwelling;*'

Generally, you do not require approval from the Development Consent Authority to conduct a '*Home Occupation*' if:

- Only residents of the house are employed;
- The floor area plus other areas of the site used for your business (including areas used temporarily) does not exceed 30 square metres;
- No greater demand or load is imposed on services provided by a public utility organisation (power, water, waste etc) than that ordinarily required in the locality;
- The only sign displayed is a business sign which is not more than 0.5 square metres in area;
- No goods or equipment are visible from outside the site; and
- No more than one vehicle kept on the site is used for the home occupation.

There may be additional requirements imposed for particular zones, eg building height, set-backs, parking.

'Home Based Contracting'

'Home Based Contracting' is defined in the Planning Scheme as '*the storage on the site of a dwelling of materials and/ or vehicles associated with a business operated by a person resident in the dwelling, but which business does not operate on the site of the dwelling;*'





TOURISM BUSINESS INFORMATION KIT

The requirements for 'Home Based Contracting' are:

For zones RL, R, H, A, or FD

- The total area of the site used for the home based contracting (including areas used temporarily) does not exceed 200 square metres;
- No greater demand or load is imposed on services provided by a public utility organisation (power, water, waste etc) than that ordinarily required in the locality;
- The only sign displayed is a business sign which is not more than 0.5 square metres in area;
- No goods or equipment are visible from outside the site; and
- No more than three vehicles kept on the site are used for the home based contracting.

For most other zones

- The total area of the site used for the home based contracting (including areas used temporarily) does not exceed 30 square metres;
- No greater demand or load is imposed on services provided by a public utility organisation (power, water, waste etc) than that ordinarily required in the locality;
- The only sign displayed is a business sign which is not more than 0.5 square metres in area;
- No goods or equipment are visible from outside the site; and
- No more than one vehicle kept on the site is used for the home based contracting.

There may be additional requirements imposed for particular zones, eg building height, set-backs, parking.

Permission from the Development Consent Authority is required if your business does not comply with these requirements, or if it is in zones HT or FD.

Use of a dwelling for 'Home Based Contracting' is prohibited in the following zones: CB, C, LI, GI, DV, PS, OR, CP, CN, RD, and WM.

Tourism Accommodation business activities have different requirements, including *Bed and Breakfast Accommodation, Hostels (backpackers), Cabins, Hotels and Motels*. These are detailed in a separate fact sheet.

Further information

You can obtain information about the zoning of your land and the requirements for your intended activity by contacting Planning on 08 8999 5511.

Disclaimer

The content of this fact sheet is provided for information purposes and it is not intended as providing professional advice to any person or organisation. No claim is made as to the accuracy, currency or completeness of the content on this site at any time. You should make your own inquiries as to the appropriateness and suitability of the information for your particular circumstances.

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TOURISM BUSINESS INFORMATION KIT

Tourism Accommodation - Planning Requirements

Under the *Planning Act* and NT Planning Scheme, whether or not you need approval (and any requirements you must meet) depends upon where you locate your tourism accommodation.

The area covered by the NT Planning Scheme is divided up into various zones, each having its own requirements, including a list of activities that are permitted, require approval from the Development Consent Authority, or are prohibited. Some of the accommodation types defined in the NT Planning Scheme are listed below:

'Home Based Visitor Accommodation'

'Home Based Visitor Accommodation' is defined in the NT Planning Scheme as *'means temporary accommodation provided on the premises of a dwelling by the resident of that dwelling, as a commercial enterprise for persons away from their normal place of residence but does not include a Hostel.'*

It is zoned as Self Assessable (S) in zones SD, MD, MR, HR, CV, CL, CB, TC, H, A, RR, RL, R, HT, WM, FD, T so long as it complies with all the requirements set out in Clause 7.10.1 of the Planning Scheme. If the proposed business does not comply with the relevant requirements the use is discretionary requiring the approval of the Development Consent Authority.

The Development Consent Authority may approve an application that is not in accordance with subclauses 3 (e),(f), (g), (h) and 4, only where it is satisfied that the proposed accommodation is appropriate to the site having regard to the amenity of the streetscape, the effect of vehicle parking on the amenity and character of the street and the potential impact of the use of the residential amenity of adjoining and nearby property

The Development Consent Authority may approve an application that accommodates more than six guests only where it is satisfied that the proposed accommodation is appropriate to the site having regard to the potential impact on the residential amenity of adjoining and nearby property and where the combined total number of residents and guests is no more than twelve.

The use is prohibited in Zones C, SC, LI, GI, DV, PS, OR, CP, CN & RD.

'Hostel'

'Hostel' is defined in the NT Planning Scheme as including *'boarding houses, guest houses, lodging houses and other premises used to provide board or lodging with communal toilet, ablution, dining or cooking facilities but does not include home based visitor accommodation or a group home.'*

Hostel is a discretionary use requiring the consent of the Development Consent Authority in zones HR, CV, CL, CB, C, SC, TC, DV, A, HT, WM, and T. The requirements may depend on the zone in which the hostel is to be located.

In all other zones Hostels are a prohibited use and you will need to find another location.

'Hotel'

'Hotel' is defined in the NT Planning Scheme as a *'premises which require a licence under the Liquor Act and where, as a principal part of the business, alcoholic beverages are ordinarily sold to the public for consumption on the premises whether or not accommodation is provided for*





TOURISM BUSINESS INFORMATION KIT

members of the public and whether or not meals are served, but does not include a licensed club, motel or restaurant.'

Hotel is a discretionary use requiring the consent of the Development Consent Authority in zones CB, C, SC, TC, LI, GI, DV, FD, and T. The requirements may depend on the zone in which the hotel is to be located. In all other zones Hotels are a prohibited use and you will need to find another location.

'Motel'

'Motel' is defined in the NT Planning Scheme as a 'premises wholly or principally used for the accommodation of travellers and the vehicles used by them, whether or not the building is also used to provide meals to the travellers or to members of the general public and whether or not the premises are licensed under the Liquor Act, but does not include home based visitor accommodation'.

Motel is a discretionary use requiring the consent of the Development Consent Authority in zones HR, CV, CB, C, SC, TC, DV, OR, WM, FD, and T. The requirements may depend on the zone in which the motel is to be located. In all other zones Motels are a prohibited use and you will need to find another location.

'Caravan Park' - Cabins

Cabins are generally located within caravan parks. *'Caravan Park' is defined in the NT Planning Scheme as 'land used for the parking of caravans or the erection or placement and use of tents or cabins for the purpose of providing accommodation.'*

Caravan Parks are a discretionary use requiring the consent of the Development Consent Authority in zones CV, TC, A, WM, FD, and T. The requirements may depend on the zone in which the caravan park is to be located. In all other zones they are a prohibited use and you will need to find another location.

Further information

There may be additional requirements imposed for particular zones, eg building height, set-backs, parking.

You can obtain information about the zoning of your land and the requirements for your intended activity by contacting Planning on 08 8999 5511.

Disclaimer

The content of this fact sheet is provided for information purposes and it is not intended as providing professional advice to any person or organisation. No claim is made as to the accuracy, currency or completeness of the content on this site at any time. You should make your own inquiries as to the appropriateness and suitability of the information for your particular circumstances.

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Insurance

The insurance needs of a business can be complex and you should discuss your insurance needs with an insurance broker or insurer before commencing your business. Some of the policies available to business include:

- **Burglary Insurance** - covers theft of property and damage by burglars, following forcible entry to your premises;
- **Business Interruption or Loss of Profits Insurance** - covers business interruption through damage to property by fire or other insured perils;
- **Fire and Other Perils Insurance** - covers the building which houses your business, plus its contents and stock. The risks covered are fire and other perils;
- **Partnership Insurance** - in the event of the death of a partner it protects surviving partner/s against the demands of the deceased partner's estate;
- **Personal Insurance (illness death or accident)** - is particularly important if you are self-employed or a subcontractor and you are not covered by workers compensation insurance;
- **Professional Indemnity Insurance** - covers breach of professional duty. This type of insurance is not cheap, but could be critical if you work as a consultant or set yourself up as an expert/adviser;
- **Product Liability Insurance** - covers damage to another business and/or death or personal injury caused by the failure of a product you manufacture, assemble, modify, import or sell;
- **Workers' Compensation Insurance** - is compulsory in the Northern Territory. If you are an employer you must take out and keep up to date a Workers Compensation insurance policy covering all your workers, with an approved insurer. If you are a working director you may take out workers compensation insurance to cover you. If you are self-employed or a subcontractor, you are not covered by workers compensation insurance and should take out Personal Insurance (see above);
- **General Property Insurance** - covers the cost of repairing or replacing specified items that were accidentally lost or damaged, such as cameras, mobile phones, tools, etc; and
- **Public Liability Insurance** - covers your legal liability arising out of the conduct of your business. This covers compensation or legal costs if someone dies, is injured or suffers some damage to property caused by you or your employees.

For a Tourism Operator, Public Liability Insurance is vital. To become a member of a Tourism Association, you must provide a certificate of currency of your Public Liability Insurance policy. To become an accredited tour operator, \$10 million Public Liability Insurance cover is considered the desired minimum.

Anyone operating a commercial venture in a Northern Territory Park or Reserve must have Public Liability Insurance cover of at least \$10 million in order to obtain a Permit. Similarly, operators of tours in Commonwealth National Parks such as Kakadu must have cover of \$10 million and in certain circumstances it may be more.

However, as a result of uniform legislation throughout Australia and depending upon your activities, you may be able to have your customers sign an indemnity or waiver which will exclude, limit or modify your potential liability. You should discuss your personal circumstances with your insurer, who should be able to advise you of the requirements with which you must comply for the waiver to be valid.



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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Transport

Land Transport

Vehicles intended for the use of transporting tourists must be licensed as Commercial Passenger Vehicles. There are a number of classes of Commercial Passenger Vehicles including Tourist Vehicles. Tourist Vehicles are typically all wheel drive, four wheel drive or forward control (van type) passenger vehicles.

Additionally, operators of Tourist Vehicles must be accredited before a Tourist Vehicle Licence can be obtained. Drivers of the vehicle must be licensed to drive that class of vehicle and must also have 'h' (Hire or Reward) Endorsement on their licence which allows them to transport passengers for money, inducement or any other consideration. Mini buses and buses have similar requirements.

Similar requirements also apply if you wish to operate a courtesy vehicle (without payment of a fare) for your guests. For further information about your requirements contact the Motor Vehicle Registry (1300 654 628).

Marine Transport

If your Tourism business will involve marine craft (e.g sunset cruises, sightseeing tours, fishing or boat charters etc) there are a number of basic marine licensing requirements you may need to comply with.

For further information about your requirements contact the Department of Transport, Marine Safety Branch (08 8999 5285).

Air Transport

The licensing requirements for Tourism businesses that will involve aircraft (e.g helicopter sightseeing tours, air transport to destination) are complex. Different requirements apply to owners and operators of specific aircraft.

Persons intending to use aircraft in their business should contact the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) (136 773).

If you intend to fly in or over a National Park or Conservation Reserve, you may require a By-Law Permit to Operate an Aircraft on a Park or Reserve from the Parks and Wildlife Commission (08 8999 4795 or 08 8999 4814)

Permits to Conduct Commercial Activities from the Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Commission (08 8999 4814) and the Australian Department of the Environment, Parks Australia (02 6274 2111) may also be required.

Other Useful Information

[Civil Aviation Safety Authority \(CASA\)](#)

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) web site provides further information about the requirements of operators and owners of aircraft.



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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Food

If, as part of your Tourism Business you prepare, transport, sell or serve food to your customers you must be registered as a Food Business with the Department of Health. You must also comply with the requirements of the *Food Act* and the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code, which is administered by Food Standards Australia New Zealand.

Food premises must also comply with the *Building Act* and *Building Regulations* and the Building Code of Australia. Food premises are a special use under Schedule 2 of the *Building Regulations* and the Department of Health must report on compliance with Parts H101, H102 and H103 of the Building Code of Australia.

In addition, if you are transporting and serving food in remote outdoor locations there are specific requirements that you should consider. Further information is available in the Food Business Information Kit for Tourism Operators.

Fact sheets

Related Documents

[Environmental Health - Temporary Food Stalls](#)

This document can also be downloaded from <https://ablis.business.gov.au/NT/Resource/ad516b.pdf>

Other Useful Information

[Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code](#)

The Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code is available online.

[Building Regulations](#)

The Building Regulations are available online.

[Food Act](#)

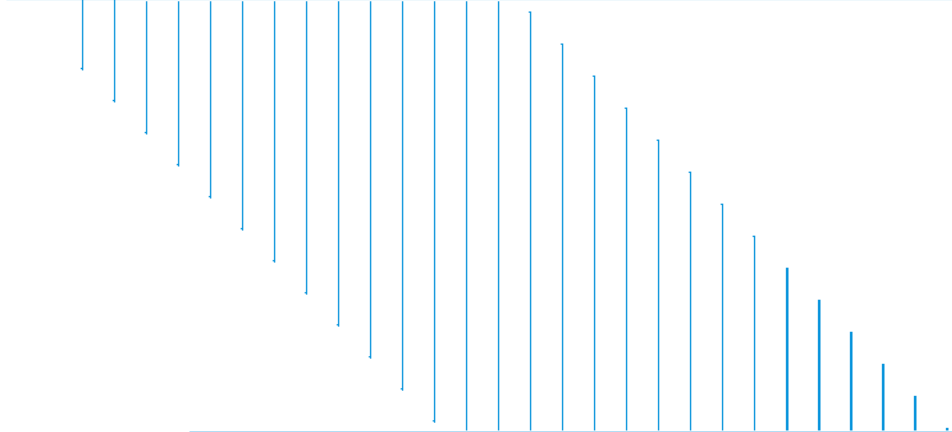
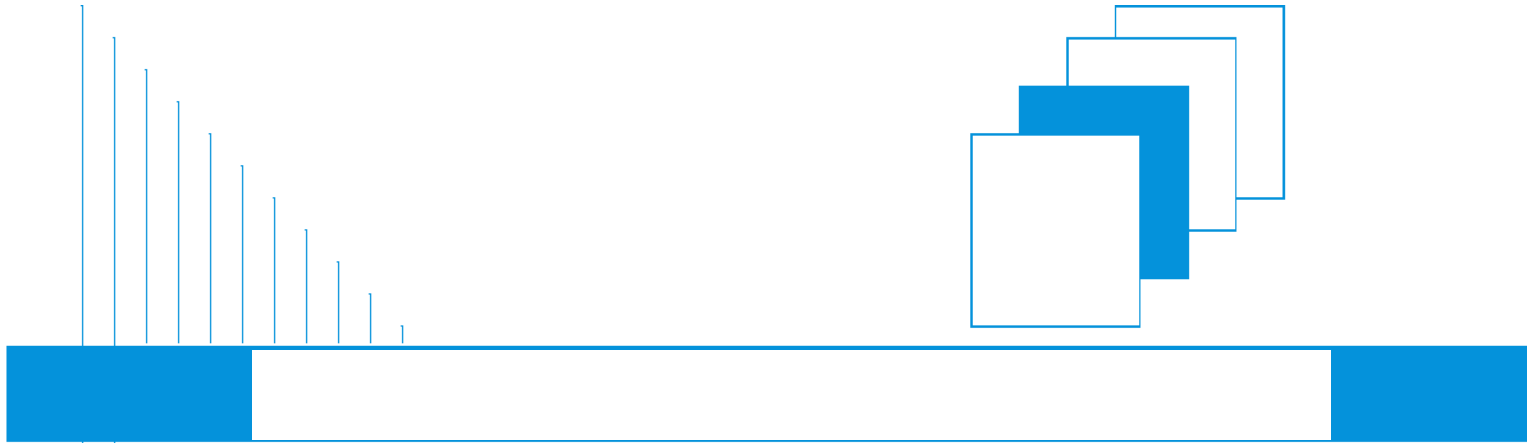
The Food Act is available online.

[Food Business Information Kit - Tourism Operator](#)

The Food Business Information Kit is designed to help you to establish and run a successful food business in the Northern Territory. It provides you with information about issues relevant to all businesses, and those specific to food businesses; with a checklist; fact sheets; and details on where to go for help.

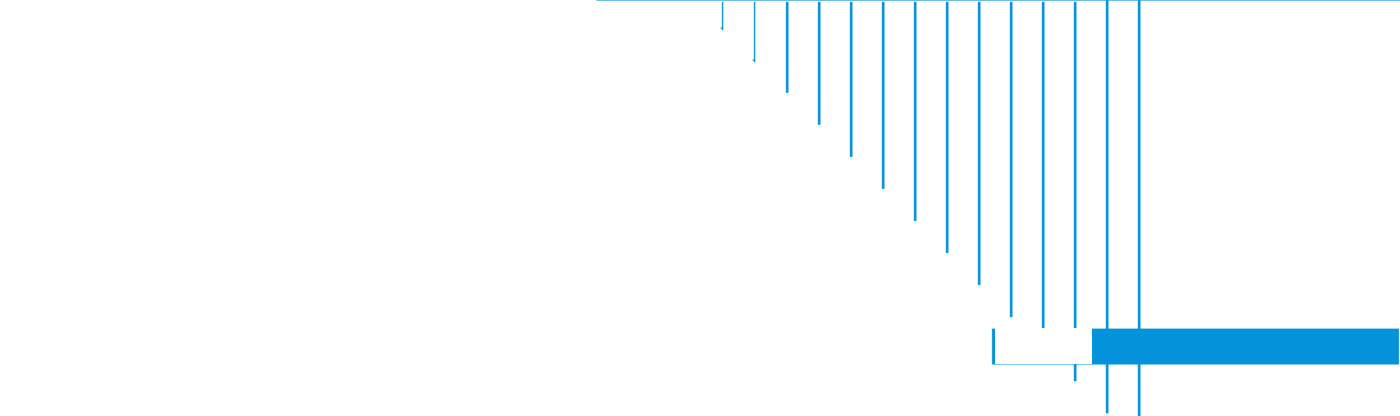


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TEMPORARY FOOD STALLS

TOOL KIT



Market Food Stalls: Registration, Setup and Operation

Introduction

To ensure safe and suitable food is sold to the public, it is a requirement that all food premises register their stall and comply with key legislation. Market stalls can pose a high risk to consumers if all food safety measures are not followed.

Legislation

Northern Territory Food Act 2004

Outlines food for sale must be both safe and suitable for human consumption. This is achieved by adopting the *National Food Safety Standards*, which outline the rules for how food premises must be designed, maintained and operated.

National Food Safety Standards

National Food Safety Standards were introduced to help ensure the quality and safety of food sold in Australia. These standards apply to all food businesses including temporary food stalls. All proprietors have a legal duty of care to ensure any food provided to the public has been prepared and handled safely.

New Registration

When opening a new market stall the proprietor must complete an '**Application for registration**' form.

Once the form has been received an EHO will contact the proprietor so that a pre-opening inspection can be completed at a time arranged. At this inspection you will need to have ready the following;

- Stall Set up
- Home Kitchen
- Food Grade Sanitiser
- Digital Thermometer and Alcohol Swabs
- Handwashing Facilities
- Food Transportation devices

Routine Inspections

Legislation requires Environmental Health to monitor the standard of all food businesses. This is achieved through routine inspections. Inspections of the premises where food is stored and prepared occur annually and spot inspections are carried out on market stalls throughout the year.

The Role of an Environmental Health Officer (EHO)

The main role of an EHO is to ensure that food safety is maintained and to prevent the occurrence of food related illness within the community. An EHO has the Right of Entry and Power to inspect all food premises. Officers can enter the premises at any time on display of ID card and they are not required to notify the owner/proprietor of their visit.

EHO's can perform the following:

- ensure that food premises meet all obligations under the legislation
- give advice on structural and design principles for food premises
- take evidence (eg photographs) and prosecute for breaches of the law
- collect samples of food from the premises that the EHO deems suspect
- serve written notices for breaches of legislation

Routine Inspection

An EHO inspects the following areas:

- food receipt
- storage
- processing
- display
- packaging
- transportation & distribution
- recalls/food disposal
- health, hygiene & knowledge
- premises hygiene

Failure to Comply

Failure to comply with the Food Safety Standards or any of the conditions of registration may result in any of the following enforcement actions:

- an inspection of the premises
- a letter being issued requiring action or work to be conducted
- an improvement notice issued requiring action to be taken or work to be conducted
- a prohibition notice issued, which can only be removed when the Environmental Health Officer is satisfied with the business
- suspension of registration
- cancellation of registration prosecution

Home based Food Business

All markets stores will now be categorised by an EHO according to the processing being carried out at home. This is done to;

- Determine the inspection frequency
- What foods can be prepared by business. (refer to table)

Level of Home Based Food Businesses

Level	Type of business	Inspection Frequency
1	Fruit and vegetables	2 years
2	Storage of equipment	
3	Basic food preparation for markets and major events	1 years
4	Full food preparation and cooking for markets and major events	
5	Full event catering	

Level 1

- Level 1 includes only stalls that are selling whole fruits and vegetables.
- Some minor processing can be allowed at the discretion of EHO. (Cutting of fruits and vegetables on-site at markets)

Level 2

- Level 2 includes stalls that store pre-packaged foods, soft drinks and equipment
- All food preparation and cooking is carried out on-site at the markets

Level 3

- Level 3 include any basic food preparation in a home kitchen
- These types of processes include cutting of meats, vegetables, fruits and production of any sauces
- Packaging of pre-packaged foods

Level 4

- Level 4 include all food processing actions of meats, vegetables and fruits
- All cooking processes completed at home. Some example are curries and lamb shanks

Level 5

- Level 5 includes home based catering that trade at markets and other major events or private functions providing food for more than 50 people
- A food safety plan will be required at this level and can be developed with the proprietor and EHO
- Please note that if businesses wish to trade at a major event and a market, 2 stalls must be inspected and registered with our department

Home based Kitchen Fitout

Domestic Kitchens are allowed to be used for commercial food operations such as the preparation of food for market stalls. There are certain fit-out requirements that must be complied with.

Kitchen Fit Out

- Smooth, sealed, impervious surfaces are required in the preparation areas, including floors, walls and ceilings.
- The food processing area must be of sanitary condition in order to produce safe and suitable food.
- The food preparation area must be clear of any house hold items not required in the processing of foods.
- A double bowl sink must be provided.
- A designated hand wash basin with hot and cold water through a single outlet must be identifiable and have a supplied with soap and paper towel.
- A dishwasher is an acceptable method for cleaning and sanitising of utensils and containers.
- Any light fitting in the preparation area requires a light cover.
- Pest control must be carried out including window fly screens, door weather stripping and filling all gaps in walls.



Figure 1 - Nice Kitchen Storage

- Food for the market stall must be stored in separate areas from domestic food. This includes separate cold storage in fridges and freezers and dry store areas from all domestic foods.
- Utensils used for the markets must be stored separate from those used for domestic purposes.

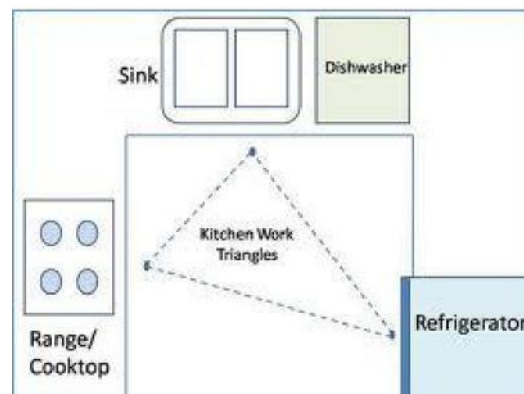
- A clean protected area must be provided for all packaging.

Must Have

- A food grade sanitiser for sanitising food contact surfaces and utensils.
- A digital probe thermometer to monitor temperatures in fridges and while cooking.
- Alcohol swabs to clean digital probe thermometer.

Children and Pets

- Children and pets are not allowed in the preparation or processing areas while food is being prepared for sale. They should also be excluded from food and equipment storage areas.



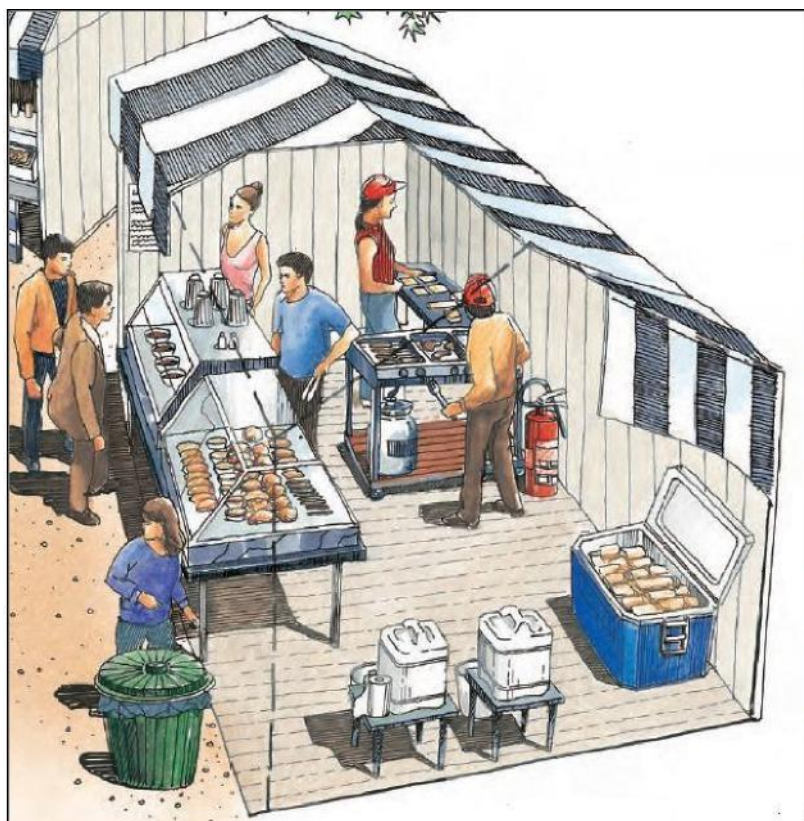
Example of kitchen fit out.

Onsite market stall layout

What you need

- Display your food business registration certificate
- Food Grade Sanitiser
- Digital Probe Thermometer, alcohol swabs and record booklet
- Cold storage to keep cold foods below 5°C
- Hot Bain Marie to keep hot foods above 60°C
- Hand washing Facilities, including soap and paper towel
- Utensil washing containers
- Cooking utensils and equipment
- Serving utensils
- Cleaning equipment
- Garbage bins

- Container to catch used waste water.



Hand Washing

What you need!

- Minimum of 20 litre capacity water container with tap clearly labelled hand washing only.

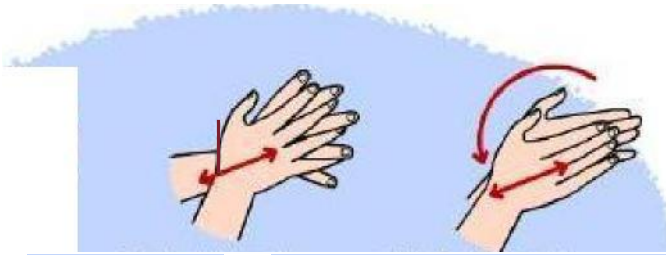


Remember to wash your hands

- Between different preparation and cooking steps
- After handling money
- Meeting friends and family
- After going to the toilet
- After having a break
- After handling rubbish
- After smoking

For effective hands washing





Step 1 -
cleaning agent End rub
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Step 2 - Interact. the
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Step 3 - Dn Chia took
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it 4 - Use a 'monkey
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Step 5 - Rotarlional
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Stop 6 - Rub twalvards arEc
forwards Lops et fingers
In the palms of your hardG.

Cleaning and sanitising

What to Sanitize

- All benches and surfaces that food touches
- All utensils that touch food: chopping boards, knives, spoons, blenders, tongs and other equipment



What sanitiser to use

- Commercial grade sanitiser (ensure directions on back of bottle is closely followed)
- Bleach 4% (1 teaspoon of bleach to 4 litres of water)

SIX STEPS TO EFFECTIVE CLEANING AND SANITISING

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| 1 | Pre clean | Remove dirt and food by sweeping, scraping, wiping or rinsing with water |
| 2 | Wash | Use warm water and detergent. Soak if necessary |
| 3 | Rinse | Rinse off detergent and any remaining food or dirt |
| 4 | Sanitise | Sanitise to eliminate/reduce micro-organisms to safe levels |
| 5 | Final rinse | Rinse off sanitiser (if necessary) |
| 6 | Dry | Air dry, use a single use towel or clean tea towel |

Washing of dishes

If any containers are to be reused they must be washed and sanitised before reuse. Proprietors should aim to have adequate amounts of fresh containers to last the day.

3 containers of water at markets

- Remember only minimal items to be washed onsite at the markets
- 1st soapy water
- 2nd fresh water
- 3rd water with a cap of Sanitiser
- 4th air dry rack



Temperature Control

Ensure probe thermometer is working by calibrating in ice water 0° degrees and boiling water 100° degrees.

How to take a temperature

- Use alcohol swab to sanitise the probe
- Place probe into the food to get core temperature
- Wait for numbers to stabilize
- Remove probe and clean with alcohol swab

What to monitor and required temp's

- Fridges, iceboxes and cold bain maries (below 5° degrees)
- Hot bain maries and hot boxes (above 60° degrees)
- During cooking procedures
- During cooling of foods



Record keeping (example)

Market: Mindil Beach Markets

Date 12/6/2012

Food type	Time	Temperature	Hot or Cold	Storage	Who took temp
Chicken (raw)	10am	4.2°C	C	Fridge	John
Rice	11am	67°C	H	Hot bain marie	Kelly
Beef Stir fry	3pm	65°C	H	Hot bain marie	Steve
Chicken satay	3pm	4.2°C	C	Fridge	Jo

Cross Contamination

Raw and cooked foods

- Ensure all raw foods are stored separate from cooked and ready to eat foods, in the fridge, and iceboxes
- Use separate utensils and chopping boards for raw and cooked and ready to eat foods
- Wash your hands in between handling raw and cooked foods
- Sanitize between preparation stages



Ice in cold storage units

- Ice used for storage must not be used as an ingredient



Storage of food at markets and at home

- Ensure lids are on containers of food in storage
- Ensure food is stored in small portions for easy access and defrosting
- Ensure food is identified using a used by date or packaged date when storing of food
- Ensure storage areas are clean and maintained



Defrosting of potential hazardous food (PHF)

How to defrost safely

- Plan ahead
- Defrost all PHF under temperature control at all times.
- Protect from contamination

How to defrost

- In a fridge
- In a cool room
- Use a microwave on low.

How not to defrost

- In a sink
- In a container full of water
- Outside of temperature control



Transport of food

All potentially hazardous food such as chicken etc must be transported in cool boxes and maintained below 5° degrees. Iceboxes should be of high quality to ensure they are adequately sealed. Ensure adequate amount of ice is purchased for transporting and storing food during the market day.

Water supply

Only water fit for human consumption (potable) may be used within a food premises. If water for a market is provided from a home residence that is not connected to mains water

it must be tested by an accredited laboratory. A copy of the water testing will be required with the application to register food business. Further information on water testing can be sourced from Fact Sheet 415 on the environmental health website.

Waste

Rubbish should be stored during trade in a manner that protects it from pests such as ants, fly's and large animals. It should also be kept out of the sun to prevent reduce poor odour's. Following trade it is the responsibility of the stall owner to remove all rubbish from the site.

All waste oil must be placed into oil containers and disposed of through licensed waste contractor.

Waste water should be collected in sullage tanks and disposed of through a trade waste agreement. Please note the disposal of waste water into rural waste water systems might result in the system failing.

Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Accommodation

If, as part of your Tourism Business you intend to provide accommodation for your customers you may require Registration as a Commercial Visitor Accommodation Business with the Department of Health, as well as Planning Approval from the Development Consent Authority.

Commercial Visitor Accommodation Businesses include include accommodation provided at a place for payment or reward, and not subject to a tenancy agreement under the Residential Tenancies Act, a caravan park site agreement under the Caravan Parks Act, not located in a residential zoning and accommodating 7 or more visitors. Examples of CVA Businesses include hotels, motels, serviced apartments, backpackers and cabins. You should contact the Department of Health if you are unsure about the requirement to register your accommodation premises.

Planning Approval

You may also require planning approval from the Development Consent Authority for your tourist accommodation. Hostels, hotels, motels and home based visitor accommodation are separately defined in the NT Planning Scheme.

The requirements for each are set out in the Planning Scheme and depend upon the type of accommodation and the zone in which it is located. A fact sheet detailing the planning requirements for Tourism Accommodation is available in the Location and Planning Approval topic.

Building Requirements

Accommodation premises must also comply with the *Building Act* and *Building Regulations* and the Building Code of Australia.

Other Useful Information

[Department of Health - Registration of Commercial Visitor Accommodation Business](#)

The Department of Health web site provides useful information about Registration of a Commercial Visitor Accommodation Business including application forms.



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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Other Licences

Most businesses require some form of licensing, whether it's a general licence or an activity-specific licence. Business licences include registrations, approvals, licences, permits, and other compliance requirements such as notifications. All levels of government (Commonwealth, Territory and local government) issue licences, permits and registrations. General licences, which may apply to any business, include:

- Business Name or Company registration;
- Registration as an employer (if you will be employing staff); and
- ABN, GST, and other taxation registrations.

Particular business activities may also require specific licences, e.g a cafe or restaurant may require a 'Sidewalk Cafe Permit'. There are also licences that relate to specific occupations, such as registration as an electrical contractor, or plumber. The licences that you require depend upon your specific circumstances.

Tour Operator Permit

If you intend to undertake tour operations in Northern Territory Parks or Reserves you may require a Tour Operator Permit from Parks & Wildlife Commission, (08 8999 4814).

Permit to Conduct Activities in Commonwealth National Parks and Reserves

If you intend to undertake tour operations in Commonwealth National Parks or Reserves you may require a Permit to Conduct Activities in Commonwealth National Parks and Reserves from the Department of the Environment and Heritage (02 6274 2278 or 1800 803 772)

Fishing Tour Operator Licence

If you intend to conduct commercial fishing tours you may require a Fishing Tour Operator Licence from the Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries (08 8999 2370).

Business Licence Information

To determine exactly what licences and permits you may require, contact Territory Business Centres (1800 193 111). Alternatively use the ABLIS website at <https://ablis.business.gov.au/pages/home.aspx>. ABLIS helps you find the government licences, permits, approvals, registrations, codes of practice, standards and guidelines you need to know about to meet your compliance responsibilities.

Other Useful Information

[Australian Business Licence Information Service \(ABLIS\)](#)

The ABLIS provides information on business licensing and compliance requirements for local councils, and the Northern Territory and Australian Governments.

[Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries - Fishing Tour Operators](#)

The Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries provides useful information on the requirements for persons intending to apply for a Fishing Tour Operator Licence.

[Department of the Environment - Permits](#)

The Department of the Environment - Parks Australia provides useful information about the permits required for tour operators intending to undertake tours in Commonwealth Parks and Reserves.

[Parks & Wildlife NT - Tour Operator Permit](#)

The NT Government provides useful information about the permits required for tour operators intending to undertake tours in Northern Territory Parks or Reserves.



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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Accreditation & Awards

Accreditation helps all tourism businesses improve the way they operate. Benefits of accreditation can include:

- Customer assurance of continued quality - improved customer relationships
- Business improvement - quality management involves documentation of operational and management procedures, improved business knowledge, competence, sustainability, management and predictability
- competitive advantage - increased market share, profitability, official promotion on government sponsored programs, tourism publications, websites and publicity materials; and
- improved staff relationships, training and communications

Since 1 July 2011, Tourism NT will only provide particular marketing, promotion and distribution services exclusively to tourism product/service providers who are accredited with a TAAL licensed program (or who can demonstrate a certification standard equivalent or higher to the standards set by the Australian Tourism Accreditation Standard).

There are a number of programs available for all types of Tourism businesses.

Tourism Accreditation Program

The Northern Territory Tourism Accreditation Program, endorsed by Tourism NT, has been developed to establish and continually improve tourism industry standards throughout the Northern Territory.

The Program provides participants a tool to measure and improve their business performance over time, with a focus on business planning and operating systems. The Program also involves documenting systems of management in order to ensure that they are able to consistently supply the goods and services advertised.

Businesses can be assessed against the Tourism Accreditation Standard through a number of TAAL (Tourism Accreditation Australia Ltd) endorsed accreditation programs including ATAP (Australian Tourism Accreditation Program), Ecotourism Certification Program, Caravan Industry Accreditation, and Respect our Culture.

Brolga Northern Territory Tourism Award

The Brolga Northern Territory Tourism Awards recognise and encourage tourism businesses that strive for excellence in every area of their operation. A Brolga award is the industry's highest accolade and the recipients represent the best products and services in the Northern Territory.

Winners from each category are automatically nominated for the Australian Tourism Awards.

Other Useful Information

[Australian Tourism Awards](#)

The Australian Tourism Awards recognise and promote excellence in tourism. They are the pinnacle of achievement for the tourism industry in our nation. Finalists are drawn from the State and Territory Tourism Awards winners.

[Brolga Northern Territory Tourism Award](#)

Further information about the Brolga Northern Territory Tourism Award, including entry forms and rules of entry are available from the Tourism NT web site.

[ECO Certification Program](#)

The ECO Certification Program provide industry, protected area managers, local communities and travellers with an assurance that a certified product is backed by a commitment to best practice ecological sustainability, natural area management and the provision of quality ecotourism experiences.

[Tourism NT Accreditation](#)

The Tourism NT website provides information about accreditation and standards for the tourism industry.



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Tourism Business Information Kit Information Pack

Other Services

One of Tourism NT's primary functions is to support and enhance the NT tourism industry. They provide useful information about:

- **Marketing Assistance** - assistance across a range of marketing activities including cooperative advertising, online marketing, publications, trade and consumer shows and familiarisations.
- **Business Development** - provides useful business fact sheets designed to help you develop your product or service, information about accreditation programs, tips on how to break into international markets and further information about the Indigenous tourism program 'Stepping Stones'.
- **Grants and Funding** - lists grants programs offered by Tourism NT, sponsorship opportunities, and assistance in identifying programs and developing applications.
- **Development Projects** - coordinated by the destination development team, development projects occur across Territory's six destinations; Darwin, Kakadu & Arnhem Land, Katherine, Tennant Creek, Alice Springs and Uluru-Kata Tjuta.
- **Tourism Strategies** - strategies have been developed within the context of key global and domestic trends. It is imperative that these trends are considered if opportunities are to be maximised and potential risks reduced.

Other Useful Information

[Aboriginal Tourism](#)

The Aboriginal Tourism website is a central information gateway for the Aboriginal Tourism sector outlining what's involved in starting & maintaining a profitable business, how to get help, training programs available, and who to contact.

[Tourism Australia](#)

Tourism Australia is the Australian Government statutory authority responsible for international and domestic tourism marketing as well as the delivery of research and forecasts for the sector.

[Tourism NT - Industry Resources](#)

The Industry Resources section of the Tourism NT web site provides useful resources about running a Tourism venture in the Northern Territory.



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