

Rate pegs for NSW councils for 2026-27

30 September 2025

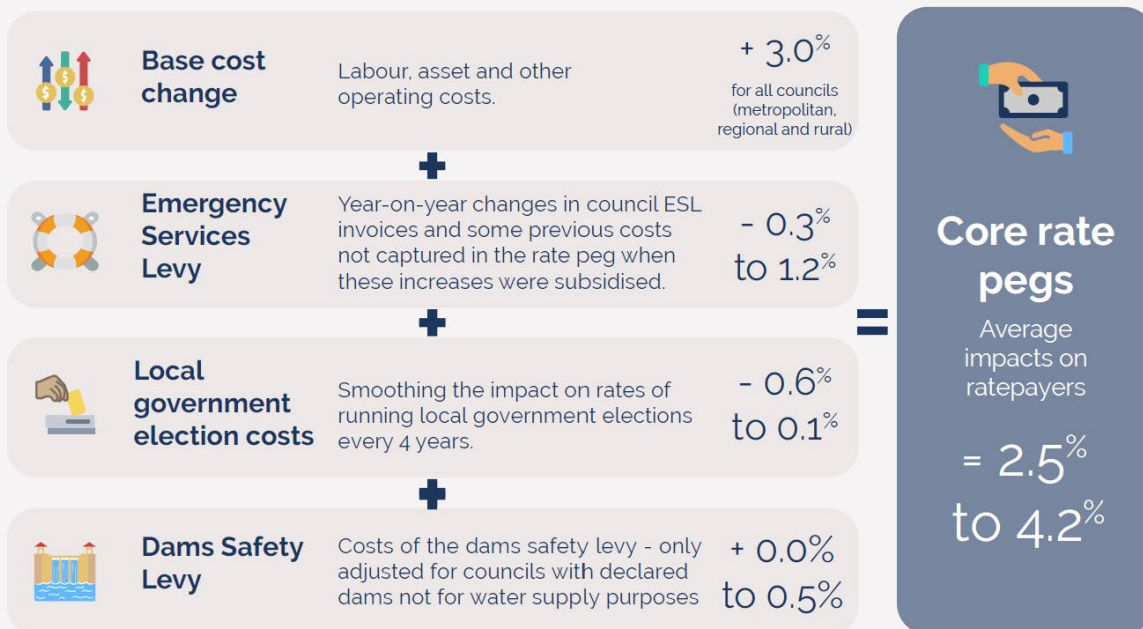
1 We have set the rate peg for 2026-27

IPART has set the rate pegs for the 2026-27 financial year. These are the maximum amounts by which each NSW council can automatically increase its general income from 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027 (unless the council has an approved special variation to exceed its rate peg). The rate pegs do not apply to individual rates.

We used our rate peg methodology (revised in 2023) and consulted with stakeholders to inform our rate peg decisions. In making these decisions, we balanced the impacts on ratepayers recognising the current cost of living pressures, and the need for councils to provide services and cover increases in existing costs.

The rate pegs for 2026-27 range from 2.5% to 4.2% before adjusting for each council area's population growth (i.e. the core rate pegs). When this adjustment is made, the total rate pegs range from 2.7% to 5.7%. These rate pegs reflect the forecast increases and actual changes in the main cost components shown below.

2026-27 rate peg breakdown



See **Table 2** from page 11 for the 2026-27 rate pegs for each council.

The **core rate pegs** provide a better indication of the average impacts on ratepayers than the total rate pegs because they exclude the population factor. The population factor is applied to allow councils to increase their total income to cover the costs of providing the same level of services to additional people and businesses. It aims to ensure councils maintain their rates income on a per capita basis as their population grows.

The core rate pegs for 2026-27 are lower than those for last year (2.5% to 4.2% compared with 3.6% to 5.1%).

Box 1 We consulted with stakeholders to inform our rate peg decisions

In 2023, IPART reviewed the rate peg methodology and consulted extensively with stakeholders. As a result of our review, we decided to engage in ongoing consultation with ratepayers, councils and other stakeholders by:

- holding ratepayer workshops for ratepayers and other stakeholders to provide their feedback and views on the rate peg methodology and any proposed adjustments, and for us to share any new developments.
- establishing a council reference group to advise on the implementation of our rate peg methodology, and to identify and address current and emergent issues related to the rate peg.

We held a ratepayer workshop

On 25 August 2025, we held an online ratepayer workshop to hear from ratepayers and community members on issues we should consider when setting the rate pegs for 2026-27. This workshop was open to the public to attend. We published registration details for the workshop on our website and included those details in our newsletter, which was distributed to our subscription lists.

The workshop provided an opportunity for ratepayers and community members to raise issues and have their say through an open forum. It also included an information session on the rate peg methodology, a presentation on our proposed adjustments for the 2026-27 rate peg and an open forum discussion on the proposed adjustments and any other issues related to the rate peg.

Ratepayers raised issues including the high cost of living and the impacts of rate increases, the special variations process and oversight of councils' accountability.

See our [summary](#) of issues raised at the workshop.

We consulted with the Council Reference Group

In July 2024, we established the Council Reference Group (CRG), appointing 14 members. These were based on nominations from the Office of Local Government (OLG) and Local Government NSW (LGNSW). We held 3 CRG meetings during 2025, where the CRG met first to prioritise then discuss the issues it wanted the Tribunal to consider for the 2026-27 rate peg and future years. Issues ranged from components in the rate peg methodology and increased costs to broader local government issues.

See our [website](#) for more information, including the Terms of Reference for the CRG, and a summary of issues discussed in relation to the 2026-27 rate pegs.

2 What is the rate peg?

The rate peg is the maximum percentage amount by which a council may increase its general income (for most councils, this is rates income) for the year. IPART sets the rate peg under delegation from the Minister for Local Government and has done so since 2010. The rate peg has 2 purposes:

1. It allows all councils to automatically increase their general income each year to keep pace with the estimated change in the costs of providing their current services and service levels to their community.
2. It also limits the impact of these automatic increases on ratepayers, by ensuring councils cannot increase their rates income by more than the estimated change in their costs, without consulting with their communities through the special variation process.

Councils can increase their general income by up to the rate peg. They may decide to increase their general income by less than the rate peg (or reduce their income) and consult with their communities on rates and service trade-offs that may be needed. If a council increases its rates income by less than the rate peg, it has up to 10 years to catchup this shortfall.^a A council can only increase its general income by more than the rate peg, if it has an approved special variation (SV) or is catching up on previously foregone increases.

The rate peg (or SV) does not apply to individual rates. As long as the increase in total general income does not exceed the rate peg (or SV), some rates may increase by more than or by less than the rate peg. Councils have discretion when setting rates to distribute the impact of rate changes among ratepayers.

We understand some stakeholders do not agree with councils increasing their income, for various reasons. However, not allowing income to increase in line with changes to their business-as-usual costs could have negative impacts on communities through trade-offs in the services ratepayers rely on.

2.1 The rate peg is like a price index

Our approach is to set the rate peg like a price index, similar to the consumer price index (CPI). The difference is we measure the change in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services that councils typically purchase rather than households. For example, these include employees, roads and other assets.

We estimate the change in this 'basket' from a mix of forecasts, estimates and actual cost changes. We set the rate peg in line with this estimated change.

The rate pegs reflect changes in business-as-usual costs – they do not provide for changes in the quantity or quality of services councils decide on.

We do not assess each councils' performance, spending priorities and decisions and consultation with the community. We also do not and cannot audit council finances. The rate peg is not based on a review of individual council spending.

^a The catch-up provisions are specified in section 511 of the Local Government Act 1993.

2.2 The rate peg does not limit all council income

The rate peg does not limit increases to income from rates and charges for water supply, wastewater, domestic waste management and some other services. Councils must keep income from these rates and charges separate to ensure they are used for the purpose for which they are collected. Rates income, which is capped by the rate pegs, represents on average around one third of NSW councils' combined total income.

3 How did we set the rate peg?

We calculated each council's rate peg using the methodology set out in the formula below:

$$\text{Rate peg} = \text{Base Cost Change (BCC)} - \text{productivity factor} + \text{population factor} \\ + \text{Emergency Services Levy (ESL) factor} + \text{other adjustments}$$

We have set the Base Cost Change (BCC), productivity, population and the Emergency Services Levy (ESL) factors consistent with our methodology, and have also included 'other adjustments' to better respond to changes in council costs for the 2026-27 financial year. These include:

- an adjustment to allow councils to catch-up on some of the historical increases in the ESL not captured in previous rate pegs when increases in the ESL were subsidised
- an adjustment for the new dams safety levy that was introduced on 1 July 2025 by Dams Safety NSW. This only applies to councils with declared dams that are not used for water supply purposes.
- an adjustment to smooth the impact of the costs of running council elections, which happen every 4 years, by recovering 25% of the costs each year.

Our decisions are discussed below. For more details on our methodology, see our [Final Report](#) on our 2023 Review of the rate peg methodology.



See [our 2026-27 rate peg model](#) and how we calculated the rate pegs for each council.

3.1 We forecast councils' base costs to increase by 3.0% on average

We used our BCC model to estimate cost increases in councils' business-as-usual costs for 2026-27. The BCC model measures the percentage change in 3 main council costs:

- Employee costs – estimated using the Reserve Bank of Australia's forecast for the change in the Wage Price Index. This approach is consistent with the rate peg methodology we developed in consultation with stakeholders in which we decided to measure the change in employee costs using annual wage increases prescribed by the Local Government State (NSW) Award when known, and using changes in the forecast Wage Price Index when the Award increase is not available. We will consider the new Local Government (State) Award from 1 July 2026, which was not available at the time of writing, when we set the rate peg next year.
- Asset costs – measured using the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) forecast change in the CPI plus an adjustment that reflects the average difference between actual CPI (All groups, Sydney) and actual Producer Price Index (PPI) (Road and bridge construction, NSW) over the past 5 years. We derive a forecast because there is currently no forecast for the PPI for road and bridge construction, and we consider the change in the PPI is the best measure for changes in asset costs.
- Other operating costs – measured by the RBA's forecast change in the CPI.

We use separate BCC models for the different council groups (metropolitan, regional and rural) to better reflect the diversity of NSW councils. Each of these separate models weighs the 3 cost components according to the spending pattern of the average council in each group. Although the components vary in weight for each group, we apply the same measures of change to each component. For example, while asset costs might have larger weight for rural councils than metropolitan councils, both asset costs components would be forecast to change by the same amount.

The BCC for 2026-27 is 3.0% for each council group, which is lower than last year (3.6%). The BCCs for each group were the same (after rounding) because the differences between council spending patterns and the differences between changes in each cost component were relatively small. This was also the case for the 2025-26 rate peg. Table 1 shows the change in BCC components and their weights. For the 2026-27 financial year:

- employee costs are forecast to rise by 2.9%
- asset costs are forecast to rise by 3.5%
- other operating costs are forecast to rise by 2.8%.

Table 1 We calculate base cost changes weighted by council group spending

	Employee costs	Asset costs	Other operating costs
Change in costs	2.9% ^a	3.5% ^b	2.8% ^c
Weightings by council group			
Metropolitan	39%	18%	43%
Regional	35%	22%	43%
Rural	32%	24%	44%

a. The increase of 2.9% is estimated from the forecast change in the Wage Price Index (WPI) based on the average of Reserve Bank of Australia's forecasts to December 2026 and June 2027, from the August 2025 Statement on Monetary Policy. There are no changes in the superannuation guarantee (remains at 12%).

b. This is based on the average of RBA forecasts to December 2026 and June 2027 from the August 2025 Statement on Monetary Policy of 2.8% and an 0.8% adjustment based on the average difference between the PPI (Road and bridge construction, NSW) and the CPI (All groups, Sydney) over the most recent 5-year period.

c. We use the average of the RBA's forecast change in the CPI to December and June for the year the rate peg applies.

3.2 We allowed increases of up to 1.2% to reflect Emergency Service Levy costs

Councils make payments – known as the Emergency Service Levy (ESL) – to the State Government to support emergency services (Fire and Rescue NSW, State Emergency Service, Rural Fire Service). Councils currently fund 11.7% of the costs of these services^b. We allow councils to recover changes in the ESL so they can meet their ESL obligations without diverting funds required to maintain service levels and infrastructure for their communities.

For the 2026-27 rate peg we have:

- set ESL factors consistent with our methodology
- made a further ESL adjustment to allow councils to catch-up on some of the historical increases in the ESL not captured in previous rate pegs when they were subsidised. We previously made this adjustment for some councils in the 2025-26 and 2024-25 rate pegs.

Overall, the changes to income reflecting ESL costs range from -0.3% to 1.2%. Only one council had a change to income from ESL costs that was negative, after the catch-up adjustment for its ESL subsidy costs

3.2.1 Most councils had outstanding Emergency Services Levy costs to catch up on

As in the 2025-26 and 2024-25 rate pegs, we allowed a further adjustment to capture some of the past increases in the Emergency Services Levy (ESL) costs that were previously subsidised by the NSW Government and therefore not captured by the rate peg. The NSW Government subsidised increases in council ESL contributions between 2019-20 and 2022-23. In 2023-24 the subsidy was discontinued leading to increases in council ESL costs. We decided to phase in the costs that were subsidised in the rate peg over time, after considering the impact on ratepayers.

^b Revenue NSW collects funds from local councils, insurance companies and foreign insured policy holders to support the work of emergency services in NSW. Revenue NSW, [Emergency Services Levy](#), accessed September 2025

The 2026-27 rate peg will be the third year of the catch-up.

All but one council received ESL subsidy adjustments for 2026-27, up to 0.9%. We decided on the adjustment amounts to ensure most councils will have recovered at least 75% of their subsidised increases. One council received the full amount in 2025-26 and 4 other councils will receive the full outstanding amount in 2026-27.

The only councils that will have recovered less than 75% are those with an expired special variation who have not previously received any catch-up^c, and 2 rural councils where the impact on ratepayers of a 75% catchup, in combination with the ESL factor, would be significant.

3.3 We smoothed the impact of council election costs on rates

NSW councils must fund the costs of running local government elections. Elections are mostly run by the NSW Electoral Commission (NSWEC) but can also be run by private operators. We consider that the rate peg should allow councils to recover these costs to avoid trade-offs with current services.^d

For the 2025-26 rate peg, we included a temporary council-specific adjustment to help councils cover the costs of running the 2024 local government elections.

Local Government elections occur every 4 years. Instead of removing 100% of the temporary election cost adjustment, and then adding it back in 4 years, we have decided to smooth the impact of election costs on rates. To do this, we made an adjustment to allow councils to recover 25% of the election costs each year of the 4 year cycle. This means that the rate pegs now include a smaller allowance each year to cover election costs rather than a larger increase and adjustment every four years.

All but 2 councils will experience a negative adjustment ranging from -0.6% to 0.0%. The other 2 councils did not receive the temporary election cost adjustment for the 2025-26 rate peg, because they did not have elections.^e We have allowed for a positive adjustment factor of up to 0.1%, because we expect these councils will be required to fund their 2028 elections.

This approach was supported by the CRG and there were no objections to this approach raised at the ratepayer workshop.

^c IPART previously decided that the subsidy catch-up would be deferred for councils with a multi-year special variation already approved from 2023-24 or earlier, before our new rate peg methodology came into effect. This is because the special variation amount replaces their rate peg and, as a result, these councils would not receive any catch-up for the ESL subsidy until the SV expires. As a result, 12 councils have not yet received any subsidy catch-up.

^d The election cost adjustment factor only funds the increase in costs since the 2016 or 2017 elections, adjusted for inflation, not the full cost of the election. In 2020 the NSWEC increased the amount it charged to councils. It covers the costs of running elections, not campaign costs.

^e The elections were uncontested and they were not required to run by-elections.

3.4 We included an adjustment to account for the new dams safety levy

Dams Safety NSW introduced a levy on declared dams^f from 1 July 2025. Declared dams are assessed by Dams Safety NSW as representing significant potential danger to life, infrastructure or the environment downstream in the event of failure.

Declared dams can be used for water supply purposes or other reasons such as recreational, irrigation or flood control.

Councils have limited control over the cost of the dams safety levy. We have allowed an adjustment for councils with declared dams that are not used for water supply purposes (as those costs are better recovered through a council's water charges).

This adjustment applies to 31 councils and ranges from 0.0% to 0.5%. However, only 11 of these councils will receive an adjustment factor of 0.1% or more.

This approach was supported by the CRG and there were no objections to this approach raised at the ratepayer workshop.

3.5 We allowed increases of up to 2.7% to account for population growth

We allow councils to increase their income to cover the costs of population growth. We do this by setting a population factor that gives councils additional income needed to maintain income collected per person (before inflation) as populations grow. The population factor reflects year-on-year population growth lagged by 3 years.⁹ Importantly, our methodology does not reduce council income when population falls. This is because in an area of falling population a council still needs to maintain its infrastructure and provide services, so its costs may not decline correspondingly.

For the 2026-27 rate peg we have allowed a population factor adjustment of up to 2.7% for 83 councils. This range is lower than last year when population factors were up to 3.8%.

3.6 We maintained the 0% default for productivity

Since 2011, our rate peg methodology has included an explicit factor to account for productivity gains in the local government sector. In 2018-19, we set the productivity factor to zero as a default to recognise that productivity gains were reflected in ABS data we used in our methodology at the time. In 2023, following our review of the rate peg methodology, we decided to keep the productivity factor and set it at 0% as a default, unless we had evidence to depart from this approach.

^f Dams Safety NSW's website has a [definition](#) of what a dam is as well as a [map of declared dams](#) to show where they are in the state.

⁹ Population growth includes the change in estimated resident population less prison populations and less the change in supplementary valuations. The latest information on the estimated resident population is from 2023.

We have maintained the default of 0% for the productivity factor in the rate peg for the 2026-27 financial year. We consider that further analysis is required to develop measures of productivity. This includes considering the outcomes of the Government response to the NSW Parliamentary Inquiry on the ability of local governments to fund infrastructure and services and the work the Office of Local Government is completing around council performance benchmarking.

While a default is in place, we consider there is merit to further investigate how productivity gains can be incentivised but recognise this may include avenues broader than the rate peg. Before we consider any departure from the default of zero, we will further consult with stakeholders.

4 What can councils do if they want a higher increase?

If councils want or need to increase their general income by more than the rate peg – for example so they can introduce new services, improve service quality or to become more financially sustainable they can apply to IPART for a special variation (SV). This would allow them to increase general income above the rate peg on a temporary or permanent basis for a specified number of years. Councils can also apply to IPART to increase their minimum rates above the statutory limit (MR increase). However, increases to minimum rates do not increase total general income but change the way rates are distributed.

Councils applying for an SV or MR increase must consult with their communities and satisfy the criteria listed in the OLG's SV/MR increase Guidelines. IPART assesses applications for an SV or MR increase in accordance with those [Guidelines](#).

Councils applying for an SV or MR increase for 2026-27 must apply to IPART by early February 2026. IPART's website also includes general information on the requirements and recent applications from councils.

5 What can ratepayers do if they are concerned about the impacts?

Ratepayers who find it difficult to pay their rates should contact their council in the first instance and ask about what support they may provide and their hardship policy. This may include assistance or flexible payment arrangements tailored to ratepayers and their circumstances. Also, ratepayers can visit the [NSW Ombudsman's website](#) for further guidance and resources, which may help ratepayers understand their rights and access additional support.

Table 2 Final rate pegs for all councils for 2026-27

Council	BCC	ESL factor	ESL subsidy catch-up adjustment	Productivity factor	Dams safety levy adjustment	Election cost adjustment	Core rate peg	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Final rate peg
Albury	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	3.0%	14%	0.8%	0.6%	3.6%
Armidale Regional	3.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	3.2%
Ballina	3.0%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	2.9%	14%	0.9%	0.5%	3.4%
Balranald	3.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	4.6%
Bathurst Regional	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	3.1%
Bayside	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	2.9%	16%	0.6%	1.0%	3.9%
Bega Valley	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	3.5%
Bellingen	3.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	3.8%
Berrigan	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	2.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.8%
Blacktown	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	3.0%	0.6%	2.4%	5.4%
Bland	3.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.6%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	3.6%
Blayney	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.2%	16%	0.1%	1.5%	4.7%
Blue Mountains	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	3.7%
Bogan	3.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.4%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	3.4%
Bourke	3.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%
Brewarrina	3.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	3.6%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Broken Hill	3.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.2%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Burwood	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	2.9%	2.0%	0.8%	1.2%	4.1%
Byron	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	19%	0.3%	1.6%	4.6%
Cabonne	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	3.4%
Camden	3.0%	-0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	2.5%	4.7%	2.6%	2.1%	4.6%

Council	BCC	ESL factor	ESL subsidy catch-up adjustment	Productivity factor	Dams safety levy adjustment	Election cost adjustment	Core rate peg	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Final rate peg
Campbelltown	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	3.7%
Canada Bay	3.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.4%	1.0%	0.2%	0.8%	4.2%
Canterbury-Bankstown	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	4.1%
Carrathool	3.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.7%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	3.7%
Central Coast	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	3.2%
Central Darling	3.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	4.8%
Cessnock	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	3.8%
Clarence Valley	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.1%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	4.3%
Cobar	3.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.7%	-1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Coffs Harbour	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	3.1%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	3.7%
Coolamon	3.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	3.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	4.9%
Coonamble	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	3.5%
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Cowra	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	-0.3%	3.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	3.8%
Cumberland	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	2.8%	2.9%	1.3%	1.6%	4.4%
Dubbo Regional	3.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	3.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Dungog	3.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.7%	4.0%
Edward River	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	3.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	3.0%
Eurobodalla	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	3.1%
Fairfield	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	3.0%	1.2%	0.2%	1.0%	4.0%
Federation	3.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	3.1%	1.0%	0.1%	1.0%	4.1%
Forbes	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	3.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.1%

Council	BCC	ESL factor	ESL subsidy catch-up adjustment	Productivity factor	Dams safety levy adjustment	Election cost adjustment	Core rate peg	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Final rate peg
Georges River	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	2.3%	0.5%	1.8%	4.8%
Gilgandra	3.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.5%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
Glen Innes Severn	3.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	3.6%
Goulburn Mulwaree	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	1.7%	0.2%	1.5%	4.6%
Greater Hume	3.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	4.1%
Griffith	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	2.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	3.2%
Gunnedah	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	2.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	3.7%
Gwydir	3.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.4%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Hawkesbury	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	0.8%	1.4%	0.0%	3.1%
Hay	3.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.7%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	4.8%
Hilltops	3.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	3.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	3.2%
Hornsby	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	3.6%
Hunters Hill	3.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	2.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	2.9%
Inner West	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	4.4%
Inverell	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	3.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	3.2%
Junee	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	3.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	3.8%
Kempsey	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	3.1%
Kiama	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	3.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%	3.2%
Ku-ring-gai	3.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.3%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	4.4%
Kyogle	3.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	4.4%
Lachlan	3.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.4%	-0.5%	N/A	0.0%	3.4%
Lake Macquarie	3.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	3.2%
Lane Cove	3.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	2.5%	0.7%	1.7%	4.7%

Council	BCC	ESL factor	ESL subsidy catch-up adjustment	Productivity factor	Dams safety levy adjustment	Election cost adjustment	Core rate peg	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Final rate peg
Leeton	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	2.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.7%
Lismore	3.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.1%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	3.1%
Lithgow	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	3.1%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	3.1%
Liverpool	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	3.0%	2.9%	1.9%	1.1%	4.1%
Liverpool Plains	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	3.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	3.6%
Lockhart	3.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	3.5%	2.3%	0.1%	2.2%	5.7%
Maitland	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	2.3%	2.2%	0.1%	3.2%
Mid-Coast	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	3.1%
Mid-Western Regional	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	3.6%
Moree Plains	3.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Mosman	3.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	4.1%
Murray River	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	3.2%	18%	2.8%	0.0%	3.2%
Murrumbidgee	3.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	3.5%	14%	0.0%	1.4%	4.9%
Muswellbrook	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	3.1%
Nambucca	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.2%	10%	0.8%	0.3%	3.5%
Narrabri	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	3.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	3.4%
Narrandera	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Narromine	3.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.4%	-0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	3.4%
Newcastle	3.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	15%	0.3%	1.2%	4.2%
North Sydney	3.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.0%	1.2%	0.3%	1.0%	4.0%
Northern Beaches	3.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	1.1%	0.1%	1.0%	4.1%
Oberon	3.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	3.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	3.3%
Orange	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%	3.0%

Council	BCC	ESL factor	ESL subsidy catch-up adjustment	Productivity factor	Dams safety levy adjustment	Election cost adjustment	Core rate peg	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Final rate peg
Parkes	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	3.1%
Parramatta	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	2.1%	0.3%	1.8%	4.8%
Penrith	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.0%	1.9%	1.2%	0.7%	3.7%
Port Macquarie-Hastings	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	2.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	3.4%
Port Stephens	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.0%	1.5%	0.4%	1.1%	4.1%
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	3.0%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	2.3%	2.7%	0.0%	3.1%
Randwick	3.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	5.0%
Richmond Valley	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%	3.7%
Ryde	3.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.1%	2.5%	0.4%	2.0%	5.1%
Shellharbour	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	3.1%	2.3%	1.1%	1.2%	4.3%
Shoalhaven	3.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	3.1%
Singleton	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.2%	1.2%	0.2%	1.0%	4.2%
Snowy Monaro Regional	3.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	4.2%
Snowy Valleys	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	3.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	3.1%
Strathfield	3.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.3%	1.4%	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%
Sutherland	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	1.5%	0.5%	1.1%	4.2%
Sydney	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	2.9%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	5.6%
Tamworth Regional	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Temora	3.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	3.4%	-0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	3.4%
Tenterfield	3.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.5%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	5.1%
The Hills	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	3.7%	2.0%	1.7%	4.7%
Tweed	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	2.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	3.1%

Council	BCC	ESL factor	ESL subsidy catch-up adjustment	Productivity factor	Dams safety levy adjustment	Election cost adjustment	Core rate peg	Change in population	Supplementary valuations percentage	Population factor	Final rate peg
Upper Hunter	3.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	3.5%
Upper Lachlan	3.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.5%	2.0%	0.5%	1.4%	4.9%
Uralla	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	3.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	3.7%
Wagga Wagga	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	3.2%
Walcha	3.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	4.1%
Walgett	3.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	3.3%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Warren	3.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	3.6%
Warrumbungle	3.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	3.9%
Waverley	3.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.2%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	5.2%
Weddin	3.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.3%	4.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Wentworth	3.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	3.2%	1.5%	3.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Willoughby	3.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.0%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	5.2%
Wingecarribee	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	3.3%
Wollondilly	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.0%	3.8%	2.2%	1.6%	4.6%
Wollongong	3.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	3.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.8%	3.9%
Woollahra	3.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	4.5%
Yass Valley	3.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.4%	1.0%	2.6%	0.0%	3.4%

Notes:

The core rate peg is the rate peg before the population factor, and the final rate peg is the rate peg including the population factor.

Our methodology does not reduce council income when population falls. This is because in an area of falling population a council still needs to maintain its infrastructure and provide services, so its costs may not decline correspondingly.

Figures may not add due to rounding. Only the core rate pegs, population factors and final rate pegs are rounded.