



THE CITY OF
GREATER GEELONG

FOUR YEAR REVENUE AND RATING PLAN 2025-26 TO 2028-29

ADOPTED 24 JUNE 2025

The City of Greater Geelong acknowledges Wadawurrung people as the Traditional Owners of this land. It also acknowledges all other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People who are part of the Greater Geelong community today.

Contents

Preamble	4	Relief And Hardship Policies Availabe To Ratepayers In Distress	22
Introduction	5	Rates Assistance Waiver.....	22
Purpose	5	Housing Support Waivers	22
Links To Our Community and Financial Plans.....	5	Assistance to Individuals in Hardship or Domestic Violence	23
How we engaged with the community	8	New Corio Estate Waivers.....	24
engagement update	8	Other Service Rates And Charges Collected Via The Rates Process	24
What makes up total revenue	9	Waste Collection Service Charges – LGA section 162	24
Revenue sources.....	9	Special Charge Rates – LGA section 163.....	25
Rates and Charges	10	Ex Gratia Rates.....	25
Why have a Rating Plan?	10	Emergency Services and Volunteer Fund (ESVF)	26
Rating Framework	10	Fees and Charges	27
No Windfall Gain.....	11	User Fees and Charges.....	27
Medium and Long Term Rating Plan.....	12	Statutory Fees and Charges	27
Rate Cap	13	Grants Revenue	28
Property Valuations	13	Contributions	29
Supplementary Rates	14		
Rate Review.....	15		
Objections for Property Valuation	15		
Differential Rating Classes.....	15		
Ministerial Guidelines.....	15		
Reasons for Differential Rates	16		
Differential Characteristics & Rating Objectives.....	16		
Cultural and Recreational Lands Rates.....	19		
Rebates and Concessions	19		
Pensioner Rebates	19		
Incentives for Prompt Payment.....	19		
Liability to Pay Rates	19		
Electronic Notices.....	20		
Payment Dates for Rates.....	20		
Payment Options	20		
Late Payment of Rates	21		
Interest on Arrears and Overdue Rates.....	21		
Debt Recovery - Collection of Overdue Rates.....	21		

Preamble

On 24 June 2025 Council adopted a four-year Revenue and Rating Plan (the Plan) for 2025-26 to 2028-29. The Plan for 2025-26 to 2028-29 incorporates feedback from community engagement during the 2025-26 budget development process as well as outcomes from Council's budget discussions. The Plan will continue to be reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

The Plan explains how the City of Greater Geelong (City) will generate sufficient income to deliver infrastructure, services and programs to ensure the social, economic and environmental sustainability of our region. The Plan also satisfies the Greater Geelong City Council's statutory requirements.

The Plan will introduce changes outlined in the medium and long term strategy section, key features being;

- Maintain where possible, the commercial/industrial rate in the dollar relative to the residential rate at 1.8 times, noting the annual rate cap and valuation changes of other differentials may impact relativity in the future, and
- Increase the farm rate in the dollar to 75% of the residential rate over the long term.

In 2025-26 it is proposed to:

- Increase general rates by a total of 2.5%, which is lower than the State Government rate cap of 3.0% for 2025-26.
- Increase the average commercial/industrial rates payable by 2.5% or \$116.92.
- Increase the average residential rates by 2.5% or \$38.59.
- Increase the average vacant land rates by 2.5% or \$49.17.
- Maintain the farm differential at the lowest rate within the 4 times rule setting the relativity of farm to residential at 48.1%.
- The Plan also includes the City's approach to fees and user charges, operating and capital grants, cash contributions and other non-rate revenue.

Introduction

PURPOSE

The *Local Government Act 2020* requires Council to prepare a Revenue and Rating Plan (the Plan) for a minimum period of four years, following each Council election. Each year the plan will be revised to take into consideration any changes to rating and other revenue strategies.

The purpose of the Plan is to determine the most appropriate, equitable and affordable revenue and rating approach for Council, which in conjunction with other income sources will adequately finance the objectives and actions of Council Plan 2025-26 to 2028-29 and ensure the long-term financial sustainability of Council to meet our community's expectations for service delivery and sound management of the City's assets.

The Plan explains the revenue required to fund council services and activities and how the funding responsibility will be apportioned between rate payers and users of council facilities and services.

In particular, the Plan sets out the system of rates and charges adopted by Council for the purposes of allocating the required rates contribution across the municipality on the most appropriate, equitable and affordable basis.

LINKS TO OUR COMMUNITY AND FINANCIAL PLANS

Legislation requires Council's to develop a new Council Plan every four years aligning with the Council election cycle and allows Council to endorse and adopt a Council Plan by 31 October in the first year of the new council term.

The Council Plan 2025-26 to 2028-29 is currently in development with the Councillors and will set the strategic objectives over the four years to guide the allocation of resources to deliver infrastructure, services and programs to ensure the social, economic and environmental sustainability of our region.

Through a series of workshops, Councillors have identified six strategic objectives for the new Council Plan, subject to amendments and adoption of the final Council Plan.

These draft strategic objectives are summarised below:

Strategic Direction	Description
1. Plan, deliver, manage and optimise core and critical infrastructure across our growing region	We aim to ensure sustainable growth by developing, delivering, managing, and optimising essential infrastructure. This includes making sure our community facilities and public spaces are accessible and fit for purpose, and maintaining well-connected, multi-modal transport networks.
2. Promote, advocate and deliver healthy and equitable outcomes for our communities	We are committed to enhancing the health and wellbeing of our community by providing accessible services and facilities. We want everyone to have the resources and capacity to control their health and wellbeing, and to ensure that Greater Geelong is a caring, fair, and inclusive community.
3. Lead efforts to revitalise and grow our diverse economic precincts	We are focused on attracting new businesses, events, and investments to our region. We support local businesses, industry clusters, and precincts to thrive and work on developing workforce capacity and ensuring there is enough land supply to enable sustainable growth and business expansion.
4. Champion our unique heritage and cultural identity	We are dedicated to preserving and celebrating Greater Geelong's unique cultural heritage. We aim to increase engagement in arts, culture, and heritage experiences, and support investment in creative, cultural, and sports hubs. We want to make sure our region's distinctive cultural identity is shared and celebrated.
5. Protect and enhance our unique and beautiful natural environment	We are committed to safeguarding our natural habitats and areas of important biodiversity. We support reducing emissions and increasing our community's resilience to climate change impacts. We also promote waste minimisation and effective resource recovery through circular economy practices.
6. Commit to the highest levels of integrity, financial stewardship and meaningful community engagement	We aim to uphold the highest standards of integrity and manage our finances responsibly. We endeavour to engage meaningfully with our community to ensure transparency and accountability in all our activities. Together we work to foster a culture of trust and collaboration between the council and the community.

This Plan strongly supports the actions and outcomes of the Strategic Objectives in the following ways:

- Income received from general rates are used to support key direct services and support functions of Local Government (i.e. community grants, statutory planning and administration) and indirect services and amenity (i.e. open space, playgrounds, footpaths and roads).
- The use of fees and charges to support fully or partly subsidised services (i.e. fee for service in long day care, leisure and recreation services).
- Outlines how fees and charges will assist in the supporting growth in in the region.
- The longer-term strategy aims to support the delivery of a strong economy by focussing on the fair distribution of rate income between residential, commercial and industrial rate payers.
- Generating sufficient revenue to maintain service levels.
- Investing in efficiencies in key initiatives to drive cost savings.
- Investing in our people, systems and processes to drive an improved community experience of services delivered by Council.

As part of council's Integrated Strategic Planning and Reporting Framework, a four-year budget is prepared on an annual basis. The key strategies of this Plan will be integrated into the budget document.

The Plan includes increased focus on the following:

- Aligning rating decisions and linkages to long term financial plans.
- Engagement opportunities will continue to be provided for the community to review and provide feedback on the Plan.
- Revenue raising practices covering both rates and other income sources such as fees and charges, operating and capital grants and other non-rate income.

How we engaged with the community

Community engagement is a key step in the planning process, it has helped shape several strategic plans and key projects for the City. The feedback received from the community engagement has influenced the development of the 2025-26 to 2028-29 Revenue and Rating Plan.

Community Engagement began in February 2025 providing the community with the opportunity to 'Have Your Say'. We also held broader discussions with a wide range of rating sectors including commercial and residential groups.

This engagement provided valuable insight into community expectations regarding the current rating strategy and timeline for any potential changes. The feedback gathered informed the development of the 2025-26 to 2028-29 rating plan, and on-going engagement will continue to shape future revenue and rating plans.

ENGAGEMENT UPDATE

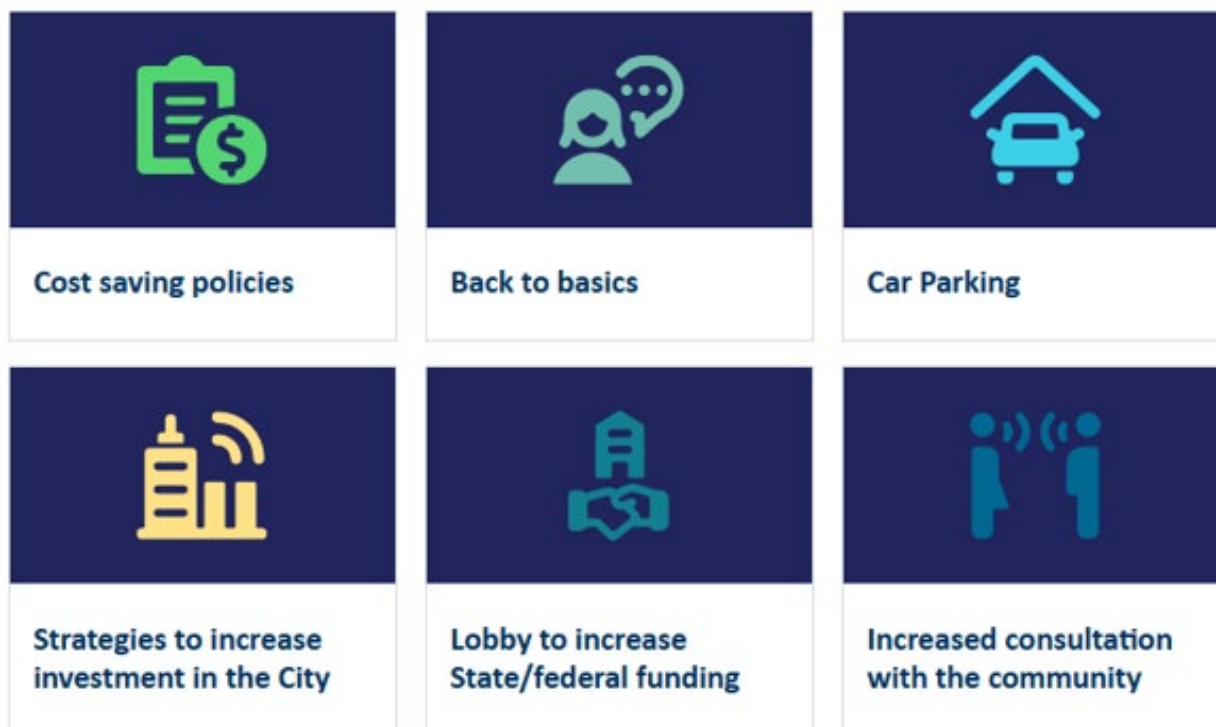
The Revenue and Rating Plan is scheduled for review and adoption in June 2025 alongside the 2025-26 Annual Budget.

The City has completed its consultation process for the four-year Plan. This process which included online engagement and face to face meetings with the community groups ran from 5 February to 23 February 2025.

The community was asked seven questions to assess their preference for continuing the current rating strategy or propose alternative strategies.

Seventy-two responses were received from the community during the engagement. A comprehensive review of all responses has been undertaken, resulting in the identification of key thematic areas.

The summary areas of desired future focus provided by the community



What makes up total revenue

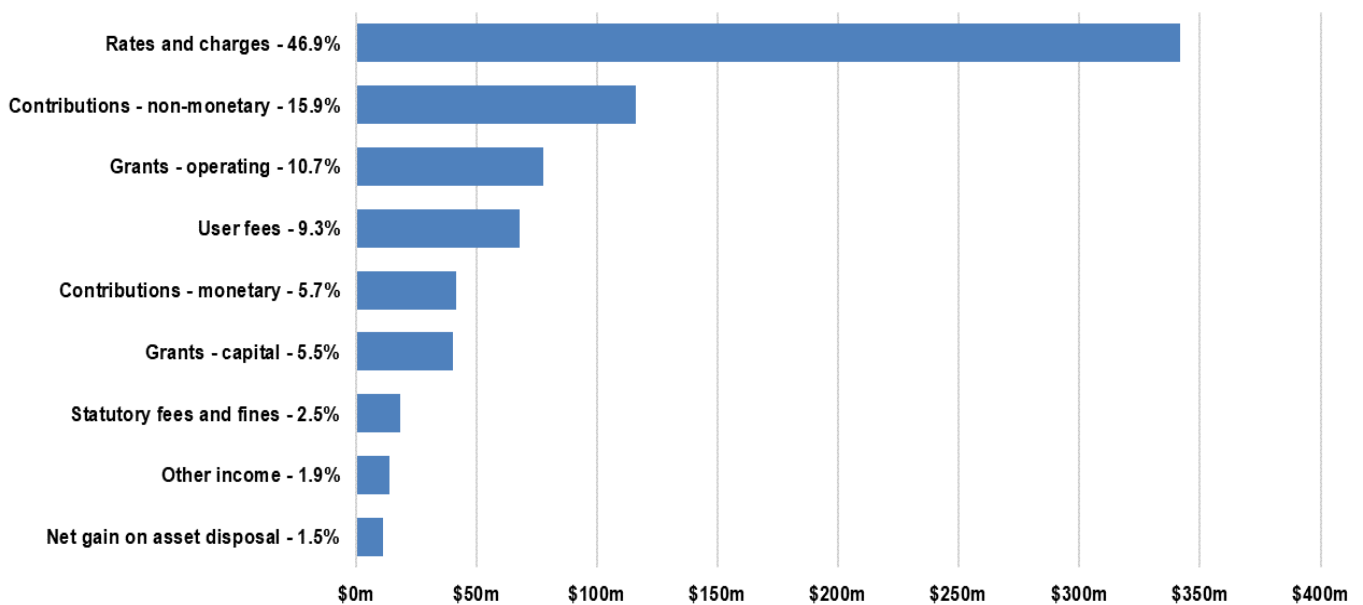
REVENUE SOURCES

The City requires sufficient revenue to deliver ongoing services, infrastructure and asset management requirements. Some of these services cannot be delivered by the general market (e.g. street lighting, regulatory and compliance activities).

The most significant sources of council funds are:

- General rates and charges;
- Statutory fees and fines;
- User fees and charges;
- Government grants (operating and capital);
- Contributions (both cash and non-cash); and
- Asset sales.

A summary of the City's revenue as per the Proposed Budget 2025-26 (\$'000) is shown in the graph below.



Rates and Charges

WHY HAVE A RATING PLAN?

Council must determine the most appropriate apportionment of rate contributions across different rating sectors. This method informs Council's rating strategy and how Council will raise revenue from properties within the municipality.

The rating system comprises the valuation base for each property class and the actual rating instruments allowed under the *Local Government Act (1989)* to calculate a property owners' contribution for rates.

The Plan is underpinned by sound principles, which are well understood, communicated to ratepayers and compliant with current legislation.

Council aims to balance service levels in accordance with the needs and expectations of its community and applies rates to adequately resource its roles and responsibilities.

When setting rates, the City primarily considers its strategic objectives, the rate cap, budget sustainability principles, the current economic climate, other external factors and potential community impacts.

The City currently receives 47.2% of its total revenue by way of property based rates and waste charges. The balance of 52.8% is received from government operational grants, fees and charges, statutory fees and fines and other income. Principles of good governance require council to conduct ongoing or periodic monitoring and review of the impact of major decisions. Consequently, the City is required to regularly review legislative objectives relevant to rating.

RATING FRAMEWORK

Rates are a property tax levied on the local community to help fund local infrastructure and services. Consequently ratepayer's may not directly receive services equivalent to the amount of the tax (rates) paid. Benefits derived from these services vary in type and are consumed in different quantities over the lifecycle of the ratepayer (e.g. maternal and child health, libraries and aged care services, roads and footpaths, and local laws).

The City's practices and decisions regarding rating are underpinned by:

- Accountability, transparency and simplicity
- Efficiency, effectiveness and timeliness
- Equitable distribution of the rate contribution across the community according to assessment of property values for like uses (horizontal equity is further defined below) and capacity to pay (Vertical equity is further defined below) based on different uses
- A "safety net" approach to assist eligible ratepayers significantly affected by increasing rates
- Compliance with relevant legislation
- Where feasible, services should be funded on a user pays system
- Where specified, local objectives can be achieved using differential rates
- Residual service costs should be apportioned based on property valuation.

In addition to the decisions above, public finance theory sets three major criteria for effective taxation policy:

- Equity - including both horizontal and vertical equity.

Rates and Charges

- Horizontal equity means ratepayers in similar situations should pay similar amounts. This is achieved mainly by accurate property valuations, undertaken in a consistent manner, their classification into homogenous property classes and the right of appeal against valuation.
- Vertical equity means those who are better off should pay more than those worse off. The rationale applies for the use of progressive and proportional income taxation. It implies a “relativity” dimension to the fairness of the tax contribution.
- Efficiency - has two meaning’s. The tax should not unduly interfere with the efficient operation of the economy and secondly is related to the cost of administering the collection of rates. For Local Government the tax should also be consistent with the major policy objectives of council. Administration costs include the issuing of assessments, collection of rates (including maintaining and improving collection systems), monitoring outcomes, communicating and informing ratepayers, and enforcement and debt recovery.
- Simplicity - for both administrative ease (and therefore lower cost) and to ensure the tax is understood by taxpayers. The latter ensures that the tax system is transparent and capable of being questioned and challenged by ratepayers.

Council has considered the issues concerning equity within the community. The inputs used to calculate rates payable include the following:

- Land use – differential groups;
- Valuation – valuation compared to other properties within land use groups;
- Rate in the dollar – based on the City’s revenue requirements and % contribution by differential group; and,
- Hardship consideration.

Rating equity as it relates to land uses except for the specified objectives in each of the differentials are as follows:

- Commercial/Industrial, and Mixed Use differs from the Residential differential based on:
 - Vertical equity principle is applied because revenue generating uses acknowledge some ratepayers can reduce their council rates through tax deduction.
- Vacant Land – Different from all other differentials to stimulate the development of vacant land to attract new residents and businesses; and
- Farm – Different from all other differentials to stimulate sustainable primary production.

NO WINDFALL GAIN

The City does not receive any “windfall gain” of additional income when the property valuations change. The revaluation process results in a redistribution of rate revenue across all properties in the municipality. Any increase to total valuations/number of properties of the municipality is adjusted by recalculating the rate in dollar to stay within the rate cap set by State Government.

The rate in the dollar is adjusted for the change to the capital improved value to obtain the same revenue. The rate in the dollar is then adjusted by the rate cap percentage (or council increase) for the budgeted revenue.

Rates and Charges

MEDIUM AND LONG TERM RATING PLAN

The City of Greater Geelong medium term (2025-26 to 2028-29) and long-term (to 2034-35) Revenue and Rating Plan will:

- Review rate increases in line with the State Government rate cap and council requirements, unless significant circumstances warrant a request for a variation to the rate cap.
- Maintain where possible, the commercial/industrial rate in the dollar relative to the residential rate at 1.8 times noting the annual rate cap and valuation changes of other differentials may impact relativity in the future. Set the Farm rate differential at 75% of the residential rates over the long term.
- Continue to review on an annual basis all rating differentials including vacant land, mixed use and other land use types.

The medium to long term plan recognises the current rating differential comparisons within the Local Government sector where average rates paid by commercial/industrial rate payers are in the top quartile and the residential rates are in the lowest quartile.

Rates and Charges

RATE CAP

The rate cap is regulated by the Essential Services Commission (ESC).¹ For the 2025-26 financial year the rate cap is set to a maximum of 3.0% increase on the total rates amount levied and not individual rating classes.

Council has elected to increase rates by 2.5% which is a lower rate than the state government rate cap. Waste charges are a separate cost reflective charge excluded from the rate cap calculations.

The Valuer General-Victoria provides the valuations to Council on an annual basis. The actual rate increase for an individual rateable property class is likely to differ from the rate cap (or council increase) percentage due to changes in individual property valuations and changes between property classes.

Where the change in an individual property valuation is higher than the average for all rateable properties, the rate increase for that property may be greater than the change. Where the change in the property valuation is lower than the average for all properties, the rate increase may be lower than the change.

Rate Type	Number of Properties	Average Capital Valuation 2024-25 \$	Average Capital Valuation 2025-26 \$	Valuation Change %
Residential	129,913	767,296	752,392	(1.9%)
Vacant land	5,401	712,994	709,304	(0.5%)
Commercial/Industrial	9,362	1,193,876	1,285,965	7.7%
Mixed use	285	946,579	953,246	0.7%
Farm	926	3,239,973	3,315,011	2.3%
Cultural and recreation land	52	5,446,077	5,459,346	0.2%
Grand Total	145,939			(0.9%)

Property Valuations

The *Valuation of Land Act 1960* is the principal act in determining property valuations. Generally, each separate occupancy on rateable land must be valued and rated. Contiguous areas of vacant land with more than one title in the same ownership may be consolidated for rating purposes.

For the purpose of rating, an assessment may be levied on any piece of land subject to separate ownership or occupation. In this context, land has been defined to include buildings, structures or improvements and may include automatic teller machines, signage, advertising, radio and mobile telecommunications towers.

Local Government may adopt one of the following three valuation methodologies to value properties in its area (LGA section 157).

¹ The *Local Government Act (Vic) 1989* (the Act) was amended in December 2015 to include Part 8A – Rate Caps, sections 185A to 185G to promote the long- term interests of ratepayers and the community in relation to sustainable outcomes in the delivery of services and infrastructure.

Rates and Charges

Capital Value: (CIV) the value of land and other improvements including the house, other buildings and landscaping.

Site Value: (SV) the value of the land plus any improvements which permanently affect the amenity or use of the land, such as drainage works, but excluding the value of buildings and other improvements. Also referred to as the unimproved market value of the land.

Net Annual Value: (NAV) the value of the rental potential of the land, less the landlords' outgoings (such as insurance, land tax and maintenance costs). For residential and farm properties this must be set at 5% of the CIV (Valuation of Land Act 1960 - section 2).

Council has adopted the Capital Improved Value as the value to which the rate in the dollar will be assessed.

Council applies a capital improved valuation (CIV) method to all properties within the municipality to consider the full development value of the property. This method is applied whether the property is subject to rates or exempt under legislation.

The Valuer General-Victoria has a statutory requirement under the *Valuation of Land Act 1960 section 13DC (5)*, to conduct a review of property values based on market movements and recent sales trends on an annual basis. For the 2025-26 rating year, valuations will be based on values returned as at 1 January 2025.

The valuers undertake a physical inspection of some properties during each revaluation. Other valuations are derived from a formula based on sectors, sub market groups, property condition factors (including age, materials and floor area), influencing factors such as locality and views, and land areas compared to sales trends within each sector/sub-market group. During revaluation, the municipality reviews defined sub-market groups of similar property types. The valuers determine the valuations according to the highest and best use of a property.

In valuing large areas of land without buildings, residential zoning, permits for subdivision or structure plans are indications of potential for subdivision. If the land is capable of subdivision it will be valued accordingly as potential subdivisional land rather than farm land, despite its use. The value of subdivisional land will typically be higher than farm land. The amount of valuation increase will depend on market factors at the time of valuation.

Supplementary Rates

Between regular valuations, specific circumstances necessitate supplementary valuations. The Valuer-General Victoria is tasked with undertaking supplementary valuations and advises council of valuation and Australian Valuation Property Classification Code (AVPCC) changes. Supplementary valuations bring the value of the affected property into line with the general valuation of other properties in the municipality.

Supplementary valuations are required when properties are:

- physically changed – for example, when buildings are altered, erected or demolished; or
- amalgamated or subdivided; or
- when data held on council's database is corrected.

Rates and Charges

Supplementary valuations are completed in accordance with the circumstances as listed in section 13DF (2) (a)-(o) of the *Valuation of Land Act 1960*.

Rate Review

Rateable and non-rateable land shall be subject to regular review and audit.

- upon revaluation;
- when building permits or subdivisions occur;
- physically changed – for example, when buildings are altered, erected or demolished;
- where a parcel of land may have more than one land use;
- if the creation of a separate assessment on a parcel of land is required;
- upon sale and transfer of land;
- upon inspection by the City; and
- upon application and inquiry by the ratepayer.

Objections for Property Valuation

The *Valuation of Land Act 1960* provides that objection to the valuation may be made each year within two months of the issue of the original or amended (supplementary) Rates and Valuation Charges Notice (Rates Notice), or within four months if the notice was not originally issued to the occupier of the land.

Objections must be addressed and resolved according to the procedures outlined in the *Valuation of Land Act* – Division 3 sections 16-21.

The City will continue to advise ratepayers via the Rates, Charges and Valuation Notice (the Rate Notice), brochure, Geelong Australia web site and City News, of their right to object and appeal a valuation.

Property owners can object to the site valuations on receipt of their land tax assessment. Property owners can appeal their land valuation within two months of receipt of council Rate Notice (via the City) or within two months of receipt of their Land Tax Assessment (via the State Revenue Office).

Property owners can lodge objections directly with the Valuer-General Victoria via the Rating Valuation Objections Portal www.ratingvaluationobjections.vic.gov.au.

DIFFERENTIAL RATING CLASSES

Ministerial Guidelines

The Local Government Legislation Amendment (Miscellaneous) Act 2012 allows the Minister to set differential rating guidelines for compliance by councils. The final version of the Ministerial Guidelines was gazetted on 26 April 2013 and came into effect from 1 July 2013. Council needs to consider the objectives, the suitable uses and the types of classes of land when introducing a differential rate. There are no new differential rates being introduced as part of the 2025-26 Budget.

Rates and Charges

Reasons for Differential Rates

Rating, through the application of varying differentials, recognises the ability of some ratepayers to obtain concessions from the tax deductibility of council rates and provides for a series of differential rates. This considers low economic return to large landholdings, avoid distortions in the market or an ability to contribute above the standard charge.

DIFFERENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS & RATING OBJECTIVES

Residential Land - means any land:

- i. that is used exclusively for residential purposes.

Rating Objective:

- i. That all rateable land makes an equitable and efficient financial contribution to the cost of carrying out the functions of the City generally, including the:
 - a) construction and maintenance of public infrastructure;
 - b) development and provision of health and community services; and
 - c) provision of general support services

Vacant Land - means any land:

- i. that does not have the characteristics of Farm Land; and
- ii. on which no building is erected, save for any uninhabitable shed or shelter, the size of which does not exceed 5% of the total area of the land.

Rating Objectives:

- i. That all rateable land makes an equitable and efficient financial contribution to the cost of carrying out the functions of the City generally, including the:
 - a) construction and maintenance of public infrastructure;
 - b) development and provision of health and community services; and
 - c) provision of general support services.
- ii. To encourage the prompt development of vacant land to attract new residents and businesses to the City of Greater Geelong.

These objectives will be met by setting the Vacant Land differential at 135.2% of the Residential Land differential.

Commercial/Industrial Land - means any land:

- i. That does not have the characteristics of:
 - a) Farm Land; or
- ii. That is used predominantly for the sale of goods or services or other commercial purposes; or
- iii. predominantly used for industrial purposes, which includes manufacturing, repairing, servicing, processing and reprocessing or warehousing; or
- iv. that is used primarily for the production or conveyance of petroleum and/or petroleum by-products.

Rates and Charges

Rating Objective:

- i. That all rateable land makes an equitable and efficient financial contribution to the cost of carrying out the functions of the City generally, including the:
 - a) Construction and maintenance of public infrastructure;
 - b) Development and provision of health and community services; and
 - c) Provision of general support services.
 - d) Enhancement of the economic viability of the commercial sector through targeted programs and projects;
 - e) That the equitable contribution made by commercial/industrial land recognises the income generating capability and tax deductibility of council rates, which is not available to the majority of the residential sector.

Mixed Use Land – means any land:

- i. That has the characteristics of Residential Land combined with the characteristics of Commercial/Industrial Land; and
- ii. That is used partly for residential purposes and partly for commercial/ industrial purposes.

Rating Objective:

- i. That all rateable land makes an equitable and efficient financial contribution to the cost of carrying out the functions of the City generally, including the:
 - a) Construction and maintenance of public infrastructure;
 - b) Development and provision of health and community services; and
 - c) Provision of general support services.
 - d) Enhancement of the economic viability of the commercial sector through targeted programs and projects;
 - e) That the equitable contribution made by Commercial/Industrial land recognises the income generating capability and tax deductibility of Council rates, which is not available to the majority of the residential sector.

Farm Land – means any land which:

- i. is not less than 2 hectares in area; and
- ii. is used predominantly for the business of grazing (including agistment), dairying, pig-farming, poultry farming, fish farming, tree farming, beekeeping, viticulture, horticulture, fruit growing or the growing of crops of any kind or for any combination of those activities; or
- iii. has a registered deed of covenant with the Trust for Nature (Victoria) through the Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972 over the land. Through this deed of covenant, the owner of the land has secured permanent protection for significant natural heritage in the municipality.

To avoid doubt, 'business' for the purposes of identifying Farm Land has the same meaning as that given to it by section 2(1) of the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 for the same purpose, being a business that:

Rates and Charges

- a) has a significant and substantial commercial purpose or character; and
- b) seeks to make a profit on a continuous or repetitive basis from its activities on the land; and
- c) is making a profit from its activities on the land, or that has a reasonable prospect of making a profit from its activities on the land if it continues to operate in the way that it is operating.

Rating Objectives:

- i. That all rateable land makes an equitable and efficient financial contribution to the cost of carrying out the functions of the City generally, including the:
 - a) Construction and maintenance of public infrastructure;
 - b) Development and provision of health and community services; and
 - c) Provision of general support services.
- ii. To encourage and support the business of primary production.

These objectives will be met by setting the Farm Land differential at 48.1% of the Residential Land differential.

Cultural & Recreational Land – means any land:

- i. that has the characteristics of '*recreational lands*' as defined by the *Cultural and Recreational Lands Act* 1963;

Rates and Charges

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL LANDS RATES

Council declares the Cultural and Recreation Rate on all land reserved under and in accordance with the *Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963* – section 4.

The *Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963* provides that “an amount be payable in lieu of rates in each year being such amount as the municipal council thinks reasonable having regard to the services provided in relation to such lands and having regard to the benefit to the community derived from such recreational lands”.

Instead of calculating the costs to local government in respect to such lands, or the benefits to locals in relation to these properties, Council has set the rate as a concession to the commercial rate. The 2025-26 rate is 42.3% of the commercial rate.

REBATES AND CONCESSIONS

Council provides the following rebates:

Pensioner Rebates

Council administers the State Government funded pension rebate according to the eligibility criteria set by the State Government.

Holders of a Centrelink or Veterans Affairs pension concession card, or a Veteran Affairs Gold card which stipulates TPI or War Widow (excludes Health Care and DVA all conditions, POW, EDA and dependant cards) may claim a rebate on their sole or principal place of residence.

For 2025-26 a government-funded rebate is provided under the Municipal Rates Concession scheme. For 2024-25 the amount is set at \$259.50 or 50% of the rate payment, whichever is the less. The amount for 2025-26 will be \$266.00 or 50% of the rate payment, whichever is the less.. Initial eligibility is maintained unless Centrelink or Department of Veteran Affairs rejects the application during verification. Once pensioner status is accepted, the concession or rebate is deducted from the rate account before the ratepayer makes payment. Concession applications must be lodged by 30 June in each year.

Incentives for Prompt Payment

Council has determined that no incentives for prompt payment will be offered for the year 2025-26.

Liability to Pay Rates

The Local Government Act section 156 makes the owner of the land liable to pay the rates and charges on that land. In certain cases, the occupier, mortgagee or licensee holder is liable to pay the rates.

The Local government Act section 156(6) declares the rate or charge, unpaid interest or costs to be a first charge upon the land.

Rates and Charges

Electronic Notices

Council encourages ratepayers to receive their annual or instalment rate notices electronically via email by registering on the My Geelong website.

Register with your rate notice at www.geelongaustralia.com.au/ratesonline.

Once you have registered you can:

- Receive and manage rate notices and payments
- Receive and manage animal registrations
- Check bin collection days
- Submit service requests.

Payment Dates for Rates

Council, in accordance with the Act section 167 (1) must allow for the payment of rates by four instalments per annum. Council may allow a person to pay a rate or charge in a single lump sum payment LGA section 167 (2).

The Minister for Local Government fixes instalment and single lump sum payment dates by notice published in the Government gazette.

This is set in accordance with the Act.

Council offers ratepayers the option to pay rates by four instalments due on 30 September, 30 November, 28 February and 31 May each year, or the next working day thereafter should those days be a weekend or public holiday.

Ratepayers may pay in a single lump sum payment provided that payment is received by 15 February or next working day thereafter if that day is a weekend or public holiday.

For 2025-26 there will be no change to the existing payment instalment arrangements.

Payment Options

The City offers a range of payment options including direct debit, Bpay, internet via www.geelongaustralia.com.au, by mail, telephone, over the counter services at customer service centres or Australia Post agencies. Council also facilitates payments through Centrepay, a service which allows Centrelink recipients to have deduction made directly from their entitlements.

Individual payment arrangements can be made by contacting the Revenue team. Any payment arrangement should be set with a known end date which clears the debt within an agreed timeframe preferably within 12 months.

Council incurs costs of collection via agency and merchant service fees for credit card transactions. A payment processing fee on credit card transactions in 2025-26 will be 0.25% from 1 July 2025 to offset the fees charged by financial institutions. If your account is referred to the external debt collection agency for non-payment of rates, you may be charged a \$25 listing fee.

If you overpay your rates, any refunds may take up to 6-8 weeks to be fully processed.

Rates and Charges

Late Payment of Rates

Council has determined the application of interest penalties will be in accordance with the Act section 172. Late payment of fines and penalties will be applied to any outstanding rates not paid by the due date.

Interest on Arrears and Overdue Rates

Interest is charged on all overdue rates in accordance with the Act section 172.

Penalty interest is to be charged from the date when each instalment was due, irrespective of whether a lump sum option is available. Interest is applied on July 1st, immediately preceding the due date for payment, irrespective of instalment or lump sum payments where no payments have been made.

Under the Local Government Act 1989, Section 172 (2)(a) the interest rate to apply is fixed under section 2 of the Penalty Interest Rates Act 1983, determined by the Minister and published by notice in the Government Gazette. The penalty interest rate of 10% per annum will apply from 1 July 2017. Under Part 2 – Amendment of Local Government Act 1989, the Minister must fix a maximum rate of interest that may be calculated under section 172 (2)(a) by notice published in the Government Gazette. If no rate is declared prior to 1 July 2025, the current rate of 10% will apply.

Whilst Council cannot apply an alternative rate it does have the power to exempt any person from paying the whole or part of any interest amount generally or specifically payable in accordance with the LGA section 172 (2A).

The City offers rate payment deferrals under its hardship provisions for people who demonstrate financial difficulty.

Debt Recovery - Collection of Overdue Rates

Ratepayers' are responsible for ensuring the City has their current contact information. Amendments to the Act require both the vendor and buyer of a property, or their representatives (e.g. solicitors), must inform the City of the transfer through a notice of acquisition.

Council procedures for the issue of an overdue final notices, may include pre-calculated interest to a forward payment date.

Where an account remains unpaid, the City may take legal action with notice to recover any overdue amount. All fees and court costs are recoverable from the ratepayer. If your account is referred to the external debt collection agency, you may be charged a \$25 listing fee.

If Rates remain in arrears for three years or more, Council may sell the land in accordance with the Local Government Act – section 181.

Council balances supporting ratepayers facing hardship with deterring intentional late payments through their debt collection practices.

Rates and Charges

RELIEF AND HARDSHIP POLICIES AVAILABLE TO RATEPAYERS IN DISTRESS

Rates Assistance is reviewed annually as part of the budget process and published in the City's Revenue and Rating Plan and on our website www.geelongaustralia.vic.gov.au.

Ratepayers are encouraged to contact the City to discuss support options available to them.

Applications for hardship will be considered in accordance with sections 170 and 171 of the LGA and as per Council's hardship policy.

Rates Assistance Waiver

Council declares a waiver to any qualifying ratepayer experiencing an increase in valuation of more than 50% due solely to the annual revaluation.

This measure aims to provide relief to qualifying ratepayers experiencing significant increases solely due to market-driven property valuation increases. Relief is granted subject to the criteria below.

- the property is the principal place of residence;
- the property has been owned by the same ratepayer for both valuation periods;
- the property is rated within the residential or farm differential; and
- have not had an increase in valuation because of improvements made requiring a building permit;
- can demonstrate that they are of low-income status with a maximum income of \$65,189 or less (Statement of Earnings SOE - Centrelink or most recent tax assessment notice).

The amount of the waiver is shown in the table below:

Property valuation increased by:		
50% - 51.9%	Waiver	25%
52% - 53.9%	Waiver	30%
54% - 55.9%	Waiver	35%
56% - 57.9%	Waiver	40%
58% - 59.9%	Waiver	45%
60% or greater	Waiver	50%

The waiver for 2025-26 is granted in accordance with the waiver / hardship provisions of section 171A of the Act. The waste charge is excluded from the waiver.

Housing Support Waivers

Council declares a Housing Support Waiver of 100% of general rates under section 171 of the LGA for ratepayers in respect of assessments which contain the following types of housing:

- transitional, emergency or crisis housing;
- housing for legatees or war widows, provided by the Geelong Legacy Club or provided by RSL; and
- supported housing for disabled people.

Rates and Charges

This allows Council to waive the fire services property levy under section 27 of the FSPL Act. This waiver recognises that these properties provide for specific needs within the community.

The waste charge is excluded from the waiver.

Assistance to Individuals in Hardship or Domestic Violence

In times of emergency, the City recognises the significant hardship that can be experienced by the members of the community and business. Managing financial hardship is a shared responsibility and the City has a part to play whilst ensuring that it maintains the necessary cashflow to deliver critical services to the community during this time.

Council has determined that the provisions for deferral (the Act section 170) and waiver of rates (the Act section 171 & 171A) may be utilised in accordance with the delegated authority to officers approved by Council.

Promotion of this option will occur on the rate notice, rate brochures and web site.

The City will consider an application for financial hardship relief confidentially and objectively based on the information provided by the person or business in the application and will advise of its decision in writing within 14 days of receiving the application and all supporting information.

The application for deferral does not change the due date for payment of rates.

In all applications for deferral, Ratepayers will be encouraged to continue to pay that portion of the rates, fees and charges or rent that is affordable given their individual circumstances. This will be mutually agreed given the particular circumstances of the Ratepayer's individual case. Where possible, the waste charge should be paid.

Council policy is deferral is appropriate where ratepayers have incurred increases to rates and immediate affordability is an issue.

Council acknowledges an inequity for ratepayers is created where rates are waived which would otherwise be charged against the property assets and recognises the deferral of rates and charges as a more equitable outcome for the entire community.

Council will consider waiving or reducing rates for ratepayers where exceptional circumstances are experienced, and where severe impact can be demonstrated.

Consideration of a waiver can only occur if all relevant financial information has been disclosed to the City with supporting documentation as may be requested. For residential rates the ratepayer needs to meet with a financial

Rates and Charges

counsellor and provide authority for the City to discuss the account. Penalties apply for providing false and misleading information for an application for waiver.

Exceptional circumstances will be determined at the sole discretion of the Chief Executive Officer. Waivers can only be approved by the Chief Executive Officer and are limited to a total value of one instalment of rates, excluding the waste charge.

Where a person or business is dissatisfied with the outcome of their application, the person or business may ask the Chief Financial Officer to review the City's decision by completing and lodging the [Appeal Against Decision](#) form. The Chief Financial Officer will determine the appeal within 14 days from receipt of the form.

New Corio Estate Waivers

For 2025-26 financial year, Council declares a waiver of 100% of general rates under section 171 of the LGA for the class of persons comprised of ratepayers in respect of assessments which are in private ownership within the inappropriate subdivision known as New Corio Estate.

This rates assistance waiver recognises the financial burden associated with ownership of this land. Land within the New Corio Estate is zoned as farming land and the area has been determined to be an inappropriate subdivision due to the difficulty of providing utilities and drainage and due to its distance from other residential areas. The Minister for Environment & Climate Change has approved a native vegetation plan for this land in support of natural temperate grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plains.

The waiver recognises the ongoing encumbrances on the land that prevent owners from making any demands on council services now and into the future.

OTHER SERVICE RATES AND CHARGES COLLECTED VIA THE RATES PROCESS

Waste Management Charges – LGA section 162

Council declares a waste management charge in respect to the collection and disposal of refuse. The Recycle and Waste Collection service is based on cost reflective principles to cover the costs of collection, recycling and landfill disposal. The City operates a full domestic garbage, recycling and green waste system providing a three-bin service to all residential and eligible farm households. Private contractors generally undertake all non-residential refuse collections by direct arrangement with the landowner or tenant.

The Recycling and Waste Collection Service charge is levied on the following criteria:

- Geographic existence within those areas of the municipality in which the City provides a domestic refuse collection and disposal service for properties rated under the residential or farming differential. The standard three bin waste collection service charge will be raised irrespective of whether the service is used or not.
- Where during the planning process of high rise and multiple units, it is identified that the standard three bin service is unable to be utilised, the identified multi-unit rate will apply. This charge will be raised in place of the standard annual service charge for properties rated as residential.

The waste management charge does not form part of the rate cap. The waste management charge will increase from \$473.25 to \$509.55 or 7.7%. For identified multi-unit assessments, the charge will be \$196.40 per assessment.

Rates and Charges

A section 162 service charge was introduced in 2016-17- The Service Charge – Additional Bin Service.

From 1 July 2016 property owners currently receiving the waste collection service charge can apply for the additional bin service via application compliant with the following criteria with upfront payment:

- In all cases of application for additional bins, the City reserves the right to inspect the applicant's existing bins to confirm that they are overloaded. If this cannot be confirmed, the additional bins will not be provided
- The property owner or their authorised agent signs the additional bin application form, provides appropriate supporting evidence and agrees to the application service charge.

Applications that meet the criteria will be billed via the Rate, Valuation & Charges notice in future years. Please note, customers can no longer apply for an additional 140L garbage bin, however some existing households still have the additional 140L garbage bin.

The following costs will apply for the additional bin service per year:

- Garbage bin from 140L to 240L \$148.40
- Garbage bin 140L (discontinued service) \$148.40
- Recycling bin 240L \$108.05
- Green waste bin 240L \$100.35

Pricing table:

Description	Annual Fee	9 month fee	Half yearly fee	3 month fee
	(1 July – 30 Sept)	(1 Oct – 31 Oct)	(1 Jan – 31 Mar)	(1 April – 30 Jun)
Exchange small red to 240L red	\$148.40	\$111.30	\$74.20	\$37.10
Additional 240L yellow	\$108.05	\$81.04	\$54.03	\$27.10
Additional 240L green	\$100.35	\$75.26	\$50.18	\$25.09

Special Charge Rates – LGA section 163

Council levies special rates and charges to recover the cost of functions that specifically benefit identified ratepayer groups (refer Council Policy Special Rates & Charges).

Council from time to time declares special charges in respect to street schemes, construction of footpaths and area beautification subject to the provisions of LGA S163-S166.

Ex Gratia Rates

Council seek "Ex Gratia Rates" contributions towards its operational costs from rate-exempt property owners to help fund operational expenses. It is Council's intent to align ex gratia contributions as close, or equivalent, to the applicable rate category for that property as possible, subject to particular circumstances.

Rates and Charges

Emergency Services and Volunteer Fund (ESVF)

The State Government has replaced the Fire Services Property Levy with an Emergency Services and Volunteer Fund effective 1 July 2025.

The Victorian Government requires the City to bill and collect the ESVF by legislation.

Any payments received will be apportioned between your rates and your ESVF. This amount is then forwarded to the Victorian Government. If you pay less than the full amount on your rate notice, your account will be in arrears and penalty interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (as set by the State Government) will apply until paid.

The rebate for volunteers will be administered by the Department of Government Services. For more information, visit <https://www.vic.gov.au/Eligible-Volunteers-Rebate-Scheme>.

For more information on the levy, please visit <https://www.dtf.vic.gov.au/emergency-services-and-volunteers-fund>.

Fees and Charges

USER FEES AND CHARGES

The City provides a wide range of services to its community. In undertaking this role, the City respond to community needs through its planning process and assesses which services Council will support. Of those identified services, the City can advocate for the service, facilitate the service or actively participate and deliver the service.

Examples of user fees and charges provided by the City include:

- Kindergarten & childcare fees
- Leisure Centre, Gym and Pool visitation and membership fees
- Waste management fees
- Aged and health care service fees
- Leases and facility hire fees.

The City periodically reviews and adjusts user fees and charges according to the principles outlined in the Council's Fees and Charges Policy.

The provision of infrastructure and services form a key part of council's role in supporting the local community. In providing these, council must consider a range of 'Best Value' principles including service cost and quality standards, value-for-money, and community expectations and values. Council must also balance the affordability and accessibility of infrastructure and services with its financial capacity and in the interests of long-term financial sustainability.

Councils must also comply with the government's Competitive Neutrality Policy for significant business activities they provide and adjust their service prices to neutralise any competitive advantages when competing with the private sector.

Council has adopted a Fees and Charges Policy that guides in the setting of user fees and charges for council services. This policy and methodology are applied to setting fees consistently across the organisation to enhance accountability and provide transparency to the community in the decision-making process.

A schedule of the current user fees and charges is presented in the City of Greater Geelong annual budget.

STATUTORY FEES AND CHARGES

Statutory fees and fines are those which council collects under the direction of legislation or other government directives. The rates used for statutory fees and fines are generally advised by the state government department responsible for the corresponding services or legislation, and generally councils will have limited discretion in applying these fees.

Examples of statutory fees and fines include:

- Planning and subdivision fees
- Building and Inspection fees
- Infringements and fines
- Land Information Certificate fees

Penalty and fee units are used in Victoria's Acts and Regulations to describe the amount of a fine or a fee.

Grants Revenue

Grant revenue represents income usually received from other levels of government. The City pursues all avenues to obtain external grant funds for programs and prioritised works. Our Community Plan guides us in prioritising new initiatives and improvements to our services and allows us to ensure resources are directed to areas where action is needed to achieve our Council priorities. However, we cannot deliver this alone. Key to our success will be our ability to advocate to and collaborate with:

- State and Federal governments
- other Local Governments, especially those in the G21 region
- peak bodies
- community groups
- local organisations
- businesses.

A large proportion of grants income is made up of the Financial Assistance Grant provided by the Commonwealth Government under the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995 (Commonwealth) and distributed annually to 79 local governing bodies within Victoria.

The Financial Assistance Grant program consists of two components:

- A general purpose component, which is distributed between the states and territories according to population (i.e., on a per capita basis), and
- An identified local road component, which is distributed between the states and territories according to fixed historical shares.

Both components of the grant are untied, allowing councils to spend the grants according to local priorities. The City applies the local roads component to road rehabilitation projects in its capital works program and utilises the general purpose component to fund the City's operations and capital works.

When preparing its budget and financial plan, council considers its future projects, advocacy priorities, upcoming grant program opportunities, and co-funding options to determine what grants to apply for.

Contributions

Contributions represent funds received by the City, usually from non-government sources, and are usually linked to projects. Contributions can be made to the City in the form of either cash payments or asset hand-overs.

Examples of contributions include:

- Monies collected from developers under planning and development agreements
- Monies collected under developer contribution plans and infrastructure contribution plans
- Contributions from user groups towards upgrade of facilities
- Assets handed over to council from developers at the completion of a subdivision, such as roads, drainage, and streetlights.

Contributions should always be linked to a planning or funding agreement. The City will not undertake any work on a contribution-funded project until a signed agreement outlining the contribution details is in place. Contributions linked to developments can be received well before any council expenditure occurs. In this situation, the funds will be identified and held separately for the specific works identified in the agreements.

CITY OF GREATER GEELONG

WADAWURRUNG COUNTRY

PO Box 104, Geelong VIC 3220

P: 5272 5272

E: contactus@geelongcity.vic.gov.au

www.geelongaustralia.com.au

CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRE

Wurriki Nyal

137-149 Mercer Street, Geelong

8.00am – 5.00pm

LATEST NEWS:

 [@CityofGreaterGeelong](#)

 [@GreaterGeelong](#)

 [@CityofGreaterGeelong](#)

 [CityofGreaterGeelong](#)