

Statement of Revenue Policy

Introduction

The Local Government Act (the Act) requires Council, under section 404, to include a Statement of Revenue Policy in its annual Operational Plan. In compiling this statement, significant factors have been considered in conjunction with the projected Operational Budget. In the current economic climate, Council is continuing to face cost pressures while being relatively constrained with static revenue base. The 2023-24 Operational Budget has been formulated within these income and cost constraints.

The Revenue Policy is a key component of the Operational Plan and lists Council's Rates, Fees and Charges for 2023-24, including all areas that support the generation of Council's income.

Revenue categories include:

- Rates
- Annual charges for services
- Fees for services
- Commonwealth and State government grants
- Earnings on investments
- Borrowings
- Other revenues, including income from the sale of assets

Council adopts its Revenue Policy on an annual basis.

The following sections provide information regarding how Council will levy ordinary land rates, charges and fees in the 2023-24 financial year and the anticipated revenue that will be derived from each separate rate, charge and fee.

Rates

Rates are levied on the land value (as determined by the Valuer General) of the property and in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Categorisation of Land for the purposes of ordinary rates

Council has categorised all rateable properties in accordance with section 514 of the Act, to be within one of the following rating categories.

- Farmland
- Residential
- Mining
- Business

Before making an ordinary rate, a council may determine a sub-category or sub-categories for one or more categories of rateable land in its area. A sub-category may be determined for the category:

- “Farmland” according to the intensity of the land use, the irrigability of the land, or economic factors affecting the land or
- “Residential” according to whether the land is rural residential land or is within a Centre of Population or
- “Mining” according to the kind of mining involved or
- “Business” according to a Centre of Activity

Rating Methods and Council’s Rating Structure

The Act provides Council with the following three alternative methods for levying rates:

- Solely ad valorem rating
- Minimum rate plus ad valorem rate
- A base amount of up to 50% of the total yield required to be raised from a category or sub-category plus an ad valorem rate

The ad valorem amount of a rate is an amount in the dollar determined for a specified year by the council and expressed to apply, in the case of an ordinary rate, to the Land Value of all rateable land in the council's area within the category or sub-category of the ordinary rate.

Land Valuations

Land valuations are supplied to Council by the NSW Valuer General’s Office (VG) and are based on the unimproved capital value (ignore any developments) on the land. Land valuations are used by Councils to levy ordinary land rates. The VG provides council with Supplementary Lists every four weeks which dictate land value changes to particular properties within the three-year base year period.

Council uses land values to equitably levy ordinary land rates by applying a rate in the dollar to an individual property's land valuation. A different rate in the dollar applies to different rating categorisations.

An increase in total land valuations received from the VG does not increase Council's total permissible annual income; instead, it redistributes the rate burden between individual properties based on that property's land value change in comparison to others.

How will the General Revaluation affect Ratepayers?

ERC was also subject to a General Revaluation of all properties, this occurs every three years for equity purposes and will be issued as effective from 1-7-2023 for the 2023-24 Rate (financial) year. The effect of the General Revaluation on individual ratepayers will be that Ratepayers will be subject to the following, depending on the new Land Valuations as issued by NSW Valuer General's Office (VG):

- an increase in rates obligation
- no change in their rates obligation
- a decrease in their rates obligation

More information about land valuations and their use by councils is available from the Property NSW website at http://www.valuergeneral.nsw.gov.au/council_rates.

Total Permissible Revenue – Rate Pegging and Special Rate Variation

The rate peg is a percentage determined by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) each year that limits the maximum general rate income NSW Councils can collect above the rate income it collected in the previous year. The rate pegging limit for Edward River Council (ERC) for 2023-24 determined by IPART is 4.4%.

General income comprises income from ordinary land rates and special rates (Council is not levying any special rates at this current time). It does not include income derived from fees or charges for water, sewer, waste management, stormwater, on-site sewage management fees etc.

The rate peg applies to the total rate income, and therefore individual property rates may fluctuate depending upon their rating categorisation, Council's adopted rating structure and their land valuation.

Councils may apply for an increase above the rate peg limit determined by IPART for a set number of years, this is known as a Special Rate Variation under section 508 of the Act. A Special Rate Variation, if approved, overrides the rate pegging limit.

Council's overall Rate income is based on last year's income plus the rate peg 4.4% set by the Office of Local Government through IPART. The rating structure in Table 1, next page, shows Edward River Council rates structure.

EDWARD RIVER COUNCIL – OPERATIONAL PLAN

Rating Category	Property Count Analysis	Property Count	Total Revenue Analysis	Total Revenue	Total Land Value Analysis	Total Land Value	Ad Valorem	Minimum Charge Base Amount
BUSINESS								
Business Other	1		\$4,224		\$2,360,000		0.00179000	
Business Other Minimum	51	52	\$24,735	\$28,959	\$946,990	\$3,306,990		\$485.00
Business Town - Deniliquin	426		\$1,100,029		\$59,396,825		0.01852000	
Business Town - Deniliquin -Minimum	31	457	\$17,174	\$1,117,203	\$591,785	\$59,988,610		\$554.00
FARMLAND								
Farmland Dry	89		\$127,025		\$111,425,080		0.00114000	
Farmland Dry Base Amount		89	\$51,887	\$178,912		\$111,425,080		\$583.00
Farmland Irrigable	782		\$2,452,866		\$1,496,562,450		0.00163900	
Farmland Irrigable Base Amount		782	\$455,906	\$2,908,772		\$1,496,562,450		\$583.00
MIXED DEVELOPMENTS								
Business Lots (Mixed Development)	5		\$6,771	\$6,771	\$273,898	\$273,898	0.02472000	
Residential Lots (Mixed Development)	-		\$2,338		\$173,202		0.01350000	
Residential Lots (Mixed Development) Base Rate	-	5	\$714	\$3,052		\$173,202		\$376.00
RESIDENTIAL								
Residential Deniliquin - Other	411		\$419,902		\$106,062,700		0.00395900	
Residential Deniliquin - Other Base Amount		411	\$189,471	\$609,373		\$106,062,700		\$461.00
Residential Other	266		\$89,839		\$16,748,570		0.00536400	
Residential Rural Other Base Amount		266	\$52,402	\$142,241		\$16,748,570		\$197.00
Residential Town -Deniliquin	2952		\$1,936,061		\$324,569,290		0.00596500	
Residential Town -Deniliquin Base Amount		2952	\$1,360,872	\$3,296,933		\$324,569,290		\$461.00
	5014	5014	\$8,292,216	\$8,292,216	\$2,119,110,790	\$2,119,110,790		

Table 1 – Rating Structure 2023-24

How rates are calculated

General Rates

The calculation used to ascertain the general rates for an individual property is:

$$\frac{\text{Land Value x Ad Valorem}}{100} = \text{General Rate payable}$$

Base Rates

The calculation used to ascertain the base rate for an individual property is:

$$\text{Base Rate} + \frac{\text{Land Value x Ad Valorem}}{100} = \text{Base Rate payable}$$

Note: Different categories/sub categories will have by default different Base Rates. Base rates are total dependent on the percentage of total income for that category/sub category depending on the total income for that category. Base rates ARE NOT an indication of the amount a property is contributing to Services provided by Council, it is purely an optional method of calculating rates on a property.

Minimum Rates

The calculation used to ascertain the minimum rate for an individual property is:

$$\frac{\text{Land Value x Ad Valorem}}{100} = \text{Rate payable if above the minimum rate. If the result is less than the minimum, then the minimum rate is payable.}$$

Rate Instalment dates

Section 562 (3)(b) the Act states “If payment is made by quarterly instalments, the instalments are payable by 31 August, 30 November, 28 February and 31 May”, except as provided in subsection 4”. It has been Council’s practice to extend the payment date to the first working day after the due date if the instalment falls due on a weekend.

Charges

Under sections 496, 496A and 501 of the Act, a Council may levy annual charges for the following services:

- Water
- Sewer
- Domestic Waste Management
- Non-Domestic Waste Management
- Stormwater Management

Under section 502 of the Act, Council may levy charges for actual use for the following services:

- Water Usage
- Sewer Usage
- Liquid Trade Waste

Water, Sewer and Waste Management charges relating to non-rateable properties will be charged in accordance with sections 496, 501, and 502 of the Act. For the purposes of charging these non-rateable properties that actually use these services in accordance with section 503 (2) of the Act, the charges to be applied are the same as those charged against rateable properties as these charges are representative of use.

Best practice pricing

The introduction of best-practice pricing for water, sewer and trade waste services is essential for the effective and sustainable management of Council’s water supply and sewerage businesses and the minimisation of customer bills. The purpose of best-practice management is:

- to encourage the effective and efficient delivery of water supply and sewerage services and
- to promote sustainable water conservation practices and water demand management throughout NSW

With increasing demands on the limited water resources of NSW, it is vital that these resources are managed in an efficient and sustainable manner.

Best-practice management is essential for efficient and sustainable management of water resources and the environment. It enables Council to achieve sustainable water supply and sewerage businesses and comply with the Australian Government’s National Competition Policy (NCP) and National Water Initiative (NWI).

Best-practice water supply pricing requires that the usage charge recover those costs that vary with demand in the long-term (i.e. long-run marginal cost), through a usage charge.

Section 552 (1)(b) of the Act prescribes that Council may levy a special rate or charge on land that is situated within 225 metres of a water pipe of the council whether the land has a frontage or not to the public road (if any) in which the water pipe is laid, and although the land is not actually supplied with water from any water pipe of the council.

Section 552 (3)(a) of the Act prescribes that Council may levy a special rate or charge relating to the sewerage on all land except land which is more than 75 metres from a sewer of the council and is not connected to the sewer.

Water access and usage charges

The water access charge is an annual charge, under section 501 of the Act, levied to customers and is independent of the level of consumption. The annual access charges for water are estimated to yield \$1,605,903 for 2023-24 financial year.

Set out in Table 2, below, are the annual water access and usage charges for 2023-24

Table 2 - Water Access and Usage Charges 2023-24

Description	Charge		Unit
	2022-23	2023-24	
Residential - Filtered Water			
Access Charge	\$383.00	\$408.00	Per annum
Usage charge 0-800K	\$1.05/ kl	\$1.12/kl	Per kilolitre
Usage charge >-800K	\$1.49/ kl	\$1.59/kl	Per kilolitre
Residential – Raw Water			
Access Charge	\$193.00	\$206.00	Per annum
Usage Charge	\$0.78/kl	\$0.83/kl	Per kilolitre
Residential - Non-Potable Water			
Access Charge (Conargo, Wanganella, Booroorban)	\$109.00	\$117.00	Per annum

Connection Charge to main supply (Conargo, Wanganella, Booroorban)	\$345.00	\$368.00	Per annum
Usage Charge (Conargo, Wanganella, Booroorban)	\$0.75/kl	\$0.80/kl	Per kilolitre
Non-Residential - Filtered and raw water			
Access Charge -20mm connection size	\$320.00	\$341.00	Per annum
Access Charge-25mm connection size	\$518.00	\$552.00	Per annum
Access Charge-32mm connection size	\$666.00	\$710.00	Per annum
Access Charge-40mm connection size	\$851.00	\$907.00	Per annum
Access Charge-50mm connection size	\$1,081.00	\$1,152.00	Per annum
Access Charge-80mm connection size	\$2,102.00	\$2,239.00	Per annum
Access Charge-100mm connection size	\$2,371.00	\$2,526.00	Per annum
Raw Water Usage Charge	\$0.78/kl	\$0.83/kl	Per kilolitre
Raw Water Usage Charge – Community Land	\$0.06/kl	\$0.06/kl	Per kilolitre
Filtered Water Usage Charge	\$1.49/kl	\$1.59/kl	Per kilolitre

Sewerage access charges

The sewer access charge is an annual charge, under section 501 of the Act, levied to customers and is independent of the level of usage. The annual access charges for sewer are estimated to yield \$3,429,897 for 2023-24 financial year.

Set out in Table 3, below, are the annual sewer access charges for 2023-24.

Table 3 – Sewer Access Charges for 2023-24

Description	Charge		Unit
	2022-23	2023-24	
Sewer Access Charges			
Residential Sewer Unconnected Charge	\$463.00	\$494.00	Per annum
Residential Sewer Connected Charge	\$923.00	\$983.00	Per annum
Non-Residential Unconnected Charge	\$463.00	\$494.00	Per annum
Non-Residential Connected Charge	\$923.00	\$983.00	Per annum

Non-Residential Volume Charge	\$1.60/kl	\$2.00/kl	Based on %
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Stormwater Management Service Charge

Council will levy a stormwater management service charge, under section 496A of the Act, against rateable properties for which the service is available in order to establish and sustain a funding source for improved storm water management. This charge appears as a separate charge on the rate notice.

The charging methodology used by Council was established under the guidelines released by the Office of Local Government. The guidelines provide Council with the opportunity to levy charges on a catchment area or global basis while ensuring that the total income generated does not exceed the level of expenditure for new and additional stormwater management services. Council has a stormwater capital works program and as a result, a global approach will be used to enable significant works to be funded at a given time using all the revenue levied.

Set out in Table 4, below, are the annual stormwater management charges for 2023-24.

Table 4 – Stormwater Management Service Charges for 2023-24

Description	Charge		Unit
	2022-23	2023-24	
Residential property	\$25.00	\$25.00	Per annum Per Occupancy
Residential strata property	\$12.50	\$12.50	Per annum Per occupancy
Business property	\$25.00	\$25.00	Per annum Per occupancy
Business strata property (apportioned by unit entitlement for business strata lot with a minimum charge of \$5 per unit entitlement per annum)	\$25.00	\$5.00	Per annum Per occupancy

Funds derived from the Stormwater Management Service Charge must be spend on transparent works relating to Stormwater and the community must be advised of the proposed works and project as part of the Operational Plan consultation process. For 2023-24

financial year the estimated gross yield is \$74,670. Details of the capital works program can be found in the Capital Works – Other Infrastructure section of the budget as part of this Revenue Policy.

Domestic Waste Management Charge

Council cannot apply income from ordinary rates towards the cost of providing Domestic Waste Management services. Therefore, Council levies a Domestic Waste Management Charge under section 496 of the Act. The charge applies uniformly to each separate residential occupancy of rateable land (including vacant land) for which the service is available (i.e. properties that are along the route of the waste collection truck).

In determining the annual Domestic Waste Management Charge, Council must include all expenditure that relates to the delivery of this service and may include provision for the future increases to allow for equalisation of pricing from year to year. This is considered a prudent approach as the waste management subject to changing industry regulation, cost and operational requirements that have a potential for significant variations in the future. The Domestic Waste Management Charge for 2023-24 is to yield \$1,625,913 (estimate).

Set out in Table 5, below, are the annual domestic waste charges for 2023-24.

Table 5 – Domestic Waste Management Charges for 2023-24

Description	Charge		Unit
	2022-23	2023-24	
Residential and Non-residential - Domestic Waste Charge Per Property	\$383.00	\$408.00	Per Annum
Residential and Non-residential - Vacant Land Domestic Waste Charge	\$98.00	\$105.00	Per Annum
Residential and Non-residential - Additional Bin Collected Per Property	\$383.00	\$408.00	Per Annum

Liquid Trade Waste Charges

Under section 501 of the Act, Council levies Liquid Trade Waste Charges. Liquid Trade Waste means ‘all liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature’. The purpose of this Liquid Trade Waste Charge is to cover the costs incurred by Council for the administration and management (including inspections) of these systems. Council has an adopted Liquid Trade Waste Policy, which sets out the classifications of liquid trade waste based on the level of impact discharges have on the sewerage system.

Category 1 discharges are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring nil or only minimal pre-treatment equipment and whose effluent is well defined and of a relatively low risk to the sewerage system. In addition, Category 1 includes dischargers requiring prescribed pre-treatment but with low impact on the sewerage system.

Category 2 discharges are those conducting an activity deemed by Council as requiring a prescribed type of liquid trade waste pre-treatment equipment, as this effluent is clearly characterised.

Category 2S discharger is for those conducting an activity of transporting and/or discharging septic tank or pan content waste into the sewerage system.

Category 3 dischargers is for those conducting an activity which is of an industrial nature and/or which results in the discharge of large volumes (over 20 kl/d) into the sewerage system.

Note: That any category 1 or 2 discharger whose volume exceeds 20 kilolitres per day becomes a Category 3 discharger, except shopping complexes and institutions (eg. hospitals, educational facilities, correctional facilities, etc).

Set out in Table 6, below, are the Liquid Trade Waste Fixed Charges for 2023-24.

Table 6 – Liquid Trade Waste Fixed Charges for 2023-24

Application Fees			
Description	Charge		Unit
	2022-23	2023-24	
Category 1	\$123.00	\$131.00	Per application
Category 2	\$240.00	\$256.00	Per application
Category 3	\$357.00	\$381.00	Per application

Annual Fees			
Description	Charge		Unit
	2022-23	2023-24	
Category 1 Discharger	\$123.00	\$211.00	Per annum
Category 2 and 2S Discharger	\$123.00	\$211.00	Per annum
Category 3 Discharger	\$123.00	\$211.00	Per annum
Larger Discharger	\$123.00	\$211.00	Per annum
Industrial Discharger	\$123.00	\$211.00	Per annum
Pre-Inspection Fee	\$123.00	\$211.00	Per inspection

Liquid Trade Waste discharges have a Trade Waste Discharge Factor (TWDF) added to their Sewerage Discharge Factor (SDF) to determine their total usage charge. Like the SDFs, the TWDFs have been determined using category of business guidelines set by the NSW Department of Water and Energy. TWDF is the estimated ratio of Liquid Trade Waste discharged from business premises into the sewer system to the total consumption expressed as a percentage. Usage charges will apply to Category 2 Liquid Trade Waste discharges and charges will be calculated as defined in NSW Department of Water and Energy, Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines April 2009.

Excess Mass charges will apply to Category 3 dischargers and charges will be calculated as defined in the NSW Department of Water and Energy, Liquid Trade Waste Regulation Guidelines April 2009.

The trade waste usage charge for non-residential properties is calculated by applying the property’s business category TWDF against the usage charge.

Properties that are technically non-complying users of Council’s sewer reticulation system will be charged a higher liquid trade waste usage charge to encourage compliance and reduce the adverse impact of non-compliant discharge into Council’s sewer infrastructure.

Set out in Table 7, below, are the Liquid Trade Waste Usage Charges for 2023-24.

Table 7 – Liquid Trade Waste Usage Charges for 2023-24

Description	Charge		Unit
	2022-23	2023-24	
Category 1 Discharger with appropriate equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	Per kilolitre
Category 1 Discharger without appropriate pre-treatment	\$1.85	\$1.97	Per kilolitre
Category 2 Discharger with appropriate equipment	\$1.85	\$1.97	Per kilolitre
Category 2 Discharger without appropriate pre-treatment	\$17.05	\$18.16	Per kilolitre
Non-Compliant Category 3 Discharger (Ph coefficient 0.38 to be calculated with equation 3 in Liquid Trade waste policy) (refer to equation 4 & 5 in Liquid Trade Waste policy for other parameters)	To be Calculated	To be Calculated	Per kilolitre
Excess Mass Charges:			
Food Waste	\$24.00	\$26.00	Per kilogram

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Aluminum	\$1.00	\$1.07	Per kilogram
Ammonia	\$3.00	\$3.20	Per kilogram
Arsenic	\$86.00	\$92.00	Per kilogram
Barium	\$43.00	\$46.00	Per kilogram
Biochemical Oxygen demand - Up to 600mg/L (for greater than 600mg/L refer to Council's Policy for calculation)	\$1.00	\$1.07	Per kilogram
Boron	\$1.00	\$1.07	Per kilogram
Bromine	\$18.00	\$20.00	Per kilogram
Cadmium	\$395.00	\$421.00	Per kilogram
Chloride	No Charge	No Charge	Per kilogram
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	\$43.00	\$46.00	Per kilogram
Chromium	\$29.00	\$31.00	Per kilogram
Cobalt	\$18.00	\$20.00	Per kilogram
Copper	\$18.00	\$20.00	Per kilogram
Fluoride	\$5.00	\$6.00	Per kilogram
Formaldehyde	\$2.00	\$2.13	Per kilogram
Oil and Grease (Total O & G)	\$2.00	\$2.13	Per kilogram
Herbicides/defoliant	\$853.00	\$909.00	Per kilogram
Iron	\$2.00	\$2.13	Per kilogram
Lead	\$43.00	\$46.00	Per kilogram
Lithium	\$9.00	\$10.00	Per kilogram
Manganese	\$9.00	\$10.00	Per kilogram
Mercury	\$2,876.00	\$3,063.00	Per kilogram
Methylene Blue Active Substance (MBAS)	\$1.00	\$1.07	Per kilogram
Molybdenum	\$1.00	\$1.07	Per kilogram
Nickel	\$29.00	\$31.00	Per kilogram
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	\$1.00	\$1.07	Per kilogram
Organoarsenic Compounds	\$855.00	\$911.00	Per kilogram
Pesticides General (excludes organochlorines & organophosphates)	\$855.00	\$911.00	Per kilogram
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (non-flammable)	\$3.00	\$3.20	Per kilogram
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	\$9.00	\$10.00	Per kilogram
Phosphorus (Total P)	\$2.00	\$2.13	Per kilogram
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	\$18.00	\$20.00	Per kilogram
Selenium	\$60.00	\$64.00	Per kilogram
Silver	\$2.00	\$2.13	Per kilogram
Sulphate (SO4)	\$1.00	\$1.07	Per kilogram

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Sulphide	\$2.00	\$2.13	Per kilogram
Sulphite	\$2.00	\$2.13	Per kilogram
Suspended Solids (SS)	\$2.00	\$2.13	Per kilogram
Thiosulphate	\$1.00	\$1.07	Per kilogram
Tin	\$9.00	10.00	Per kilogram
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	\$1.00	\$1.07	Per kilogram
Uranium	\$9.00	\$10.00	Per kilogram
Zinc	\$18.00	\$20.00	Per kilogram

Sundry

Interest on Overdue Rates and Charges

The interest rate payable for the 2023-24 financial year, under section 566 of the *Act* for 2023-24 has been advised by Office of Local Government at the determination of the Minister of Local Government to be 9%.

Adjustments to Rates and Charges

Property rates and charges will be adjusted following a change in circumstances, for example a subdivision / amalgamation on notification from the VG or a change in rating categorisation, in accordance with sections 527 and 546 of the *Act*. Relevant adjustments to rates will be made at the start of the following Rate year but service charges will be made pro-rata from the date of notification by the VG through its Supplementary process or following the effective date of the charge including subdivision plan registration date or date an application for categorisation review was made. These adjustments are made in accordance with sections 527 and 546 of the *Act*

Retrospective adjustments would usually be made only for the current year, however, Council may decide to make adjustments for a period outside the current year in certain cases at its discretion, depending upon equity and specific circumstances.

Council may choose not to make current year adjustments if the value of the adjustment is less than \$50 if Council considers that the account will be uneconomical to collect.

Making the rate and charges and setting the interest rate

In accordance with sections 533, 534, 535, 543 and 566, Council must make the rates and charges and set the interest rate annually. Council must also give a short name to each rate and charge made. A separate report is presented to Council in June annually to adopt the rates, charges and interest to satisfy these legislative requirements.

Pensioner Concessions

Council provides concessions for eligible pensioners under section 575 of the *Act* as follows:

- 50% of the combined ordinary land rate and domestic waste management charge up to a \$250 maximum rebate
- 50% of water fixed and usage charges up to an \$87.50 maximum rebate
- 50% of sewerage fixed charge up to an \$87.50 maximum rebate

Council funds 45% of the total concession granted with 50% funded by the NSW State Government and the remaining 5% by the Australian Federal Government.

Holders of the cards listed below are eligible for the concession.

- Holders of a Pensioner Concession Card (PCC)
- Holders of a gold card embossed with 'TPI' (Totally Permanently Incapacitated)
- Holders of a gold card embossed with 'EDA' (Extreme Disablement Adjustment)
- War widow or widower or wholly dependent partner entitled to the DVA income support supplement

Borrowings

Council determines borrowing requirements in conjunction with the review of its Delivery Program each year.

The borrowing of funds if required, will be in accordance with Part 12 - Loans, sections 621, 622, 623 and 624 of the Act and the 'Borrowing Order' issued by the Minister for Local Government, dated 27th September 1993.

Council has Identified that there may be borrowings in the 2023-24 financial year.

Pricing Policy

Council's pricing policy aims to be equitable by recognising people's ability to pay and balancing expectation that some services will be cross-subsidised for the common good of the community.

Council's key pricing strategies are to:

- develop pricing structure that can be administered simply, inexpensively and be easily understood by members of the public
- explore all cost-effective opportunities to maximize Council's revenue base
- balance the dependences on rates and grants against other funding sources and
- full cost attribution be applied to all business activities considered to be of a commercial nature

Council's pricing principles are:

S Statutory

The price for goods / services are a statutory charge set by government legislation

F Full Cost Recovery

The price for goods / services are set to recover the total operating costs, both direct and indirect, of providing this good / service. Indirect costs are to include taxation equivalent payments, where applicable, in accordance with the principles of National Competition Policy

P Partial Cost Recovery

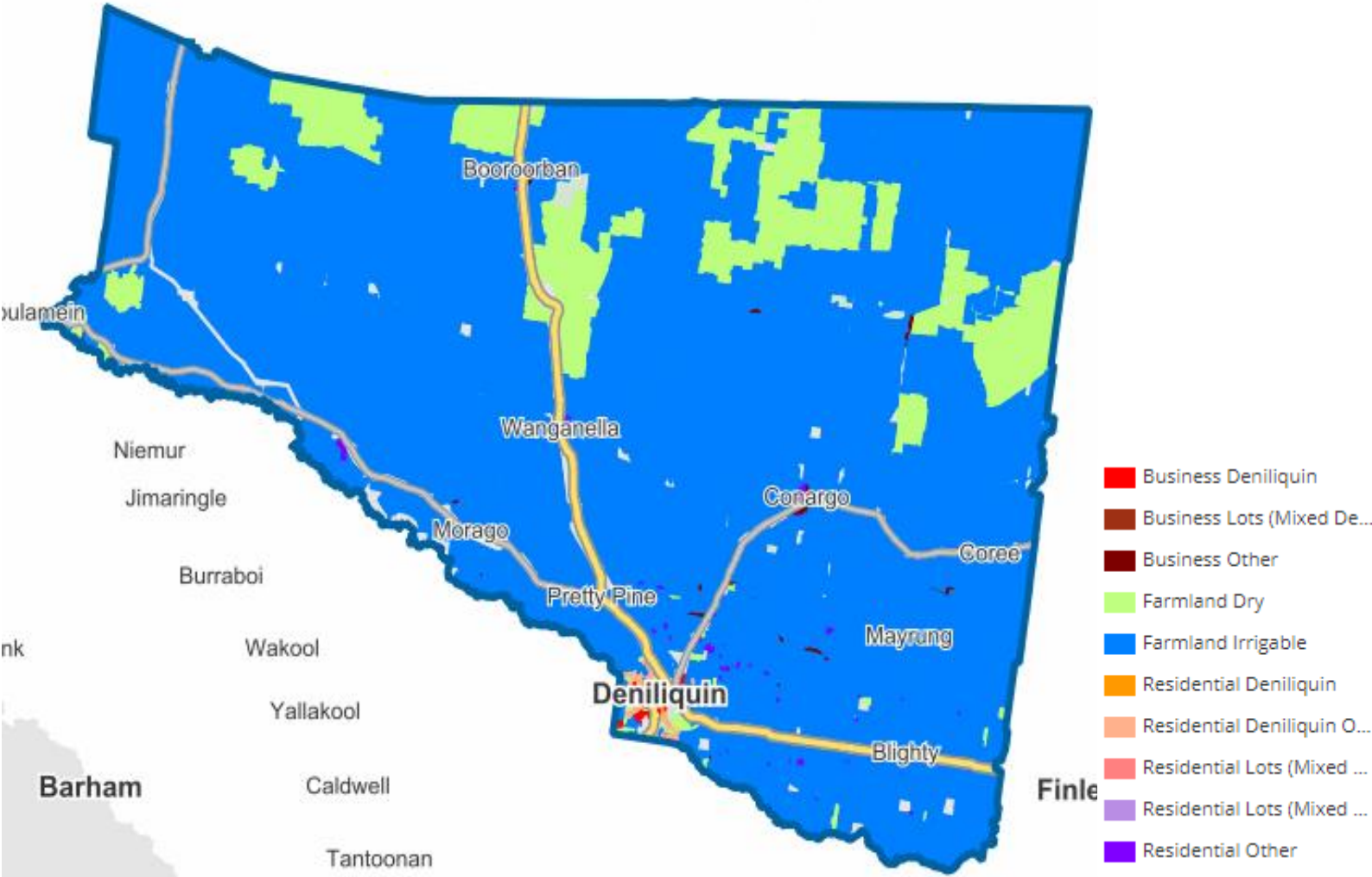
The price for goods / services are set to make a significant contribution towards the operating costs, both direct and indirect, of providing the goods / services. The remainder of the costs are met from property rates and general-purpose income

R Reference Price

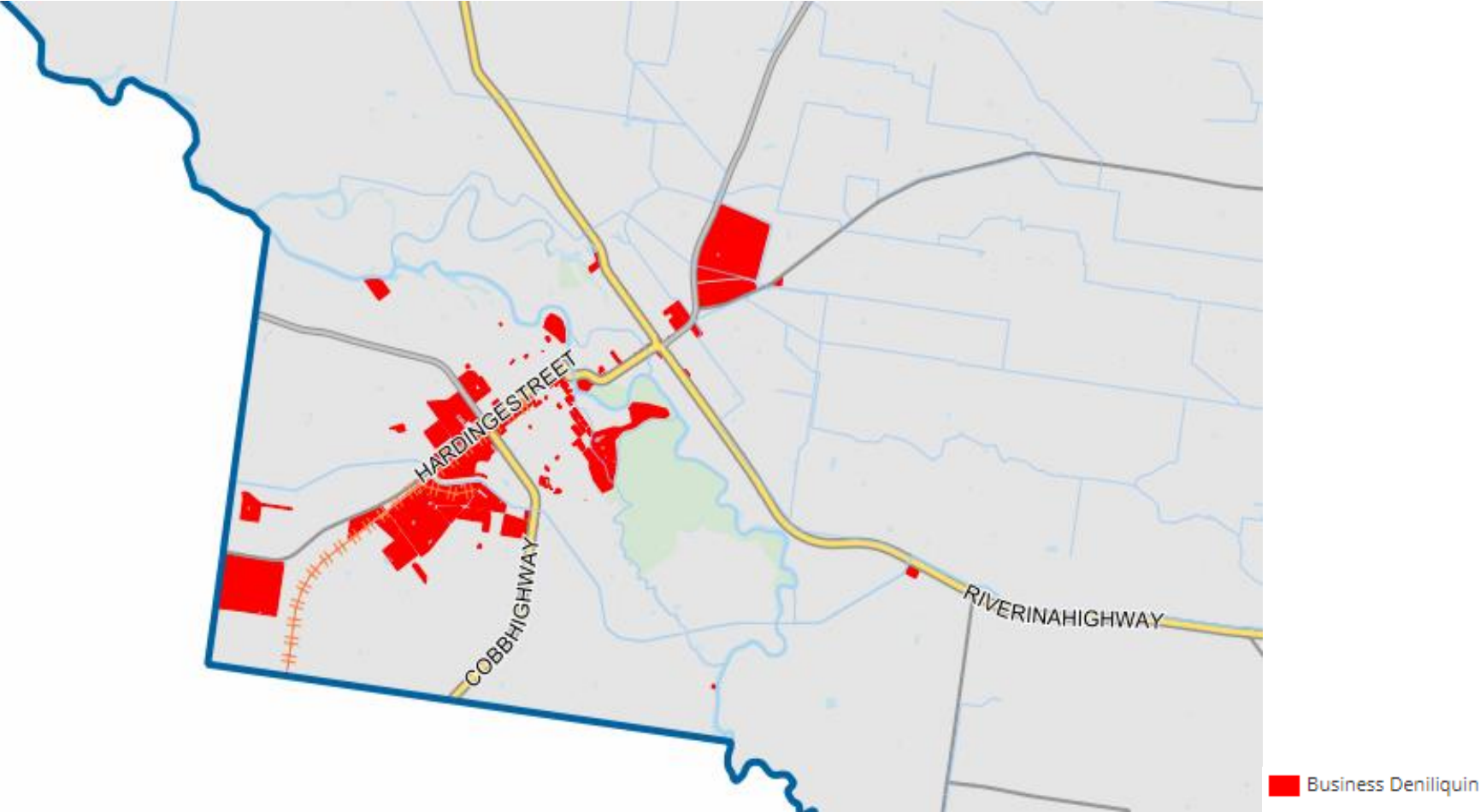
The price for goods / services are set by reference to prices charged for similar goods / services by like councils or competitors

Council's schedule of Fees and Charges has been prepared using the best information available in relation to the GST impact on the fees and charges at the time of publication. If a fee that is shown as being subject to GST is subsequently proven not to be subject to GST, then that fee will be amended by reducing the GST to nil. Conversely, if Council is advised that a fee which is shown as being not subject to GST becomes subject to GST then the fee will be increased but only to the extent of the GST.

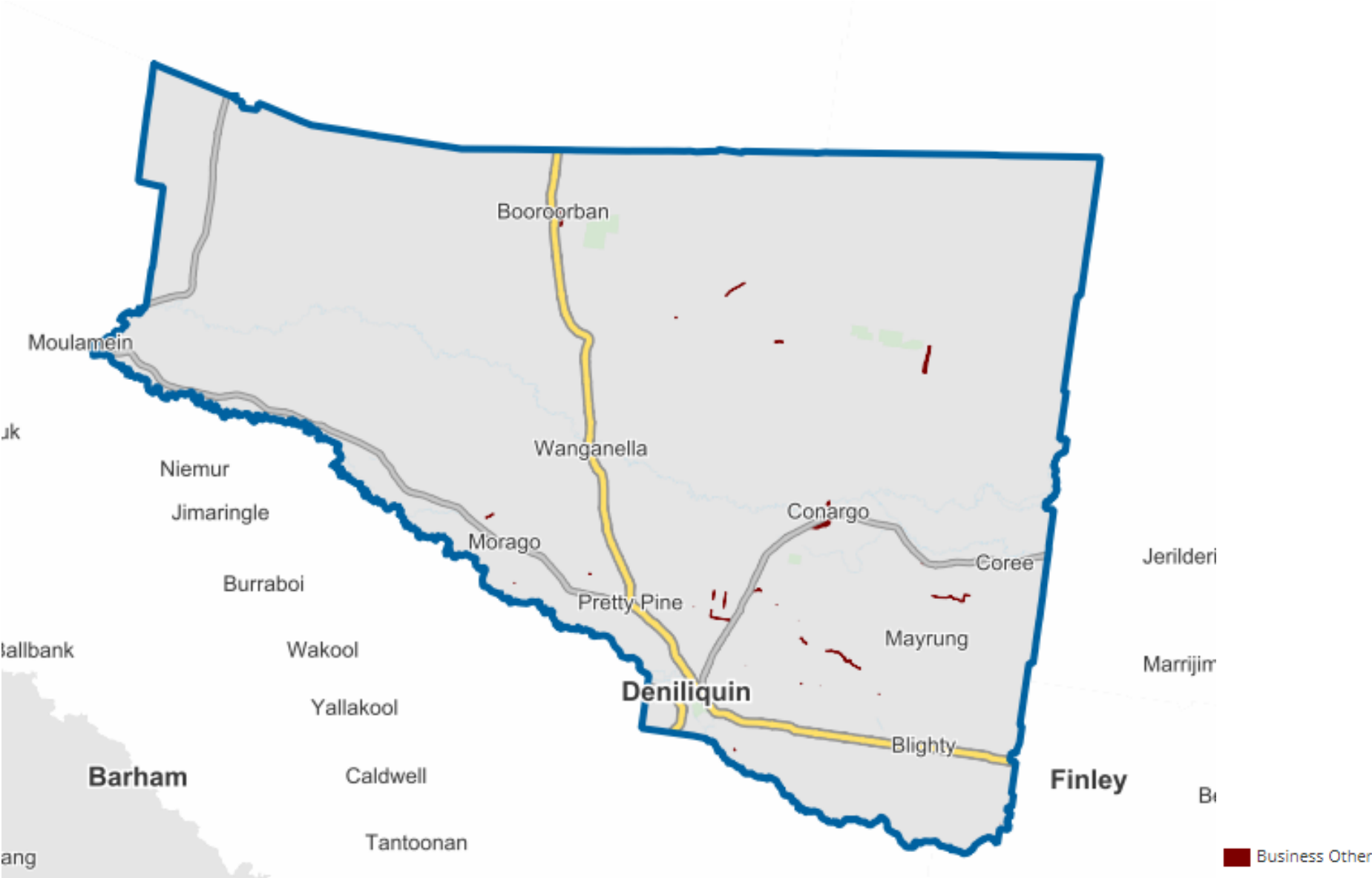
Edward River Council Rate Map – all Rate categories



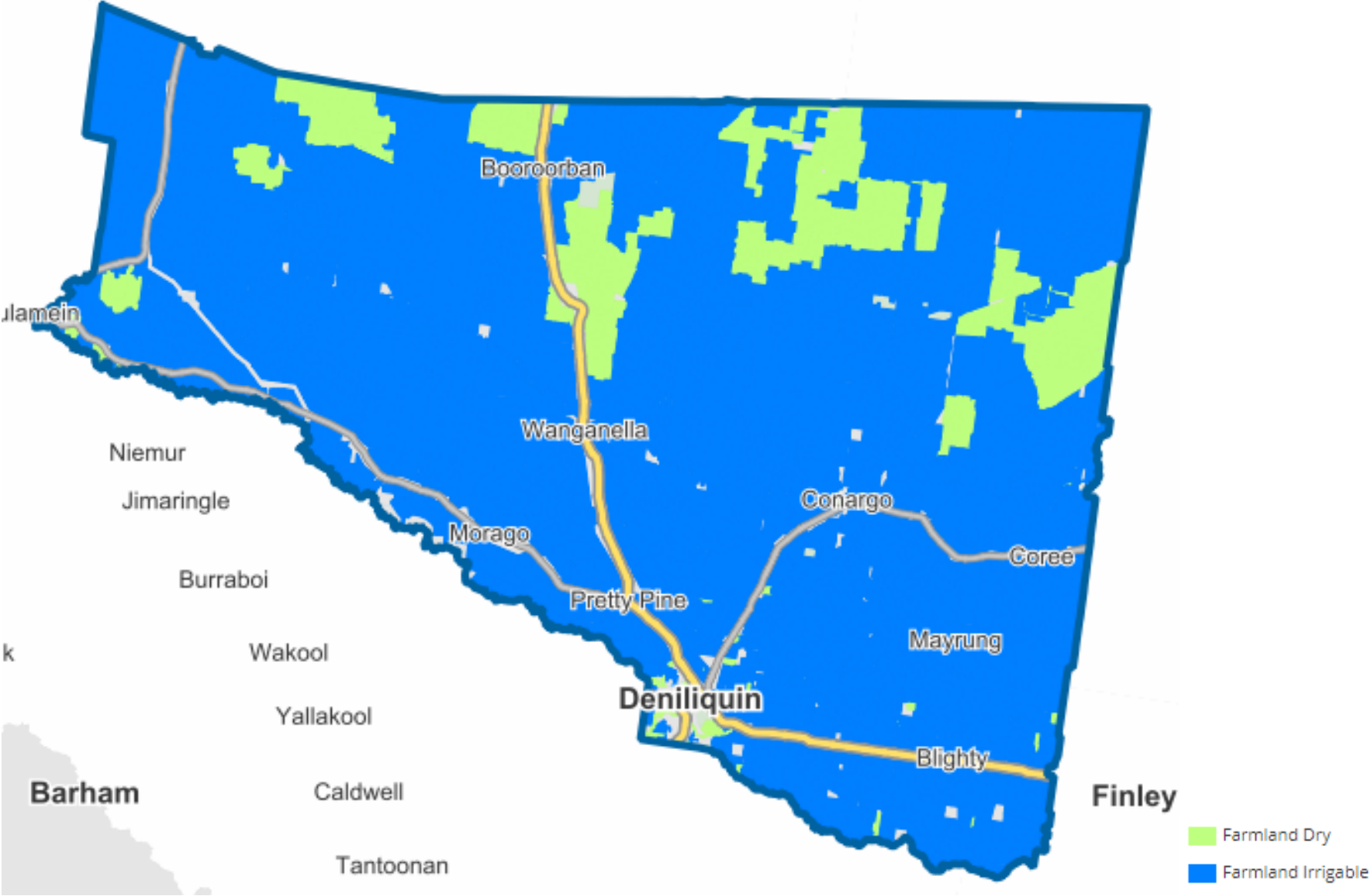
Category - Business Deniliquin



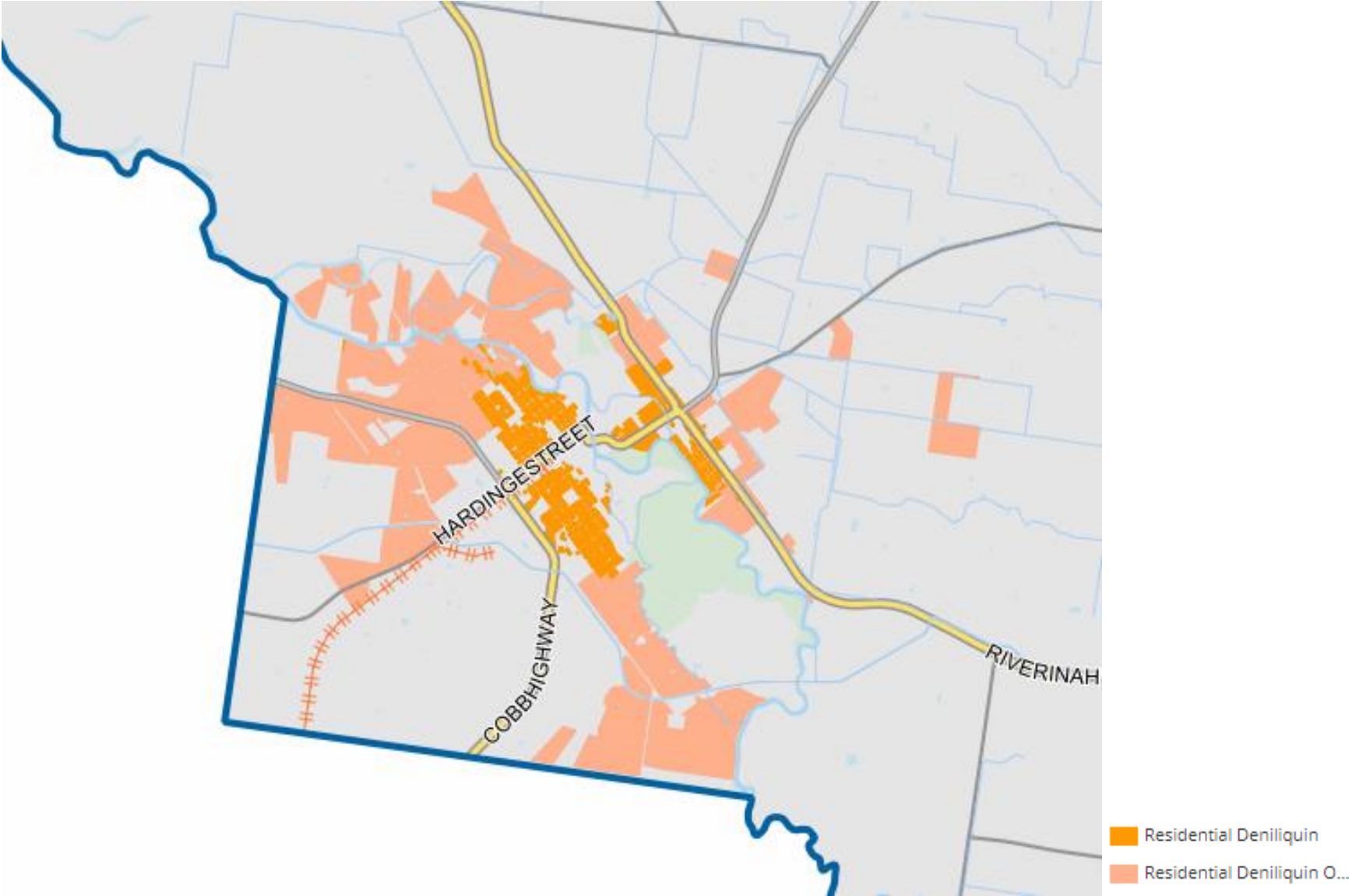
Category - Business Other



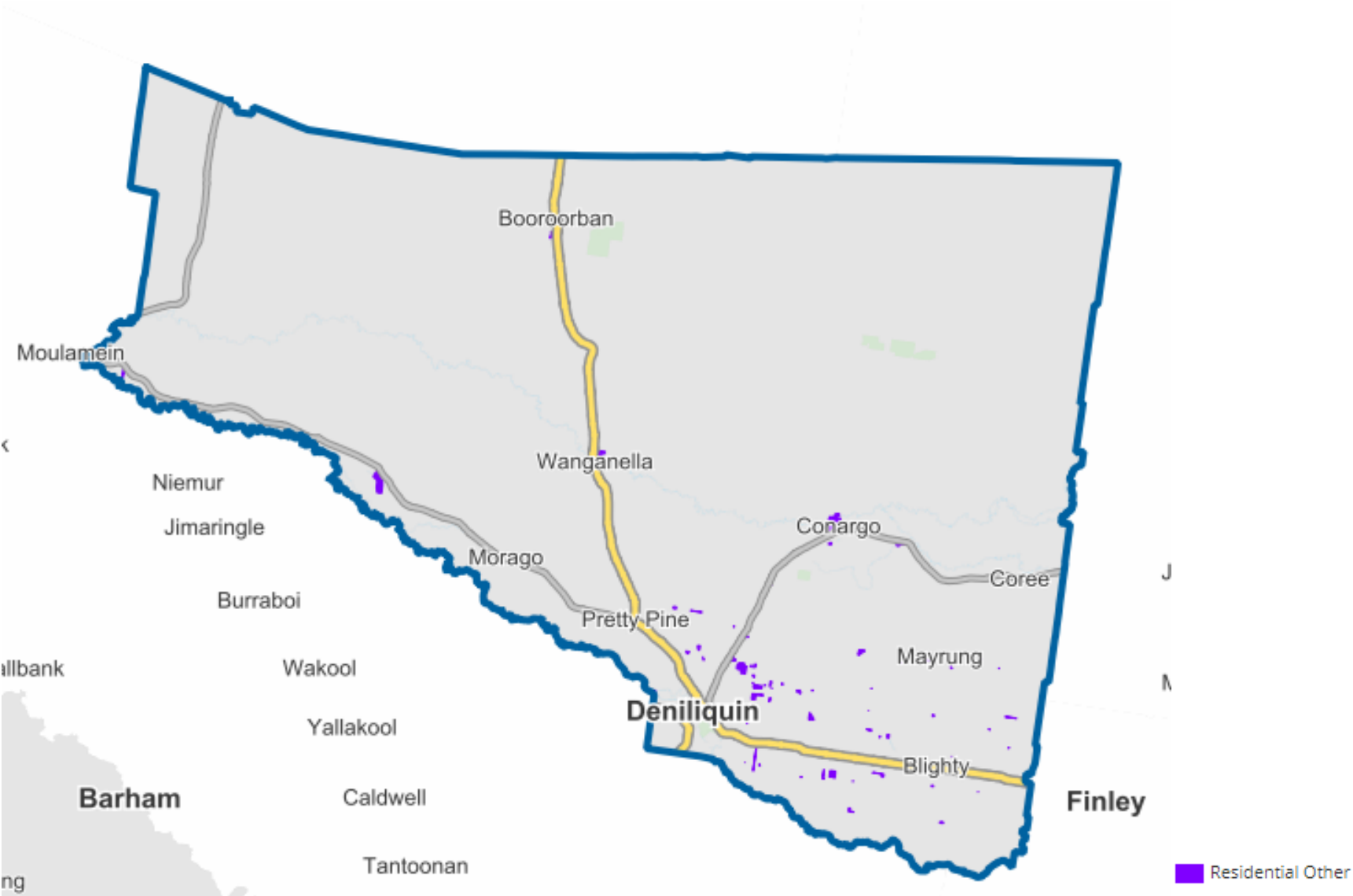
Category – Farmland Dry and Farmland Irrigable



Category – Residential Deniliquin and Residential Deniliquin Other



Category – Residential Other



Category – Mixed Development (Business & Residential)



- Residential Lots (Mixed ...)
- Residential Lots (Mixed ...)