

1. RATIONALE

The Rating policy exists to outline the methodology for setting and collecting rates from the community.

2. POLICY SCOPE AND IMPLEMENTATION

(1) Valuation Methodology and Adoption

Council uses Capital Value as the basis for valuing land within the council area. Capital Value is the value of the land and all the improvements on the land. The Council also continues to adopt the capital valuations distributed by the Valuer-General.

(See Annexure 1)

(2) Differential General Rates

All land within a council area, except for land specifically exempt under section 147 (2) of the Act is rateable. The Act provides for a council to raise revenue through a general rate, which applies to all rateable land, or through differential general rates, which differentially apply to classes of rateable land. Council uses a differential rating system to raise revenue based upon Land Use to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of rates within the City of Marion. In applying this approach Council will take into consideration all prevailing economic conditions and changes and adjust its differential rates accordingly, to ensure an appropriate and fair equalisation of rates across all land use categories.

The differential general rate Land Use categories are as follows

- Category 1 Residential
- Category 2 Commercial – Shop
- Category 3 Commercial – Office
- Category 4 Commercial – Other
- Category 5 Industrial – Light
- Category 6 Industrial – Other
- Category 7 Primary Production
- Category 8 Vacant
- Category 9 Other

These differential rates will be used to determine the rates in the dollar for all properties within the City of Marion area for the financial year. These rates will be specified in Council's rate declaration for each financial year.

(See Annexure 1)

(2.1) Short Term Accommodation

From 1 July 2025, the land use category of residential properties offering short-term accommodation will be assessed annually.

Residential property which is available for short-term rental accommodation will be deemed as having predominant land use of 'Commercial – Other' if the following criteria are met:

Policy Ref/Security Classification:
Category: Public/Legislative/Corporate
Owner: Rating Services
Authorisation Date: 24/06/2025
Review Date: June 2026

- The property is available for short-term accommodation for 183 or more nights in the preceding financial year; and
- The property is available for short-term accommodation, defined as being available to rent for a period of 30 days or less; and
- More than 50% of the property is available for short-term accommodation.

A property meeting the criteria will be assigned a property classification of Commercial – Other and will attract the Category 4 Differential Rate in the dollar in accordance with Section 2.2 of this policy.

A property owner may submit an objection to land use to Council within 60 days of receiving their first quarter rate notice. The objection must include supporting evidence that the property does not meet Council's short-term accommodation criteria.

In assessing the objection, Council is required to consider the criteria within Annexure 1 Section 2 of this policy. Council may, at its discretion, also consider whether the property is offered for short-term accommodation on a consistent basis.

(3) Minimum Rate

A minimum amount payable by way of general rates is determined to apply to the whole of an allotment (including land under a separate lease or licence) and only one minimum amount is payable in respect of two or more pieces of adjoining land (whether intercepted by a road or not) if they are owned by the same owner and occupied by the same occupier.

The Minimum Rate to apply to properties within the City of Marion will be detailed in Council's rate declaration for each financial year.

(See Annexure 1)

(4) Service Charge

The Council has decided not to impose any service charges for this financial year.

(5) Regional Landscape Levy (formerly Natural Resources Management Levy)

The council, under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019, is required to collect this levy. It does so by imposing a separate rate for all rateable properties within the council area.

For each financial year, the levy for each property will be determined by the total capital valuation within the City of Marion. The calculation is as follows:

- Total Capital Value divided by the Total Amount Required, (set for the financial year by the Green Adelaide Board) determines an appropriate rate in the dollar, this rate in the dollar will then be applied to each property.

(See Annexure 1)

(6) Payment of Rates

The Council has determined that payment of rates for the 2025-2026 financial year will be by four instalments, due on 1 September 2025, 1 December 2025, 2 March 2026 and 1 June 2026. However, the total amount of rates may be paid in full at any time.

Council has determined that rates may be paid by the following methods:

- Payrix – Direct via Council's Rating Portal
- Australia Post – Post Office, Telephone or Internet
- Bpay – Telephone or internet payments
- Centrepay – Deductions directly from Centrelink deductions
- Direct Debit – Direct from either a cheque or savings account
- Eservices – Direct through the Council's Internet system
- In person - At council Offices
- By Mail – PO Box 21 Park Holme SA 5043

(7) Late Payment of Rates

Council imposes an initial penalty (a fine) of 2% as prescribed under the Act on any instalment that is received late. A prescribed interest rate (which includes the amount of any previous unpaid fine and interest) will apply on the expiration of each month that a balance remains unpaid.

When the council receives a payment in respect of overdue rates the money received is applied in the order set out below in accordance with Section 183 of the Act,

- First – to satisfy any costs awarded in connection with court proceedings;
- Second – to satisfy any interest costs;
- Third – in payment of any fines imposed;
- Fourth – in payment of rates, in chronological order (starting with the oldest account first).

(See Annexure 1)

(8) Rebates and Postponement of Rates

(8.1) Rate Rebate Policy

Refer to the Rate Rebate Policy attached.

(8.2) Residential Rate Rebate

Section 166 (1) (l) (ii) of the Act provides for the discretionary rebate of rates where, among other things, there has been a rapid change in valuations.

Council will provide relief against a substantial increase in rates payable on residential land due to large increases in capital value by applying a rebate of general rates to eligible ratepayers.

For the current financial year a rebate will be applied to properties to cap any increase in the general rates at 10% subject to meeting the Qualifying Criteria set out below:

- The property is the owner's principal place of residence.
- The property has not had more than \$20,000 of improvements.
- The property value has not increased due to zoning changes.
- The land use for rating purposes has not changed since 1st July of the previous financial year.
- The property has not sold since the 1st January of the previous financial year.

The Residential Rate Rebate will be applied automatically to properties that can be readily identified as being eligible. Where the rebate is not applied automatically, ratepayers who consider they could be eligible for a residential rate rebate may apply in writing to council. Applications will be assessed against the eligible criteria. Only applications for the current financial year will be accepted and must be received in the current financial year.

(8.3) Residential Construction on Vacant Land

Under Section 166 (1) (a) of the Act, and for the purpose of securing the proper development of the area, a discretionary rebate of general rates for the 2025-2026 financial year will be granted in respect of an assessment classed as vacant land by the council, where:

- The principal ratepayer of the assessment applies to the council for the rebate prior to 30 June 2026, and
- The footings have been poured on the property by 30 June 2026.

The amount of the rebate will be the difference between the general rate in the dollar applicable to Vacant land, and the general rate in the dollar applicable to Residential land. This is calculated by the number of days remaining between 1 July 2025 and 30 June 2026 from the date footings are poured for a residence on the land. Minimum Rate is still applicable.

(8.4) Postponement of Rates – Hardship

Section 182 of The Act permits the council, on the application of the ratepayer, to partially or wholly remit rates or to postpone rates, on the basis of hardship. Where a ratepayer is suffering hardship in paying rates, they may submit an application in writing to the Council . The Council treats such inquiries confidentially.

(8.5) Postponement of Rates – Seniors

An Application may be made to council by ratepayers who meet the criteria required for qualification for the postponement under Section 182A of The Act. (see Annexure 1 for criteria).

(9) Sale of Land for Non-Payment of Rates

The Act provides that a council may sell any property where the rates have been in arrears for three years or more. Council is required to notify the owner of the land of its intention to sell the land, provide the owners with details of the outstanding amounts, and advise the owner of its intention to sell the land if payment of the outstanding amount is not received within one month. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the council enforces the sale of land for arrears of rates.

(10) Concessions

Cost of Living Concession

Pensioners, low-income earners and self-funded retirees holding a Commonwealth Seniors Health Card can receive a Cost of Living Concession. Eligibility includes pensioners and low-income earners who are tenants.

For further information contact the Concessions Hotline on 1800 307 758.

RATE REBATES

(1) Policy Statement

Council has decided to adopt a Rate Rebate Policy for all rateable land within the council's area which is applied in accordance with Sections 159 to 166 of the Act. This Policy will assist the Council as a decision-making function and is intended to provide guidance to the community as to the matters that the Council will take into account in deciding an application for a rebate.

The Policy also sets out the type of land use for which the council must grant a mandatory rebate of rates and the percentage amount applicable, and those types of land use where the Council has the ability to grant a discretionary rebate of rates. Rebates will only be available when the applicant satisfies the requirements under both the Act and, where appropriate, the requirements of this Policy.

(2) Mandatory Rebates

Mandatory rate rebates will be granted by council at the prescribed rate in accordance with Sections 159 to 165 of The Act.

S160 – Health Services 100% Rebate

S161 – Community Services (Including Housing Associations) 75% Rebate

S162 – Religious Purposes 100% Rebate

S163 – Public Cemeteries 100% Rebate

S164 – Royal Zoological Society of SA 100% Rebate

S165 – Educational Purposes 75% Rebate

Where the council is satisfied from its own records, or from other sources, that a person or body meets the necessary criteria for a mandatory rate rebate, the council will grant the rebate accordingly. Where the council is not satisfied based upon the information in its possession or otherwise does not hold relevant information it will require the person or body to lodge an application in accordance with this Policy.

(3) Discretionary Rebates

A discretionary rate rebate may be granted by the Council at its absolute discretion up to and including 100% relief to any cases pursuant to Section 166 of the Act.

Any persons or bodies seeking a discretionary rebate, will be required to submit an application form to the council and provide to the council such information as stipulated on the application form and any other information that the council may reasonably require.

(4) Application

Application forms may be obtained online at www.marion.com.au or from the council office located at 245 Sturt Road, Sturt.

The council will advise an applicant for a rebate of its determination of that application in due course, after receiving the application and receiving all information requested by the council. The advice will state –

- if the application has been granted, the amount of the rebate; or
- if the application has not been granted, the reasons why.

(5) In regards to prescribed discretionary rate rebates the Council will take into account, in accordance with Section 166(1a) of the Act, the following matters –

- The nature and extent of council services provided in respect of the land for which the rebate is sought, in comparison to similar services provided elsewhere in the council area;
- The community need that is being met by activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought; and
- The extent to which activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provides assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons; and
- Such other matters as the Council considers relevant.

(6) The Council may take into account other matters considered relevant by the Council including, but not limited to, the following–

- Why there is a need for financial assistance through a rebate;
- The level of rebate (percentage and dollar amount) being sought and why it is appropriate;
- The extent of financial assistance, if any, being provided to the applicant and/or in respect of the land by Commonwealth or State agencies;
- Whether the applicant is entitled to a mandatory rebate of rates in accordance with Sections 159 to 165 of the Act;
- Whether the applicant has made/intends to make applications to another council;
- Whether, and if so to what extent, the applicant is or will be providing a service within the council area;
- Whether the applicant is a public sector body, a private not for profit body or a private for profit body;
- Whether there are any relevant historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term;

- The desirability of granting a rebate for more than one year;
- Consideration of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the council;
- The time the application is received;
- The availability of any community grant to the person or body making the application;
- Whether the applicant is in receipt of a community grant; and
- Any other matters and policies of the council, which the Council considers relevant.

All persons or bodies wishing to apply to the Council for a discretionary rebate of rates must do so on or before 1 May in that financial year for the following financial year.

- The Council may grant a rebate of rates on such conditions as the Council thinks fit.
- The Council may, for proper cause, determine that an entitlement to a rebate of rates under the Act no longer applies.
- Where an entitlement to a rebate of rates ceases or no longer applies during the course of a financial year, the council is entitled to recover rates, or rates at the increased level (as the case may be), proportionate to the remaining part of the financial year.

It is an offence for a person or body to make a false or misleading statement or representation in an application, or to provide false or misleading information or evidence in support of an application made (or purporting to be made) under the Act.

The maximum penalty for this offence is \$5,000.

If a person or body has the benefit of a rebate of rates and the grounds on which the rebate has been granted cease to exist, the person or body must immediately inform the council of that fact and (whether or not the council is so informed) the entitlement to a rebate ceases. If a person or body fails to do so that person or body is guilty of an offence.

The maximum penalty for this offence is \$5,000.

(7) Delegation

The Council has delegated its power, pursuant to Section 44 of the Act, to grant applications for mandatory rebates that meet the requirements of the Act, to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Council has delegated its power, pursuant to Section 44 of the Act to determine applications and to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, to the Chief Executive Officer subject to the following condition:

- Where the discretionary rebate is not more than \$5,000.

(8) Review of Rebate

A person or a body aggrieved by a determination of the council in respect of an application for a rebate may, within 14 days of the date of the notice of determination, seek a review of that decision in accordance with the council's Internal Review of Council Decisions Policy.

(9) Community Grants

If an application for a rebate is unsuccessful, the Council has an absolute discretion to then treat the application as one for a community grant and to determine it in accordance with the Council's Community Grants Policy.

(10) Availability of Policy Documents

Policy documents are available for inspection at the council offices and on the website at www.marion.sa.gov.au. Persons may obtain a copy of any Policy document upon payment of the fee set by the Council.

DISCLAIMER

A rate cannot be challenged on the basis of non-compliance with this Policy and must be paid in accordance with the required payment provisions.

Where a ratepayer believes that the council has failed to properly apply this Policy, they should raise the matter with the council. In the first instance contact the council's Rating Services on 8375 6600 to discuss the matter. If, after this initial contact, a ratepayer is still dissatisfied they should write to the Chief Executive Officer, City of Marion, PO Box 21, Park Holme, SA 5043.

Annexure 1

1. Valuation Methodology and Adoption

Under the Act, the Council may adopt one of three valuation methodologies to value the properties in its area. They are:

- Capital Value – the value of the land and all of the improvements on the land.
- Site Value – the value of the land and any improvements which permanently affect the amenity of use of the land, such as drainage works, but excluding the value of buildings and other improvements.
- Annual Value – a valuation of the rental potential of the property

The Council considers that the Capital Value method of valuing land provides the fairest method of distributing the rate burden across all ratepayers on the following basis:

- The equity principle of taxation requires that ratepayers of similar wealth pay similar taxes and ratepayers of greater wealth pay more tax than ratepayers of lesser wealth;
- Property value is a relatively good indicator of wealth and capital value, which closely approximates the market value of a property, provides the best indicator of overall property value;
- The distribution of property values throughout the Council area is such that few residential ratepayers will pay significantly more than the average rate per property.

Any ratepayer dissatisfied with the valuation made by the Valuer General may object in writing to the Valuer General within 60 days of receiving a rate notice, explaining the basis for the objection. This is provided that ratepayer has not(a) previously received a notice of this valuation under the Act, in which case the objection period is 60 days from the receipt of the first notice; or (b) previously raised an objection to that valuation.

The 60 day objection period may be extended by the Valuer-General where it can be shown there is reasonable cause to do so.

It is important to note that the lodgement of an objection does not change the payment of rates or the due date.

2. Differential General Rates

All land within a council area, except for land specifically exempt (e.g., crown land, council occupied land and other land prescribed under the Act – refer to Section 147), is rateable. The Act provides for a council to raise revenue for the broad purposes of the council through the imposition of a single general rate or through differential general rates that apply to all rateable properties within the council area.

Following a review of rating options available under the Act during the 2002/2003 financial year, the council consulted extensively with the community on this issue and concluded that a differential rating system would improve the equity in rate distribution across the community. The review included a comparison of rating methods and rates by land use within the Adelaide metropolitan area.

Differential general rates are based on Land Use as determined in the Local Government (General) Regulations 2013 under the Act. If a ratepayer believes that a particular property has been wrongly classified by the council as to its land use, then they may object (to the council) to that land use within 60 days of being notified. A ratepayer may discuss the matter with a Rates Officer, on 8375 6600 in the first instance. The council will provide, on request, a copy of Section 156 of the Act which sets out the rights and obligations of ratepayers in respect of objections to a land use.

An objection to the land use:

- must be in writing
- must set out
 - the grounds of the objection; and
 - the land use (being a land use being used by the council as a differentiating factor) that should, in the objector's opinion, have been attributed to the land; and
- must be made within 60 days after the objector receives notice of the particular land use to which the objection relates.
- this 60 day objection period may be extended where it can be shown there is reasonable cause to do so.

The council may then decide the objection as it sees fit and notify the ratepayer. A ratepayer also has the right to appeal against the council's decision to SACAT (SA Civil and Administration Tribunal). It is important to note that the lodgement of an objection does not change payment of rates or the due date.

3. Minimum Rate

The reasons for imposing a minimum amount payable by way of general rates are:

- The Council considers it appropriate that all rateable properties make a contribution to the cost of administering the Council's activities;
- The Council considers it appropriate that all rateable properties make a contribution to the cost of creating and maintaining the physical infrastructure that supports each property.

No more than 35% of properties will be subject to the minimum amount.

4. Regional Landscape Levy (formerly the Natural Resource Management Levy)

It is important to note that council is required to collect this levy under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019 and operates as a revenue collector for the Green Adelaide Board in this regard. It does not retain this revenue or determine how the revenue is spent.

For further information visit <https://landscape.sa.gov.au/>

5. Late Payment of Rates

Under the Act, the council applies penalties (fines and interest) to arrears of rates (i.e. rates which are not paid on or before the due date). The council issues a final notice for payment of rates when rates are overdue i.e., unpaid by the due date. If rates remain unpaid more than 21 days after the issue of the final notice then the council may refer the debt to a debt collection agency for collection. This may result in legal proceedings with costs on-charged to the ratepayer.

The council offers assistance to ratepayers experiencing difficulty in making their rate payment by the due date. The council will consider approving extended payment provisions or, in circumstances where hardship can be demonstrated, deferring the payment of rates.

The council may be prepared to remit penalties (fines and interest) for late payment of rates where ratepayers can demonstrate hardship or sufficient other reason for late payment.

All applications for remissions must be submitted to Rating Services , City of Marion at council@marion.sa.gov.au.

6. Discretionary Rebate

The Act requires the council to rebate the rates payable on certain land ('mandatory rebates'). The Act, at section 166, also empowers the Council to grant discretionary rebates of rates of up to 100% of the rates and/or charges payable. The Council, in considering discretionary rebates, must balance the benefits of providing rebates, with the impact that such rebates have on its overall income (and hence upon the general ratepayer base). To promote the transparency of this process the Council has adopted a Rate Rebate Policy. A copy of this Policy is available at the Council offices or on Council's website at www.marion.sa.gov.au.

7. Postponement of Rates – Seniors

The following criteria must be satisfied before the postponement is granted.

- The person is a prescribed ratepayer, or the spouse of a prescribed ratepayer.
- A prescribed ratepayer means the holder of a current State Seniors Card or a person eligible to hold such a card who has applied but is yet to be issued with a card.
- Rates are payable on the principal place of residence.

- The land is owned by the prescribed ratepayer, or the prescribed ratepayer and his or her spouse, and no other person has an interest, as owner, in the land.
- Any current mortgage over the property which was registered prior to 25 January 2007 will be no more than 50% of the Valuer-General's capital value of the property.

An application must be made in the prescribed manner and form and be accompanied by such information as the council may require. Any rates which are postponed will become due and payable when:

- the title to the land is transferred to another person; or
- there is failure to comply with a condition of postponement.

A minimum amount of \$500 of the annual rates must be paid.

An entitlement to a remission will be applied to the proportion of the rates that has not been postponed, unless notice to the contrary is received in writing from the owner.

Interest will accrue on the amount postponed at the prescribed rate per month, under the Act until the amount is paid.

Should the entitlement to a postponement cease to exist, the owner of the land must inform the council in writing, unless the rates and any interest have been paid in full.

3. REFERENCES

- *Local Government Act (1999) South Australia*
- Annual Business Plan

4. REVIEW AND EVALUATION

This policy will be reviewed annually as part of the Annual Business Planning process.